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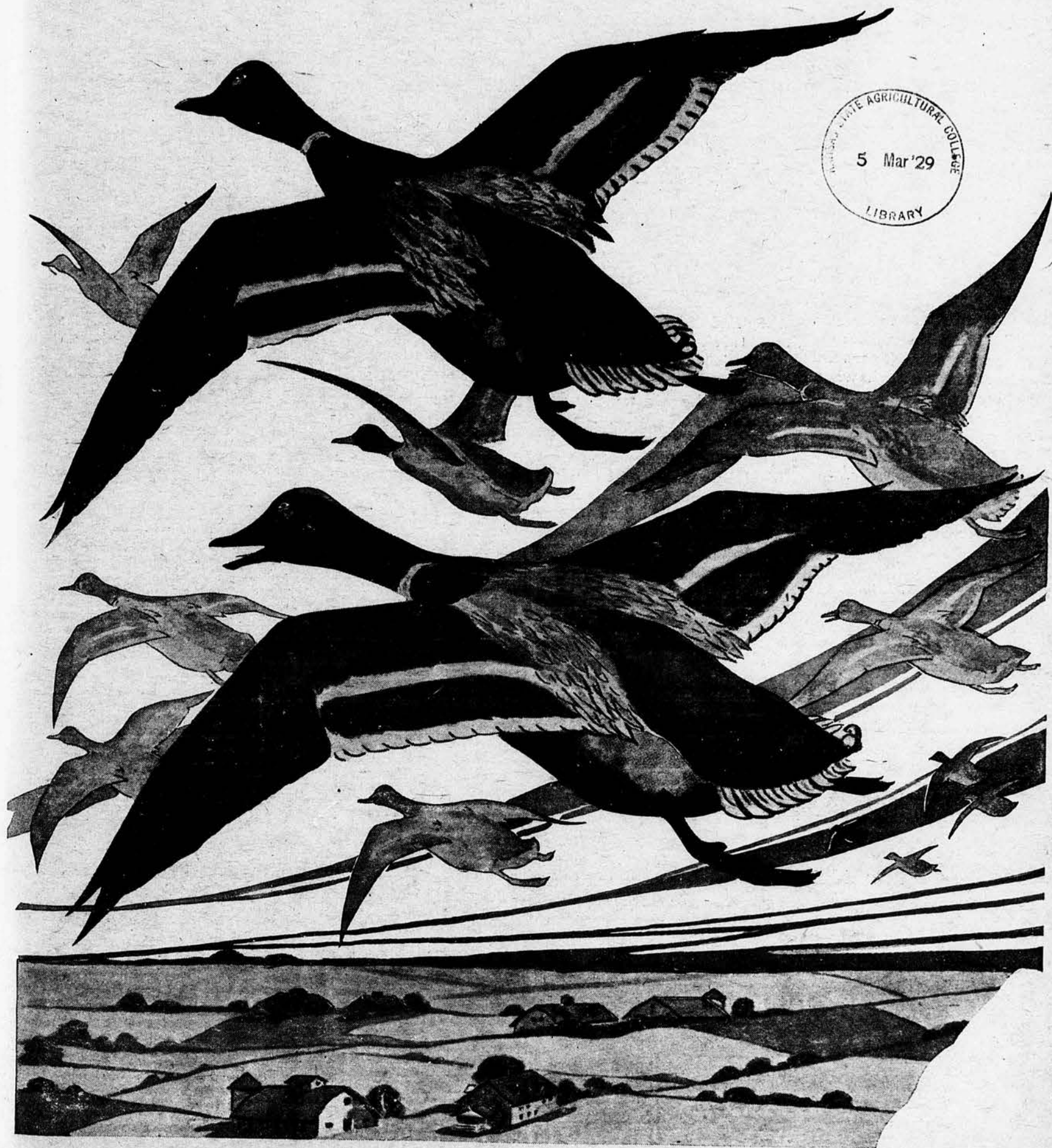
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

March 9, 1929

Number 10



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
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Northward Wing the Real Harbingers of Spring

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Wind's in the South Today

Maybe Spring and the Oats Sowing Are Coming—and Again Maybe Not!

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER being fooled last week we again this morning are hoping that real winter has left us and that spring is here, or rather the first instalment of it. This is the second day the wind has blown from the south, which is a record for this winter; before this, one day of south wind brought a change and the oft repeated forecast "Much colder. Cold wave; advise stock interests." The ground thaws a little every day, and as it thaws it dries, so if no more moisture comes the ground will be ready for oats sowing by the time the frost is out. On this farm we plan on sowing 30 acres in oats; the sowing will be done on land which grew corn last year. This ground was plowed last fall as soon as the corn was husked. This plowed ground should be ready for the seed several days sooner than cornstalk ground which has not been worked up to this time. Elevator buyers are paying 80 cents for corn, and feeder buyers pay 85 cents. Seed oats are 75 to 80 cents a bushel; home grown oats should be treated before being sown.

A number of farms bought and sold in this county since last fall, the deals in virtually every instance being between local folks. The price of land is down to where it was about 1910, or about the time when land was making its first definite rapid price advance. Some farms have been sold in this county of late for \$40 to \$45 an acre; they would have brought as much 20 years ago. It is true these farms have lost in real value since that time; the buildings have run down and the fertility of the land has been depleted, but when we compare the price of this land with that asked for all other commodities, we see what a drug in the market it has become. And yet, for the long pull, I can see no better investment than land, land with enough fertility so it can be made to produce good crops when well farmed.

Water for the Stock

Even tho the winter has been one of continuous cold up to this time, the system by which all our livestock is watered has given us no trouble. The water is pumped from a well 60 rods away and up a 25-foot elevation. It goes to a storage tank mounted on a tile wall, and from there is distributed to the various yards. There are two tanks in the new barn, both controlled by floats, and these tanks have been full of water all winter and have not required the least bit of attention. The tile foundation for the storage tank forms a small room thru which the pipes pass; in this room is a small "Topsy" stove, and during the coldest weather a fire is lighted in this at night, and it prevents any freezing. In the big tile tank outside, which tank is 45 feet around, is a tank heater. This was not installed until late in the winter; the tank is so large that in the coldest weather an almost continuous fire would have to be kept to keep it free from ice. This we do not try to do, but we do keep a large part of the surface open so stock can drink in any weather. Of all the investments we have ever made on this farm, this water system has been the most profitable.

Now the Calves Arrive

The little Whitefaces have begun to arrive on Jayhawker Farm; yesterday four came, and this morning two more have arrived. This makes 17 this month, and there are eight which came late last fall, making a total of 25 now in the yards, with a promise of 25 more. This makes extra work, and the chores will take considerable time during the next month, for there also are nine sows due to have families. The first of these arrived this morning, nine in number. This kind of farming takes more time and more and better feed than does that where most of the stock is bought. There is no question but that 50 cows make twice as much work as 50 steers and take much more feed, and feed of better quality. At times the steer business proves just as profitable, but there also are times when the profit of one year is equaled by the losses of the next. On the whole, I believe raising your own young stock is safer than buying it. There is one great obstacle in cow keeping, and sooner or later those who buy and sell cows run against it; that is, contagious abortion, and it is much more prevalent than usually is supposed.

Medicine That's No Good

Of all the discussions I heard while at the recent Farm and Home week at Manhattan, that which aroused the most interest and drew the largest attendance was this question of contagious abortion in cattle. After a most interesting address on this subject by Doctor Kitzelman, about 40 minutes were taken up in answering questions which were fired at the doctor even faster than he could answer them. He stated, what all of us know to be a fact, that this trouble is all over the eastern part of the state, at least, and it is a trouble that is kept pretty well hidden. The course most men take when it becomes well established in their herds is to sell off all the cow stuff; this usually goes to Kansas City, and those who buy cows there for breeding purposes are laying the foundation for a lot of trouble. If one has a clean herd the only thing to do is never to buy or bring on the farm a female from outside; the male seldom transmits this disease, if we may call it such. Doctor Kitzelman said there was just one way of ridding the farm of it, and that was by continued blood tests and selling off all the reactors. There is no medicine of the slightest benefit; some sold as being a specific is the boldest fraud, one lot costing \$4 a treatment proving to be nothing but bran, molasses and brown sugar.

Land, a Good Investment

During the last month I have received a number of letters from persons with farms to sell; none from those wishing to buy. This indicates a very slow market for real estate, as it has been a good many years in which I have not received inquiries from men wishing to buy farms. There have been

And Then Cal Talked

Last night I listened, over the radio, to what probably was the last public address of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States. It was delivered at George Washington University at the capital city, and it appealed to me as one of the best ever delivered by him. Rightly used, the radio can be made, and is even now, a mighty force. That the programs are today 75 per cent trash is not the fault of radio; it is the fault of those who think they are catering to the present public taste. Jazz is not a crime, of course, and yet it seems to me that the fellow who invented the saxophone was almost as great a criminal as the man who stole Charley Ross. I am aware that this is just a matter of taste, yet I cannot have much respect for the musical taste of a person who prefers jazz. Of all the lowbrow music I think the majority of listeners prefer the old time reels, fogs and strathspeys. One soon can get his fill of "Turkey in the Straw" and "Dill Pickles," but seldom will tire of such tunes as "Garry Owen" and "White Cockade." It is fortunate that the violin and piano, the most musical of all instruments, should be so well adapted to radio transmission.

Extreme Cruelty

The treatment of prisoners in one South Australian jail is remarkably humane. A regular visitor inquired recently regarding an old offender. "What's wrong with Bill? He seems to have a grouch." "No wonder," said one of his mates. "He threatened the warden with a shovel today, and now they won't let him go to choir practice."

A new process, found in London, will make cardboard as strong as iron. This answers a complaint from Scotland that Christmas cards wear out after a few seasons.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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This Farm Took a New Lease on Profit

Run-Down Acres Coaxed Back to Production With the Help of Purebred Cattle Put a Cowley County Family Ahead

SUCCESS in the cattle business is the result of system and planning. S. N. Ratts, Cowley county, proved that fact to himself by letting the cash returns speak for themselves. For many years cattle have been his most dependable source of revenue. Even thru the depression, his herd of Shorthorns was the one thing that didn't lose money.

Taking over a run-down farm, building it back to good production and turning it for a reasonable profit gave Mr. Ratts his start. He thought that system would work and he planned to make cattle help do the job. He feeds his cattle on the fields, and along with marketing the roughage and feed crops, the beef animals build up the soil. That is what has happened to the farm Mr. Ratts now operates. He controls 1,700 acres and owns 400. Naturally he is interested first of all in increasing the productivity of the soil he owns, so there is where the cattle are fed; during the last few years this farm has been pulled away from the red ink side of the ledger and pushed well up the page on the "cash in hand" sheets.

There are three sources of income from the cattle business on this farm. One has been mentioned—building farm fertility that has been going on for 10 years. A second income is for breeding stock and the third for market animals. The breeding herd has been maintained for 20 years under a building-up process, with individuals from the best blood lines being brought in to help in the line of improvement.

All of the best males go for breeding stock, but at that the demand exceeds the supply. One thing, Mr. Ratts sorts rather closely, and only about one out of three males are kept for breeding. "My Shorthorns always have made money," this farmer explains. "I figured out what I wanted to do in



The New House, Built to Replace the Home That Burned, is Strictly Modern, From Gas Furnace Heat to an All-Electric Radio

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

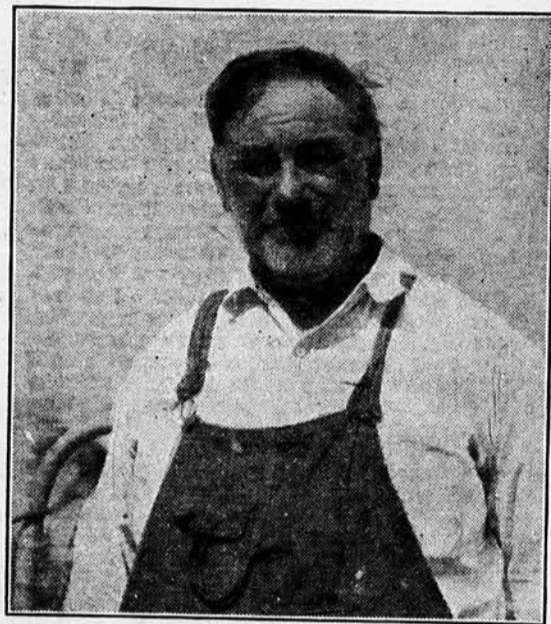
the cattle game, and that was to produce the best animals under average farm conditions. I haven't gone in for a show herd, as that was entirely out of my line. I advertise animals that will be profitable for the average farmer, and that is exactly what I keep. Therefore, when my customers come to look over my stock they see the animals exactly as they would look on their farms.

"I'm very much interested in getting good stock in my community first of all; let some other man look after his community. Most of the bulls I sell do stay in this community. Naturally I am eager to sell only the best animals for breeding stock; an animal that isn't good enough for my farm isn't good enough for my friend and neighbor. I can show you in my records where everything else lost money for me during the depression except my Shorthorns and they made a profit because we built up a good herd when they were cheap. I think one success point to remember with cattle is that purebreds make better use of their feed than inferior animals.

"On my farm, the breeding herd is fed just the same as any stock cattle. They don't get special 'show' care, but I do give all of the cattle the best attention I can. We have all the shelter that is necessary, we feed well, and supply warm water in cold weather."

In addition to the purebred Shorthorn herd, Mr. Ratts buys two bunches of steers a year to market the roughage produced. He buys some around home, others from the Texas Panhandle and some from Kansas City, and will run up to 600 head. Good gains are made thru the winter on cotton cake, silage, prairie and alfalfa hay. Spotted Polands also come in for a share in producing revenue, numbering as many as 100 head on hand at a time.

It is evident that Mr. Ratts has studied the livestock business and knows the production end. But he wasn't willing to stop with that—he also makes a study of the market. "I keep in close touch with the markets, over the radio, and depend a great deal on the market analysis given out from time to time by the specialists at the agricultural college," he said. "Keeping up on markets is my business as much as producing good animals. I can tell by the radio reports tonight how the market closed, and be in Wichita in the morning with stock I have to sell. I haven't failed to be right at the best hog market in two years if my stock was ready. The radio, of course, is of great advantage



This Cowley County Farmer, S. N. Ratts, Farms Intelligently With Livestock

to me. If I am interested in the Kansas City market I can find out the prices this morning and be there tomorrow. I have my truck and can get the stock on the cars in a hurry."

There are a number of interesting things in connection with this farm, all of which show planning ahead and an ability to make the most of existing conditions. The water system is quite an affair. First of all it has been supplying 6,400 barrels of water a day to an oil refinery 2 miles distant. It also provides water for the home and farm buildings, flushes the sewage disposal pipes, subirrigates the garden, provides sufficient pressure for the use of garden hose by which the lawn is watered and the family car is washed, and the alfalfa has been and can be irrigated from a spring. Of course, the home is strictly modern—furnace, lights, water and even an all-electric radio. The home is new, as it replaced the one which burned about four years ago. Mr. Ratts did a great deal of the carpenter work himself.

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Best Roses Come From New Growth

By Frank Payne

HERE'S a story that will interest folks who love flowers. Many, many years ago over in Ireland a good lady planted some rose bushes alongside her neighbor's fence. This neighbor had a donkey, one of those ornery, mean donkeys. During the night he reached over the fence and ate the tops from part of the bushes. Some of them he couldn't reach. The next morning the dear old Irish lady, the one who planted and loved roses, almost had three fits. She thought sure that donkey had ruined part of her rose bushes. But time taught a different story. A few weeks later the bushes the donkey had chewed the tops from had put out a new, vigorous growth and were loaded with beautiful large blooms. The bushes the donkey couldn't reach had only a few small, ordinary blooms, not nearly so large and pretty.

That's how folks found out roses must be pruned when first planted. I guess the moral of the story is: "Even a hungry Irish donkey can teach folks something about growing flowers." Now when you buy rose bushes from your nurseryman be sure to cut the tops off, just leaving little stubs. The roots will get established quickly and soon produce a new growth. Your best blooms come from new

growth. Did you ever drive past a farm home and notice how beautiful it looked when a lot of old fashioned flowers were all around the house and in bloom? Made you feel as if you wanted to go in and visit the folks. You knew they must be fine

or they wouldn't love flowers. Flowers are a good investment, not an expense. A few dimes or a dollar spent for flowers to plant around your home will add fully \$100 to the sale value, and to its

THE author of this article, Frank Payne, is an expert in growing flowers. Here he tells you what plants and flowers will grow and how to grow them. And he is giving you facts he has learned thru nine years of experience growing flowers in Kansas. He assures you beyond doubt that you, too, can have a beautiful farmstead with very little expense and a minimum of labor.

Mr. Payne even agrees to answer questions you may have. If you wish to reach him, simply address him at Shawnee, Kan., stating that you read his article in Kansas Farmer.

Another interesting thing about Mr. Payne is the fact that he is co-operating with the agricultural college in variety tests for flowers. He is supplying the college with 1,000 dahlia tubers for this purpose.

beauty. It makes no difference about the age of the house. Flowers are just as pretty around an old house as a new one.

There are lots of flowers easily grown in Kansas. They don't ask petting or scientific care—just plant, keep the weeds pulled out and hoe a little once in a while, "when you are resting." The easiest flowers to grow are those from bulbs. It soon will be time to plant Gladiolus. I call them Glads for short. I will plant 10 acres this year—they do fine for us here in Kansas. Do you know the old-fashioned, common name for Glads? An elderly lady from Belgium told me they called them "The Twelve Apostles," back in the old country. I guess because they average about 12 blooms to a spike. No doubt the spike represents Jesus, as the blooms are closely attached to the spike, same as the Apostles were to Him.

Do you know that Glads can be planted so you can have bloom all summer and fall? Here's how we do it. Make the first planting just as soon as one can work the soil in the spring. The last three years that date has been about March 15. Plant 6 inches deep so a late freeze won't reach the bulbs. As soon as they come up, make another planting. When the second planting is up make a third. A last planting can be made June 25, in Kansas. Last year we had bloom from June 20 to October 29. Glads must be planted in a sunny spot.

Sometimes right where you want to plant flowers you will have too much shade and cannot plant the

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

PROF S. J. BRANDENBURG of Clark University in Worcester, Mass., where he is head of the department of economics, and also well known in Kansas, brings home from a study of economic conditions in England and Europe some interesting reports.

Germany, says Professor Brandenburg, is today not only the most prosperous continental country and occupies the most strategic position industrially, but it also is following closely American practice. Books on Henry Ford are displayed in all book store windows. He quotes a German with whom he talked as saying that "books on Henry Ford have displaced the Bible on the family altar."

On the other hand, he found England "economically the sorest spot in Europe." While Germany is described as "economically the most aggressive and most intelligently directed community in Europe," England is suffering from economic cold feet, fearful of measures on an adequate scale to meet its difficulties. Unemployment is greater than ever. "The purchasing power of the English people is so low that they cannot keep their own industries going." A helpful measure would be road building, but the present government is frightened away from an undertaking involving so much expense. "Improved roads," says Professor Brandenburg, "are something England must have in the next decade or two. It seems to be dawning on the minds of some of the men that if they should begin now they would get good roads, stimulating the manufacture of automobiles, which would in turn stimulate the demand for steel products, machinery of all sorts, more coal, and at the same time create a demand for road building material. It would set the wheels of industry going that have been idle since the armistice." The Conservatives seem inclined, however, to let the Labor party, if it is returned to power in the coming summer's elections, take the political risks of such enterprise.

That Germany is the most aggressive and prosperous of European countries and England the most depressed emphasizes the doctrine first elaborated by Norman Angell, that under conditions of modern warfare there is no victor. The victors in the World War have come out 10 years after a little worse off, if anything, than the vanquished, not only in an economic sense, but in spirit.

A Porto Rican Priest Complains

EVIDENTLY the Kansas Farmer is more widely read than I had supposed. One of my letters was published January 12 and I have already received vigorous complaints from two priests, one of them the chaplain of the Porto Rican regiment, the other Father Murphy, who has been stationed here 17 years. I am printing a letter from Father Mariano Vassallo, chaplain of the regiment, written at my suggestion after an interview with me.

I am sure that after the conference we held the other day, arranged thru the kindness of Judge Wells, you have come to the conclusion that your article on Porto Rico in the Kansas Farmer calls for correction. I realize, of course, how easy it is to fall into error of fact and opinion, when the subject-matter of an article like yours relates to a country that is foreign to its author, when the country, its history, language and culture are different from his own, and in many respects alien to it; especially when he has had neither the time nor the opportunity to consult original sources of information. You deserve great credit for having modified your views, when you were convinced that things here were not exactly as they had been described to you.

In the course of my conference I stated that to lay on the church the responsibility for illegal marriages and for the illegitimacy of children in Porto Rico is an injustice; to say that priests exacted \$50 and \$100 for the performance of the marriage ceremony is false; to charge priests with immorality is a calumny of an ugly type.

I have been a priest in Porto Rico for the last 21 years, and as chancellor of the diocese, I have had occasion to study the history of the church on the island. I can show you that all the bishops, beginning with Mgr. Manso (who, by the way, was the first bishop in America, coming in 1513) have fought against the evil of concubinage, just as ardently as the bishops, both Catholic and Protestant of the United States, fight against this and all other social evils. The records of the church and the synodal constitutions bear witness to the fact that at all times marriage was facilitated by the church, and that there was no fee connected with the ceremony of marriage in the case of the poor and the laborers. The well-to-do were expected to give an offering which in no case exceeded 6 pesos (about \$5) except when they of their own accord chose to increase it. The bishops were on the lookout for abuses, too, and if there were any, punishment followed.

The evils of concubinage and illegitimacy existed despite the church's most earnest efforts to eradicate them. The responsibility for them is not to be laid on the Catholic church, but rather on the mountainous and well-nigh inaccessible character of the country, and on

the scarcity of priests to visit the country places. Indeed, in proportion as roads have been opened and the benefits of civilization have been extended, these evils have decreased. You know the Porto Rico of today, with its fine roads, up-to-date schools, and water-works, but it is not easy to visualize the Porto Rico of 50, 100 or 400 years ago.

In connection with this, however, I must say that even the concubinage existed, promiscuity did not. The union of a man and a woman, even when not solemnized by a religious or civil ceremony, was generally considered sacred, and man and woman were faithful to each other. In some places such unions are called common-law marriages, and are valid.

The immorality of the priests is a topic on which unscrupulous adversaries of the church, not always easy to detect, and those who speak merely from hearsay, have given you false information. Let it be said briefly that no bishop, no ecclesiastical authority, would tolerate conditions such as you describe, neither in Porto Rico nor in Kansas. Whenever there was a case, it was the exception and, if brought to the attention of the proper authority, it was summarily dealt with. To say that a priest has gone wrong would give no offense, because priests, after all, are human; but to say that priests in Porto Rico were not good, and that American priests had to be imported, is a wicked falsehood that cries to Heaven.

We still have a large proportion of priests, both native and Spanish, who served in this diocese in Spanish times. I challenge anyone to find a worthier, more self-sacrificing clergy than the priests of Porto Rico, many of whom have remained here, even tho' better oppor-

formation from what I considered reliable sources, but the folks who gave me the information may themselves have been mistaken.

In his conversation with me, Father Vassallo made some statements not contained in his letter, which disclosed a somewhat peculiar state of affairs. If I understood him correctly, at certain periods, not entirely regular, the bishop makes a general visitation of the parishes on the island, and on these occasions the men and women who have been living together without any marriage ceremony are urged to have the ceremony performed. He also, if my recollection is correct, stated that it had been some three years since the last visitation, and during that period he did not state, because I presume he did not know, how many couples are living that way. In other words, it would appear that these people do not seem to consider it at all improper to live together temporarily without a marriage ceremony provided they get the matter fixed up later on. It seems to be a sort of *nume pro tunc* business, as the lawyers would say.

In regard to immorality among the native priests, Father Vassallo did not deny that there might be some immorality, but he did claim that the cases were rare exceptions, not the rule.

Father Vassallo earnestly protests that the church is in no way responsible for such immoral conditions as exist. Perhaps he is right; at any rate I think he is honest in his statement to that effect.

I have before me the official bulletin of the Department of Health for Porto Rico, dated October, 1926. It happens to be the latest report I have been able to get. That report shows that for August of that year the recorded illegitimate births for the entire island were approximately 20 per cent of the total, and that in the districts of Santa Isabel, Guayama and Guayanilla the percentage of illegitimate births was 47.9, 40 and 38.3 respectively.

At least 95 per cent of the population is nominally Catholic. Can Father Vassallo wonder if an outsider reading these figures reaches the conclusion that, to say the least, the church has not been able to maintain even a reasonably high state of morals among its membership?

Possibly the majority of the priests in Porto Rico have done the best they could—if so they should not be charged with the faults of the minority, and neither can they be blamed with what they cannot help. But without stopping to argue the question as to who if anybody is to blame, the fact remains that from our standpoint moral conditions seem to be somewhat shocking.

In 1897, before the United States took possession, a Spaniard, Dr. Cayetano Colly Torte, wrote of conditions among the Porto Rican laborers as follows:

Only the laborer, the son of the fields and one of the most unfortunate beings in the world, with a pale face, bare feet, lean body, ragged clothing and feverish look, walks indifferently, with the shadows of ignorance in his eyes, dreaming of the cockfights, the shuffle of the cards, or the prize of the provincial lottery. No, it is not possible that the tropical zone produces such organic anaemia; this lethargy of body and soul is the offspring of moral and physical vices that drag down the spirit and lead our peasants to such a state of social degradation. In the miserable cabin, hung on a peak like a swallow's nest, this unhappy little creature comes into the world; when he opens his eyes to the light of reason, he does not hear the village bell reminding him to lift his soul to the Divine One and render homage to the Creator of the world; he hears only the hoarse cry of the cock, crowing in the early morning, and then he longs for the coming of Sunday to witness the strife and knavery of the cockfights. When a man, he takes up with the first woman to be found in the neighborhood and makes her his mistress to gratify his amorous lusts.

There is more of what this Spaniard wrote, but this is sufficient to show that moral conditions have long been bad. Still it is perhaps wrong to say that the church is primarily responsible. All an outsider can say is that the church does not seem to have been able to better them a great deal. As one of the excuses for the church not doing more, Father Vassallo said to me: "There is a general impression that the Catholic church in Porto Rico is rich and powerful. That is not true. The church is very poor, almost on the verge of bankruptcy. Many of our priests hardly get enough to keep them from starvation. Some of them may have gone astray, but for the most part they are struggling against great difficulties and doing the best they can."

Perhaps he is right. I do not know these priests, and he presumably does.

AW, COME ON!
 YOU ARE AS WELL
 "DRESSED" AS ANY
 OF THE OTHER GIRLS!



tunities of a material kind were offered to them in Spain and elsewhere. The fact that they chose to remain in Porto Rico, amid the hardships and privations incident to a change of sovereignty, shows that they had a lofty missionary spirit and that many had in them the stuff of which heroes are made.

In a word, dear Mr. McNeal, your article constitutes a generalization based on misinformation, and I am certain, from the quality of your character, as I observed it, that you will lose no time in correcting the false impression created by your article.

I might say that I was quite favorably impressed with Father Vassallo. He strikes me as being a man of ability and honesty. I believe that in his letter he has stated conditions as he believes them to be.

It will be noticed that he does not deny the large number of illegitimate births. Of course, he could hardly do that in view of the official records, but he does deny that the church is in any way responsible for this condition. He also emphatically denies that marriages have been prevented by the charging of exorbitant fees by priests for performing the marriage ceremony. He also, it will be noticed, denies that he denies the charge that there is general immorality among the native priests.

Of course, my information in regard to the fees charged for performing the marriage ceremonies and also in regard to immorality among the native priests is necessarily hearsay; I received the in-

Help From the Enemy

CHAIRMAN RASKOB received a welcome and unexpected donation the other day to his deficiency fund, in a check for \$1,000 from a California supporter of Hoover. The man is Joel F. Freeman, and his father was an early associate in oil of the elder Rockefeller. Mr. Freeman sent his check to Mr. Raskob with the statement that a vigorous Democratic party would help to uphold the hands of Mr. Hoover 'against the machinations of the Teapot Dome group and their allies, who are active in both parties.'

The California Republican was greatly impressed by Al Smith's appeal by radio for contributions. Governor Smith's argument, he says, "is unanswerable," that the Democrats should be kept alive between elections as a party of opposition. "This," he says, "is an essential public service under our system of party government." The Smith radio speech he thinks "a masterpiece of logic. I did not vote for you but I am mailing check for \$1,000 to you."

It would seem that while an opposition party is necessary, to prevent the Government from going to seed, yet it ought at least to support itself financially and not ask the ruling party to put up the funds. Yet many Republicans are liberal-minded and may contribute if necessary to prevent the complete eclipse of the Democrats.

Mr. Freeman is certainly off his trolley in one respect, nevertheless. "The press," he complains, "does not seem to appreciate the significance and moral grandeur of the step young Mr. Rockefeller has taken in seeking to eliminate Colonel Stewart from Standard Oil of Indiana." We do not know how Mr. Freeman gets that way, since the press over the country is practically unanimous for the Rockefeller side. Juries have been the other way right along, and so have perhaps a majority of stockholders; at least Colonel Stewart points out that the Rockefellers are getting only the big stock and the small stockholders are with Stewart. Mr. Freeman might have some reason for complaining that the public has seemed indifferent to the entire oil case from start to finish, but this cannot be said of the American press.

Hoch's Apportionment Plan

NEW YORK seems to be most censorious about Congressman Hoch's idea of excluding aliens from the count of population for the purpose of apportioning Representatives in Congress and members of the electoral college. It cannot quickly visualize the country going so wild as actually to propose cutting down New York representation in both cases. This hick idea naturally has difficulty in getting across Broadway.

A New York protest is even quoted sympathetically by a Kansas paper, the Concordia Blade-Empire, and the argument is worth analyzing.

"There are good reasons," says the writer, at the outset, "why the constitution makers wished the aliens counted." However, those reasons were related to the time and to the purpose of estab-

lishing a government. What the constitution makers would think of a totally altered situation 143 years later there is no way of determining. And the practical question, of course, is what the country at present thinks of it.

"They have a right to representation," is the first reason given, since it takes at least five years and three months for the immigrant to obtain citizenship papers; "the restrictions are careful, the red tape is voluminous, the expense considerable. Meanwhile the great majority of aliens are hard-working, loyal residents; creating wealth; subject to military service; in many states allowed to vote. They pay taxes; they obey the laws. It is unfair to their interests and to the states in which they live to exclude them from the count for representation."

Well, then, it might be asked, why do they not become citizens?

In fact, the Hoch plan would stir New York and some other states to induce their alien popula-



tions to become interested in being naturalized, and the loss of representation might, after all, be brief.

If so, it would be beneficial in bringing chronic aliens under American allegiance, inducing them to decide under which flag they proposed to live. One of the primary reasons why so many immigrants do not take out citizenship papers is because they intend to make the United States a temporary asylum, attracted by its reputation for easy money, and after accumulating what is in many countries a competency, shake the dust of the United States off their feet and return to

settle down where their true allegiance has always been.

The alien is domiciled in the United States, but he has claims on the protection of his former country, even against the United States.

But there is a missing link in the plea for the alien. It is not in fact a plea for him, but for the states where he happens to settle down. Representation he does not have, after all, even if he is counted. It is the fellows who are shedding tears in behalf of the stolid alien, who refuses to become naturalized, who have the representation and who do not like to think of being deprived of it. They control the representation.

Attempts up to this time to defend against the Hoch plan are so feeble that they strengthen Congressman Hoch's cause rather than weaken it.

Modern Stock Speculation

BOTH houses of Congress have resolutions for investigating stock, grain and other market speculating, but as speculation has never been declared unlawful it is not clear just what Congress hopes to do about it. It can hardly be said that the banks are specially blameworthy, since they have repeatedly issued warnings against over-speculation. Moreover, every time the President or Secretary Mellon has had anything to say about the situation their words have been soothing, and to the effect that speculation was not in fact taking money and credit needed by commercial business. Secretary Mellon, however, did the other day mildly advise that speculation was going rather far. The Federal Reserve banks have been much more hostile to the Wall Street stock boom.

The banks have no such control as formerly, when big business was a bank borrower. Times have changed and big business is a money lender and a heavy lender of money for speculation. This is a new factor in speculation that Congress may inquire into in the course of its proposed investigation.

Yet with Congress following the Reserve banks in discouraging excessive speculation the great Wall Street boom may find the going harder than it has been. It may be approaching the most critical period in any extended speculative movement which is the period of converting paper into real profits, in a way to threaten a smash, since now, thru political action, artificial and arbitrary factors may enter in to hasten or even precipitate liquidation.

The only alarming feature of speculation is its diversion of credit from commercial to speculative purposes, altho, as stated, both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury whenever they have been heard from heretofore have asserted that no such danger appeared. There is increasing evidence that it is now a serious consideration, since money is tight, manufacturers and merchants are feeling the pinch of high loan rates for commercial purposes, and this condition cannot continue very long until it results in curtailment of production and of business.

Sell No Supplies to a Warring Nation

Senator Capper's Senate Resolution of February 11, 1929, Discloses a Plan to "Put Teeth" in the Peace Pact

Senator Capper's second peace resolution introduced in the Senate February 11, 1929, "puts teeth" in the Peace Pact. It was first introduced December 9, 1927. Action on it is not expected until the next regular session of Congress. The resolution makes it unlawful for this country to sell arms and ammunition and other war supplies to any nation which, having signed the treaty renouncing war, goes to war in violation of that agreement. It has created widespread comment in Europe and America, and in some quarters is considered a helpful and logical extension of the Kellogg-Briand treaty. A part of Senator Capper's statement in the Senate follows.—Editor.

THE purpose of this resolution is to put the Government of the United States on record, in response to an insistent and well-nigh unanimous public demand, by taking the next step toward safeguarding international peace, following the ratification of the Pact of Paris.

This resolution renews in substance a proposal contained in my resolution of December 9, 1927, that any nation signatory to the Pact of Paris which breaks its word shall not be aided directly or indirectly by our nationals in a war.

My resolution also contemplates that our Government shall at once negotiate treaties or understandings with other signatory powers for similar action on their part.

The moment it becomes clear that a nation which has solemnly promised to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, but which nevertheless provokes or invites a war, will not be able to buy munitions or supplies from the American people with which to carry on that war—then that war will come to a sudden end. In fact, I doubt whether it will ever be begun.

In other words, I believe the adoption and effectuation of this resolution will tend to make the peace pact effective. It will, in a measure, underwrite the peace pact without compelling us to police the world.

I hope and believe public opinion will approve this resolution and that before long it will receive the overwhelming, if not unanimous, approval of both houses of Congress. It is not expected that action will be taken this session, but the introduction of the resolution, it is hoped, will bring about discussion and consideration which will result in action at an early date in a succeeding session.

It is not only logical but necessary that a nation like our own, which intends solemnly to

as in our own; the readiness with which arbitration treaties are being concluded between the United States and other nations—these give testimony to the strong popular support of the movement against war. The people and the peoples of the world want peace. They want the assurance of peace, if that is possible.

It would be anomalous, to say the least, for the people of the nations which have bound themselves by the terms of the pact to encourage its breach by permitting the shipment of arms and munitions of war to the treaty breaker. It would be a breach of faith.

It is in defense of the honor of this nation that it should not give aid and comfort to a treaty-breaking state. It is of vital interest to this nation that it should seek to prevent the outbreak of war by warning possible treaty-breaking nations of the attitude the United States will take.

What is proposed in the new resolution is simply to carry out the spirit of the Briand-Kellogg pact; to prevent conscienceless nationals from making a profit out of aiding and abetting nations that violate the pact.

It should be impressed that war will not be a means of carrying on a profitable trade with the belligerent nations—a profitable trade that in the end will cost the lives of our own youth and saddle another tremendous war debt upon the surviving people of the nation.

Rather it should be impressed upon the consciousness of every citizen and every statesman that the effect of the pact will be to diminish or cut off that trade, so that it will no longer be in the interest of armament makers or the private traffickers in blood money to connive with a government which in defiance of its obligations lets loose upon the world the pestilence of war.

Gist of the Resolution

Whenever the President determines and by proclamation declares any country has violated the multilateral treaty renouncing war, it shall be unlawful, unless otherwise provided by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to export to such country, arms and munitions, or other articles for use in war, until the President shall by proclamation declare such violation no longer exists.

Nationals of the United States giving aid and comfort to such a treaty-breaking nation shall not be protected by their government.

The President is requested to obtain agreements from other signatory powers for similar action on their part.

keep its word in this respect, shall not aid any other nation that may prove faithless, either directly or indirectly.

Let that once become known and announced to the world, and any government will hesitate a long time before it violates the Pact of Paris.

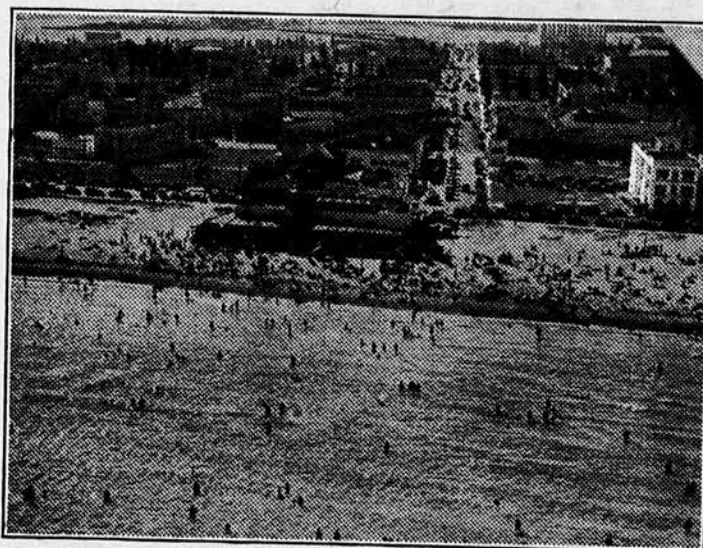
The enthusiasm which greeted the conclusion of the Pact of Paris, in foreign nations as well



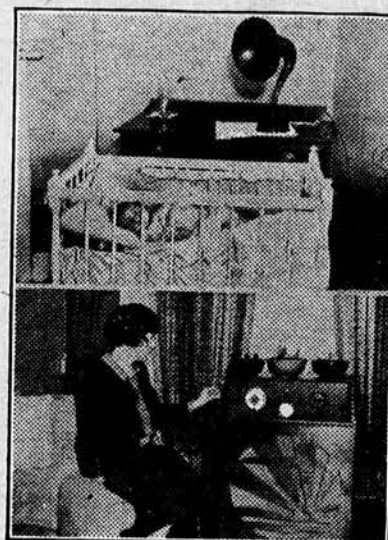
World Events in Pictures



Mrs. Louise Thaden, San Francisco, Who Established the Women's Altitude Record of 20,270 Feet Over Oakland, Calif. She is an Expert Pilot, and Stages Weekly Air Shows



The Beach and Sea at the Foot of Fifth Street, Miami, Fla. This Photo Was Snapped from a Low-Flying Plane, and Shows How This Winter Playground Has Recouped After the Hurricane Disaster of a Few Years Ago



Introducing the Radio Nurse! This Ingenious British Mother Reversed Her Receiving Set with an Adapter so That Baby's Crying or Cooing Can be Heard Downstairs



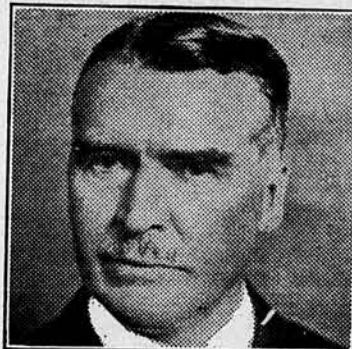
Left, Miss Lucy Haden in Her Gorgeous Robes as Queen Aurora of the Galveston Mardi Gras for 1929; and Right, Stephen Hancock in the Royal Robes of King Frivolous XII



General Mariaux and Admiral Gueprattee, Paris, Heads of the Croix De Guerre Association, Who Will be in Charge of the Members of the Society During Their Coming Visit to the United States



Donald Stewart, 21, Youngest Son of Col. R. W. Stewart, Multi-Millionaire President of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, at His Pump in a Filling Station, New Orleans. He Can't Afford a Car as He is Working Up From the Bottom



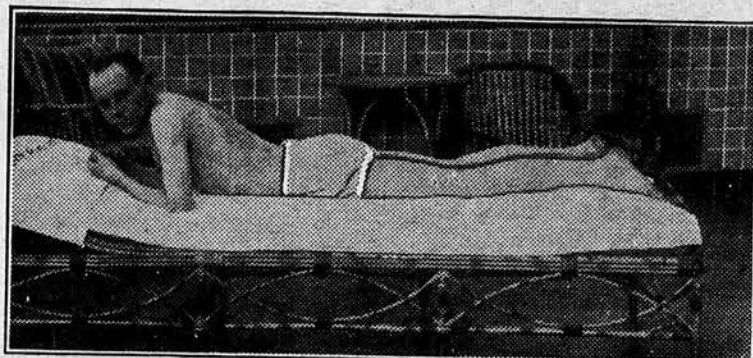
Eminent Canadian Scientist, Sir Thomas Holland, Chosen as President of British Association of Science for 1929. He is a Noted Geologist and Rector of Imperial College of Science, London



Mable Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y., Former World's Champion Woman Trap Shooter, Who Took Further Honors in the Third Grand Del Monte Handicap at the Gun Club, Del Monte, Calif. There is a Real Art to Shooting When It Gets in the Champion Classes



Left to Right, G. O. Smith, Retiring President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, New York, Presenting the William Lawrence Saunders Medal and Scroll—the Institute's Highest Award for Achievement in Mining—to John Hays Hammond. At Right, F. W. Bradley, the New President



Paavo Nurmi, One of the Outstanding Runners of Track History, Taking a Sun Bath at the New York Athletic Club. He is Training to Break His Two-Mile Record of 8 Minutes, 58 1/2 Seconds. If Famous Athletes Believe in the Ability of "Dr. Sun," Maybe All of Us Should Consult Him More

The Demand for Food is Growing

There Should Be a Bright Future for Those Kansas Producers Who Will Give Adequate Attention to Holding Down Production Costs

By Arthur P. Chew

ECONOMISTS agree that overproduction has been one of the causes of the post-war depression in agriculture; many regard it as the chief cause. "The outlook for farm production is so very good that the outlook for farm prosperity is very bad," said a leading authority two years ago. Others have declared the agricultural industry is suffering from too much efficiency. Machinery, improved crops and improved livestock have maintained and even increased production, despite a heavy loss of farm population. It is averred that nothing can be done for the farmer until he restricts his production.

This doctrine conflicts with what usually is applied to other industries. Success in manufacturing is attributed to facility in production. Our greatest industries have banished the phrase "saturation point" from their vocabulary. In the recent election campaign, it was said, and not denied in responsible quarters, that the secret of America's prosperity is the co-operation of labor with capital in unrestricted productivity. This principle cannot be true for industry and false for agriculture. If prosperity is obtained for industry, not by limiting production so as to raise prices, but by underselling competitors thru abundant low-cost production, the same formula ought to have some merit for agriculture. In fact it has. Post-war production in the United States has been large because farmers know that restricting production may mean lost business rather than increased profits. It is well to adjust the production of various crops to market needs; it is not well to diminish the sum of productive energy in use.

No Ca' Canny Philosophy

Our farmers understand this, as their post-war production shows. It is less understood in academic circles. At the international economic conference held at Geneva in May, 1927, representatives of the food exporting nations, including the United States, differed with the European delegates on a fundamental point. They contended that the welfare of agriculture required reduced rather than increased production. The Europeans conceded that agriculture was entitled to a better reward, but declared this benefit should not be bought at the price of a diminished supply of consumable goods. Thus the European attitude was the typical American attitude toward production, whereas the American representatives leaned toward the doctrine of ca' canny. American practice in agriculture has not been tainted with the ca' canny philosophy.

The truth is that, with rapid urban development thruout the world, the overproduction problem in agriculture tends to solve itself. Western Europe has long ceased to be self-sufficient in foodstuffs, and the United States seems destined eventually to be partly dependent on food imports. Our agricultural export trade has much declined in recent years. In the production of corn, beef and spring wheat we are close to the margin between the import and the export basis; the producers of these commodities may soon regularly have to contend with foreign competition in the United States market. Dr. O. E. Baker, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says rational checks to the growth of population will be necessary within a century if the population is to be kept in a comfortable relation to domestic food resources. The tendencies Doctor Baker has in mind are already running in favor of agriculture, and will do so more and more strongly as time passes. In the basic supply and demand relationship between agriculture and the rest of the world, the long-time advantage is with agriculture.

To 119 Million People

In the last century and a half the American nation has grown from a community of 2½ million people to one of about 119 million people. Thruout this period the growth of our farm production has exceeded the growth of our population, except from 1897 to 1921, when the increase in our food production fell behind the increase in our population. Since 1922 the familiar relationship has been resumed. We are again making our food production outstrip the growth of our population. But how long will the tendency continue? Some economists believe the normal condition for the Twentieth Century will be like that manifested from 1897 to 1921, when urban growth and declining agricultural expansion caused population growth to run ahead of food production. The post-war spurt may be a temporary phenomenon, resulting partly from the hang-over of the war's stimulus to farming, and partly from factors in the increase in production that by their nature must diminish in strength. These points are worth examining, because they throw light on the vital question of how long the surplus question will be with us.

First we may note what the war-time hang-over has had to do with the boost in American farm

production since 1922. As already mentioned, a marked drop took place in our food production per capita of the population from 1897 to 1921. Even in the war years the average production per capita of the population was less than in the period 1897 to 1901. It might seem that our agricultural contribution to the allied cause did not arrive until the fighting was over, but that would be a mistake. Unusual specialization took place on our farms during the war period, as a result of which our exports of certain products, notably cereals, increased enormously. It is true that the stimulus of war-time prices was not felt in increased agricultural production as a whole until after the war. Finally, however, this stimulus reversed the downward trend manifested in production per capita of the population during the first two decades of the century. This belated war-time influence probably continues, but it must eventually disappear. Over-expansion caused by the war has been liquidated thoroly in some leading agricultural enterprises, and liquidation in others is going forward.

What about the post-war jump in farm efficiency? In the five-year period 1922 to 1926 the production of milk, pork and lard, potatoes, fruits

not be brought under the plow except under the stimulus of high prices for farm products. Expansion of the area in cultivation seems unlikely to be important in any early increases that may take place in production. Intensive rather than extensive development will chiefly account for whatever is accomplished.

Machinery supplanting human and animal labor has played a great part in the post-war gain in production. Since the war the mechanization of agriculture has released for other uses some 15 to 20 million acres formerly required to feed horses and mules. Important shifts have been made from less productive to more productive field crops, as, for example, from wheat to corn in the North and from corn to cotton in the South. Approximately two-thirds of the post-war increase in production is assigned to increased production a unit of feed consumed. Better beef animals produce more meat with a given amount of feed; better dairy animals yield more milk without consuming proportionately more feed, and better hogs economize feed similarly. Slaughter at an earlier age increases the output of animal products a unit of feed consumed, since younger animals make more rapid gains than older animals on the same amount of feed.

Such progress, however, cannot continue indefinitely. Technical innovations have their greatest relative influence on production in their early stages; eventually they become subject to the law of diminishing returns. Efficiency in the utilization of feed has obvious limits. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the output of animal products in the United States in the period of 1922-26 was some 15 per cent greater than in the period 1917-21. That increase, accomplished by improved breeding and husbandry, and by earlier slaughter, was effected more easily than a proportionate additional gain would be now. Subsequent efforts would begin nearer the point of diminishing returns.

Reclaimed 20 Million Acres

It is likewise probable that the gain in production achieved since the war by the increased use of machinery has reached a point where the rate may be expected to slacken. The next decade will hardly see so heavy a replacement of work animals by engine power as did the last, since the opportunity to supplant work animals with automobiles and tractors is less now than it was before 15 to 20 million acres had been reclaimed from forage production by that means. Tho the technical improvement and mechanization of agriculture will doubtless continue, the rate of progress must decline as the sum of the achievement increases. The last decade has witnessed a technical stimulus to production that will be difficult to duplicate.

Hence the near future will be less burdened with agricultural surpluses than the recent past. Efficiency will have less tendency to be offset by price recessions. Our urban and village population already constitutes 77 per cent of our total population. Urban development continues in other countries, and the great international struggles of the future will involve the control of food sources for congested industrial populations. As the population of the United States increases, the importation of food staples will be necessary. And the bidding for supplies will be keen.

Other countries also will pass from the food exporting into the food importing category. There will then be little talk about agricultural surpluses. This development will not be reached tomorrow or the day after, but the tendency toward it is already manifest, and every year will exercise an increasingly favorable influence on the farmer's position. For the man that likes farming, the present is a good time to enter the business should opportunity offer to do so at a conservative outlay.

Changes in Diet May Be Necessary

Here is the basic governing principle. Henceforth this nation will experience regularly what it has experienced in the past only for one period—namely, a food supply increase lagging behind the growth of population. Humanity has not yet escaped, even in the United States, from the tendency of population to increase until it presses upon the limits of subsistence. This was recently emphasized by the United States Department of Agriculture in a study pointing out that changes in the national diet may eventually be necessary to conserve land. It was suggested that the recent trend toward decreased cereal and increased meat consumption may be reversed. As Doctor Baker puts it, only continued technical progress in agriculture can save us from the danger of an overproduction of people and an underproduction of food. Thus the future promises to put a premium on the work of the farmer, and to make it the

(Continued on Page 13)



and vegetables in the United States was higher per capita of the population than in the five-year period 1897 to 1901. It was higher also, except in the case of potatoes, than in any intervening five-year period. The production of veal and lamb increased likewise. In production a unit of labor engaged, the percentage of gain was still higher. Some decline took place in the production of beef, mutton, and wheat per capita of the population; but even in these lines a gain in output a worker was effected.

Thus increased efficiency has had much to do with the increase of farm production in the United States since the war. It has contributed to the disparity between the unit prices of farm commodities and the prices of other goods. For that reason some men consider it a doubtful blessing. But increased efficiency is not itself a cause of agricultural depression. Efficiency may sometimes depress prices, but it generally effects a greater proportionate saving in costs of production. Hence it yields a net gain. To gauge the influence of efficiency on surplus production, we must know how the post-war improvement came about. Then we can tell whether it promises to increase production indefinitely.

First it is important to recognize that the increased output of the post-war period was not the result of expansion in acreage. Areas devoted to certain crops increased, but this gain was offset in other directions; and 1928 was the only post-war year to show an increase in total acreage over 1919. The principal means of expanding agricultural production in the United States in the Nineteenth Century was to increase the area in cultivation. But that means of expansion, tho still available to some degree, has become relatively costly. Tho a vast area of potential crop land still awaits cultivation, most of it is either difficult to work or relatively infertile, and will

Photos Solve the Voice-Face Puzzle

Kansas Farmer is Happy to Introduce Four Fine Friends of Yours This Week Who Broadcast From Station WIBW

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FOLKS, it's a lot of fun putting voices and faces together for you. Over WIBW you hear the voices, and we have the pleasure of rounding up the photographs of the speakers, musicians and performers, and printing them on this page in Kansas Farmer, so you may see whether your special favorites at the Capper Publications broadcasting station look anything like they talk.

It is pleasant for more than one reason. First, we are sure you wish to meet the folks who entertain you, and become better acquainted with them, even if it is more or less by proxy. But don't forget, you'll be mighty welcome if you can come to WIBW'S bungalow on the roof and meet the gang first hand. They are a good sort, and just as neighborly and friendly as anybody can be. If you enjoy them, it isn't likely that the pictures will spoil your opinion, because everyone puts on his best smile and Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes before exposing himself to the powerful eye of the camera. And then, if you don't like some of the bunch, you can tell 'em so face to face in the photos without being sass'd back.

Another reason that makes solving this voice and face puzzle interesting is the fact that the folks on our programs are so enthusiastic. Here is just one example: something that happened the other day.

It's about "Uncle Dave." Some 15,000 children could tell you a lot about Uncle Dave, even if they haven't seen him; if you don't happen to know who we mean, he's the man who conducts the "Children's Club" every evening thru the week at exactly 5:30 o'clock.

Well, the other day we

thousands of boys and girls write such fine letters to me?" Uncle Dave wanted to know. "Why, they even try to imagine what I look like. You tell them they make me very happy and that I'll try always to do my best for them."

And that is why we are introducing him this week. His picture is on the radio page here. See whether you can pick it out. He probably is the happiest man in Topeka, because he spends so much of his time making boys and girls happy. He doesn't sit down and read something just to fill in his time; he tells his stories and just seems to romp with his thousands of friends over the radio.

And here is something else that will interest all of the boys and girls who listen in to Uncle



We all are extremely busy handling the jobs that feed and clothe us; seeking pleasure and coping with the work-a-day world. It's fine to swing into those things with all our energy, and keep them going in the right direction. But doesn't it take those quiet devotional hours to help strengthen us for life's opportunities?

Our farmer speaker next week is especially well-known over Kansas for his ability to produce corn, his knowledge of breeding better varieties, and his ability to make up corn exhibits. He is O. J. Olsen, Horton. He was acclaimed the Grand Champion Exhibitor of Kansas in the recent Kansas Blue Ribbon Corn Show held during Farm and Home Week at Manhattan. It isn't likely that any man in the state understands the selection and care of seed corn better than Mr. Olsen.

In his letter accepting our urgent invitation to speak over WIBW, he wrote: "I'll try to do my best. I'm going to rig up an imaginary microphone and start practicing right away, so I won't disgrace the corn fraternity too much." Well, just expect to hear something of cash value when Mr. Olsen speaks for the Voice of Kansas Farmer, at exactly 1 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, March 14.

For Kansas farm women who haven't met Florence Wells, home editor for Kansas Farmer, we are printing her picture this week. She goes on the air every Tuesday morning at 10:10 a. m., during the Women's Forum.

After broadcasting for the first or second time she made a remark that proves she is just human like all the rest of us. "No one really appreciates the expression 'awful silence' until he has faced the microphone, poured out his heart to it and wrung from it neither smiles nor tears," she said. And that is quite true. You go into a room all by yourself; it's called a studio, and is sound proof, so no noise comes in or goes out, except over the "mike." And there is just about as much satisfaction, at least the first time or two, as there would be in addressing your remarks to a hitching post.

But in a day or two the letters come sailing in, and Florence Wells smiles and smiles just like the rest of the folks who are making friends over the Voice of Kansas Farmer. And after that it is a different story. Now when our home editor talks over WIBW, it isn't with a hitching post, so to speak, staring her in the face. Her imagination carries her out to the many farm homes she has visited, so she feels almost as if she is sitting down in your kitchen with you for a visit while you are getting dinner ready.

Just before giving you the entire program for next week, showing what all of the Capper Publications have to offer you over WIBW, we want to mention two "hobbies" our home editor has. She likes gardening, and being a farm girl and a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, there is some hope for the garden she is going to plant this spring. Seeds are all purchased, paper plans made, and this vegetable enthusiast likely will be in "a very important conference" with Mother Earth, the first good planting day.

(Continued on Page 17)

The Top Photo Introduces Rev. Carl H. Wilhelm, Pastor of WIBW Radio Church; Immediately Above at the "Mike" is "Uncle Dave," the Happiest Children's Entertainer in Kansas; in the Oval is J. M. Parks, Manager of the Capper Clubs, and the Bottom Picture is of Florence Wells, Home Editor of Kansas Farmer

Dave. He has received a great many letters from 28 states in the Union; one letter came from London, Ontario, and another from a happy little friend who heard him on board a ship in the Gulf of Mexico.

We'll have to stop talking about Uncle Dave now, but there is another man we introduce this week who is especially interested in boys and girls who live on Kansas farms. He is J. M. Parks, manager of the Capper Clubs.

"It is difficult for me to realize that I actually am being paid for doing something I enjoy so much," he told us. "Who wouldn't like the opportunity to meet and be friends with hundreds of ambitious boys and girls on Kansas farms? Who wouldn't bless his lucky stars for the opportunity to help these young folks get started successfully in business, for themselves?"

"Because I believe club work to be one of the most helpful movements in Kansas today, I am delighted to proclaim its virtues from the house-top every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock p. m." And he means "housetop," too, because he talks to club folks over WIBW, which is on the highest building in Topeka, except the State House dome. So we are happy to introduce Mr. Parks this week, to folks who don't already know him.

So many letters have been received by WIBW regarding the morning devotional period that we know you would enjoy seeing a photograph of Rev. Carl H. Wilhelm, pastor of WIBW radio church. It is on the page this week at the very top. Life goes on at a great rate in this day and age.



walked into his office—he calls it his den—and found him in tears. "That's not enthusiasm," you'll think. But they weren't the kind of tears to catch in a handkerchief. No, sir! Uncle Dave's famous laugh was roaring out of his wide-open mouth; he was plumb tickled, and that's what made a couple or three tears spill out of his eyes. And when Uncle Dave laughs it isn't a giggle. He figures to keep his laughing machine in good running order, and to make it work as many hours as he can. Uncle Dave's wife or little girl didn't tell us this, but we wouldn't be surprised if he even laughs in his sleep.

But this time he was having his fun over a big bunch of letters; and just between friends, we will tell you he gets more letters from boys and girls on Kansas farms than he does from town youngsters. "Read 'em," he said.

"You are a big, fat man with a bald head," one letter said. "You are a very old and good man." "I know that you are a jolly-faced man." "Why don't you run for President?"

"Who couldn't work hard and enjoy it when





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*Controls diseases...easy to use
harmless to seed and drill*

Avoid heavy dockage losses or lowered feeding value on your crop because of smutted, diseased grains. Grow a clean crop that will grade high and bring you increased profits. Now—a single dust disinfectant, CERESAN, controls 9 important diseases of grains. Exhaustive tests by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations have proved CERESAN safe and effective. Treats seed for only 6 to 9 cents a bushel. No costly equipment is needed. Harmless to seeds and drills. Get your package of CERESAN from your dealer *now*. Ask him also for FREE pamphlets on Du Bay Seed Disinfectants for other crops—Semesan Jr., for seed corn; Semesan Bel, the *instantaneous* potato dip; and Semesan, for vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs.

Ceresan Controls these Diseases:

Wheat—Bunt or stinking smut and seed-borne flag smut.

* *

Oats—Both loose and covered smut.

* *

Barley—Stripe disease, covered smut and loose smut in certain 6-row winter varieties.

* *

Sorghum—Kernel smuts.

* *

Rye—Seed-borne stem smut.

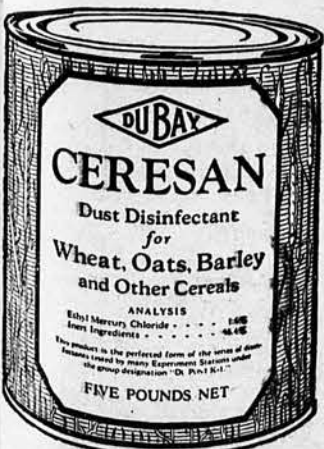
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ALLEN	Cook's Drug Store	Iola
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BARBER	Hibbard's Rexall Store	Medicine Lodge
BARTON	Schuetz Hardware Co.	Great Bend
BOURBON	Kurtz Drug Store	Ft. Scott
	E. H. Clay	Redfield
BROWN	Crawford Hatchery Co.	Horton
	G. W. Hamilton	Horton
	Emmett Greene	Niawatha
BUTLER	Mannion Feed & Coal Co.	Augusta
CLARK	Charles & Bell Drug Co.	Ashland
CLAY	Priest Drug Company	Clay Center
COFFEY	Crellin & Montgomery	Burlington
	W. E. Gorsuch & Son	Waverly
COMANCHE	Smith Drug Co.	Coldwater
CRAWFORD	W. M. Sayers	McCune
	Kelso Seed Co.	Pittsburg
	O'Reilly Drug & Merc. Co.	Girard
DONIPHAN	Van Bebbers Pharmacy	Troy
DOUGLAS	Green Bros. Hardware Co.	Lawrence
	The Barteldes Seed Co.	Lawrence
EDWARDS	Goddard & Williamson	Kinsley
FINNEY	F. & N. Seed Co.	Garden City
FORD	Palace Drug Store	Dodge City
FRANKLIN	Kaiser Drug Co.	Ottawa
HARPER	Limbird & Hilts	Anthony
	Earl Collins	Harper
HARVEY	E. R. Sanner	Newton
JACKSON	Smythe Drug Co.	Holton
	Bender Bros.	Holton
JEFFERSON	Hatfield Drug Store	Valley Falls
JOHNSON	Johnson County Co-operative Ass'n.	Olathe
KINGMAN	The Eggleston Pharmacy	Kingman
KIOWA	L. B. Ricketts	Greensburg

COUNTY	DEALER	TOWN
KIOWA	Ricketts Produce Co.	Greensburg
	Haviland Drug Co.	Haviland
LABETTE	Harley's Drug Store	Chetopa
	Henry F. Rich	Edna
	Handley Bros.	Oswego
LEAVENWORTH	Mehl-Schott	Leavenworth
	C. H. Cain	Tonganoxie
LYON	E. Blackburn	Emporia
	Red Cross Pharmacy	Emporia
MARSHALL	Ingalsbe's	Marysville
MEADE	M. & M. Drug Company	Meade
MONTGOMERY	Cherryvale Grain Co.	Cherryvale
	Clayton Supply Co.	Cherryvale
	Square Deal Seed Co.	Coffeyville
	E. Vidito	Coffeyville
MORTON	Bloodhart Drug Co.	Elkhart
NEMAHA	Emmett Greene	Sabetha
	Emmett Greene	Seneca
OSAGE	A. E. Topping	Overbrook
REPUBLIC	Jehlik Pharmacy	Cuba
RILEY	Fielding & Stephenson	Manhattan
SEDGWICK	Kellogg Bros. Feed & Seed Co.	Wichita
	Beebe Co.	Wichita
	Argonia Drug Co.	Argonia
SHAWNEE	Rossville Pharmacy	Rossville
SHERMAN	J. R. Prizel	Kanorado
SUMNER	Newell Feed Store	Wellington
	P. L. Schweitzer	Wellington
THOMAS	Bellamy Drug Co.	Colby
WABAUNSEE	Jewett Drug Co.	Eskridge

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'Tis the King's Big Tomb, Too

Apparently Shah Jahan Was the "Guardian of Paradise," Among Other Important Duties

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

I HAVE read many descriptions of the Taj Mahal. For 300 years the story of its marble grace has been sung by impassioned poets worshipping at this great shrine of architectural art. Inspired pages of prose have been penned thru the centuries by these seekers of romance who have breathed in the marble moonlight that floods the ancient gardens of the Taj.

Historians have paused amid their pageantry of empires that rise on one page and rot in ruins on the next, and amid their dirges of wars and their stories of sinners and of saints they have let the spirit of the Taj breathe into their books like a breath from the Jasmine Tower, like a flower on a mountain side.

Architects and engineers have strayed from their cold calculations of stress and strain in ramp and roof and, unashamed, have marveled at the subtle charm of the Taj which laughs at their stern formulae as a daughter of the gods would smile at a rouged beauty of today. There is something more than steel and stone; there is a mystery in the charm of this marble Mona Lisa that they cannot capture, a dimension they cannot measure with their calipers of science.

Archaeologists peering at the Taj thru their thick microscopes have found something more than the material antiquities for which they searched. These ghouls of ancient civilizations have found something with a soul, something they cannot catalog in their heavy books nor analyze with their hammers and their scales.

The Taj is not a living thing. It is more than that; it is immortal.

I have read all these descriptions of the Taj Mahal and, at last, there it lay just beyond the huge red sandstone gate. I had only to walk thru and see—see what? The vision that my imagination had conjured up, done in marble and in gems like a palace born of Aladdin's lamp—or an old stone building, like a boyhood sweetheart grown fat and coarse? Which lay beyond that gate? I knew.

A Real Ethereal Beauty

Of course I had been expecting too much, I reasoned, as I stood outside for one more moment before going in and sacrificing my vision on the altar of curiosity. This silliness about an ethereal beauty! That is what dreams are made of, but not tombs, even marble tombs in India. My idea of the Taj was a vision that could exist in the imagination only and should either be cherished as such or destroyed forever by the mere looking upon it.

I had expected too much. Well might they have inscribed on that big red sandstone gate: "He who enters here leaves his 'Taj Mahal' behind."

Well, I would look at the Taj. I would give up the vision, barter a myth for a memory, pawn my gold for dross.

We went inside and there lay the Taj by moonlight. Yes, I was wrong—and so were the poets. Fools! The writers all had failed. It wasn't as they had pictured it. It was so beautiful they should not have tried. I won't.

Jim and I sank down on a marble bench in that moon-drenched garden of the Taj. We tried to analyze its beauty, to reason why no one has ever captured its spell that it might be explained to those who cannot see. I gave it up.

"Pop," Jim finally spoke. "The Taj was built to the memory of a thing we can't explain, the charm of a beautiful girl, an appeal too subtle to be translated into words, and the Taj has that same appeal."

"But how will I describe it to my readers?" I mourned. We looked again at those graceful domes, marble white in the moonlight, round and smooth in the moonlight as the bosom of an Eastern princess bathing in the garden pool. Perfect in art and architecture as it was, its charm was feminine, mysterious and potent as a drug, its real appeal that of a beautiful she animal, radiant, glorious, subtle.

"The Taj has 'It'!" Jim said. "That is all you can tell your readers. They'll

know what you mean. It can't be described."

Thus all I can do is to explain some of the physical dimensions of this famous marble mausoleum as one would describe the size and color of a barn and let the interpretation in terms of "It" depend on the imagination of each reader for himself.

Completed in 1652

The Taj Mahal was built by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan as a tomb for his favorite queen Mum-taz-i-Mahal. She married the emperor in 1615 A. D., and died in 1629, exactly 300 years ago. She bore the emperor 14 children during her 14 years of married life and died in childbirth of the last. Naturally, having been the favorite queen of a powerful eastern emperor and her memory having been immortalized by the marble palace which is universally admitted to be the most beautiful building in the world, the queen Mumtaz has long been credited with a wondrous loveliness herself.

The Taj was begun in 1630 and completed in 1652. Baron Tavernier, a French traveler and dealer in precious stones, writes that he was in Agra himself both at the time of its inception and its completion. He reported that all the scaffolding was of brick laid up in mortar like a building in it-

self. One or two expert goldsmiths from Europe assisted in the decoration of the golden screen that originally enclosed the cenotaph and one the two huge silver doors that stood at the entrance.

The outer court in which the Taj and its gardens lie is 150 yards wide by twice as long, and from the main gate the first view of the Taj is down a red sandstone watercourse bordered on either side by dark cypress trees. A raised marble platform interrupts this vista half way down. At the far end is a larger platform 313 feet square, all of marble, and raised 22 feet above the ground. And up on this marble platform for the world to see and admire, like a vision on a pedestal, there is the Taj Mahal.

The building itself is 186 feet square and the walls are 108 feet high. The great central dome soars to a height of 187 feet with a metal pinnacle on the top of that reaching 30 feet nearer to the moon. Even in those days of cheap and conscripted labor and marble that could be had for the hauling and the carving the Taj Mahal is reckoned to have cost as much as 15 million dollars.

In the center of the building directly beneath the marble dome are the two tombs enclosed in a trelliswork screen carved out of white marble. The light strained thru this marble lattice screen is delicate and subdued, seductive, beautiful. And in this light, hallowed and hushed, are the tombs of Mumtaz and Shah Jahan, for altho the great building was erected for his lovely queen the emperor saw to it that he himself should be buried there as well.

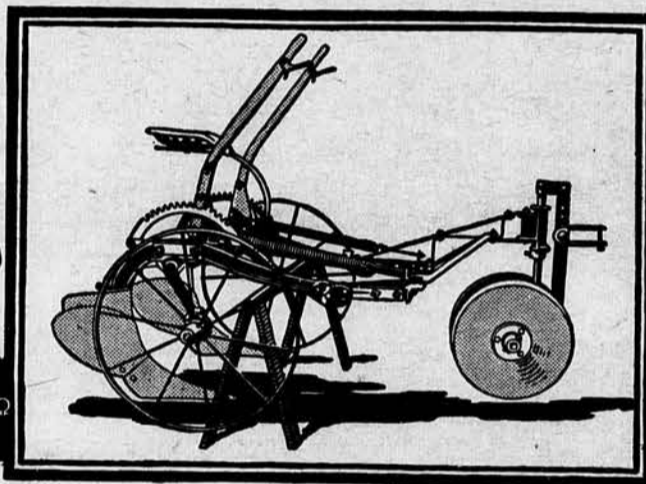
An idea of whom the mausoleum really was meant to honor most may be gleaned from the inscriptions on

these two tombs. The inscription on the queen's tomb reads: "The resplendent grave of Arjmand Banu Begam, called Mumtaz-i-Mahal, deceased 1629." The grave is resplendent, yes, but what recognition does it give the queen herself? There is no eulogy of her loveliness, her 14 children in 14 years. But the grave that her emperor built for her is "resplendent," and he would have you notice that.

On the tomb of the Emperor Shah Jahan himself, within this same chastened central chamber, in the soft gloom of the subdued light strained thru the marble trelliswork screen, appears this epitaph: "The illustrious sepulchre of his Most Exalted Majesty, dignified as Razwan, the guardian of Paradise, having his abode in Paradise and his dwelling in the starry heaven, inhabitant of the region of bliss, the second lord of the Kiran, Shah Jahan the King valiant. He traveled from this transitory world to the world of eternity on the night of the 28th of the month of Rajab, 1666." And that was Shah Jahan.

Probably the chief tangible bases for the appeal which the Taj Mahal has had to those who have visited it and marveled at its beauty, aside from the seductive, intangible "It" which Jim pointed out, are the gracefulness of that vast marble structure and the intricate work in stone inlay that adorns it in such a wholesale manner.

In the first place, the majesty of the marble itself, mellowed as it has been for 300 years under that ripening Indian sun has a richness which we who know "white marble" in its cold lifelessness cannot appreciate at all. These acres upon acres of pure marble slabs have not been yellowed or stained, but rather deepened and enriched with a



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fleeting yellow glow like that of pure old ivory. Any given square inch of it seems pure in its virgin whiteness, beautiful and sheer, and yet the whole of it viewed at once has that mellow, maturer look as of a sainted madonna enriched by the great experience of life. It is not tanned, but tempered by the sun; it has not faded but deepened with the centuries. I should like to see those exquisite mellow tints deep in the heart of that great marble dome 300 years from now.

Made Three Visits

And then the intricate stone inlay that adorns the walls and angles of the Taj like the spangles on a peacock's feathers. Jim and I stood before one decorated panel and marveled at the delicate shading off of the tiny colored stones in the intricate and elaborate design that was represented there. It was as detailed and as carefully and artistically done with those thousands of tiny precious stones as any small piece of personal jewelry. And yet it lay there by the yard, by the mile if one were to walk up and down those walls and bays and span the minarets and study the ramps and balconies, and all done in this careful meticulous style as tho each tiny colored stone would make or mar the Taj.

The detailed stone inlay work that embellishes the Taj is recognized as the most beautiful and precious style of ornament ever adopted in architecture. It stands first among the purely decorative forms of architectural design. And on the Taj one sees this work not only at its best but upon the largest scale. It is simply a graceful, jeweled, marble masterpiece.

We loitered in Agra and made three visits to the Taj Mahal in order to see it in as many of its varying moods as possible. We saw it in the evening as the sun sank behind the red sandstone fort beyond the river Jumna and hid the marble balcony of Shah Jahan from view. We saw it in the morning and in the full white light of an Indian moon, and we saw it in the evening as the soft shadows that would not turn black snuggled about the spandrels and minarets of this Eastern princess's tomb. And now I see it in my dreams. My vision of the Taj exists as it did before and I have the memory of its marble majesty besides.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

Another week of cold weather has gone by, which brings us that much nearer spring. During the fore part of the week the radio said "colder and more snow," the latter of which failed to materialize until Sunday night. If there is anything to Dr. Groundhog's philosophy, then our winter is about over, and we will soon be busy in the fields again making preparations to plant another crop.

There is a considerable amount of coarse bound feed still in the shock to be headed and threshed when the weather permits. One zero morning the fore part of last week we began feeding some cut cane and kafir fodder we had stored on the barn floor for about a week, and found this beginning to "heat up" a little the same as when put in a silo, which made it all the more palatable to the stock, judging from the way they went after it. They relish this better than that we fed them at the time we cut it the week previous.

The fodder we are feeding is pink kafir and Honey Drip cane mixed, about equal parts of each, as put thru the cutter. The kafir, being dry when cut, tears up more like shredded fodder, and it didn't pack quite so closely as cane fodder does. Experiments at the Hays Experiment Station indicate that 1 acre of Pink kafir in the form of silage is worth almost 2 acres in the form of dry feed. When the grain is left on the silage it adds greatly to the feeding value.

We plan on putting out a larger acreage of this Pink kafir this season than heretofore, as this is a sorghum crop that is well adapted to the western part of the state (except in about a dozen northwestern counties.) It is a variety of grain sorghum developed at the Fort Hays Experiment Station along about 1906. It is a crop of proved value and it appeals to the farmers of Western Kansas who want a crop that furnishes both grain and forage of excellent quality. While

Pink kafir has not as yet assumed much importance in Eastern Kansas, as compared with Blackhull kafir, yet recent experiments indicate that it is likely to become a close rival of Blackhull in this area. Wherever grain sorghums are grown in the state, Pink kafir seems to fit in as a grain crop, except in about a dozen of the north-west counties, where the season oftentimes is a little too short to insure full maturity.

As we have no outside cellar in which to store fruits and vegetables, we tried burying some apples in the ground last fall to keep for later use, as they seem to dry out pretty bad when kept in the basement, on account of the furnace. After the weather moderated last week we dug into them to see how they were keeping. Outside of being frozen a little on top they were in perfect condition, and after thawing out a few we found they had ripened and had improved considerably in flavor, and in our opinion tasted as good as any we ever used. This is our first attempt at storing apples away in this manner, and we believe that it pays quite well.

During all the cold weather we have had this winter mother's house plants have kept up in pretty good shape. She is a great lover of flowers, and keeps the south window filled with them all winter long. Among her collection is a 9-year-old Christmas cactus that had more than 200 blossoms on it a year ago, and 100 on it this winter. After setting it out on the porch one day last September the wind blew it over and broke off a limb that had 21 buds or it would have done as well this winter as last. We have double lower sashes in the south window, which are a big help, and the plants have been in the window all winter. She has a coral cactus in bloom now that has tiny white flowers similar in shape to the red flowers on the Christmas cactus. This coral cactus is about a month later in blooming every year.

The following is the local market last week: Cream, 47c; eggs, 28c; heavy hens, 20c; light hens, 17c; heavy springs, 17c; light springs, 15c; corn, 73c; and wheat 70c to \$1.05.


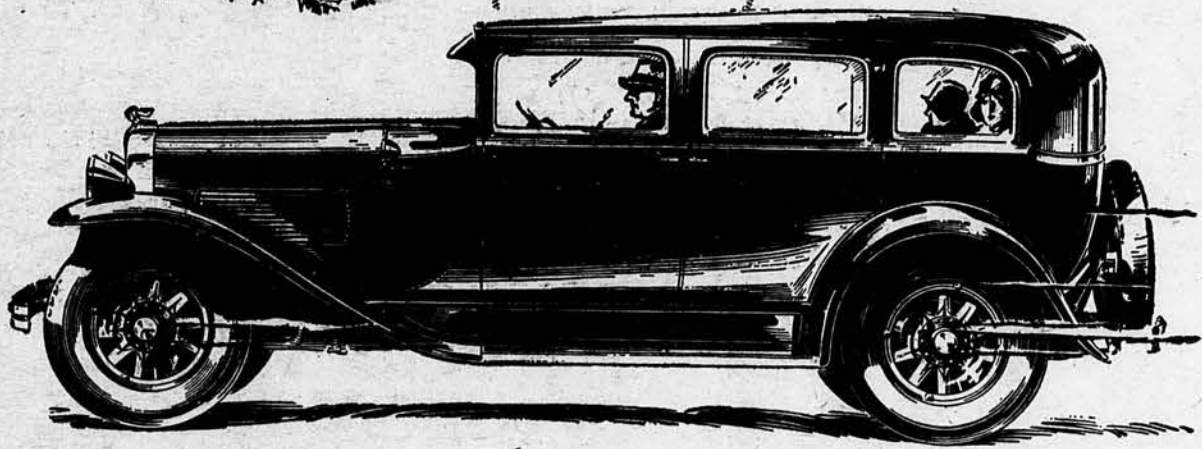
"Should an airplane be referred to as 'she'?" asks an inquiring subscriber. All except the mail planes.

A Big Radio Night

What is predicted to be the greatest mass meeting of farm people ever held is announced for Thursday night, March 14, by Frank E. Mullen, director of agriculture for the National Broadcasting Company in conjunction with the American Farm Bureau Federation. At 9:30 p. m. more than 1 1/4 million farmers and their families will gather around loud speakers in the community halls of their counties to take part in the big program which will be broadcast from the Chicago studios of the National Broadcasting Company. The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Live Stock Producers' Association and kindred organizations will join forces to make this radio hour the most significant in agriculture's history. Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will preside.

Florida and California people will approve the 13-month calendar, providing the extra month is added to their winter season.

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A single ride in the New Pontiac Big Six tells volumes about its many big car features. You feel the power of its big, new L-head engine. You enjoy the beauty and the snug, draft-free comfort of its luxurious new bodies by Fisher. But when you own and drive the New Pontiac Big Six day after day—that's when you come to appreciate its low cost, big car performance, and all this means to rigorous country driving.

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dealer. Ask to drive this remarkable new General Motors product. Try its new internal expanding four-wheel brakes—completely enclosed against rain, mud and ice. Hear about its cross-flow radiator, thermostatically controlled. The Pontiac Big Six offers a real opportunity to enjoy big car power, speed and durability without leaving the low-priced field.

Pontiac Big Six, \$745 to \$895, f.o.b. factory, plus delivery charges.

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An Upward Trend With Hogs

Kansas Producers Should Make Adequate Profits All Thru 1929 and Perhaps in '30

THE hog outlook for 1929 is favorable, from the viewpoint of both the Kansas producers and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Slaughter this year is expected to be considerably smaller than in 1928, with some improvement in foreign sales and no material change in the domestic demand. The seasonal levels of hog prices in 1929 and 1930 are expected to average higher than in 1928.

If higher hog prices this year stimulate increased hog breeding in late 1929, increased marketings in the winter of 1930-31 will again start the hog-price cycle downward. Stabilization of hog production at a level represented by the pig crop of 1928 appears to be the most suitable program for securing a profitable balance between corn and hog production in the Corn Belt.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1928, as indicated by the pig surveys, was about 5 per cent smaller for the Corn Belt and 6.5 per cent smaller for the United States than the crop of 1927. The distribution of the 1928 crop over the Corn Belt states was in a better relation to corn supplies than that of the 1927 crop, since a larger-than-usual proportion of the latter crop was produced in the Corn Belt states east of the Mississippi River, where corn production was much below normal in 1927.

The estimated number of hogs on farms January 1, 1929, was 54,956,000 head, compared with the revised estimate of 60,420,000 on January 1, 1928.

Information as to hog supplies for the marketing year November, 1928, to October, 1929, indicates an inspected slaughter of 44 to 46 million head, which compares with a slaughter of 48,100,000 for the crop year 1927-28, 43,100,000 for 1926-27 and 40,800,000 for 1925-26. The decrease for this crop year from 1927-28 thus probably will be from 2 to 4 million head. Slaughter in November and December of the present crop year was about 1,680,000 head larger than for the year before.

The supply of hogs for the remaining 10 months of this crop year, January to October, is indicated as being from 3½ to 5½ million head smaller than for the same months in 1928. The greater part of this decrease is expected to occur from February to June. The indicated decrease in prospective slaughter supplies is partially offset by an increase in storage supplies of pork and lard on January 1 over a year ago of 176 million pounds, which is equivalent to about 1,100,000 hogs.

A Better Distribution, Too

These estimates of slaughter supplies are based on (1) the 1928 pig surveys, which indicate a decrease in the total pig crop of the Corn Belt in 1928 of about 3,200,000 head and of the United States at about 5,400,000 head as compared with 1927; (2) the relationship of slaughter in November and December, 1928, to total winter slaughter; (3) the probable proportion of winter slaughter to slaughter for the crop year, and (4) the estimated number of hogs on farms January 1, 1929, as compared with the numbers on January 1, 1928 and 1927.

The indicated reduction in the 1928 fall pig crop in the Corn Belt as compared with the fall crop of 1927, together with an indicated reduction in the number of sows to farrow next spring, points to slaughter supplies next summer and fall slightly smaller than in the corresponding seasons of 1928. The distribution of marketings during this period is expected to be more nearly even than in 1928. Last summer the scarcity and high price of corn apparently caused many producers to carry hogs on grass which ordinarily would have been marketed earlier. When new crop corn became available these hogs were finished out as quickly as possible, resulting in a larger-than-usual proportion of old crop hogs in late September, October and early November marketings.

December reports on the number of



Sunday Evening...

SUNDAY evening the family gathered around the sitting-room table, lighted by a big kerosene lamp set in a rose-colored vase that Father had bought in Chicago. The children had to sit quietly on the slippery horsehair sofa and try not to giggle. Sometimes Sister would play the little wheezy German organ with carved cherubs decorating its sides. . . .

No one was allowed to laugh or play. . . . You could hear the hired man slip in the back way on tiptoes, after finishing the chores. Finally, reduced to desperate boredom, you might try counting the figures on the wall-paper. Mother knitted, and watched the clock to see when bedtime came.

Such were Sunday evenings years ago. But, today, Sunday evening is looked forward to with pleasure. The children anticipate its coming. The thundering music of great church organs thrills them. . . . a famous minister warms the whole family by his message of hope and cheer. . . . all join in with the grand old hymns that come over the air. . . . for NOW they have a radio set!

The rest of the week is just as full of interest! With a modern battery-operated radio set powered by the long-lasting Eveready Radio Batteries, you receive grain and live-stock prices the same day they are made on the market. Many farmers have more than paid for their radio with this one feature! You can hear sparkling music, opera, political speeches, entertainment from the great cities. You can never be isolated from the world with a radio in your home! Just be sure your radio is up-to-date—you'll never know how perfect radio reception can be until you own one of the latest 1929 battery-operated sets!

To power your battery set, be sure to use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries. They contain the patented, unique flat cells, packed together in layers, which abolish waste space and give you more active materials for your money, and longer service. This exclusive construction also abolishes 60 soldered connections and 29 fine wires that often cause trouble in old-fashioned batteries. Write for our booklet, "Why Radio is Better with Battery Power." Tells facts you should know.

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SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries

The Medicine of Mirth

By Dr. John W. Holland.

MEDICINE is generally bitter. Here is one that is sweet. It comes from a bottle called "Mirth." The Bible says "A merry heart doeth good like a medicine." Another line in Proverbs reads, "He that hath a merry heart hath a continual feast."

"Shakespeare wrote, 'I would rather have a fool make me merry than experience make me sad.'"

Physicians tell us that laughter helps to keep us well. The digestive juices do not flow freely when we are morose or depressed. The muscles of the diaphragm are exercised by laughter.

Psychologists analyze our emotions, and say that our minds are not creative, unless they are in a happy frame.

Anyway, we have all had the experience of feeling the color of our mental world change when a happy friend, or a happy circumstance came to us.

The cultivation of a happy attitude toward life, and toward other people, is a positive duty. Smallpox is not more catching than gloom. No one is called of God to look like the frontispiece of the Book of Lamentations. There is much in rural life to depress as well as to elevate the spirits. We had a farm neighbor who could get no pleasure out of a bright summer day. He would shake his head, "This is a weather breeder." If his wife got up in the morning without a headache, he was certain that she could expect it by 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

His philosophy of life was that life is just about as bad as it could be planned. He rarely was seen to laugh. He died of chronic indigestion.

Worry is the chief enemy of the mirthful heart. In a book, "The Only Woman," one of the characters carved across his oaken mantel, "I am an old man now; I've had lots of trouble, but most of it never happened."

There are two Don't Worry chapters in the Bible. The thirty-seventh Psalm and the sixth chapter of Matthew.

Selfishness causes most of the sin, as well as most of the real unhappiness of the world. We are fearful that we shall not get our deserts. No one can be satisfied with things. We must get into the realm of sharing what we have, or old man Unhappiness will camp upon our front door step.

Envy will bring a leer of secret misery to any face. Let us be glad of the good fortune that comes to another. Let us be happy over the happiness that may not be ours. If we are, the sunshine of others' good fortune will reflect upon our own hearts.

"Better than praise, and better than gold,
And better than rank a thousand-fold,
Is the bloom of health, with a mind at rest,
And peace at home as a loving guest."

God is pouring around each human life the sources of contentment and happiness. We need just to accept life as it is, and in His grace, live it as well as we can.

sows bred, or to be bred, for spring farrow in 1929 point to a decrease in the spring pig crop, assuming a relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings similar to that of other years. For the Corn Belt this reduction is indicated as from 4 to 9 per cent. If such a reduction takes place the supply of hogs for the winter of 1929-30 will be less than for this winter.

Present supplies of corn in the Corn Belt are normally distributed, and no unusual movement of corn from surplus to deficit areas, such as occurred last year, is to be expected. The corn-hog ratio of 12 in Iowa on December 15 was somewhat more favorable to hog feeding than a year ago, when it was 10.5. Since no material change in corn acreage in 1929 can be foreseen at present, an average yield would insure a supply of corn for feeding next fall and winter larger in proportion to feeding requirements than this winter, if hog production is curtailed to the extent now indicated.

Domestic demand for pork products this winter, as measured by the relationship between wholesale prices and the volume of products moving into consumptive channels, appears to be somewhat stronger than the relatively low demand which prevailed in late 1927 and the first half of 1928. No material change in the present level of demand seems likely during the next six months. If some slackening in demand in the winter of 1929-30 should occur as the result of decreased business activity, this will be more than offset by the probable reduction in hog supplies.

Factors affecting the foreign demand for American pork products have a more favorable aspect for the 1928-29 season than a year ago. The outstanding points are: (1) fewer hogs in Europe, as indicated by reduced numbers of breeding sows and smaller current marketings; (2) a feed supply in Europe no larger than the relatively small supply of last year, and higher prices for some imported feeds, all of which tends to discourage increased breeding; (3) a European price level for hogs, and hog products other than lard, substantially above last year; these increases over last year to date being relatively larger than the increases in the United States, and (4) somewhat improved buying power on the Continent, and no decrease probable in Great Britain. The European feed situation cannot show any material improvement before the harvest of the 1929 crop. The outlook at that time will be a factor in determining breeding operations next fall, but if increased hog numbers are the result, they could not become a depressing factor before the fall of 1930.

Increase in Exports?

These favorable factors may be expected to result in an increase in export demand for American pork and lard during 1928-29 as against 1927-28. In Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American pork products, the indicated reduced supplies of cured pork from the Continent should place the American products in a better competitive position. The British demand for lard during recent years has fluctuated within relatively narrow limits, and the total quantities of lard taken in 1929 should be no smaller than the imports in 1928 unless American lard prices advance markedly above last year.

In Germany, the outlook is for a season of higher pork prices as compared with last year. With conditions in neighboring countries substantially the same as those prevailing in Germany, that country should offer a better outlet this year than last for American hog products, especially for lard. Since livestock production plans in Europe, especially on the Continent, are designed to meet domestic requirements so far as possible, production plans in America should take into consideration that the European outlet for American hog products cannot be expected to equal average exports since the war.

Hog prices apparently reached the low point of the winter season the week ending December 15, when the average at Chicago was \$3.50. Prices subsequently moved gradually upward until the fourth week in January, when a sharp advance carried the average to approximately \$9.50, or about \$1.35 higher than a year ago.

On the basis of indicated supply and demand conditions, hog prices are expected to continue the seasonal advance now in progress until the peak of the spring rise is reached sometime in March or early in April. This probably will be followed by a normal seasonal decline, which usually comes in May and June, when the bulk of the fall pig crop of the previous year is marketed.

Supplies of hog products in storage on July 1, 1929, are expected to be considerably less than those on July 1, 1928, and hog supplies next summer are expected to be less than last summer; demand for pork both at home and abroad is likely to show a slight improvement over the demand in the summer of 1928; and hog prices probably will average higher than last summer. The level of hog prices during the winter of 1929-30 is expected to average higher than that prevailing this winter.

Inspected slaughter of hogs in the crop year 1927-28 totaled 48,100,000 head, and was the third largest on record, being 8 million head or 18 per cent larger than that of 1925-26, and 5 million larger than that of 1926-27. Market value of the 1927-28 inspected slaughter was 15 per cent less than the 1,195 million dollars paid for hogs slaughtered in 1925-26. Slaughter in 1925-26 was the smallest in seven years, and the total market value was the largest. Average price for 100 pounds was \$9.20 in 1927-28, and \$12.37 in 1925-26.

Market supplies of hogs equal to those of the last year can only be ex-

pected to result in a comparatively low level of hog prices. If Corn Belt production policy is to be a continuation of the present high corn and feed crop acreage, with varying yearly production from that acreage the determining factor in hog production, then wide fluctuations in both hog supplies and hog prices are to be expected. Hog supplies for 1929, as indicated, seem to be near the maximum for which a fairly high level of prices can be secured, and near the minimum to be expected from present corn production. Stabilization of supplies at about that level seems to offer the best present prospects for joint corn-hog returns in the Corn Belt.

For Rural Churches

Proposing closer contact between the rural church and the agricultural extension work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges in solving the problems of farming and the improvement of country life, H. W. Hochbaum outlines, in Circular 57-C, "The Rural Church and Co-operative Extension Work," just published, the reasons for such co-operation, the ways in which it may be achieved, and the practical results already obtained in many instances by clergymen and extension workers acting harmoniously. It may be obtained free by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Santa Claus is the old boy who put the budge in the budget.

The Demand for Food

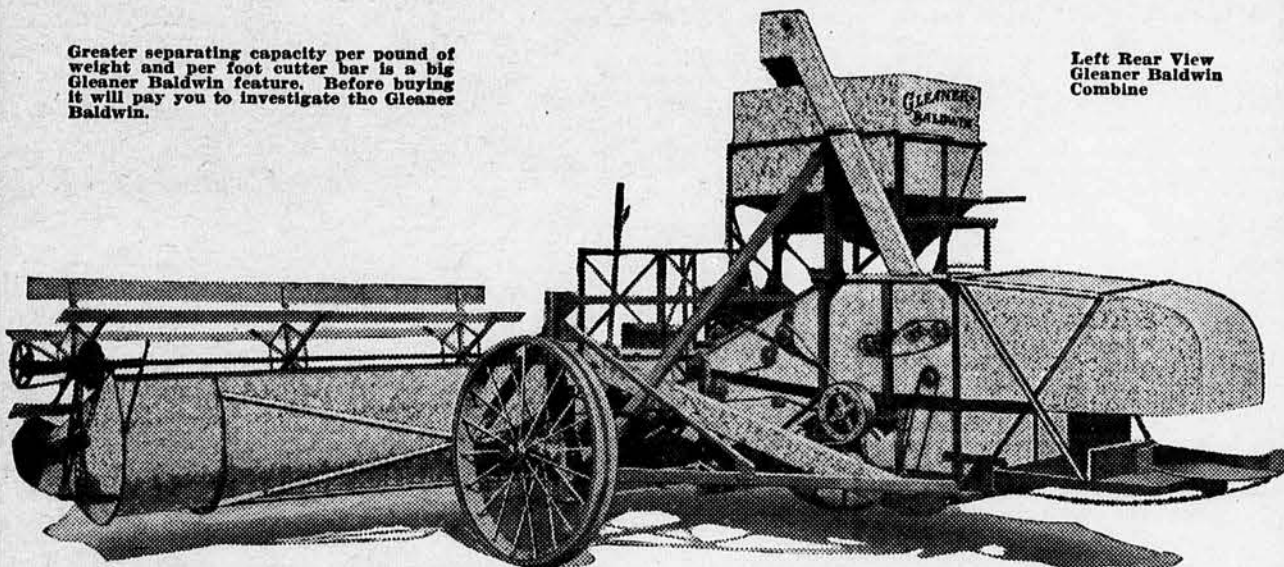
(Continued from Page 7)

statesman's chief concern to maintain a balance between the production of food and the production of other goods so that national development may continue without excessive reliance on outside sources of food supply.

The United States still produces large amounts of food for export. Living standards in this country could be maintained for a time without any increase in farm production per capita of the population simply by reducing food exports. The danger of insufficient food production can be staved off indefinitely by continued progress in the agricultural arts. But such progress will eventually be indispensable to stave off the danger. The problem will not be to avoid swamping the individual farmer with overproduction due to excessive efficiency, but rather to maintain efficiency in harmony with domestic food requirements. All the factors in the situation are subject to unpredictable change. Population growth may stop sooner than at present seems likely, or science may greatly increase our powers of production. But on the basis of the factors that can now be seen and appraised, the agricultural problem of the near future will be how to keep our agricultural production from falling behind our requirements.

War is what results when one country takes steps to defend itself from another country that is taking steps to defend itself.

The Other Side



Greater separating capacity per pound of weight and per foot cutter bar is a big Gleaner Baldwin feature. Before buying it will pay you to investigate the Gleaner Baldwin.

Left Rear View Gleaner Baldwin Combine

of the Gleaner Baldwin Combine

Regardless of which side you look at, you can at once see why Gleaner Baldwin Combines are so popular. Why they mean so much to the farmers who know machinery values.

Power, stamina, ruggedness and efficiency radiate in every line. No waste, no excessive parts or excessive weight anywhere. Simplicity, high quality of material and workmanship are everywhere evident.

The four essentials—cutting, threshing, separating and cleaning are scientifically and uniquely moulded together into one solid compact, yet light unit.

Not a mere assembly of a "header" and threshing machine, but a complete harvesting equipment built by Combine specialists in one of the largest, exclusive factories in America, backed by a super-sales and service organization second to none.

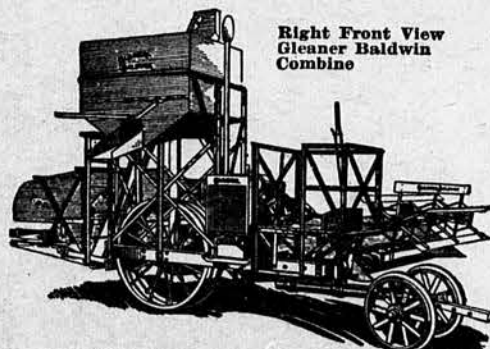
The new 5-color catalogue describes each feature fully including the new Continental motor; new straw spreader, new roller chain and sprocket equipment, the Patented Spiral Conveyor-Feeder, and the many other just as important features and refinements. The catalogue is yours for the asking. Send in the coupon.

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Right Front View Gleaner Baldwin Combine

I want a copy of your Gleaner Baldwin Catalogue.

Name.....

Address.....

I have.....acres of grain.

Now We Use the Combines

These Machines Save More Grain and Greatly Reduce the Labor Cost in Wheat Growing

BY R. S. KIFER

THE constructional features and the method of separation in the threshing unit of the combined harvester-thresher are the same as in a stationary thresher, yet it is only in the last few years that crops other than wheat have been harvested with the combine. The acreage of wheat harvested annually with the combine exceeds the total acreage of all other crops harvested with combines. Many farmers have used the combine successfully for harvesting such crops as flax, oats, barley, rye and emmer; for grain sorghums and soybeans, and for Sweet and other clovers.

When harvesting wheat, a properly adjusted combine loses less grain than do binders and headers. Based on a yield of 20.4 bushels an acre, losses resulting from the different methods of harvesting in several Great Plains states showed an average loss of 2.6 per cent for combines, 3.3 per cent for headers and 6.1 per cent for binders. In wheat with extremely short straw the combine saves the bulk of a crop which it might be necessary to abandon if only a binder were available. In tests made to determine threshing losses, stationary threshers lost an average of 1.1 per cent and combines 1.9 per cent, but many of the combines showed no greater loss than did threshing machines.

Popular With Sweet Clover

Small grains other than wheat are harvested satisfactorily with a combine and show lower field losses than when harvested with binders or headers. The threshing losses on machines tested, with few exceptions, run higher than do the wheat losses. To a great extent this is due to the inexperience of the operator in properly adjusting his machine to separate the grain.

Grain sorghums, altho handled with fair satisfaction under certain conditions, show rather high field and threshing losses. Before the combine will be completely adapted to handling this crop certain changes in design and construction will be necessary.

Farmers who have harvested Sweet clover with a combine state that they have secured better results than with any other method, as little seed is lost in harvesting and threshing. Red, Alsike and Giant English clover have been successfully harvested and threshed.

In Kansas and Oklahoma many farmers who harvest their grain-sorghum crops with headers or row (corn) binders, thresh the grain later with the machine. The same is done by other farmers who have small acreages of grain other than wheat, and who wish to save the straw for feeding or bedding. If considerable use is made of the combine as a stationary thresher, an extension feeder and straw carrier add to its efficiency.

The maximum acreage which a combine can handle in a season is dependent on the size of the machine, length of the harvest season, and crops to be harvested.

With a combine, the harvest season begins from seven to 10 days later than with a binder, to allow the grain to mature so it will keep in storage. New operators consider the risk from hail and wind to be rather great during this interval, but experienced operators give little thought to the delay, as they consider the possibility of crop loss slight.

Weeds Cause Trouble

Actual time spent in harvesting a given acreage with a combine is considerably less than with a binder or header. A 10-foot combine should harvest and thresh about 26 acres of wheat yielding 20 bushels an acre in about 10 hours, and a 15-foot machine should cover 35 acres. With an 8-foot binder about 16 acres would be cut and with a 12-foot header about 25 acres. In making a comparison the time required for harvesting with the binder and header must be added to the time required for threshing the crop.

The length of the harvest season is dependent on weather conditions in different areas. In cases where the season has been prolonged because of in-

element weather, little loss has occurred from shattering and lodging.

When there is a heavy infestation of weeds and they are high enough to be cut off, work with the combine is seriously hampered. Some weeds cause trouble on the platform and as they enter the cylinder, but the greatest trouble occurs in the separating mechanism.

In the Northern Great Plains the Russian thistle causes trouble by choking the tailings return and the grain elevator and it is impossible to separate the green tips from the wheat. These tips often so raise the moisture content of the threshed wheat that it will heat when put in storage. Flax fields that are badly infested with thistles show threshing losses that run between 10 and 15 per cent, whereas clean fields harvested with the same make of combine frequently run less than 1 per cent. Mature sunflowers plug the machine, causing high threshing losses, especially in barley and oats. Rainy periods during the harvest

season are of such short duration or are so intermittent in most years that there is little interference with harvesting in the areas where combines are now in use. Humidity causes little delay, as wheat in condition to combine does not absorb the moisture readily enough to raise the moisture content of the grain above a point considered safe for storage. Losses caused by hail damage are but little if any greater to grain which is combined than to grain cut with a binder or header.

In sections to which it is adapted, the combine provides a more economical method of harvesting and threshing than either the binder or the header. The lower harvesting costs made possible by the use of the combine undoubtedly constitute the principal reason for the growing popularity of the combine. The actual cost of harvesting and threshing is only one of the factors to be considered in comparing methods of harvesting and threshing.

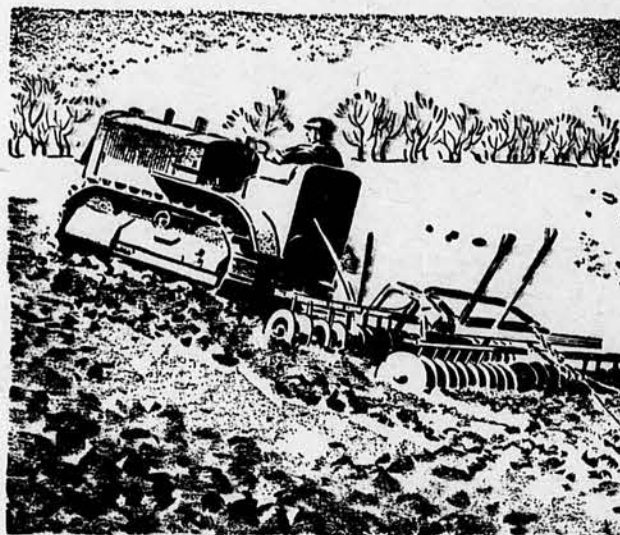
Allowing the customary rates of payment for the use of the tractor, labor, fuel and repairs on machines, the acre charge for harvesting and threshing with a combine would be approximately \$1.50, as compared with \$4.22 where a binder was used or \$3.36 where a header was used. To this figure a charge for replacement of the machine and interest on investment should be added.

The high first cost keeps many farmers from buying a combine. Prices

of combines range from about \$1,000 for the small size to \$3,000 for the larger units. The average length of service of machines as estimated by farmers is eight years. With this period of service, the annual replacement charge would be \$100 for a 10-foot combine, at the average purchase price of \$1,200 or would be \$200 for a 15-foot combine costing \$2,000. The annual replacement charge would be about \$22.50 for a binder, and for a header, about \$13.30. The interest charge is proportional to the purchase price. Repair expense on machinery is higher for the combine than for other machines.

With the range of the acreage normally harvested by a combine the acreage cut has little effect on the life of the machine or on the annual depreciation charge. Consequently the combine must be used to cut a larger acreage than is often cut with a single binder before harvesting costs will be reduced. For very small acreages the binder or header proves the cheapest method of harvest.

Assuming charges for man labor, horse work, fuel, twine and repairs, and for use of the tractor, and for depreciation and interest, the acre cost of harvesting and threshing with a 10-foot combine would be less than the cost incurred by using a binder and stationary thresher when 60 or more acres are to be harvested. Compared with the header method the small combine should reduce costs if 100 or more



The Farmer's Best Friend

—Against His Worst Enemy!

THE "Caterpillar" Tractor vs. Weeds! For weeds pump out moisture—they waste plant food! To control them *this* year means fewer to fight next year—and bigger crops.

"Caterpillar" Tractors are successfully used to kill the robber weeds before they form their seeds. Power for thorough plowing—traction for thorough cultivation of a mellow seed bed. Power to pull wide harrows and chisels—traction to travel soft soil without packing. Power to handle a large acreage in the brief time when work counts the most—traction to do the work with less slip, with less rolling resistance, with less fuel waste.

In wheat, for example, kill the weeds on fallow soil, keeping the land black until seeding, when

a final cultivation gives the last of these soil robbers their death blow. The "Caterpillar" rides the soft surface of the plowed ground with an amazing fuel economy—at a speed that will eat up the acres.

Ask us how others are raising crops with the "Caterpillar" track-type tractor—better, quicker, cheaper!

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T R A C T O R

acres are to be handled. The larger 15-foot combine should be more economical than the binder if 100 or more acres are to be cut, or more economical than the header to harvest 150 or more acres.

The acre cost of labor and fuel for harvesting and threshing was practically the same for the large as for the small combine, and the advantage of the small combine on a small acreage is due to the lower replacement charge. On larger acreages, where the machines are used to full capacity, this advantage of the small combine over the large one tends to disappear.

Growers who have no alternative use for their man and horse labor may not consider the charges for man labor or horses as a direct cash expense. For the farmer who has sufficient horses, and has the use of the labor of two men and who has the opportunity to exchange labor at threshing time, the direct cash outlay for harvest and threshing probably would be greater for a small combine than for a binder or header unless 100 or more acres were to be cut. As compared with the larger combine the direct outlay would be less for the binder up to about 200 acres, or the capacity of the binder.

The acre cost of harvesting with a combine is little affected by differences in yield of grain except in cases where yields are very heavy and where the rate of travel or width of the swath must be reduced. Where a binder or header is used, and the grain is threshed at custom rates, the acre yield has a direct effect on total costs an acre. For yields of 15 to 30 bushels an acre the combine would have a greater advantage than for lower yields.

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Last Saturday in Larned we saw a number of boys playing marbles on the street parking, so we decided spring must be close at hand, but by Monday we had again decided that even the breaking out of the marble fever was no better sign of spring than the groundhog not seeing his shadow. The ground is now covered with snow and the clouds are heavy and grey. One day of sunshine at a time is all we can hope for, it seems. There has been more feed hauled around over the country this winter than I have seen for years. Two trucks have been hauling hay past our farm for several weeks. These particular trucks are hauling big loads, and they appear like two hay stacks coming down the road. The alfalfa hay in the Pawnee Valley is pretty well "cleaned up," and that yet remaining will bring a high price. I have heard more men say they were going to fill their silo next year than I have heard for years. Likely several new silos will be built next fall.

Altho we were unfortunate in having a bad night for our community play, we had every seat filled. Everyone thought it was the best play the community had ever put on. In addition to the season tickets we took in \$70 at the gate. The time between acts was taken up with music furnished by talent in the community. There is more work to putting on a full evening's entertainment than most folks imagine. We enjoy it and believe the time it takes is well worth the trouble. A community that does not have enough community co-operation to put across several good programs every year is missing a lot of fun and an opportunity to improve its own people. There is not a week throught the winter that we do not have from one to three nights of entertainment at our consolidated school.

We were talking to one of the local hatcherymen Saturday, and he said the fertility of eggs was running unusually low this spring. We had anticipated such would be the case after such a cold winter. So instead of having our own eggs hatched we ordered 400 baby chicks for April 16 delivery. The chicks we will get are from stock that have been accredited for four years straight. If we had our own eggs hatched we would run a good chance of getting fewer chicks than we want at the first hatch. The baby chicks cost a little more, but we know we are going to get good stock and will get the full 400, which is as many as we like to put under our 1,000-chick coal brooder. The hatcheryman stated that last year he did a big business

hatching eggs, but this year his business was 10 per cent custom hatching and 90 per cent baby chicks. Two weeks' old chicks at 20 cents each is not such a bad investment.

A professional poultry culler has been around thru the community during the last week and several folks had their flocks culled. He charged 3 cents a bird for the work. Whether his services were worth that expense we are not able to say, but anyone with a little practice can do a mighty good job of culling.

Quite a number of folks from here have been in Southern Texas this winter looking over the country. Several have bought small tracts down there. Their reports of the fine weather sound interesting. My father has been living down there for some time, but we have never been down. It is evident there is a "boom going on," and as to how long the "boom bubble" will hold is hard to say. We have had several boxes of grape fruit from down there, and they are mighty good. We do not like the oranges so well as those from Florida. Father says the real estate game down there is one of the biggest grafts he has ever seen. He thinks there are good opportunities for anyone who is willing to work and wait for some more of the development. Last winter he hardly had his coat on all winter, but this winter they have had several tastes of our cold northern winter. In his last letter he said

some corn was planted, strawberries were ripe, cabbage was selling, beans were in bloom and the grape fruit trees were in full bloom.

Several folks from here are planning on going to the western part of the state in the spring to farm. Some have bought land and will break it out and get it ready for fall wheat. Good land can be bought there for \$15 to \$20 an acre, and the terms are liberal.

More Trees for Kansas

Seedling trees can now be had at a very small cost. The United States Forest Service is co-operating with the State Forest Nursery at Hays in the distribution of several varieties of hardy trees adapted to Western Kansas conditions. The 1929 Forest Nursery catalogue lists all of these trees which are available, and in addition lists larger trees and shrubs which can be grown in this territory.

The Chinese elm has won an abiding place in the hearts of all folks who have grown this quick growing, hardy variety. The only trouble about the Chinese elm is that it is difficult to provide enough trees to supply the demand. Charles Scott, former state forester, states that the Chinese elm growing on the grounds of the State Forest Nursery at Hays is the oldest Chinese elm growing in Kansas, and is one of a shipment of two which were received and planted in 1912. It

is a beautiful specimen and one worth going miles to see.

Evergreens are more and more coming into their own for use as wind-breaks and for ornamental planting about the house lot. The Red Cedar and the Austrian Pine are two very popular varieties which are well adapted and they grow to large size under favorable conditions. The Red Cedar is the only real evergreen native to Western Kansas, and it can be used under a wider range of soil and moisture conditions than any other tree available.

Almost every site will support some kind of tree growth when proper attention is given to the method of planting and care. The State Forest Nursery will gladly help in the choice of the right variety for the site to be planted. The nursery catalogue and circular on how to plant and grow trees in Western Kansas will be gladly supplied on application to the State Forest Nursery, Hays, Kan.

Contortionist on the Bench

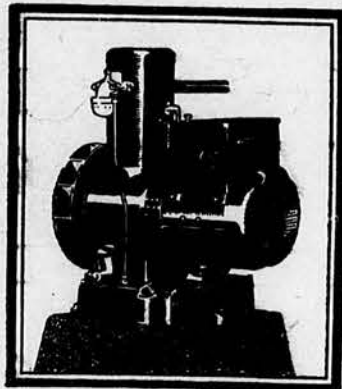
But when the Judge sits down, his jaws begin to work in an unmistakable motion. Throught the 2 hours or more of court procedure the biceps meet with clock-like regularity.—Dallas News.

When a man begins to feel that his wife doesn't understand him, the chances are he'd be lucky if she didn't.

For dependable electric service

at a NEW LOW PRICE

... you can't beat this
Westinghouse Combination



The new improved E-31 Westinghouse Light Plant

YOU have always looked forward to the day when you could afford to bring all the advantages of electricity to your farm.

That day is here! A new improved Westinghouse Plant, at a new low price, puts all the comfort and convenience of electric light and power within your reach.

Never before has there been a plant to compare with this for simplicity . . . for ease of operation . . . for economy . . . for trouble-free service and low maintenance cost.

Only a great electrical organization like Westinghouse could make such a plant at such a price. You'll agree with this statement the minute you lay eyes on the plant

and see how much it offers for the money. Let us give you all the facts and figures about this new plant. The coupon brings them. Just check and mail it today.

A New Lower Priced Replacement Battery

To insure 100% electric service from all types of light plants now in service, Westinghouse has developed a new replacement battery that is in a class by itself. An important improvement in this new type WL battery is an indicator cell which shows plainly the state of charge at all times. This improvement will be a valuable aid in taking proper care of the battery.

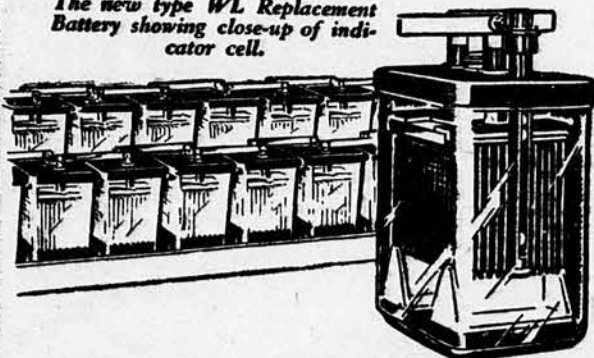
If you're bothered with dim lights . . . if you have to operate your plant more and more frequently . . . if you're running up bigger fuel bills all the time . . . you'd better investigate this new lower priced battery. The coupon below will bring you the information you want.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
Farm Light Division, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Westinghouse

FARM ELECTRIC PLANTS AND BATTERIES

The new type WL Replacement Battery showing close-up of indicator cell.



Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company,
Farm Light Plant Division,
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me more information about:

- the new E-31 Light Plant
- the new type WL Battery

Name _____

Address _____

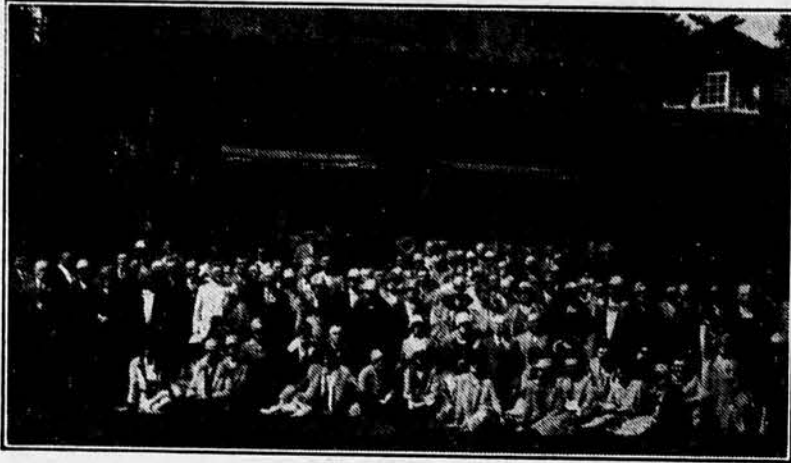
County _____ State _____

KE-3-9-29

To the Land of Your Dreams

The Jayhawker Tour of the Northwest Will Leave Kansas City August 11

BY JAMES M. RANKIN



The 1928 Jayhawkers at Stanley Park, Vancouver, British Columbia

ALL details of the big Jayhawker Tour for 1929 were recently completed in Chicago, by representatives of the Capper Publications and the three railroads whose lines will be used. The 1929 tour will be bigger and better than the one of 1928, but it is still possible to take the trip for less than \$200.

Our special trains carrying 600 persons will leave Kansas City August 11, and will arrive in the Twin Cities of Minnesota at 9:30 a.m., August 12. A full day will be spent in these interesting cities in making automobile trips thru the beautiful residential districts, and to all points of interest to tourists. Special arrangements have also been made for the Kansans to visit the "Land O' Lakes Creamery," one of the most successful co-operative dairying organizations in the United States. Here, the Kansas dairymen will get ideas that they can use profitably in their own state.

Another particularly important feature will be a full day spent in Glacier

National Park. We will arrive at the park the morning of August 14, and during the day automobile trips will be made thru the mountains to Two Medicine Lake and Rising Wolf Mountain. In the afternoon we will make the return trip to Glacier Park Hotel, where we will have dinner, then board the train for the journey to Spokane, Wash.

In the beautiful Pacific Coast cities, Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, additional sight-seeing trips and entertainment have been arranged for the Jayhawkers, in order to make their visit to these cities, if possible, even more pleasant and interesting than it was last year.

Along the complete 5,500-mile route of the tour, the train schedules have been so fixed that the travelers will get daylight rides thru the mountains in both the United States and Canada. The side trip to the "Glacier of the Angels" on Mount Edith Cavell is included again this year, and the time of our stay in Jasper National Park will be lengthened so that we may have



My Extra Help In a Busy Season

"WHEN I'm busy—and I'm always busy at planting time—I hate to stop and sharpen plow shares. I save a lot of extra sharpenings in a season by using Star Shares. They wear longer, scour easier—give me extra help".

For over half a century Star Shares that wear longer and scour easier have been giving "extra help" to wise farmers. The reasons are that Star lister, plow, or middleburster shares are made of the best steel for the purpose and are shaped right. Your dealer can supply you with a Star Share for any make of implement.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Carpentersville, Illinois Established 1873



STAR PLOW SHARES

Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

What the Kansans Said Last Year

WE ARE here printing a letter that was presented by the Jayhawkers of last year to the conductors of the tour, just before the arrival of the train in Kansas City, on the return trip. We have also printed the names and addresses of the people who were on the tour, and we are sure any of them will be glad to tell you about their trip, and how easy and comparatively inexpensive it is to travel on a Kansas Farmer personally-conducted tour.

We will be glad to send a copy of the itinerary and detailed description of the 1929 Jayhawker Tour, if you will write the Capper Publications, Department of Tours, Topeka, Kan.

Aboard Jayhawker Special August 18, 1928

WE, THE undersigned Jayhawkers, wish to express to J. M. Rankin of the Capper Publications; George Bristow, of the Chicago Great Western Railway; V. E. Jones of the Great Northern Railway; M. J. Johnstone of the Canadian Government, and D. S. Dewar and Joseph Madill, of the Canadian National Railways our sincere appreciation of the efficiency and courtesy with which they have conducted our party during this tour of the Northwest. We have thoroughly enjoyed it all, and always will have the most pleasant memories of the last two weeks. Wishing equal success to all future trips with which they may be connected, we are,
"The Jayhawkers."

- Grace Rosvall, Maybelle Martin, Iris Bell, Minnie Atwell, Violet Mitchell, Mrs. B. A. Wagner, B. A. Wagner, Ada Wagner, Gattwood Wagner, Saraline Curtis, Ruby Vester, Estelle Cumley, Mrs. R. J. Hibbard, R. J. Hibbard, Edelia Fernstrom, Ruth Heil, Edith A. Robinson, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, Mrs. Arthur Hodgins, Mrs. Leta Miller, Mrs. Ada J. Bevelle, Lela Jillson, Hugo Miller, J. W. Bigger, all of Topeka; Mrs. George S. Welling, George S. Welling, A. J. Anderson, of Salina; J. J. Costa, Anthony; W. T. Moyer, Freeport; Charles E. King, Burlington; Nelson Hawkins, Mrs. Nelson Hawkins, Blue Mound; Dr. E. Brack, Mrs. E. Brack, Onaga; Mrs. Alfred Young, Alfred Young, Winifred Young, G. J. Montague, Mrs. G. J. Montague, W. H. Dibben, Mrs. W. H. Dibben, E. O. Debenham, Mrs. E. Dodson, Wakefield; Alice Riner, Wichita; J. W. Magaw, Mrs. J. W. Magaw, M. L. Wentz, Mrs. M. L. Wentz, Ames; W. T. Uglow, Mrs. W. T. Uglow, Gust Palmquist, Mrs. Gust Palmquist, Concordia; Clara Tulloss, Miss Hazelton, Kansas City, Mo.; B. F. Blankenbeker, Mrs. B. F. Blankenbeker, W. S. Tulloss, Jr., Susie Brookings, Ottawa; B. F. Frost, Esborn; Alex Lawson, Mrs. Alex Lawson, Kanopolis; Mrs. Fred Symes, Fred Symes, Harveyville; J. A. Ostrand, Mrs. J. A. Ostrand, Charles Ostrand, Elmton; H. A. Turner, Mrs. H. A. Turner, Portis; Chas. M. Baird, Mrs. Chas. M. Baird, Arkansas City; Mrs. George T. Baker, Saxman; H. Zwick, Katie Zwick, Louis Gossman, John Nusser, Mrs. John Nusser, Sterling; F. E. Potter, Mrs. F. E. Potter, Laura Potter, Natoma; W. H. Hollinger, Anna Hoffman, Mrs. W. H. Hollinger, Chapman; Margaret Asher, Retha Asher, Great Bend; Madelyn Habinger, Otto Habinger, Mrs. Otto Habinger, Bushton; Leona Krehbiel, J. H. Krehbiel, Alice Krehbiel, Moundridge; Peter Koepfer, Norman, Okla.; R. W. Lieb, Edna; W. J. Darst, Mrs. W. J. Darst, Willima Jene Darst, Dexter; F. B. Odell, J. R. Mellen, Fredonia; S. G. Clark, Belpre; Geo. Shearer, Mrs. Geo. Shearer, Frankfort; Mrs. Sam Johnson, Miss O. B. Shellhorn, Carneiro; Anna Van Lew, Blue Rapids; Chas. D. Evans, Mrs. Chas. D. Evans, Darlow; Anna Gatz, Newton; C. A. Partridge, Sabetha; Henry Smies, Mrs. Henry Smies, Mary Smies, Clifton; Clarence Nell, W. F. Abels, Clay Center; Frank Kendall, White Cloud; H. G. Pachter, Belleville; F. W. Draulis, Richland; A. J. Manz, Junction City; Jim Swords, Wamego; J. Rothburn, Ellsworth.



Healthy Herds and Flocks Mean "Healthy Profits"

Protect your stock and flocks from disease and you protect your profits. The B-K Way of Sanitation for nearly 20 years has been acknowledged the standard and dependable way to prevent the spread of cattle, hog and poultry diseases.

B-K in water is used as a spray to disinfect disease-contaminated areas because B-K kills germs of disease on contact. It is fed in the drinking water which, in 3 out of every 4 instances, is contaminated.

B-K is highly concentrated. You put just a little in the water as directed on the charts. That is why it costs so little to use. It is clean, won't soil, contains no acid or poison. B-K and B-K direction charts are under the supervision of the Federal Government. Beware of substitutes — they are not general supervised.

General Laboratories
141 Dickinson St.
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Wis.

Write for these free bulletins—
No. 15, Cattle—selection, Breeding, Sanitation.
No. 213, Poultry Health and Profits.
No. 10, Hog Sanitation—Washing and Disinfecting—No Handling

General Laboratories, Madison Wisconsin.

Please send me your free bulletins on these subjects:

Calf Scour; Retained Afterbirth;
 Abortion; Cattle—Selection,
Breeding and Sanitation; White Diarrhea; Hog Sanitation;
 Roup; Sterilizing Dairy Equipment.

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ADDRESS.....



Sold by stores carrying dairy and poultry supplies, feeds, drugs and hardware.

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE topic for this week is, "The Place of Baptism and the Lord's Supper in the Christian Life." I presume that to some folks this may sound unimportant and uninteresting. However, after investigation it may not seem so. Symbols play a large part in the lives of most people. The most common symbol is the flag. Why do we attach so much importance to a rectangular piece of wool or cotton? Why do people cheer when it is referred to on certain occasions? It is a symbol that we have been taught, from childhood, to respect and honor. It carries certain stripes, stars, colors, that have definite meanings for all Americans. It is a symbol.

Another symbol is the wedding ring. When the wedding is on, and the relatives and friends are standing in silence as the ceremony goes on, why do they become so utterly still when the groom slips a piece of circular metal on the bride's finger, repeating after the minister, "With this ring I wed thee, in love and truth, for life"? Because it is a symbol of something that is to last for life, and perhaps beyond life.

A fraternity pin is a symbol. When away from home, and you see a man wearing a peculiar pin, that pin has a particular meaning to you, if you belong to the same fraternity.

The cross is a symbol. Most churches have the cross somewhere in evidence. Many Christians wear the cross on their persons. It signifies certain great truths. And that is one of the functions of the symbol. It can signify truths that cannot be readily put into words. The American flag means some things to you that you could not easily put into words. It puts them out where they can be recognized in symbolic form, but the symbol has no words, and you or I would be hard put to it to find words to express just what the symbol means, and at the same time it does have a very definite meaning for us.

Symbols play a large part in most people's lives. An advertisement can be read almost any day of a lost pocketbook, containing a miniature photograph or two, symbols of much meaning and value to the one who owned them, and to nobody else.

Now baptism is a symbol, and the Eucharist (Lord's Supper) is another symbol. I hope I may say a few words about these, in a way that will not be controversial, and which may be helpful. What is said here is not intended to say all there is to say. Whole libraries have been written on the subject. If I do not say just what some readers think should be said, that probably will be because there is not room to say it. What is said is intended to suggest certain meanings which will make these sacred symbols mean more than they have in the past.

Baptism is very ancient. Long before Christ's time, the Jews practiced it. When a Gentile wanted to join the Jewish faith and become a Jewish proselyte, he was required to be circumcised and baptized. He went out into a pool or river, up to his neck in the water, and the great commandments of the law were read to him. These he promised to keep. A benediction was pronounced, and he plunged beneath the water, which completed the rite of his becoming a proselyte.

When John the Baptist came preaching in the wilderness, he preached baptism. This was an act which symbolized moral purification, and repentance for past sins. But John himself said that his baptism was different from that of Christ. "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance, but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." The act of baptism was to typify the cleansing from old sin, and the beginning of a new life. The rite has been continued to the present time, sometimes in one form, sometimes in another.

It is a beautiful symbol. The water represents the washing away of the old things of the past. But it also typifies purity of heart, sincerity of purpose. Water is the one universal fluid without which man could not exist. Nothing can take the place of pure water. Nothing can take the place of the inward purity of intention, which water, in the act of baptism, represents.

The early Christians called the Lord's Supper the Eucharist. I think we might well use the name more than we do. It means thanksgiving. When the first Christians partook of the Lord's Supper it was done with hearts full of thanksgiving. In fact, at first it was a meal, called the Eucharistic meal. Later, it came to be the simpler rite as we have it, of the bread and wine, typifying a great event that had taken place in the past—the death of Christ. But it meant more than that. It also meant that the believers in Christ intended there should be the death of sin in themselves, and the living of a new life in Christ thereafter. The bread represented the body of Christ. The wine represented the blood, and both these meant that a new life was to come forth, in the lives of the believers who partook of these sacred symbols.

Lesson for March 9—The Place of Baptism and the Lord's Supper in the Christian Life. Matt. 3:13-17; I Cor. 11:23-29. Golden Text—I Cor. 11:24.

Best From New Growth

(Continued from Page 3)

kinds that must have sunshine. However, there are flowers that you can grow in shady spots if such is your only planting space. A few beautiful ones that come to my mind just now are Tulips, Lily of the Valley, Columbine, Bleeding Heart and Hardy hlox. These can be grown in partial shade. If you have a hot, sunny spot, say on the south side of the house, you can plant sun loving flowers such as Iris, Day Lilies, Cacti, Coreopsis, Hardy Chrysanthemums and Kansas Gay Feather.

I grow 20 acres of dahlias on my farm near Shawnee, a suburb 10 miles southwest of Kansas City. That ought to prove how much I love them. After we have had so many summer flowers, we welcome a change. And dahlias are rightly called the "Queen of Autumn Flowers." Lots of folks tell me dahlias are difficult to grow in Kansas. I haven't found them so. They are as easily grown as corn or potatoes. Just plant them at the right time, hoe often and you will be well repaid with a wealth of glorious blooms all fall until killing frosts come. Folks who have had failures with Dahlias in Kansas can turn failure into success if they try to grow them this year in that way.

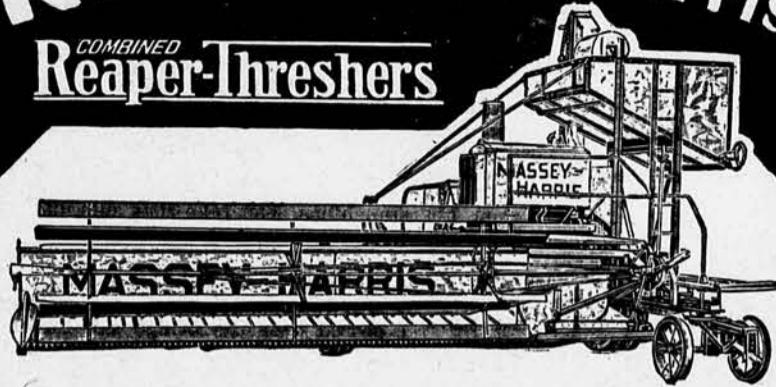
Dahlias enjoy sunshine and should be planted in beds in your open garden. Do not plant in the shade or on the north side of buildings. They must not be planted until after May 1, in Kansas. Only one tuber should be planted in the hole 6 inches deep. Place the tuber in the hole on its side, never stand it on end. Do not put any fertilizer about the tuber. Most Dahlias like a clay soil. If too fertile they go to top growth at the expense of your blooms. Plant 2 feet apart. When the growth is 4 inches high, pinch out the center of the plant to make a short, sturdy bush. Do not water Dahlias, but give them five or six hoeings. Stir the top surface of the soil as soon as it dries after a rain to keep the ground from crusting. Your dahlias will start blooming about 10 weeks from planting time.

One of the lessons of Nature is, "Plant in masses; have an abundance." Don't be stingy. Why not treat ourselves to a little enjoyment? Copy Nature on a small scale if you cannot on a large one. When Providence knocks on your door bringing a profusion of gifts, don't insult Him by picking out a flower or two and neglecting the rest. He deals in abundance. How often you find this word attached to His gifts. One flower cannot represent the whole race; one variety cannot do justice to the whole species. We are God's millionaires and don't know it. Wealth is not confined to glittering gold. It comes in a thousand forms far more attractive than cold, indifferent metal.

Grow flowers! Grow more flowers! Practice the gospel of beauty to all about you. Allow your friends, allow your fellow men, allow even your enemies to enjoy your flowers, and all will be drawn nearer to one another and to the Creator. We pass this way only once. Let us beautify the path as we go, so that the world may see which way we went.

The NEW Massey-Harris

COMBINED Reaper-Threshers



"Rubs" out the grain ...Gets it all!

FOR 26 years Massey-Harris has been building Combined Reaper-Threshers and into the new 1929 product is built the knowledge gained in this long experience.

The cylinder of the Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Thresher has no teeth to break, bend, loosen, throw the cylinder out of balance or crack grain due to end play or otherwise.

See this cylinder—100% threshing surface to each of its eight bars.

See the concaves. No teeth to put in for damp, tough grain or to pull out in dry grain. Concave can be adjusted for either condition of grain without stopping the machine.

Look at the frame. Built like a bridge. Holds the working parts in perfect alignment over rough fields.

Notice the tailings re-threshing cylinder. Examine the weed screen.

Observe the enormous separating capacity. Built in two sizes No. 9A 12 Ft. cut—No. 9B 15 Ft. cut.

Ask the Massey-Harris Dealer to show you this machine. It's just what you want. There is no substitute for—none "Just as Good as"—the Massey-Harris.

Ask for literature on Massey-Harris Modern Farming Equipment for tillage, planting, haying and harvesting. Also on the Pulverator, "The Plow Combine."

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

General Offices: Racine, Wis. Factories: Racine, Wis., Batavia, N. Y.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS CO.
Racine, Wis., Dept. D93
Gentlemen: Please send me complete facts about Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Threshers.

Name

Address

Cultivate the Easy Way

No Long Stops To Make Adjustments!

The convenient double lever control which shifts beams in pairs and adjusts gangs for narrow or wide rows is only one of the many new improved features which make **DEMPESTER** the outstanding Two-Row Cultivator of 1929. Gangs raised or lowered separately or together. Adjustable to every cultivating condition. Exceptionally easy to operate. Does a cleaner, more thorough job. Constructed of strong, shock-absorbing steel. All parts securely riveted. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature.

DEMPESTER MFG. CO.
719 So. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

DEMPESTER

2-ROW Cultivator



Mr. George A. Heyl, Washington, Ill., nationally known as a breeder and exhibitor of prize Hackney, Welsh and Shetland ponies, writes:

"I have used Goodyear Tires for more than fifteen years. Both passenger car and truck tires, Goodyear All-Weather and Goodyear Pathfinders, and under all conditions they have performed to my complete satisfaction. Several times I have noted the performance of other makes which came as standard equipment on new cars. None of them seemed to have the Goodyear hardihood or give the consistent wear I had come to expect from Goodyears. So my replacements have always been Goodyears and always will be. They are the world's greatest tires."



"Outstanding quality—yes; and low price, too!"

—that's what Goodyear engineers sought, and FOUND, in this great new PATHFINDER

Superior tire *quality* is a basic Goodyear principle—the whole world knows that.

But to yoke such quality with *low price*—that was a task well worthy of the best talent of the greatest rubber manufacturer!

Goodyear faced that challenge, and now Goodyear has successfully answered it—in the new Goodyear Pathfinder tire.

Any illustration we might print of this tire could do small justice to its massive and rugged construction, its deep-cut thick tread, its handsome strength.

Read, instead, the features which make

the new Goodyear Pathfinder an *outstanding* tire in quality and value; and then remember that despite this quality and value it sells at a really *moderate* price:

1. A *balanced* tire, with all parts equally durable.
2. The powerful carcass is made of genuine Supertwist cord, with its matchless vitality and resistance to fatigue.
3. The heavy tread is wide, designed for slow even wear, and it delivers exceptional traction and non-skid protection.
4. Tread materials embody the same

tested principles of rubber toughening as distinguish the famed Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

5. Materials, workmanship, and inspection are to the strict Goodyear standard.
6. Available in both High Pressure and Balloon sizes.

Goodyear considers this new Pathfinder an economic triumph, and is proud to mark it with its name and seal.

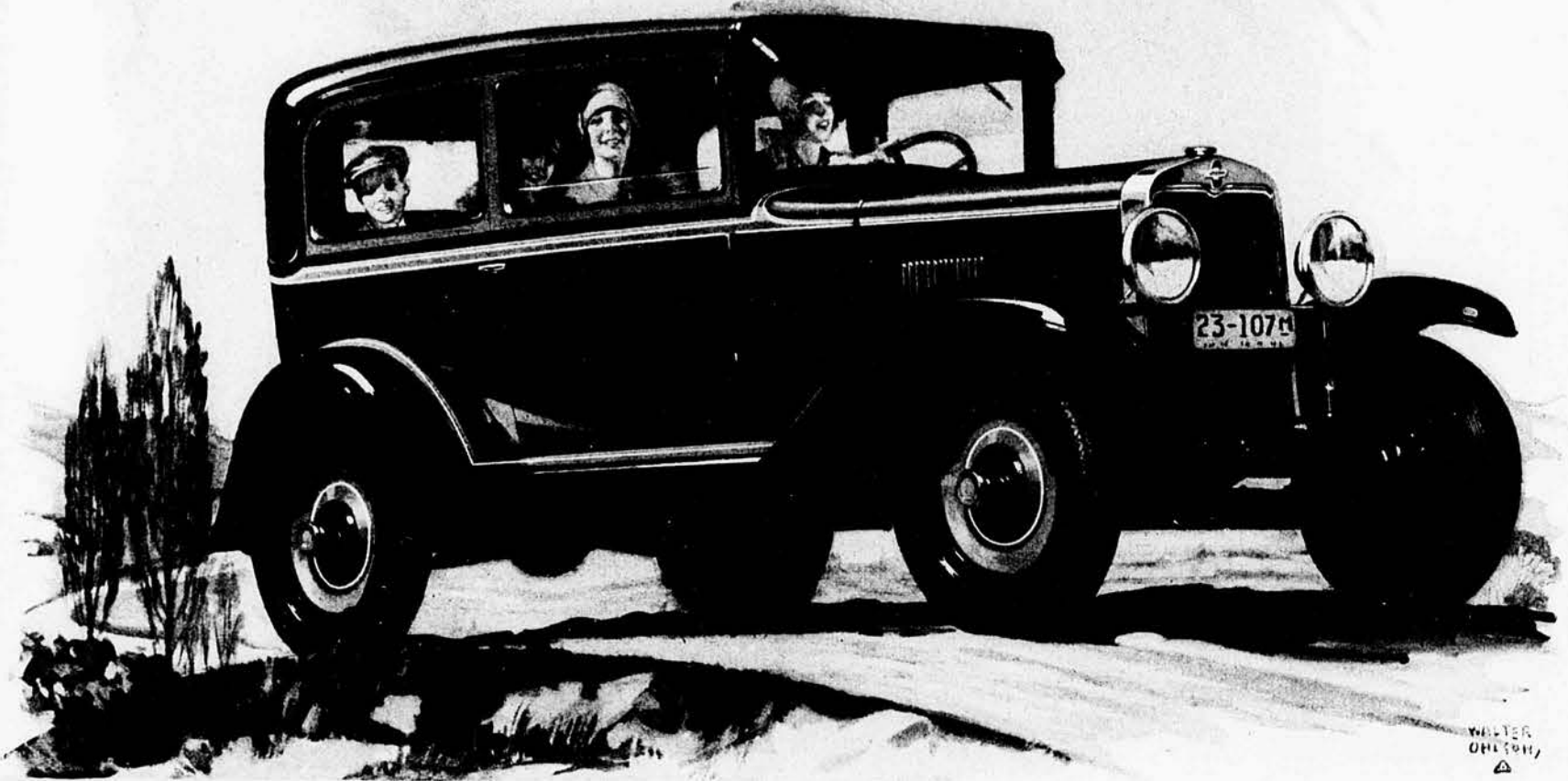
Try it—and your home-town Goodyear Dealer's service—and see how much farther your tire money goes than ever before!

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Copyright 1929, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

for Economical Transportation



Six Cylinder Smoothness Better than 20 miles to the Gallon!

From the very day of its announcement, The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History has met with enthusiastic approval in every section of the country—for it combines, to a greater degree than any other car in the world, beauty—performance—economy—and low price.

Its big six-cylinder valve-in-head motor provides that ample reserve of power so necessary for driving over heavy roads and steep hills. It operates with delightful six-cylinder smoothness and freedom from "lugging"—due to the finer inherent balance of its six-cylinder design. It handles with that effortless ease and safety which can result only from a full ball-bearing steering mechanism and non-locking quiet four-wheel brakes—with separate emergency

brakes. Its operating efficiency is so pronounced that it delivers better than 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline! And its marvelous new bodies by Fisher offer outstanding beauty, delightful comfort and rugged hardwood and steel construction—a com-

bination not offered in any other low-priced car.

Here, in short, is an automobile whose power, strength, endurance and economy meet every driving requirement—and whose remarkable six-cylinder smoothness has never before been available in the price range of the four!

Visit your Chevrolet dealer today and see this remarkable car. Go over it carefully—from the new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine to the marvelous new bodies by Fisher. Every detail will strengthen your conviction that here is the world's greatest value in an automobile today!

The COACH \$595	
The Roadster . . . \$525	The Convertible Landau . . \$725
The Phaeton . . . \$525	Sedan Delivery . . . \$595
The Coupe \$595	Light Delivery Chassis . . \$400
The Sedan \$675	1½ Ton Chassis \$545
The Sport Cabriolet . . . \$695	1½ Ton Chassis with Cab \$650
All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan	

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

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR!

Feet—\$11,000 to \$75,000 a pair!

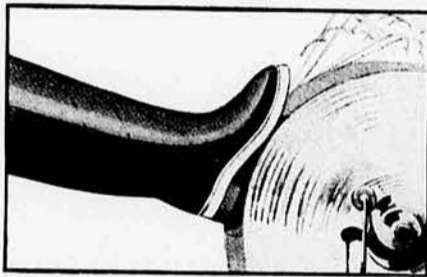
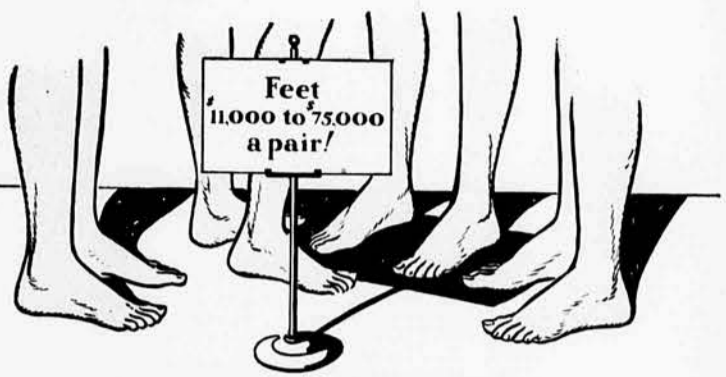
Your feet are more than mere transportation equipment to carry you around your farm. Everybody knows how priceless they are from that standpoint, but their *cash value* is often overlooked.

If you had one of the standard accident insurance policies, you would find that it set a cash value on your feet, ranging from \$7,500 to \$15,000. And recent court decisions in cases of disabled feet, have awarded up to \$75,000 a pair.

That's how important your feet are to experts. And that is why "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots and Overshoes have been so carefully designed. We appreciate the high cash value of your feet and have built new comfort and longer wear into our entire line.

These wonderful foot protectors are moulded to fit perfectly, so your feet don't feel nearly so tired at the end of the day. "U. S." Blue Ribbon footwear keeps your feet warm and dry. And these boots assure you longer wear because they are made of the finest Blue Ribbon rubber. Careful, skilled workmanship goes into every piece of Blue Ribbon merchandise, and the final step is an amazing series of tests in the Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories. Be sure to read about these tests. They are far more severe than your every-day service requirements.

United States Rubber Company

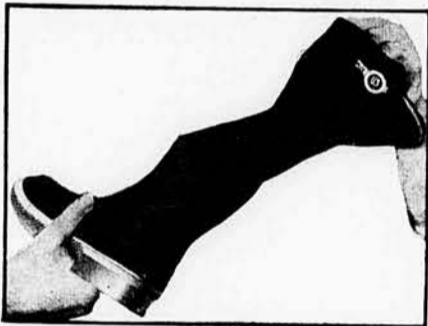


This explains the longer wear

In the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories a machine presses the sole against swiftly revolving emery—very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The soles in some brands of rubber footwear chafe away at the rate of 4-5" per hour. The standard of "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rubber is 1-5" per hour. *No wonder many farmers say these amazing boots outwear others!*

The 300-Farmer Test

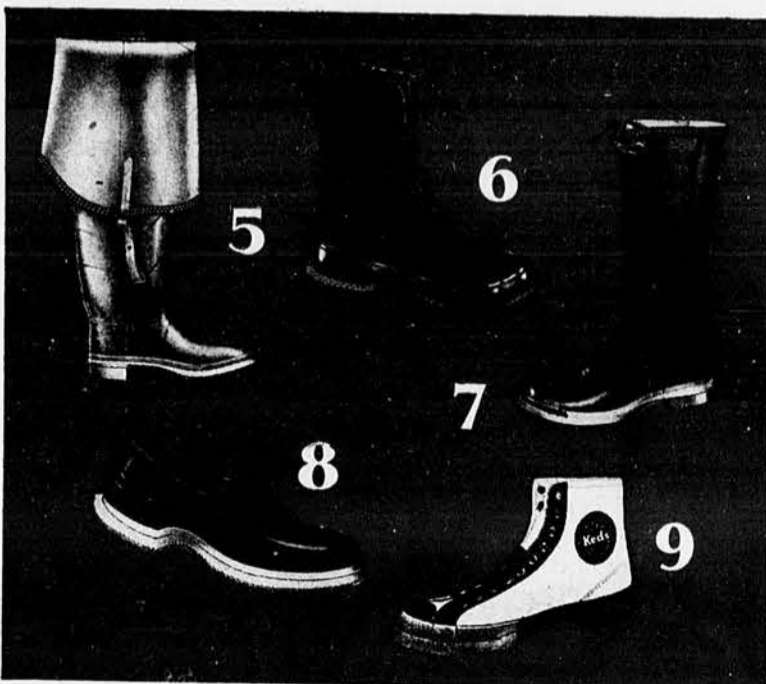
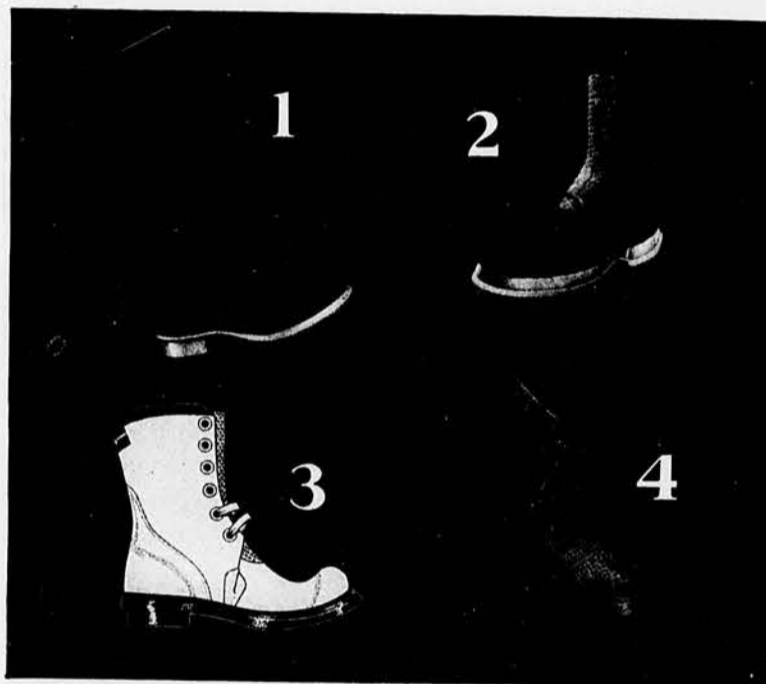
All told, Blue Ribbon footwear must pass 12 laboratory tests. On top of that, 300 farm workers help us check up Blue Ribbon



wear in the hard grind of actual service. They wear cross-mated boots—a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot on one foot and a competing boot on the other. By watching these results we make certain that Blue Ribbon Boots outwear others!

Make this test yourself

Twist a "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boot. Then let go and watch it snap back! It's as live and elastic as a rubber band. You can stretch a strip cut from the upper more than five times its own length! Where constant bending cracks inferior footwear *this rubber stands up!*



"U. S." Footwear for the Whole Family

- 1 "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are heavily reinforced against wear by from 4 to 11 layers of Blue Ribbon rubber. Gray soles and red or black uppers.
- 2 The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (all-rubber arctic) is the most useful shoe on the farm. Slips right over leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Washes clean like a boot. Gray soles, red uppers. 4 or 5 buckles.
- 3 "U. S." Blue Ribbon Giant Bootee. White upper, black extension outsole. 6 or 4 eyelets. Exceptionally well reinforced, shaped to the foot. Other bootees with red or black uppers and red, gray or black soles.
- 4 Gaytees is the trade-marked name of a line of new tailored overshoes made only by the United States Rubber Company. Beautifully designed. New styles, new patterns, new fabrics. Smart as a Paris slipper. Also a complete line of overshoes with Kwik-glide fasteners. Of course, for women's use around the farm, nothing will ever beat the trim "U. S." cloth-top, buckle galosh.
- 5 "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots, in three lengths—knee, medium, hip. Gray soles and red or black uppers.
- 6 "U. S." Portland (galosh) sturdy and good-looking, long-wearing gray or red sole, finest quality cashmerette upper. Fleece lining for warmth. 4 and 5 buckles.
- 7 "U. S." Blue Ribbon Rob Roy (high lace boot). A light weight, gray soled, red or black upper, high lace all-rubber boot. Plain vamp; corrugated toe. Made snug at ankle and snow excluding. 2 heights, 10" and 15".
- 8 "U. S." Rubbers are made in storm, high-cut, footholds—for heavy service or dress.
- 9 Keds are the most popular canvas rubber-soled shoes in America. They give bare-foot freedom—encouraging the feet to healthful exercise—yet afford the protection you want.



FREE BOOK! *The Care of Farmers' Feet*

Every farmer who wants comfortable, healthy feet should get this free book. Written by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, Podiatrist, Executive Director of the National Association for Foot Health, it discusses such problems as bunions, corns, ingrown nails, chilblains, callouses, fallen arches, how to care for itching feet, and many precautions that lead to health and comfort for your feet. It also tells how to greatly increase the life of your rubber footwear by following a few simple rules. Write for "The Care of Farmers' Feet." United States Rubber Company, Dept. 103, 1790 Broadway, N. Y.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON heavy footwear



"Cheap" Paint

like cheap seed

is **F**alse **E**conomy



IF a smooth-looking "slicker" offered you seed corn or seed oats, or seed wheat at a ridiculously low price—

—and told you it would save you money and increase your crops—would you believe him? Of course not. You know that the only kind of seed worth planting is the best seed.

That same thing is true of paint. "Cheap" paint, selling at a low price per gallon, seems to be economical. But it isn't.

It is "cheap" only because it is made "cheap." It can't be made of fine materials and sell at a low price. The makers would soon go out of business. And poor materials can't do a good job.

What is Paint Economy?

To be economical a paint must have great covering powers—wonderful durability—and long-lasting colors.

Only superfine materials which are costly—a scientifically "balanced" formula—and skillful manufacturing can produce these three qualities.

Fine old SWP House Paint is made that way. It may cost slightly more in the can—*BUT*—it costs less on the wall.

For every 11 gallons of "cheap"

paint, only 7 gallons of SWP are required. That's a difference of 4 gallons. Figure it up and you'll find that SWP House Paint costs about the same as "cheap" paint by the job.

Then consider durability. SWP insures you good service on the wall for many years without repainting.

"Cheap" paint soon begins to chip

—peel—chalk—fade. Inside of only five years you will pay out two to five times your original cost for repainting.

Fine old SWP saves that heavy expense for you.



The ballyhoo of the "unknown" canvasser is usually "cheap"

The "Master Touch"

You may hear arguments as to formulas—meant to lead you astray.

But remember this: The SWP balanced formula has been openly printed for years. Yet the characteristic qualities of SWP have never been duplicated.

A good formula is useless without fine materials. Fine materials are useless without a good formula. And even a good formula and fine materials will not produce a paint to equal SWP without the "Master Touch" of Sherwin-Williams scientific experts. All three are needed.

When you see a "cheap" paint attempting to copy our formula

—remember that "off-grade" materials can be used with any formula. Don't be misled. And remember, too, that the vital element in SWP, the "Master Touch" of the great paint scientists who make it, is an ingredient that can never be successfully copied. It is the spirit of Sherwin-Williams.

Use the best paint and save money

Before you paint your house or buildings again see "Paint Headquarters"—the local Sherwin-Williams dealer. Get his material estimate on SWP. Compare it with what "cheap" paint will cost you.



The amazing "bargain" offer is generally "cheap" paint

What is true of house paint and barn paint is also true of any other paint product for exterior or interior use. "Cheap" stuff is always the most expensive.

If you do not know your nearest Sherwin-Williams dealer, write us. We will send his name and a copy of the famous Sherwin-Williams Farm Painting Guide. It saves mistakes in painting.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
Cleveland, Ohio

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS
VARNISHES



ENAMELS
INSECTICIDES



Trade Mark Registered
S-W Paint Products are sold under this famous trade-mark in every civilized part of the world

Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

WE ARE 13 years old and in the seventh grade. We go to the Preston Consolidated School. We have been reading and criticizing the letters published in the papers in our English class. We have four teachers—Miss Baker teaches music. Miss Wallis penmanship, Mrs. Miller geography and Kansas history and Mr. White mathematics and English. We hope this escapes the waste paper basket.
Reta Payne.
Jesse Cooper.
Preston, Kan.

Linoleum Pictures

Have you ever tried to make linoleum-cut pictures? You can get a scrap of linoleum, such as is used on the kitchen floor, from some dry-goods store. Cut off a small block of it with a jack knife. Then draw on it a simple picture with a piece of chalk. Fill in with chalk the parts of the picture that are to be white. Then cut away with the knife all of these white parts.



Then take a little printer's ink and roll it smooth with a roller on a piece of glass. Roll it across the linoleum block. Press a piece of paper firmly against the block, rubbing the surface with your fingers. Carefully remove the paper, and you will see your picture printed upon it.

You can make original place cards, invitations, show tickets, and also illustrate stories in this way.

Margaret Whittemore.

Rosella Has a Twin Sister

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I go to Williams school. I have a twin sister named Rosena. I have four sisters. For pets I have a cat named Cheesy and a dog named Bob-

by. We live on a farm. We have four horses and eight cows. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Hillsboro, Kan. Rosella Loewen.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is a generous, noble-hearted man like a number 13 shoe? Because he has a large soul (sole.)
What is the first thing a man sets in his garden? His foot.
What piece of carpentry becomes a gem as soon as finished? A-gate.
If a man shot at two frogs and killed one, what would the other one do? Croak.
Why is it that a fisherman cannot tell his gross profits? Because they are always net.
What is the great motive for traveling? The loco-motive.
Why is an eclipse like a man whipping his boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun (son.)
How can a woman keep a man's love? By not returning it.
What is the very best and cheapest light, especially for painters? Daylight.
Why does opening a letter resemble a strange way of entering a room? Because it is breaking thru the ceiling.
Sam Patch would go up to the tall-

est trees, take off his boots and jump over them. Over his boots.
What is the difference between a very fascinating young lady and her watch? The watch makes one remember the hours, and the young lady makes one forget them.

Diamond Puzzle

1. South (abbreviated); 2. Meadow; 3. Plural of sell; 4. Everyone; 5. A consonant.
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Frances Likes Her Teacher

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Doz-baba. I have one sister and seven brothers. My sister's name is Alice and

my brothers' names are Wencel, Randolph, Lewis, Frank, Bernard, Steven and Edward. My birthday is June 27. I go to Queen of Driftwood school. There are 14 pupils walking to our school—six girls and eight boys. I have six pets. Their names are Mike, Red, Blackie, Peter, Jack and Chicken Eater. I enjoy reading the children's page.
Frances Horinek.
Atwood, Kan.

PUZZLEMUG



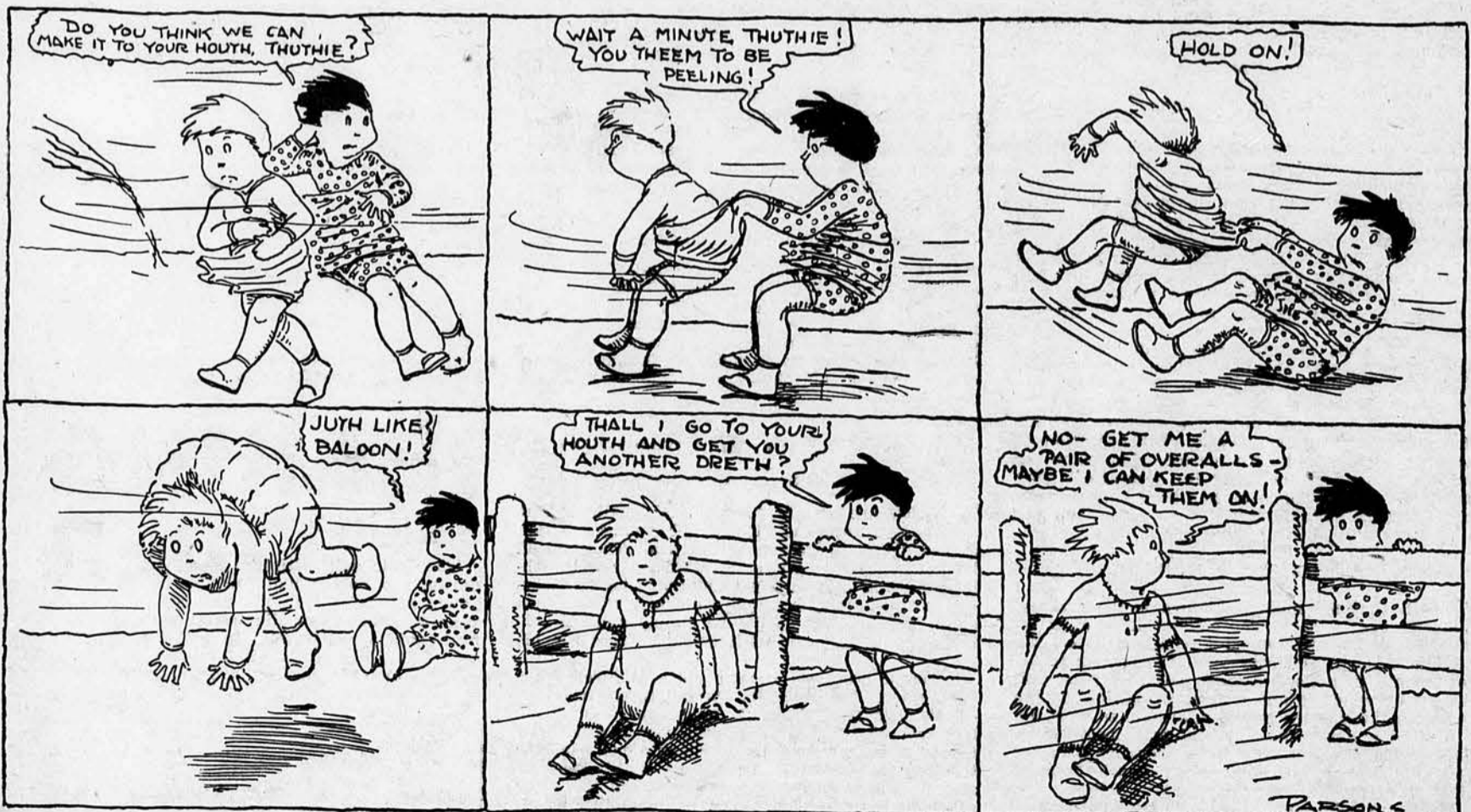
Carefully cut out the black sections. Place them together so as to make a face and then paste on a piece of cardboard. Send the picture to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

There Are Six of Us

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Trousdale school. I ride on a bus. My teacher's name is Miss DeHaven. I like her very much. I have two sisters and three brothers. My older sister is 20 years old. Her name is Minnie and my other sister is 4 weeks old today. My oldest brother's name is Ernest and he is 21 years old. The next one is Joe and he is 14 years and the youngest is 12 years old. For pets I have a dog named Jip and a pet calf named Red. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.
Helen Johnson.
Hopewell, Kan.



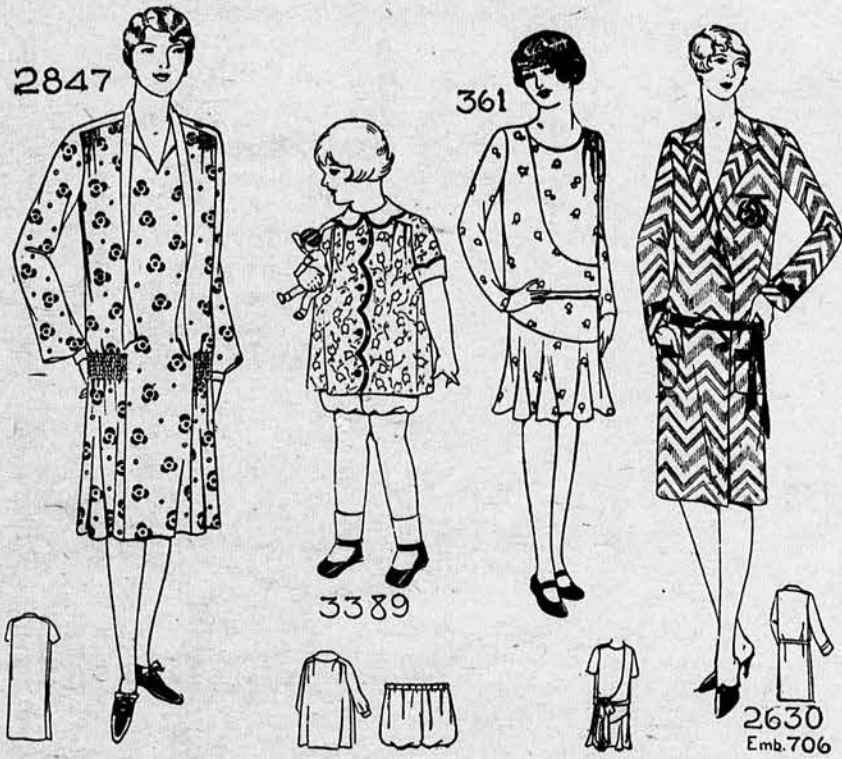
There are 10 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with Q. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Some of These March Winds Are Pretty Bad

Modern Trends in Sewing

Flares, Scallops and Shirring Are Equally Fitting for Old and Young



2847—Shirring below the waistline insures fitness in this model. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 86, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3389—Smart and practical bloomer dress for the tiny miss. Designed in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

361—Dress on modern lines for the young miss. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2630—Comfortable lounging robe made on tailored lines. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 88, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

Mary Louise Has Coddled Egg

MRS. C. A. R. writes us a letter and asks if Baby Mary Louise has egg in her diet yet. If so how her mother prepares it for her. She also says, "In my book on proper baby feeding it states that a baby 12 months old may have a coddled egg, but nowhere have I seen how to coddle an egg. Therefore I want you to tell me that too."

Yes, Mrs. C. A. R., I have egg in my diet twice and three times a week now. You know I am quite a big girl, a little over a year old. My mother says eggs are a very valuable food.

The Baby's Corner Leaflet No. 3, gives suggestions for preparing eggs and other foods for the child 1 to 3 years old. The leaflet contains several recipes and will be sent to any subscriber who writes for it and sends a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

The yolk of the egg contains iron, lime and some other minerals that are all necessary for the growing body.

When I first started having egg at 10 months old mother gave me just about a half teaspoonful of the yolk twice a week at my 2 p. m. feeding. She slowly increased the amount until now I get all of the yolk and a part of the white of a coddled egg twice a week. And sometimes at other meals I have a little custard or pudding for dessert that has egg in it too.

Here is how my mother coddles an egg for me. She takes a nice fresh egg and places it, unbroken, in a deep pan that will hold a quart or a little more and pours enough boiling water over the egg to nearly fill the pan.

Then she sets this aside and lets it stand for just 7 minutes. Now it is ready to be served. I have my egg with baked potato or with slightly toasted crumbs.

I like coddled egg very much and hope Mrs. C. A. R.'s little son will too. Baby Mary Louise.

Women's Service Corner

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

Some New Cake Recipes

I should like very much to have a recipe for a Whipped Cream cake. If you have such a recipe would you please send it to me?—Mrs. George E.

Last spring we had a contest on cakes and as a result compiled a leaflet, "Twenty-five Favorite Kansas Cakes." In this leaflet is a recipe for the cake you mention, and I am going to send you one of the leaflets. Any other woman who is interested in making cakes is welcome to one of the leaflets. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your letter, addressed to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Bead Bouquets Popular

I am very much interested in the bead bouquets which I see so many girls and women wearing. Do they make them, or are they made by machine? If you have directions for making them I should surely appreciate having one.—Nellie L.

We do have a sheet of directions for making the bead flowers which are so popular at this time, and I am sending one to you. I shall be glad to send a copy to anyone else desiring it. Send your requests to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

To Prolong Dolly's Life

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

THE life of any doll head may be lengthened, providing the head is hollow, by filling it with wet plaster of Paris, and allowing it to harden.

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

Those Streams of . . . Golden Cream . . . From a Golden . . . De Laval . . .

TODAY from millions of De Laval Separators are running millions of golden streams of cream—liquid gold—worth millions of dollars.

Those cream checks and the butter money are such a wonderful help to farmers and dairymen everywhere.

Are you getting your share of this money? You are if you are using a De Laval—for they get all the cream.

If you are not using a De Laval you ought to. They cost so little in proportion to what they do—a De Laval can soon pay for itself in cream you may now be losing.

In every way they are the world's best separators—that's why there are more in use the world over than all other makes combined. Now two lines of De Laval—"Golden" Series and "Utility" Series—for every need and purse.



Two Lines of De Laval

There are now two complete lines of De Laval Separators: the De Laval "Golden" Series for the man who wants the best—the De Laval "Utility" Series, equally good in skimming efficiency and service, but selling at a lower price. There is now no reason why everyone should not enjoy the advantages of a De Laval.

Free trial . . . Trade allowances on old separators . . . Sold on easy monthly installments.

Send coupon—also ask for information on two new De Laval Milkers.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4233
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
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Please send me, without obligation, full information on Separator Milker (check which)

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For Best Results Use

KC BAKING POWDER

DOUBLE ACTION First in the Dough—Then in the Oven

Same Price 25 Ounces for 25¢ For Over 38 Years

Millions of Pounds Used By Our Government



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

A Recovery is Made in 99 Cases Out of 100 in Cases of Appendicitis—But See a Doctor!

PLEASE tell me if I have appendicitis, and what to do for it," writes an enthusiastic inquirer who has unbounded faith in this health column. The inquiry is a compliment, of course. But I would not betray such faith by pretending to do the impossible. No one can diagnose appendicitis by mail, nor can anyone prescribe a specific remedy for its cure. Yet I receive so many letters on this subject that I have decided to go as far as I can, which is far enough to clear up some points of great interest.

Appendicitis should not be classed with diseases of great fatality. When the diagnosis is made early in the case and the patient receives prompt and proper treatment, 99 cases in 100 make a ready recovery. Whether "proper treatment" means surgical operation is a matter that must always be left to the decision of the doctor in charge. There are certain varieties of attack that must be rushed to the operating table—"the sooner the better." There are other varieties in which the doctor is desirous of keeping the case under observation, there being a good chance that surgical operation may be avoided. Chronic cases of undoubted appendicitis always demand surgical operation, but it is important for the doctor to use good judgment as to the time and condition of the patient.

Diagnosing appendicitis for yourself, because you have a pain, is one of the most foolish things in the range of human attempt. It is true that appendicitis usually has pain, also that the pain is likely to manifest itself rather low down on the right side of the abdomen. But there are other organs that can produce pain in that region; many such, especially in women. The great chance is that you are simply borrowing trouble when you make such a diagnosis "on your own."

People think of appendicitis as a new disease, invented by doctors as a business getter. But appendicitis is not new. The only new thing about it is the ability to recognize and cure it. As a matter of fact, I find that I have so many points of interest about appendicitis to relate that I will prepare a special letter. If you have enough interest in the subject to want a copy you may have it by writing to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Do not attempt to write a long letter telling all about your symptoms, but just ask for "Hints About Appendicitis." Be sure to enclose a stamped and self-addressed envelope for reply.

But Remove the Friction

I am writing for information for something that will cure corns on toes. I have tried several remedies and found nothing that will cure them. G. F. S.

There are many "corn cures," most of them fairly efficient, and the ready-made kind are as good as those put up by prescription. When they will not work the trouble usually lies in the fact that the irritation is not removed. It is no good applying corn cures and continuing to wear shoes and hose that cramp the feet or produce friction. Sometimes the trouble has its foundation in weak arches. In such cases the arch trouble must be corrected by proper exercises, or one must resign himself to the wearing of arch supporters.

Good Living is Necessary

Can you give me a prescription that will rid a young person's face of pimples (not blackheads)? They are continually appearing on my face, chin and neck. If they are pinched or picked at the right time they give off a yellowish matter. As these are very annoying, especially at shaving time, I certainly would appreciate some advice. B. R. M.

In the late teens almost any boy may be "pimply." There is no one medicine to cover the disease, but here are a few hints: Get plenty of sleep so as to have good resistance. Take a cold shower or sponge bath and brisk towel rub every morning for a skin tonic. Eat some green vegetables every day and drink eight glasses of water daily. Once each day wash the face quite thoroughly, enough to remove all oily excretions, using a good soap and plenty

of water. Persist in this treatment, and meantime be very cautious about opening the pustules with a sterile instrument when quite ripe. Never "pick" at them.

Early Operation is Needed

What is the outlook for a baby with a cleft palate? Is the operation successful? At what age should it be performed? Is it very difficult? B. B. T.

Cleft palate should be operated at as early an age as possible. The success of the operation depends on getting a good bony framework, and this is done better early than late. Very good results are obtained, but you must not expect the whole thing to be done at once. The surgeon has to do the operation in several stages. It may take four or five operations to get satisfactory results.

Build Up the Body

I have brown spots on my face that my mother calls liver spots. Please tell me what they are and if anything can be done. Mrs. Y.

Such spots are often called liver spots or moth patches. To doctors they are known as Chloasma. They come very commonly to women in pregnancy, and are especially likely to come if the woman is "run down." They have nothing to do with the liver, and generally clear away as the woman improves in health. The treatment of Chloasma is simply to do everything possible to build up the body.

For Sure Punishment

Shawnee County Attorney J. Glenn Logan will tell Kansas Farmer Protective Service Member listeners over Radio Station WIBW Monday evening at 6 o'clock that there is no cause for worry at the threat of any farm thief, after he had been apprehended, to



County Attorney Logan

burn the farm buildings or do personal damage to the farmer responsible for this conviction.

Attorney Logan is the third speaker on a schedule of weekly broadcasts arranged for its members by the Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer. On the following Monday evening, March 18, at 6 o'clock, C. E. Buchanan, of the State Board of Agriculture Control Division, will talk on, "Know What You Buy From Agents." At the same time with week intervals Lloyd Perryman, Topeka General Agent for the Franklin Life Insurance Company, and W. W. Payne, of the Central Trust Company Bond Department, respectively, will talk on, "When You Buy Insurance" and "Investigate Before Investing."

Fate Cannot Harm Him

Reporter—"How did you prepare yourself for the hardships of an Arctic expedition?"

Explorer—"I rode all over New England in a rumble seat."

Your Taxes and the Cost of Transportation

The railroads are now the only agencies of transportation in the United States that receive no direct or indirect aid from the national or state governments at the expense of the tax-paying public.

The public provides and maintains the highways upon which common carriers operating motor trucks and buses transport freight and passengers. The public also has built and maintains the Panama canal, and has made large expenditures for developing inland waterways. The federal government itself owns a barge line on the Mississippi river system which has been operated at a loss.

No taxes are paid upon the highways or waterways, because they are owned by the public; and in addition, the taxpayers pay the interest upon the investment in them.

The railway companies have had to provide at their own expense the highways upon which they operate, and must earn a return upon the investment in them. They must also pay taxes upon the investment they have made in their roadways, as well as upon all the rest of their property. The railways are among the largest taxpayers in the country, and as such actually help to pay for providing the highways and waterways upon which other common carriers operate in competition with them.

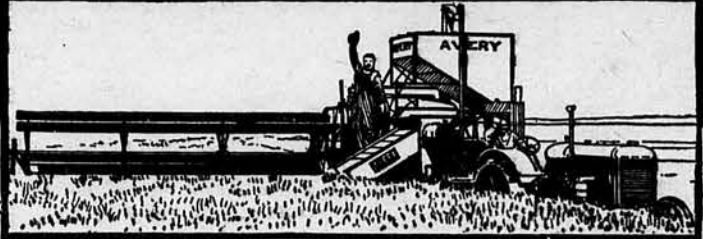
In comparing the rates and service of different means of transportation, the public should consider these facts. The rates the railways are allowed to charge are all that the public pays for railway service, while for transportation by highway or water the public usually pays not only the rates charged by the carriers, but also taxes collected by the governments for the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways and waterways.

If all that the public pays in both rates and taxes be considered, modern railway transportation is cheaper in proportion to the character of the service rendered than any other kind of inland transportation.

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Everybody likes the New AVERY Combine!



You Want These Improved Features

- Full Roller Bearing Drive with No Crankshaft—means lighter running and longer life.
- Alemite Zerk Oiling and Fewer Working Parts—means easier handling and less repair cost.
- Standard 12-Bar Thresher Cylinder and Wider Body—means more capacity and better saving.
- Standard Avery Thresher Beater, Grates and Rack—means better shelling, saving and cleaning.

Men without special Combine knowledge, who are not interested in mechanical details but in results, are appealed to by the new Avery's pleasing lines, smooth, quiet running, and the way the grain goes into the tank as clean as a whistle.

Other men who have "Combined" for years, and know machinery inside and out, understand and appreciate to the full Avery's Advanced Engineering—Greater Simplicity—Quality Equipment—and the Superior Features that make better performance possible.

It's a Simpler Combine with New and Superior features—It's what you've asked for in a Combine.

Write for Combine Book—Get all the facts and figures about this newest Avery Winner.

AVERY POWER MACHINERY CO.

Dept. 106 - Peoria, Illinois

FACTORY BRANCHES:

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Good Farming Begins With The Soil



A Plant Food Platform

THE best insurance against crop failure is an abundance of available plant food.

A soil well supplied with plant food yields bigger crops and better quality crops that sell at higher prices.

For generations we have been selling off the farm the plant food that Nature provided. Now to make the farm pay, we must put plant food back. Suitable crop rotations come first, and then such mineral elements as needed, whether lime to correct acidity, or phosphorus, potash, or nitrogen, or all these combined.

Learn your own plant food needs, as indicated by success on practical farms and by results of experimental trials.

When you buy plant food, remember that high quality, high analysis fertilizer is more economical, even though it costs more per ton.

Life is too short to struggle with an unproductive soil. Our fertilizer advertisers can tell you how to make it more productive.

You Can Depend on Our Advertisers

And Wichita Leads the Way

Fair Skies, Good Crowds and Wonderful Exhibits Were Present at the World's Greatest Show

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

ANOTHER Southwest Road Show and School and Power Farm Equipment Show has come and gone, and like all Wichita shows, it was bigger and better than the preceding one.

From one end of Machinery and Tractor Row to the other there was something of interest and beauty to be seen, for the tractors and machines of today are really being made beautiful as well as interesting. Trim lines and color schemes are being followed in the tractor field more and more just as they are in the automobile field, and it is only proper that such should be the case.

Many new pieces of equipment were on display this year, and the crowds were given a real treat of surprises. Starting at the south end of the row the first new thing to greet the visitor was a black and orange creation known as a United tractor manufactured by The Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., makers of the famous Allis-Chalmers and Monarch tractors. This new machine is a peach of a little tractor which sells for less than \$900. The Allis-Chalmers exhibit was a splendid tractor show in itself. It contained a most complete line of tractors. There were four models of the crawler type Monarch, two models of the Allis-Chalmers and this new United tractor, and the crowds certainly gave the display a great deal of attention.

—And a Colt, Too

Next door was the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co. display of Twin City tractors, threshers and combines. This display is always able to draw a crowd anywhere in Kansas, and the crowds were milling around the Twin City show all week.

Across the street were some other wonderful exhibits: The Massey-Harris Co. was a complete show in itself this year. This is the first Wichita show in which the complete line of this concern has been shown. The old stand-by Wallis tractor was very much in evidence, and this year it brought a colt along to the festivities in the form of the new Wallis 12-20. This little Wallis is a mighty neat little machine, and will no doubt fill a long-felt want in the tractor field. Beside the tractor line the Massey-Harris folks showed a full line of farm implements and the well-known Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher.

Next door was the thresher and combine display of the Wood Bros. Thresher Co. which brought a new face to the table this year in the form of the new Wood Bros. combine. This machine has an overshot cylinder threshing system and a tilting grain bin which offer rather interesting talking points. Certainly the farmer visitors were showing considerable interest.

Next in line came the Nichols & Shepard display of Red River Special combines and threshers. After a remarkably successful year in Kansas in 1928, these folks were right back on the job building for a better 1929.

Next in line came the J. I. Case Threshing exhibit, some of it out on the street and some of it in the warehouse and all of it intensely interesting and popular. The new Case Model H combine was one of the features of this exhibit, while the new Case Model L tractor was the other striking feature. This new tractor which has the engine mounted with the cylinders parallel to the direction of travel has not been given a rating as yet, but it is understood that it can be rated about 18-32. It certainly is a splendid appearing machine, and has an abundance of looks, simplicity, accessibility and handles with ease.

Across the street was the Minneapolis Threshing Machine exhibit of threshers and combines and Minneapolis tractors.

"Best of Them All"

On the corner so long held by the Graber Supply Co. stood the display of the Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp., makers of Gleaner and Baldwin combines. One of these machines was mounted on an elevated platform, and the entire handling and operation could be viewed by hundreds of persons with-

out any crowding. The Gleaner and Baldwin machines have proved very popular in Kansas, and many old friends were on hand to pay their respects, while many new friends were made this year. The Gleaco feed mill made by this same manufacturer was another part of the exhibit.

Nearby was the new Avery combine display of The Avery Power Machinery Co. This new machine with its big cylinder was making plenty of friends since the announcement was made some time ago that the Avery people would show a combine for the first time this year.

Further down the row was the Hart-Parr tractor exhibit. This line of tractors included the Hart-Parr 18-36, the 12-24 and the 28-50. These early pioneers in the power farming game have recently merged with two other well known farm machinery concerns, i. e., Nichols & Shepard and the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, and the new concern will be known as the Oliver Farm Equipment Co. Dave E. Darrah, advertising manager of the Hart-Parr Co., said of the show, "It absolutely represents the last word in up-to-date equipment of the industry. I know something of the machinery shows in this country as well as in 20 other countries, and I consider the Wichita show the biggest and best of them all."

Farther along the row was the Caterpillar exhibit of the H. W. Cardwell Co. This included the complete line of Caterpillar tractors. The new Caterpillar "Ten" was the baby of the family, and it attracted a lot of attention. The Holt combine which has been doing a dandy job in the Kansas wheat fields for several years was another feature of this display.

Another new face at this year's table was the new combine which is being made by The Baldwin Harvester Co. So new is this machine that it has not as yet been christened, so we do not know what to call it. It will be distributed thru Kansas by the Universal Equipment Co. of Kansas City.

Across the street was the display of the Rock Island Plow Co., which included the Rock Island tractor and most of the Rock Island line of tillage and cultivating machinery as well as the Peoria Drill and Seeder Co. line of drills. The big drill hitch which permits the hitching of as many as five drills abreast covering a 60-foot strip was the feature of this display.

The Four Drive tractor which drives from all four wheels was shown at Wichita this year for the first time in some years at least. The makers of this machine had a lot of hard luck, and didn't have their tractor in town until two days after the show started.

Then Came Jim May

On the corner was an old friend, Jim May of Omaha with his Willrodt tractor guide. This tractor guide is made to fit practically any make of tractor and it serves the purpose very well indeed.

The New Idea Spreader Co. had a display of manure spreaders, corn pickers and transplanters. Much of this equipment was new to the Wichita crowds and they inspected this display with much interest.

The B. F. Avery and Sons Co. showed a line of Avery machinery, particularly the tillage and harvesting machinery. Some visitors were looking for the old Emerson-Brantingham display, and finally found it over at the Case show. Since Case bought out the E-B line they have the complete line of tillage, cultivating and harvesting machinery along with their line of tractors and combines and threshers.

On the row the International Harvester Co. had a display of tractors and a combine as well as an International motor truck which climbed a steep grade while loaded down heavily with bricks, but the real International Harvester Co. display was held this year in the Forum. Here we saw McCormick-Deering tractors, Farm-All tractors, combines, headers and plows and other farm machinery of all sorts. It was a wonderful display held in a fine place.

(Continued on Page 36)



SAVE

With small fields Well fenced!

LET your bank account show you the difference! Smaller fields, well fenced, will permit wider diversification. More profits! More

money to save! "PIONEER" Farm Fence has been the standard of diversification for years. Here is a fence that is protected from rust with a heavy 99½ per cent PURE ZINC coating. Double protection comes from copper content steel. "PIONEER" stretches and STAYS STRETCHED under all weather conditions because of corrugations in the line wires. The famous "PIONEER" knot can't slip. A life time fence. Never gets out of shape. A stock tight fence, too, because the harder the load or strain the tighter the knot becomes.



A FREE farm book

We have just published the second edition of our Farm Handbook, "Diversify and Follow the Path to Plenty." This will show you hundreds of ways to make more money. The latest data on practical diversification methods and crop rotations. No untried theories. Practical stuff furnished us by practical farmers. It's FREE! Drop a postcard to us today and get your copy.

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PIONEER FENCE

Farm Poultry Lawn

Herd Infection~

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

a livestock Doctor Book without cost. Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.
218 Grand Avenue
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ABaker Outfit Means Economical Threshing

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

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.

The Smid Guide

(A sensational advancement to power farming) is an all tractor, all purpose, self-guide. Plow, Disc, List, Drill, Cultivate, Combined, etc., with a guide that will really take on the job of guiding your tractor. Long life, easy to operate and positive in its control of the tractor.

See guide at Power Farm Expositions. Watch for demonstration dates. Write for literature and prices.

THE SMID TRACTOR GUIDE COMPANY
317 West Waterman St.,
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Johnson Ideal Halter

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US

Price 95c to \$1.35. One year guarantee. Buck ropes, tie chains, big team hitches.

Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois

BARNETT LIGHTNING RODS

Barnett Pure Copper Rods prevent lightning loss. Protect life and property. Installed on money back guarantee. Give life-time protection at low cost. Don't take chances with lightning. Write today for FREE book "Lightning."

AGENTS WANTED! Work all or spare time. We teach you the business. Petrie sold \$1,075.00 worth of Barnett Rods first 24 days. Write now for free samples and Agents' low prices.

Jos. K. Barnett & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

population of about 19 million, compared with 25 million in 1920, will be reduced to about 11 million in 10 years. The breeding of work animals on Kansas farms where sheep pasture is available probably will pay well. Crop reporters have been mentioning a greatly increased demand for horses and mules all winter, and also have indicated that the supply, especially of younger animals, is limited.

Labette—High prices are being paid at public sales. Fruit buds are still all right. Wheat still is in good condition, and we are hoping that it has not been damaged much by the cold weather. Corn, 80c; oats, 45c; eggs, 30c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—Rabbits have done a great deal of damage this winter, especially to the young orchards, most of which must be replanted. Roads are rough. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.05; oats, 50c; cream, 48c; hay, \$10 to \$25; potatoes, 50c; eggs, 28c.—J. D. Stosz.

Osborne—Livestock has required a much larger amount of feed than usual during the recent cold weather. Many incubators are running and some chicks have been hatched. Wheat is not making much of a showing as yet. Eggs sold up to 32 cents a dozen one day recently.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—Livestock is doing better with the coming of warmer weather, and the animals require less feed. The cold weather probably damaged the wheat somewhat. Roads are muddy. High prices are being paid at public sales for milk cows and pigs. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 72c; cream, 46c; eggs, 30c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Pawnee—The snow has melted, and the roads are passable now. The ground has been frozen 3 feet or more deep; this should put some additional "kick" in the land that will be of benefit to spring crops. It is not possible to tell as yet about the condition of the wheat, but we are hoping that it has not been injured seriously. Practically all the corn was husked before Christmas, but there still is considerable kafir to thresh. High prices are being paid at public sales. Livestock is in good condition, but the animals have eaten a great deal of feed during the last two months of "old-fashioned" winter. The local shipping association has been quite active recently in shipping livestock to Kansas City. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 72c; butterfat, 45c.—E. H. Gore.

Phillips—Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. High prices are being paid at public sales, especially for cattle and horses. Roads are in good condition. Eggs, 27c.—Martha Ashley.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat is not growing very well, but it seems to have good roots, and it appears to be in fine condition. Evidently it has suffered very little from winter killing. Livestock has not done very well

this winter, on account of the wet, cold weather. A few public sales are being held, at which everything is bringing satisfactory prices. Feed is rather scarce. Corn, 82c; wheat, \$1.06; eggs, 28c; hens, 22c; butter, 45c.—Art McAnarney.

Republic—Wheat probably has been damaged somewhat by cold weather and high winds. A great deal of corn has been marketed recently. The winter has been hard on livestock. Egg production is increasing. Roads are in better condition than was the rule two weeks ago. Corn, 74c to 78c; eggs, 22c, 25c and 30c; butterfat, 47c; wheat, \$1.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Russell—Roads are rough, and very little wheat is being moved to market. Wheat has not made much of a growth recently, on account of the large number of freezes. High prices are being paid at public sales. Livestock is rather thin; there is plenty of feed, however, to take the animals thru to grass. Eggs, 30c; cream, 43c; pigs, 6 weeks old, \$4 to \$5.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Trego—We have been having rather unsettled weather. Wheat and corn are being moved to market. The growing wheat seems to be in good condition, and there is plenty of subsoil moisture. Livestock is rather thin, perhaps because of the unfavorable weather of this winter, but there will be plenty of feed to take the animals thru to grass. A few public sales are being held, at which fairly good prices are being paid. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 72c; barley, 52c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 45c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wabaunsee—We have had a very cold winter, with a great deal of moisture, and roads are almost impassable. Many public sales have been held recently; there has been an especially good demand for livestock and machinery. The fields are still too wet for oats seeding. Wheat, \$1; corn, 73c; eggs, 30c; flour, \$2.25 for a 48-pound sack; millet, \$1.30 a cwt.—G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—The weather has been unsettled, with several light snows, which melted promptly. Public sales are numerous, and everything brings a good price. A great many renters are moving; some have had trouble in finding farms. Cream, 44c; eggs, 28c.—Everett Hughes.

ing of stored products and to limit the usual early March increase in production of butter and eggs. Southern truck crops generally are late. California and Texas are recovering from the frost damage of last month. Grain markets have been shifting according to crop and demand news, but prices have held most of their late winter gain. Hogs have been selling at new high points, but cattle have not recovered much since the January slump. Cotton, feeds, hay and dairy products hold near recent prices. Eggs continue scarce and high for the season. Potatoes show occasional upturns from a generally weak market position.

Continued uncertainty as to the condition of winter wheat crop both in the United States and abroad, together with a sharp decrease in the world's visible supply of wheat and flour, was a strengthening factor in the domestic wheat market the last half of February. The demand for cash grain however, was rather dull, and reductions in premiums mostly offset the advance in future prices. Export demand for United States wheat continues limited, and mills have furnished the principal outlet for wheat of suitable milling quality.

Fairly large receipts of corn, together with increased accumulations at the markets and only a moderate demand have been weakening factors in the corn market. Domestic buyers furnished practically the only outlet for corn in late February.

Prices of oats and barley have worked slightly lower and market stocks have increased. Max has regained its losses and the market has developed a firmer tone under the continued light offerings. Rye is steady with wheat.

A Glance at the Markets

Spring opens with weather conditions rather more moderate. There is enough of winter held over to slow down the market.

Did They Arrest Themselves?

C. A. Weister, Canton, Ohio, is again the possessor of his Chevrolet coupe which was stolen a week ago thru the efforts of the well trained, eagle-eyed police department of Wellsville.—Wellsville (Ohio) paper.

We are still waiting for a big Chinese civil-war story which the inspired war correspondent will begin by the words, "All is Confucian here."

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Atchison—The severe winter has been hard on livestock. Hay is scarce, and some is being shipped into the county. Many public sales are being held; cattle and hogs bring high prices. Roads are in bad condition. Late wheat and timothy and clover probably have been damaged somewhat by the cold weather.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—The Women's Community Clubs have formed a federation of the local units, and will have a big meeting every spring. Farmers have been doing some threshing and hay baling recently. Eggs, 30c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—This has been the worst winter we have had in many years. The wheat probably has been damaged considerably. Side roads are in bad condition. The weather has been hard on pigs and young lambs. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; cream, 48c; eggs, 35c; hogs, \$9.75.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Clay—Farmers have been husking the last of the corn crop. A great deal of corn has been shelled recently, and marketed as rapidly as the roads permitted it to be moved to town. Farmers also have been cutting and sawing wood for fuel. Some losses from disease among hogs have been reported. The freezing and thawing of the soil recently have been hard on the wheat. Wheat, \$1.04; corn, 72c; eggs, 28c to 34c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—If the old saying that one extreme follows another holds true this county ought to have an early and very satisfactory spring! Certainly the winter has been severe. Livestock has required a great deal of feed and care. Very satisfactory prices are being paid at public sales.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—March winds are here; the weather has been somewhat unsettled. Farmers have been finishing corn shucking, and have been breaking stalks. Quite a number of public sales have been held, and some renters have been changing farms.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—This is a winter which will be remembered for many years! The wheat probably has been damaged considerably, especially if the spring brings a great deal of freezing, thawing and high winds. But on the other hand, if we should get a blanket of wet snow instead the crop might come along all right. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 74c; barley, 55c; kafir, \$1.10 a cwt.; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 26c; shorts, \$1.80; bran, \$1.60.—C. F. Erbort.

Franklin—We have been having plenty of rain! This has been a disagreeable winter for the folks who were feeding livestock in the open. Corn shocks had to be chopped loose from the ground on many days—and the stormy weather didn't improve the feeding value of the stalks! A few farms near here have been sold; some of the folks are moving to Arkansas. Franklin county is blessed with a large supply of auctioneers, and they have all been doing a good business recently. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c.—Elias Blankenkoper.

Finnay—The weather is unsettled. Wheat is small and is making very little growth, although there is plenty of moisture in the soil. Cattle and horses are in fine condition, and there is plenty of feed. Corn shelling is almost completed. A great many public sales are being held, with fairly good prices. Wheat, \$1.02; corn, 72c; eggs, 30c; milo, \$1.12 a cwt.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat is still dormant, and it will be some time yet before we can tell how much it was damaged by the cold weather. The hems are still on a strike. Several of the co-operative associations in this section have held their annual stockholders' meetings recently; most of them made a good financial record in the last year. This winter has supplied an excellent ice crop. Good prices are being paid at public sales. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. Eggs, 28c; corn, 73c.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather has been very unsettled. Roads are in bad condition. The recent freezing and thawing have been hard on the wheat. A good many cattle are being full fed here. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 85c; kafir, 72c; oats, 60c; butter, 50c; eggs, 32c; heavy hens, 21c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—Roads are in bad condition. Frost is coming out of the ground rapidly. Farmers here believe there has been some winter killing of alfalfa. Several successful wolf hunts have been held here recently.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lyon—Renters are moving—and the dirt roads are very soft. Several public sales have been held recently; implements and livestock sold very well. Fields are too wet to plow. There is a fine prospect for a wheat

HOW MANY CHICKS WILL YOU RAISE?

PREVENT DISEASE

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age. The deadly germs are microscopic and multiply with great rapidity. Countless millions of them are discharged in the droppings. The infected chick cannot be cured—but the disease in most cases can be prevented. Use Lewis' Lye and boiling water. Ask your county agent or the editor of this paper, or send to us for a free bulletin on Poultry Sanitation.

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