

KANSAS FARMER

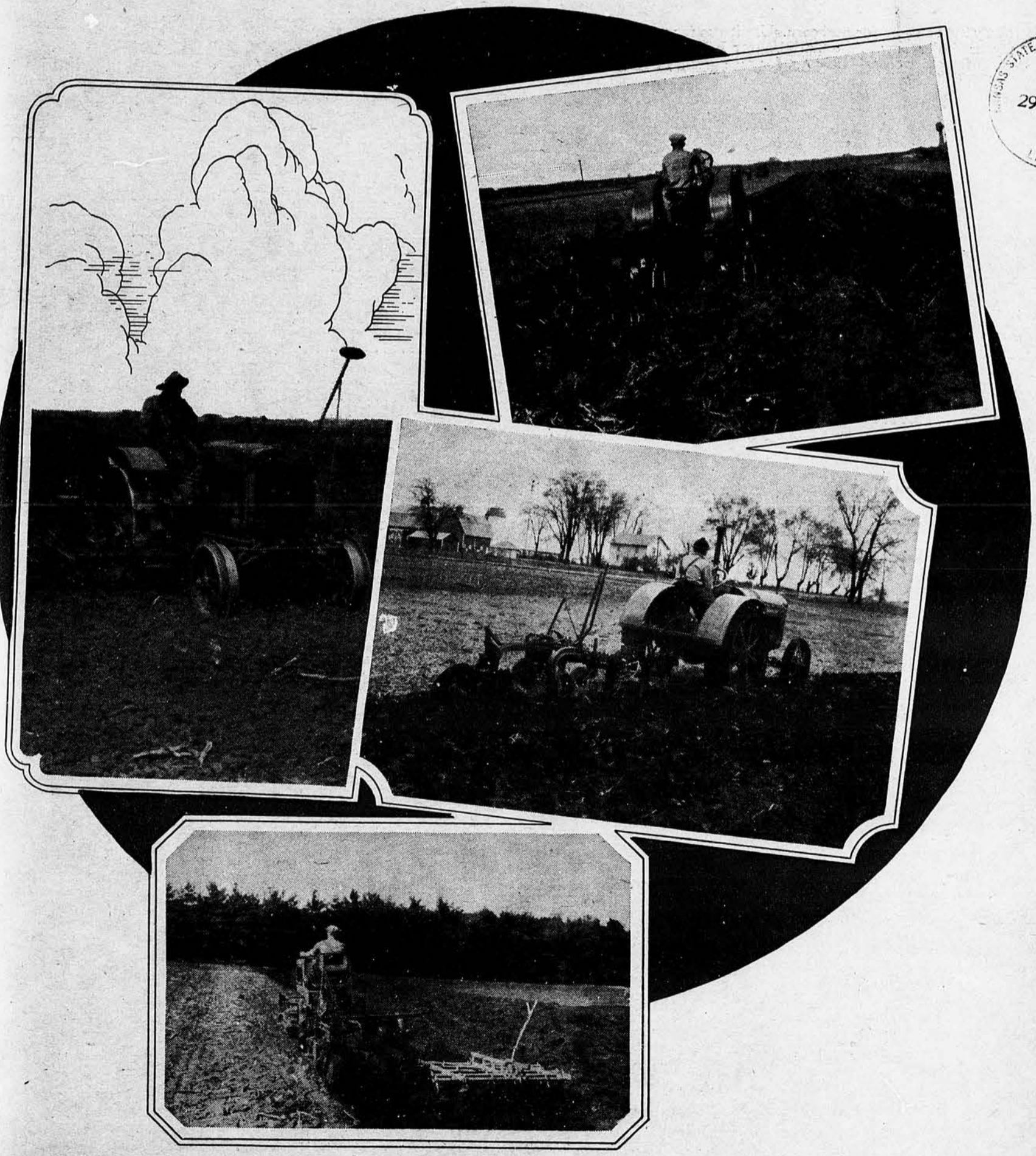
MAIL & BREEZE

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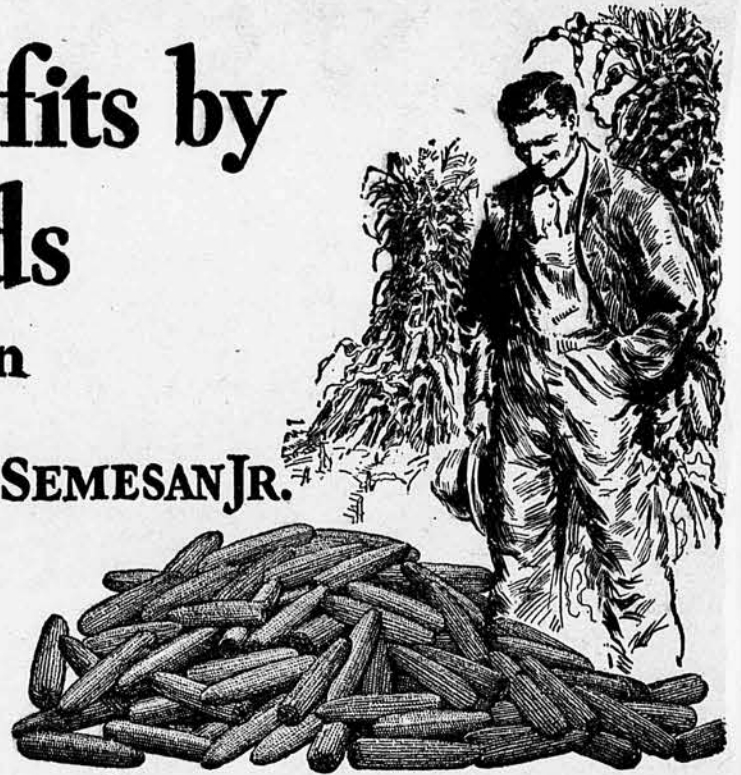


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	Emmett Greene	Seneca
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

March 30, 1929

Number 13

Essay Contest Winner Likes Farming

Senator Capper Awards Howard Phillips Trophy and \$50 Cash

By G. E. Ferris

Capper Essay Contest Editor

FARMING is my choice of an occupation because I like it, is the way the winner of the State Capper Essay Contest, Howard Phillips of Chapman, summarized the first sentence of his 500-word essay on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm." Last Tuesday the Capper Essay Contest Editor presented to him the \$50 cash prize and the \$50 silver trophy cup engraved "Capper Essay Contest 1929, Presented by Arthur Capper to Howard Phillips, Dickinson County Community High School, Chapman," prizes worthy of effort.

Thirty-one high schools with vocational agricultural departments participated in the State Capper Essay Contest, submitting 44 essays to be judged by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; L. E. Call, dean of the Kansas State Agricultural College Division of Agriculture, and L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agriculture in Kansas high schools. Thru local elimination contests the essay entries were kept within two from each school. Weldon Frank, Jewell City Rural; John Robinson, Colby Community; Billy Daniels, Manhattan, and Marvin Green, Crawford County at Cherokee, were the respective vocational agriculture high school winners of the second, third, fourth and fifth cash prizes, totaling \$55, offered by Senator Arthur Capper.

Took First Place

Following is the essay which was awarded first place:

"Farming is my choice of occupations because I like it. As I have lived on a farm all my life, my education and my experiences better fit me for this type of work. Also, I will be able to get a good start as we now live in a good farming district near good markets which insure reasonably good prices for our produce.

"There are ideal surroundings on a farm; the air is clean and pure, quite unlike the smoky and filthy air found in the working districts of most cities. It now is possible to have as convenient and comfortable a home on the farm as in the city, and in addition in the country one may raise the greater part of his food; and the satisfaction of knowing its source is worth something. This also reduces the cost of living and increases one's chance for a greater income.

"I am well satisfied with the type of work I have on the farm. It is varied with a wide range of experiences each day, very much unlike the monotony of an office or of many trades.

Farm work also is interesting as you may study the life and growth of an animal until it is ready for market, or match your skill with your neighbor to see who can obtain the cheaper gain or raise the most wheat to the acre. One also may be his own executive. Farming gives a person an opportunity to try experiments and develop his ideas. The work may be hard at times, but when the busy season is over one is free to take recreation in the form of a trip or otherwise as he might choose.

"The profits of farming are just as certain over a period of time, when the ability of the farmer is

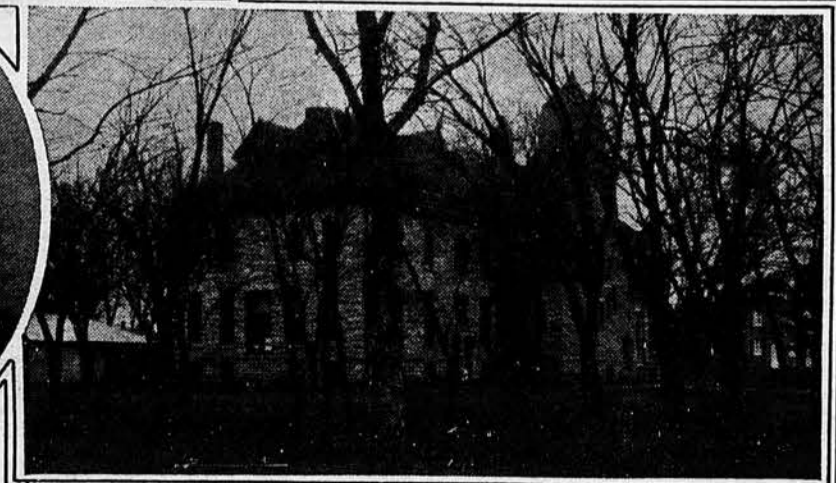
compared with the ability of a person in other lines of work. With the large number of people leaving the farm, the chances again favor the person who remains. It is a known fact that the overcrowded industry suffers the most.

"The use of modern machinery enables one to produce larger crops with less expense than formerly and the undesirable labor is eliminated. There also are more sources of income, and if one should fall in any one department, it is quite likely other departments would offset the loss. It very seldom happens that we have a failure in all crops in any single season.

"It seems that with my education and preference for the work, and the result of the development of modern machinery, I would be foolish to take up some other occupation that would be entirely foreign to me and then have no guarantee of a greater income than might be gotten on a farm."



Howard Phillips is Winner of the State Capper Essay Contest. At the Top is Howard and His 18 Inch High Silver Trophy Award. Below is Abner Engle, His Vocational Agriculture Instructor, and the Dickinson County Community High School at Chapman Which School He Honors by Winning First from 30 Competing High Schools in the Capper Essay Contest on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm"



essays submitted by those participating in the State Capper Essay Contest. I wish to congratulate you as a participant in the contest. The names of the winners in the contest will be announced within a short time. I wish to say, however, that all of the essays were creditable and many of them were of very high quality. The fact that you were chosen one of the students to represent your school with an essay in this contest is an achievement of which you should be proud.

"I trust that you plan to continue your education for farming by attending college. It pays a farmer in both dollars and cents and in satisfaction to have a college education. If I can provide you with any information about opportunities for college work in agriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, I will be glad to do so at your request."

This second place essay submitted by Weldon Frank of Jewell City Rural won for its writer the \$25 cash prize:

"The welfare of our population is more directly dependent on agriculture than on any other industry, so I have planned to stay on the farm. The proper development of the land and the conservation of soil fertility are essentials to the existence of civilized society. Hence, it is necessary that our agricultural interests be encouraged, and that those engaged in the different branches of agriculture should be trained to get the highest possible return for the capital and labor employed. The young man who wishes to engage in agriculture should have an opportunity to work on a farm as well as to study. For me, country life is the natural life. It is the life that fosters health, strength, and individuality.

Assured a Good Living

"A competent farmer with a good farm is assured of a comfortable living, and he can win a moderate fortune. He has the privilege of constant association with his family. He enjoys the greatest degree of personal and business independence. His products are of universal use, and if one market does not take them another will because they still are necessary. I too wish to enjoy these privileges.

"Altho farm work is laborious there always is a constant change about the work that contrasts pleasantly with the monotony of life behind a desk. With the advent of the great many time and labor saving machines and implements, the farmer will be able to do his work more easily, more quickly and more efficiently. To the lover of a home, farm work is delightful in that it offers opportunity for continual home improvement.

"The social advantages also are greater in the rural districts now than formerly. It is possible to have comfortable and convenient homes with electric lights. The rural free delivery, the telephone, the automobile, and the radio have done away with the farmer's isolation. He is as able as any other person to attend social events and to go on vacations. With the excellent highways and road systems he can go almost anywhere.

"Few other occupations can be made to serve as

The following letter which Dean Call has written to each of the State Capper Essay Contest entrants is indicative of the interest and fine spirit of appreciation expressed by each of the judges for the good essays submitted:

"I have just had the pleasure of reading the 44

a foundation for so many profitable lines of work. I can start as a hired hand, then become a renter, and with the money from crops on rented land I can acquire a farm. It takes considerable financial resources for profitable general farming. Some es-

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

RECENTLY I passed thru my old native state, Ohio. I do not think there is any better farming land in Ohio than the Sciota Valley, and for that matter I do not think there is any better farming land anywhere. In the old days the farmers in the Sciota valley never experienced anything like an entire crop failure; sometimes the yield was better than at other times, owing to too much rain or an early frost, but never a failure. Corn, cattle and hogs were the standbys then and are yet.

Of course, there were no very rich farmers, according to present standards, but the farmer who was not reasonably prosperous in the Sciota valley was the exception and not the rule. Furthermore the majority of them owned the land they farmed, but even the renters were likely to be prosperous. Most of them were not permanent renters. They expected to make enough in a few years to buy land. The farmers and their families worked hard, lived economically but comfortably, according to the standard of living of that time, saved some money every year, kept out of debt as a general rule, kept their buildings and fences in good repair and took pride in the appearance of their farms.

I am compelled to say that while there still are well-kept farms and farm buildings in that section they seemed to me to be the exception rather than the rule. I would guess that the majority of these farms have passed out of the hands of the owners and are farmed by renters. The fences are not kept up, the buildings look as if they had not been painted for at least a decade or maybe longer. The sight had a depressing effect on me. The only decided improvement was in the roads. They are tremendously improved. Where there used to be either muddy ungraded, or dusty ungraded roads there now are well paved highways. But this great improvement makes the run-down, unpainted houses and ill kept fences look worse by comparison.

The truth is that the old farm country in which I was born does not look prosperous. The land still is fertile, the corn and grass seem to grow as luxuriantly as ever, the prices received for hogs, cattle, lambs and wool are better than the prices received by farmers when I was a boy. No doubt taxes are higher than they were then, but not higher in proportion to prices for farm products. Theoretically these farmers ought to be making more money than the farmers were making when I was a boy. At that time, however, the farmers and their families lived very largely on what they raised. They spent very little cash and when they received money they saved most of it and invested it in more land. Not many of the farm boys and girls went to college but if they did their expenses were about one-tenth of what is now considered necessary.

What is the trouble? Perhaps I do not know the answer to that question. But it seems to me that one of the troubles is that the production of the farm and the system of marketing the same have not kept pace with the modern style of living. These farms are growing the same kind of crops they were growing when I was a boy and they are not producing more to the acre but the overhead has increased greatly. I am certain that if a farmer with a moderate-sized family were to take one of those Sciota valley farms today, and if the family were willing to live as the average farm family lived when I was a boy, work as hard, and spend as little, that family could make twice as much money from that farm as the farmer made half a century ago.

Now it cannot be said that this is impossible. It is possible. The necessities of life, or what were considered the necessities then, can be bought today for less money than they cost then, and what the farmer has to sell brings a better price than it did then. When I was a boy a dollar would have been considered a good price to pay for a half-grown lamb; today such a lamb will bring on the market \$10 or \$12, or more. It was a good ewe that the farmer of half a century ago sold for \$2.50; such a ewe today would sell for from \$8 to \$10, perhaps more; eggs, when there were any to sell, brought perhaps 10 cents a dozen. Today, even in the season when they are most plentiful, they find ready market at 25 cents a dozen or bet-

ter. Three or 4 cents a pound was considered a fair price for hogs, and fat steers at Christmas time, the best market of the year, rarely brought more than 6 cents. Today such steers bring, in any of the leading markets, from 11 to 12 cents a pound and hogs the farmer of 50 years ago had to sell for 4 cents a pound, bring 12 cents.

Neither can it be said that the farmer's initial investment is greatly increased. Good land in the Sciota valley which sold 50 years ago for \$75 an acre, still can be bought for very little more than that. Of course, improved machinery costs more than the machinery used in those days, but one farmer with improved machinery can accomplish two or three times as much as the farmer of 50 years ago could accomplish with the machinery used then. In proportion to the output the modern farm machinery costs less, and a good deal less, than the farm machinery used when I was a boy.

And yet for some reason these farms do not give the impression of prosperity. On a good many farms the same buildings still are in use that were



in use when I was a boy. They look old, dilapidated and uninviting. They have not been kept in repair; they are simply 50 years older and show it.

There used to be orchards on nearly every farm and those orchards were the joy of my boyhood. Most of them are gone and such as are left look neglected and probably are not producing any good fruit. That saddened me.

My opinion is that there never has been a more favorable time for the man who loves the outdoors and farm life to invest in good farm lands than right now. But he must be a real farmer and a first class business man. He must run his farm as a manufacturing plant, not just as a place to make a living. He ought to be a real scientific farmer, who is in love with his profession, for modern farming really is a profession. Such a man can make money out of a farm today; more money than his ancestor of 50 years ago could possibly make, and at the same time he can have more leisure and more enjoyment than the old-time farmer.

This Encourages Crime

EVERY lawyer who has been admitted to practice has taken a solemn obligation to obey the Constitution, not only of the state in which he resides, but of the United States. While every citizen is under obligation to obey laws in general, the lawyer is under this special obligation. Yet within the last few weeks some leading-lawyers in New York have formed an organization whose pur-

pose it is to train juries to refuse to convict in liquor cases. Now every man, whether or not he is a lawyer, has an entire right to be opposed to prohibition. He may honestly believe that the Volstead law is a bad law, that it interferes with the natural rights of citizens and all that, and he has a perfect right to try to have it repealed and also the 18th Amendment to the Constitution modified or repealed in the way provided for bringing about such modification or repeal. But these lawyers propose to induce jurors to perjure themselves deliberately.

When a juror takes his seat in the jury box as a qualified juror he takes an oath to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence. If he is conscientiously opposed to the law it is his privilege to refuse to serve on the ground that he is conscientiously opposed to the law, and therefore cannot render a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence. If these lawyers imagine that jurors who will violate their oaths in order to acquit a violator of the Volstead law, regardless of the evidence, will be true to their oaths in other cases, then they are too simple-minded to be lawyers. The fact is that they know better. They are striking a destructive blow at the very foundation of society; they are encouraging all kinds of crime; they themselves are criminals.

Coffee Growing Is Profitable

I HAVE been asked whether there is an opportunity for real farmers, in Porto Rico. I think there is, but before a Kansas farmer could expect to make a success there he would need to have a good deal of experience, and probably his experience would cost him a good deal of money and grief. There is money in the coffee business. Just now coffee plantations can be bought cheap, but it will be perhaps five years before these plantations can be put on a paying basis. The hurricane of last fall nearly destroyed the coffee trees and also the shade trees, which are necessary to protect the coffee trees. The inexperienced man who would buy a coffee plantation would be likely to lose money even if he did not "get stung" by some unscrupulous real estate agent, because of his ignorance of coffee growing. There are a great many things to learn about coffee, as I found out by talking to the coffee expert at the experiment station at Mayaguez. This expert was formerly from Kansas, and he has become an acknowledged authority on coffee and coffee growing. The coffee tree has several enemies besides the hurricanes. There are at least two forms of soil infection which in time ruin the trees. One he has found out how to combat, the other he has not, as yet. Now the tenderfoot would be likely to buy a coffee plantation with infected soil, and if it is the worst kind of infection the only way to get rid of it would be to stop growing coffee trees for several years and go into some other form of agriculture, such as citrus fruits or pineapples. Still, my opinion is that for the man who thoroly understands the coffee business there is money to be made in Porto Rico. Plantations can be bought for half of what they could have been purchased for before the hurricane, and probably at a greater discount from former prices than that; but a thoro knowledge of the business is essential to success.

The most attractive kind of agriculture in Porto Rico seemed to me to be the growing of coconut trees. About 50 coconut palms can be grown on an acre, and they should come into bearing in about seven years. The coconut palm does not seem to have any insect enemies so far as I could learn. It requires no cultivation, no pruning; in fact, it seems to prune itself. The nuts are gathered by men who are trapped in that sort of business, because it is necessary to climb the trees to gather the nuts. The crop is sold on the tree, and a bearing tree yields from \$1 to \$1.50 net a year. It seems like an ideal form of agriculture for the man who has a positive aversion to hard labor. The coconut palm grows tall and has little foliage, so it does not interfere with the growing of grass or other crops, if the owner wants to diversify his production.

Now on the face of it that appears like a cinch, but there is nearly always some fly in the ointment. The coconut tree is shallow rooted, and a hard wind is likely to blow it down. The last

hurricane leveled thousands of coconut trees. In fact, the most apparent evidence of the recent hurricane was the vast number of coconut trees lying prone, as they were when uprooted by the storm. The groves that were sheltered by the hills escaped with comparatively little damage, but those which were exposed to the full sweep of the wind were destroyed to the last tree.

There is a peculiarity about the coconut palm—it seems to grow slender as it gets older. It starts out when young with many leaves, which it gradually sheds as it grows up, until it develops into a tall, slender trunk with no branches for many feet, then at the top comes the tuft of long, graceful leaves, and at the base of this tuft grows the bunch of coconuts.

The coconut does not grow as straight and handsome as the royal palm, but it is useful, which the royal palm is not. Very often beauty and utility do not go together in this world. The royal palm is well named. It is the most stately and graceful tree that grows. I cannot think of anything more impressive than a well-paved avenue lined with majestic royal palms. The coconut appears plebeian in comparison, but I cannot think of any other tree in the tropics which serves so many useful purposes as the coconut. It is both meat and drink. In a country where it is unsafe to drink water which has not been distilled, if the thirsty traveler can get hold of a green coconut he can be sure of a healthful and satisfying drink, tho he may not, until he has become accustomed to it, admire the flavor.

The orange, and in fact, all the citrus fruits seem to be native in Porto Rico. The native orange is not so handsome as the golden cultivated orange of California, but it has a delicious flavor. Of course there is no danger of frost, as there is in California. My opinion is that orange growing might be made a profitable business in Porto Rico, but up to the present little has been done in this line.

Speaking of Hard Winters

I RECKON, William," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "that this has been one of the most severe winters experienced for many a year."

"Well, uv course, James, I suppose you might call it a tolerable snug winter, but nuthin' to what I experienced during one winter I spent in the Eskimo country. It turned cold on the first of September, froze everything solid by the first of October and never even started to thaw 'til the beginnin' uv the follerin' June. On September 1, the temperature went down to the freezin' pint and continued with great regularity to go down every day. On October 1, it wuz 30 below zero. On the first day uv November it wuz 60 below. On the first day uv December it wuz 90 below zero and on the first day uv January it wuz 120 below. All the regular thermometers went out uv business early in December and before Christmas the best spirit thermometer busted.

"I wuz tellin' one uv these smart alecky fellers about it and he asked me how we could tell how cold it wuz after all the thermometers went out uv business. Well, we wuz camped near a lake and I hed observed that fur each increasin' degree uv cold after it went down to zero, the ice increased in thickness 3 inches so that when the temperature went down to 160 the ice on the lake wuz 30 feet thick. And still the cold kep' increasin'. By Feb-

ruary 1, it wuz 200 degrees below zero and hung right there fur a month.

"I slept in an igloo along with 10 Eskimos. We hed to keep a vent hole open in order to keep frum smotherin' and our breath goin' out thru that ventilatin' hole would immegitly freeze solid as soon as it reached the outside. The walls and roof uv that igloo were 6 feet uv solid ice, but every morning the weight uv frozen breath on that roof wuz so great that it bent the roof down nigh onto 2 feet. We hed to git out every mornin' and roll that frozen breath off the roof.

"It wuz level along the shore uv that lake and by the time the winter began to break up there wuz a space half a mile square filled with balls uv frozen breath, each ball bein' from 15 to 20 foot in diameter. It wuz a most disagreeable time, James, when the warm winds uv summer came.

"Them Eskimos live, you know, on blubber and tolerable rancid blubber at that. The breath uv one uv them would make even an Eskimo dog turn pale. When their breath finally thawed out in June you could hev smelled it fur 10 miles. It would hev been a great help if we could hev turned half a dozen good, healthy skunks loose and stirred them to anger—neutralize the air, you see.

"The ice on the lake wuz 50 foot thick and as soon as the weather moderated enough so that we

Prairie Cottonwoods

BY DELLA VERNON CRAIG
Hiawatha, Kansas

Green beacons of the traveler
Since covered wagons crept
Along the adventuring trails,
With the song of the lark they kept
Hope alive. Home-like and friendly
In protecting groups they stand,
Or lonely sentinels
Keeping watch across the land.

Those days are gone but still
The traveler speeding by,
May see them gaunt and stark
Keen etched on a wintry sky;
Or laughing in twinkling green
On a sultry summer day,
And may pause in their welcoming shade
Across the broad highway.

But none will see them, as they
Who from under their wagon hoods
Watched those far green beacons with hope—
Mile-measuring cottonwoods.

could git out, we cut a hole in the ice so as to catch some fish. The first ones that we took out frum 50 feet below the ice wuz still so chilled that they wuz shakin' like a leaf.

"That wuz the first winter, so them Eskimos said, that it got too cold fur the polar bears. In the spring we went out and captured 40 or 50 polar bears and wondered at first why they didn't seem prosperous. We discovered that they wuz starvin' gradual, because they couldn't masticate the fish and other food on account uv the absence uv their teeth. Durin' the coldest weather them bears hed chilled 'til they hed shook every tooth out uv their heads. It wuz a movin' sight, James, to watch them poor bears tryin' to gum their food. I sympathized with the poor critters but as an act uv mercy we hed to kill them to keep them frum starvin' to death. And yet, James, I hear people complainin' that we hev hed a hard winter."

Obtained by Fraud?

One son of a large family of children obtained all the property of his aged mother by fraud. This son holds a Government position. Could he be forced to support the aged parent? Does the fact that the son holds a Government position bar the parent from an old age pension? The son in case has a large family of his own.—F. C.

First, if this property was obtained by fraud and that can be shown, it can be recovered, as fraud would vitiate the contract whatever it was between him and his mother.

I do not happen to have the statutes of Montana at hand, and therefore am not able to say positively whether the laws of that state would compel the son to support the parent.

The fact that the son holds a Government position would not bar the parent from an old age pension if she is entitled to that pension under the laws of her state.

But Get Good Advice

My sister and myself own together a tract of land in Kansas, each owning one-half interest undivided. I am unmarried, hence in event of my death my share would go to my sister as sole heir. I would wish my sister to remain the sole proprietor and owner of the property, so long as it is only farming land, but should a mine be developed on the property or should the place be sold outright, I would want my share to go to someone else. Could I by will devise the mineral rights only and not my entire interest in event of a sale and leave my sister undisturbed as sole proprietor and owner of the property as farming land?—C. B. T.

Yes, such a will could be made. You could devise the property to your sister conditionally, and in event that oil or any other mineral should be discovered on the land then the mineral rights or oil rights might be devised to some other party. This is rather a peculiar will, and I would advise you to get a competent attorney to draw it up for you.

Cost Falls on B and C

A rents a farm from B, which joins C's farm on one side. C has a small pasture fenced in with B's pasture, which B usually has rented. A does not care to rent C's pasture as he has pasture enough, and C wants too much rent. Who must build the fence, B and C, or must A do it? If A turns his cattle into B's pasture and they go over on C's land, can C do anything about it?—R. H. N.

Unless there is some private arrangement with A, the owners of the land, that is C and B, would be required to keep up the fence between their respective tracts of land. Of course, it might be a condition of the rental that A should keep up the fence, but unless there is some such condition the cost of keeping up the fence would fall upon B and C.

Could Ask for Share

Can a man sell a farm in Colorado if the wife does not sign the deed? If a woman has some money left her in the bank in the East where her father died and she wants a divorce from her husband, can she ask one-half of what she and her husband earned together or does her half include that which her father left her?—L. G. B.

Unless the land is a homestead the man has a right to sell the same without his wife joining in the deed in Colorado.

In case a woman applies for a divorce in Colorado she can, of course, ask for one-half of the property or whatever division she thinks is fair to her. The question as to whether her request will be granted is up to the court trying the case.

Market Gambling a National Curse

YEARS ago we put an end to the Louisiana Lottery. This gambling institution had fastened itself on the Nation. It took Congress and the Government to pry it loose.

Compared to the manipulation which now takes place more or less continually on our stock exchanges and in our grain and cotton markets, this lottery was far less injurious to the people, to business and to production, and the stakes were comparatively trivial.

Our stock exchanges with their 4 to 5-million-share days; our grain exchanges which sell billions of bushels of grain—less than two-tenths of 1 per cent of it for actual delivery—show by these very figures how far they are exceeding their legitimate functions.

They are examples of useful institutions gone wrong.

The stock exchanges have become centers for such immense speculative transactions in securities that they strain the country's credit and menace the business health of the Nation.

In the same way the gamblers on our grain exchanges damage our farming and milling industries and injure the consumer.

A large percentage of the trading in wheat futures is greatly in excess of legitimate hedging accounts. In three days the grain gamblers can create a mythical surplus of 200 million bushels and have it counted as a real surplus. Such transactions on the board of trade cost Kansas grain growers 75 million dollars last summer. Paper surpluses also wreck crop prices.

A falling market is the short-seller's specialty. He turns it into a rout while taking his profits.

When a few bear raiders can create an artificial supply of 100 million bushels over night why prattle about supply and demand?

In one such "short-selling" spree, Livermore, professional trader, dumped more than 50 million bushels of "paper" wheat on the market. This resulted in a break in prices of about 62 cents a bushel and a widespread demoralization of the market which lasted for weeks to the injury of actual trading in grain.

The Federal Trade Commission, the millers' conventions, the economists and the market experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have frequently reported on the pernicious effects of using the grain market as a huge gambling device.

Just a few years ago under the spur of proposed state laws, the New York Stock Exchange was prompted to clean house. Under similar circumstances the Chicago Board of Trade has made its promises of reform. But the old abuses creep back.

The present orgy of stock speculation, with Wall Street as its vortex, surpasses all former records of gambling in stocks and is imperiling the stability of business and industry and employment.

At the end of January, Stock Exchange houses had borrowed 6,735 million dollars largely on stocks carried on margins for customers. Then came another warning from the Federal Reserve board. Vigorous and specific as it was, it seems but to have temporarily checked the "big bull market."

Under date of March 19, I find this paragraph

in the Wall Street comment of the Associated Press:

A rise of 100 points in one week, followed by a setback in one day of 49 points, such as occurred in Radio old stock reflects no credit on the Stock Exchange, which is supposed to exist to establish and maintain an orderly and open market for securities. Anyone who wants to believe that such violent fluctuations arise in a natural market is entitled to nurse the illusion. The more rational belief is that manipulation of the rankest sort, by a coterie of rich speculators, is responsible. No question of value is involved in such fluctuations. Radio Corporation may become a highly profitable enterprise some time, but it has never paid a dividend and the spectacle of a stock with a book value of \$17 a share selling above \$500 a share does not indicate a natural and unmanipulated market. Altho the corporation earned about \$16 a share last year and did a total business of nearly 100 million dollars, an increase of 50 per cent over that of the preceding year, there is no rational basis for such violent fluctuations as occur in the stock.

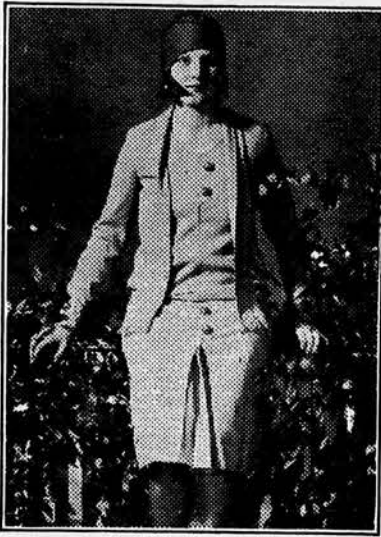
In the interest of healthy markets and safe and sane economic conditions in the United States, I believe the market gambler in stocks as well as in grain and cotton will have to be dealt with by corrective legislation. We cannot permit these economic crimes to continue.

I have given much study to this evil in the grain market and have introduced a bill in the Senate, S-3575, which I believe will correct it on the grain exchanges without impairing the usefulness of the futures market.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



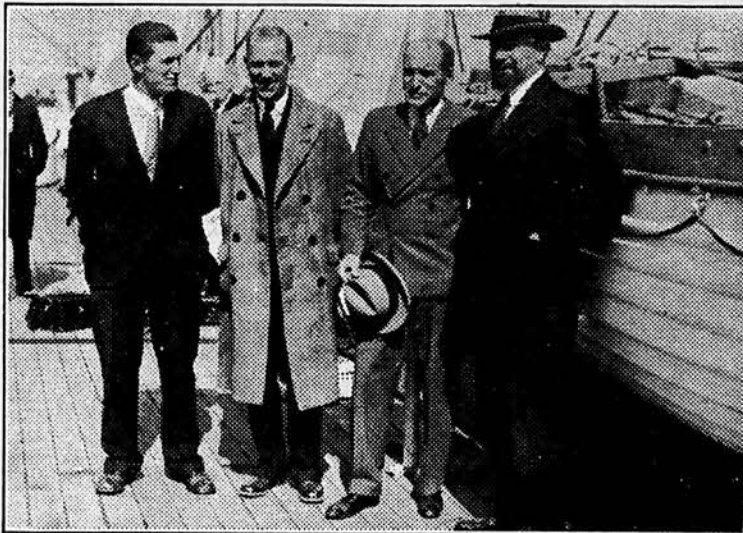
A Charming Frock of Beige Wool Crepe Which Depends Upon the Handling of the Material and the Fancy Buttons for Trimming. A Scarf Completes the Outfit



Here Is Governor Reed Just After He Had Been Made a Blood Brother of the Blackfeet Pictured with Him. Note the War Paint on His Forehead. Left to Right, Chiefs Bird-Rattler, Two-Guns-White-Calf, The-Sun-Looks-on-Him, Otherwise the Governor; Heavy Breast and Yellow Kidney



Here Are President Hoover's Flowers and Apples. Pretty Betty Bowman Introduced the Luscious New Fruit and the New Blossoms at the International Show, in New York



Left to Right, J. E. Crosson, O. R. Porter, Carl B. Eelson, and Sir George Hubert Wilkins, Photographed Aboard the S. S. Ebro on Their Return from an Airplane Exploration Expedition in the Antarctic. The Intrepid Party Was Given an Official Welcome in New York City



Left, Prince Sigvard, 22, Second Son of the Crown Prince of Sweden; and Right, Crown Princess Juliana of Holland, Who Has Chosen the Swedish Prince to Become Her Prince Consort, According to Reports in Court Circles



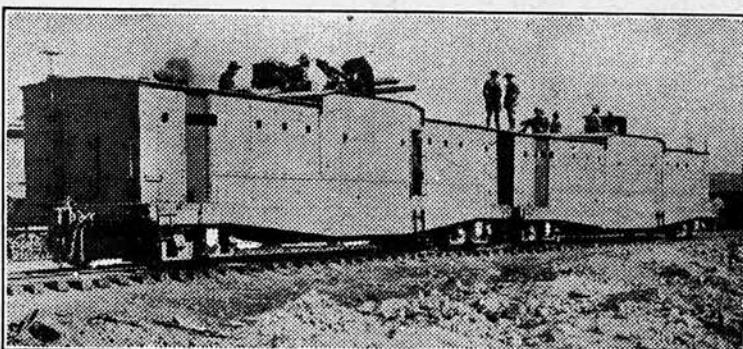
"Fly Home! Tell 'em Where I Am!" Orders the Air Mail Pilot Lost on Western Wilderness Routes. They All Carry Homing Pigeons Now in Case They Land and Can't Find a Way Out. Here's a Bird Ready to Take the Air



Dr. F. Verdi, Internationally Famous Italian Surgeon and Professor at Yale University Medical School, Has Been Honored for the Third Time by the King of Italy



Frances La Martin Enjoying Some California Weather in New York. She Is Receiving a Coat of Tan from an Artificial Sun, and Also Is Having the Initial "W" Burned on Her Shoulder. She Is Wearing the New Hollywood Bob



A Railroad Fortress; One of Uncle Sam's Artillery Trains, with Guns Aimed, Just After It Arrived from Fort Bliss Along the Rio Grande. The Soldiers on Top of the Train Witnessed the Rebels Capture Juarez Across the River



Mae Lane, New York, Displaying the Latest "Maid of Moods" Bob, Introduced by B. Adolf, President of the American Master Hairdressers Association. Left, Ready for Sports; Center, How the Hair Is Arranged for Evening, and Right, Pushed Over the Ears for Just Plain Comfort

As We View Current Farm News

It's Likely Agriculture Can Find a Boost to Offset Every Knock

THE newly elected president of the Council of States of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association is Henry J. Allen, former governor of Kansas. "Tidewater transportation," he said, "thru the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes is one of the most important of plans for agricultural relief."

As the champion of the project in several debates, he holds that the plan, when completed, will bring the Midwestern farmer in close touch with ocean transportation and would enable him to save from 8 to 10 cents a bushel of the cost of marketing grain. Naturally this will help in the competition battle with South American and European countries.

Competition in world trade becomes more keen right along, but perhaps if we look we will find plenty of advantages to offset our disadvantages. If Argentina, for example, has a longer grazing period for cattle, and therefore a chance for cheap gains thruout this long period, can't the United States offset this in a measure by utilizing silage to the fullest extent? If water transportation is made available the wheat growers will be helped.

The point is this: We are not likely to find the silver lining if we don't look squarely into the cloud instead of saying it's no use. We can't solve our problems unless we make up our minds that there is some way out and that we will find it.

We'll All Be Better Citizens

WE ARE bound to be better citizens this year than we were two years ago. Why? Well, the recent legislature passed fewer bills and enacted fewer new laws than either of its immediate predecessors. Tabulation shows 188 House bills passed, and 93 Senate bills, a total of 281 measures enacted.

In 1927 we acquired 341 new laws, while in 1925 they totaled 289. These figures, of course, include appropriation measures, which actually are not new laws, altho they generally are referred to as such in legislative circles. Governor Reed vetoed three measures in the closing hours of the 1929 session.

But we are bound to be better citizens in proportion because with fewer laws for the period in question, it will be impossible to break so many. Of course, we break laws unintentionally—that is, most of us do. But ignorance hasn't been, in the past, a very sturdy alibi.

Improvement Will Continue

COMMENCEMENT at the Kansas State Agricultural College back in the '80s, wasn't the serious and formal affair it is today, 'tis said. One of the big features of graduation week then was a plowing match between members of the senior class.

But never fear, the agricultural graduates today will be the superior farmers of tomorrow. They have been trained to realize that farming is the biggest and most important industry to the entire country. And they have the technical knowledge that will, when put into practice, continue the process of improving farms, crops and livestock that has been so well started by their predecessors.

Hitched to Stay Hitched

IN THE SPRING a young man's fancy, . . . "And if the girl says yes, and you want it to be a lasting proposition, better get hitched in Woodson county. Folks stay married down there, the county says, and in the same breath claims the championship in this particular field. It is here that the anti-divorce judge, Frank R. Forrest, holds sway. During the last two years, 176 marriage licenses have been issued and only two divorces granted. If any other county has anything to say in this connection let it speak now, or forever after hold its peace.

Everything to Serve Man

NOTHING is safe from science. Or let's put it a better way: There isn't anything under the sun that science won't attack if there is a possibility of making it serve man.

In New York just recently, Dr. E. Newton Harvey predicted a heatless light from a lamp that will burn indefinitely, feeding "on its own ashes," so to speak. "Living light, such as that from the firefly," Dr. Newton said, "is the basis from which this new type of illumination for human use possibly may develop."

This cold light, according to the doctor, is a combination of water, oxygen, luciferin and an enzyme. There is no use going into the details of chemical action—we don't understand it in the first place.

And anyway, that is what these scientists are supposed to do.

The lightning bug has served a useful purpose in setting the scientists to work on another line of progress. There is no telling how many of the mysteries of nature will be solved to aid man.

But say, won't it be fine when we have a farm light plant that will run itself free of charge?

A Million Dollar Snow

AT LEAST Kansas has had one snow that will figure up to a million dollars in cold, hard cash. You have heard of million dollar rains and snows before, but not one like this; or rather, the results were not the same.

The engineering department of the state highway commission estimates that a million dollars is a conservative estimate of the damage done to the Kansas sand and gravel, and even dirt roads, by the winter just passed. Of course, many Kansas counties were saved immediate road maintenance



expenditures during the two months of severe winter weather, because the roads simply couldn't be worked.

The snow, cold weather, thaws, rain and heavy traffic cut the ground out from under the sand-pan surfacing. Chuck holes turned into bogs and tractors and teams had to pull out all traffic that mired down.

A Perfect School Is Found

THE Shawnee county health officer, Dr. F. E. McCord, found a perfect school last week when he gave the pupils of Shawnee Center school near Wakarusa their physical examinations. There were six pupils, three boys and three girls, in the school. He found no physical defects. Is there another 100 per cent healthy school in the state? Incidentally, more attention is being paid to rural school pupils and a lot of trouble can be corrected during these youthful years that might cause untold suffering in later life.

Hoof and Mouth Ban Lifted

THE Department of Agriculture ordered the quarantine on a small area in California against hoof and mouth disease lifted, effective March 18. The Department says the United States now is free of the disease. And it shows what effective work will do toward protecting agriculture. If in the future, as much energy is directed to the support of agriculture as has been directed in the past to relieving farmers of their money, well look out! In other words, effective work eventually will put agriculture on a par with other business.

New Fangled Watch Dog

WELL, well, see what we have now! A real useful job for that little black and white kitten which frequently is so obviously in our midst. It happened like this.

The superintendent of road construction in one of our national forests, because of pilferers, didn't

dare leave anything of value in his car when he left it parked on the job. The situation became so irritating that he decided something must be done—but what?

A pet of his answered the question. It was a little skunk which the superintendent had found when a kitten and tamed. The bright idea occurred to him to appoint this animal sergeant-at-arms and general guardian of the motor car and its contents thereafter. And strange to say, nothing further was stolen.

So there you have it. Even skunks can do more than cause certain olfactory disturbances and give up their skins. They can replace the watch dog. But of course, if their induction into this kind of work should become wide-spread, we would suggest that huge quantities of products advertised to correct halitosis be kept on hand.

Porker Visited Legislature

WORTH comes to us from our neighbors on the north that pork became the topic of conversation at one session of the legislature. It might have been that the 300-pound hog that ambled into the Nebraska Senate, properly astonishing the sedate members of this body, was trying to imitate the little pig that went to market. But isn't it quite probable also, that his porkful highness went there to impress the lawmakers that after all, time does mean something to a hog?

The hog did go into the senate chamber, according to an Associated Press report from Lincoln. And it said further that after considerable persuasion the porker took a ride to the humane society's detention home pending identification.

Gambling Will Be Absent

LOOK out, Kansas fairs! If you ring in any rough stuff, off goes your head. Provisions of the state appropriation bills canceling appropriations for the fairs allowed state aid in case of gambling on the fair grounds will be rigidly enforced, it has been announced.

Governor Clyde M. Reed and William A. Smith, attorney-general, checked over the measures allowing aid for the Kansas Free Fair, the Kansas State Fair and the Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita. Special agents will be stationed at all three, and if there is any gambling allowed, the vouchers for the fairs will not be approved.

Wanted to Pay Taxes

MAYBE there is some good in taxes after all. A man stopped in to pay his income taxes in Shawnee county recently, and without a word of protest wrote out a check for the full amount, even declining to take advantage of certain exemptions. "I have been in other countries enough to appreciate this one," he explained, "and I want to pay my share."

Wool and Wide Enough

ASK the man who owns a flock of sheep whether they pay. R. L. McDaniel of Jewell county, said his 623 made a clear profit, aside from paying for all of their feed and all the work expended in caring for them, not counting the corn they harvested, the weeds they destroyed and the excellent condition in which they left the fields. "I would raise sheep," he said, "if I could only break even on them and take fertility of my farm for profit." No wonder the agricultural college recommends more sheep on more Kansas farms.

Will Use More Space

ALREADY plans are being made for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Fred Taylor of Lyons, president of the Western Implement Retailers Association, recently stopped in to see A. L. Sponsler, secretary of the state fair, and arranged for more space than has been used in years past for the display of implements.

And chances are that, weather being decent, farm crops will make up for lost time and the agricultural exhibits will match the industrial expansion at the fair.

Had a Barrel of Rest

AHEN belonging to Mrs. C. Galloup of Oxford, was imprisoned for three weeks under a barrel, unintentionally, of course. When released the fowl apparently showed no signs of injury. But we'll bet she didn't lay many eggs during that time. A balanced ration and proper housing are things that make the hens cackle and the bank account grow.

WIBW Introduces Community Builder

Mrs. H. G. Fleming, President of the Farm Bureau Club at Tecumseh, Will Tell What Her Organization Has Accomplished

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THERE is a great inspirational treat in store for radio fans next week. For some time now we have been featuring a special series of farm talks by Kansas farmers over WIBW, on Thursday of each week at 1 o'clock p. m. We have had a number of other farmer talks on other days in this particular series, for convenience to the speakers and so we could get our speakers on the air at one of the best periods in the day. But most of the talks have been on Thursday. And farm folks like these talks.

Up in Northeastern Kansas, a telephone company has a line out thru the country over which the best radio programs are sent to folks who subscribe to this particular service. In other words the telephone company picks the best programs out of the air and sends them out by its system of wires to patrons who hook onto the line to receive programs this way. The other day a prominent farmer from that section said this company was sending out these special farmer talks given by farmers over WIBW, so you know they are good. We are proud of that, as we are of the hundreds of complimentary letters received regarding this part of the broadcasting programs.

Most of the talks—all except one by Mrs. Frank Williams—Marshall county—given at this special hour have been by men. But next week we have another outstanding farm woman with a real message. Again let us say that it will be an inspirational treat. Every com-

Every member of this ensemble is a music teacher. The ensemble includes Eleanor Allen Buck at the piano, and she is the young lady who plays the pipe organ solos for WIBW. Mrs. Buck is one of the outstanding musicians of the Middle West, Professor W. D. Dalton, also of the ensemble, is instructor of cello at Kansas University, and is a talented tenor soloist as well.

The sweet little lady sitting on the piano bench is Lucy Jane Kielman, one of Uncle Dave's two Janes. She is 12 years old, sings, plays the harmonica and ukelele and can tell bed-time stories. She is a clever little entertainer and is beloved by the kiddies on Uncle Dave's hour. Lucy Jane is Uncle Dave's only child.

More and more letters telling us thanks for this and that, and requesting various number are coming in all the time, and they make the whole gang up at WIBW's bungalow on the roof simply bubble over with appreciation. Honest, folks, your letters are a big inspiration to all of the folks who broadcast. Thanks a lot, folks. Write us often and stop in at WIBW whenever you are in Topeka.

Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, MARCH 31

- 8:00 a. m.—Recreator Program
- 12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 3:00 p. m.—Trinity Lutheran Church Program
- 3:30 p. m.—Watchtower Program

- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 3:30 p. m.—Matinee Program, Kansas Farmer
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—W. W. Payne, Central Trust Company Bond Department, Topeka, speaks on "Investigate before Investing." Late Markets, time, news, weather
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra, Margaret Morrison, soprano
- 8:30 p. m.—Preferred Fire Risk Insurance Company Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Helen Hays—half-hour of melody
- 9:30 p. m.—Studio Program
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time
- 7:01 a. m.—News



munity will be interested in what Mrs. H. G. Fleming, of Tecumseh, has to say, because it deals with a subject of such importance.

Let us introduce her subject in this way: When the Farm Bureau Club at Tecumseh, in Shawnee county, decided to build a community house, it fell to the lot of Mrs. H. G. Fleming, president of the club, to superintend both the financing and the building. The community house which now lacks only a few details of equipment, is a monument to how well she carried out the plans of the club with the cooperation of the entire membership.

The building was decided upon and plans drawn early last spring, and the club launched on a money-raising campaign. By June the basement and foundation were in and the corner stone was laid at a ceremony in which Senator Arthur Capper participated. So far the building was free from debt. After that the construction was pushed as rapidly as possible to be ready for winter community activities. It was formally opened in September. So efficient have the folks in this club been in raising money, that with the building up and the project only a year old, the club will be able to clear the last of its debt in one or two years.

This intensive program has had a wide-spread, constructive effect upon the neighborhood, and in the course of the year membership of the club has doubled.

Needless to say, Mrs. Fleming, president of this outstanding club, will have a heartfelt of valuable experiences in community building to give us over WIBW next Thursday at 1 o'clock. We are delighted with the opportunity to introduce to you—by way of a photograph—Mrs. Fleming at this time. And the picture of the building will interest you. This is the community house. And its sturdy construction seems to reflect the stability and substantial character of the folks who built it.

And we want you to meet another one of the fine orchestras that broadcasts over WIBW, the Capper Publications radio station. This week it is Robert Service and his violin ensemble. These musicians comprise one of the featured entertainment groups of WIBW—the station with the four friendly letters. Mr. Service, who sits at the right of the piano as you look at the picture, is the most widely known violinist in Topeka and is one of the most sought-after teachers of violin in Kansas.



The Photos on This Page Present Mrs. H. G. Fleming, President of the Farm Bureau Club at Tecumseh; Robert Service and His Violin Ensemble Orchestra, Little Lucy Jane Kielman, and the Sturdy Community Center Building for Which Mrs. Fleming is in a Large Measure Responsible

- 4:00 p. m.—Howard's Hawaiians
- 4:15 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace Cathedral by Warren Hackett Galbraith
- 6:00 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra

MONDAY, APRIL 1

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time
- 7:01 a. m.—News
- 7:04 a. m.—Weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Mrs. Harriett Allard, director Household Searchlight, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, with Walt Lochman, the singing announcer.

- 7:04 a. m.—Weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Miss Florence Wells, home editor, Kansas Farmer, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—E. A. Thomas, State High School Athletic Association, Late Markets, time, weather, news
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 8:00 p. m.—Old Gold Program, featuring Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra
- 9:00 p. m.—Voice of Columbia
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time
- 7:01 a. m.—News
- 7:04 a. m.—Weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist of Household Searchlight, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto

- 12:00 m.—Studio Program
- 1:00 p. m.—C. E. Buchanan, Inspector, Control Division, State Board of Agriculture, speaks on Chick Remedies and Fakers, Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano, Walt Lochman, the singing announcer
- 3:30 p. m.—Mrs. J. B. Walker, bridge lesson
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time, weather
- 6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour
- 6:45 p. m.—Reo Motor Company
- 8:30 p. m.—The Columbian Investors
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra, Truthful James
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

THURSDAY, APRIL 4

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time
- 7:01 a. m.—News
- 7:04 a. m.—Weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Mrs. Julia Klene gives her weekly budget menu, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Band
- 1:00 p. m.—Mrs. G. H. Fleming, Tecumseh, speaks on "How a Community Can Build," Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele
- 3:30 p. m.—Mildred Jones, soprano, Ruby McKnight, contralto
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—J. M. Parks, Capper's Clubs, Late Markets, news, time, weather
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 6:45 p. m.—Gibson Harness Company
- 8:30 p. m.—Hiram and Henry, the barnyard songsters
- 8:50 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—Margaret Morrison, soprano
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

FRIDAY, APRIL 5

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time
- 7:01 a. m.—News
- 7:04 a. m.—Weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period, Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum, Kate Marchbanks, women's editor, Capper's Weekly, Ada Montgomery, society editor, Topeka Daily Capital, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Barber College Orchestra
- 3:30 p. m.—Any Old Thing
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 5:45 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party
- 6:15 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time, weather
- 6:20 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra

8:30 p. m.—Steel Fixtures Company program
 8:45 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, the Pump-kin Center Shelks
 9:00 p. m.—Eastman Kodak Program on Columbia Chain
 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, APRIL 6

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—Time
 7:04 a. m.—News
 7:04 a. m.—Weather
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Klene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, loveborn problems. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 12:00 m.—Elroy Oberhelm and his singing ukelele
 12:20 p. m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program
 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
 3:00 p. m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Florence Oberle, soprano
 3:30 p. m.—A Little Bit o' Melody. Bernice Jones and Mildred Cox
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
 8:30 p. m.—Hodge-Podge Program
 9:30 p. m.—Jack Hale, Indian tenor
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
 Smith County

During the last week the frost has been coming out of the ground rapidly and the weather has been quite favorable for farm work. The first part of the week brought quite a bit of high winds which was hard on the wheat. One field I saw near here was whipped pretty badly. I talked with a fellow who came from Graham county last Monday and he informed me that the wheat out there on summer-fallow ground was about all gone, judging from what others in that section had told him.

The 160-acre field of wheat adjoining us seems to be holding its own so far during the high winds. This ground was plowed with a large one-way disk last fall, which threw a good deal of the trash to the surface which is a big help in preventing the soil from blowing. What we need now is a rain to wet the surface down a few inches to prevent the soil from blowing so much.

We have received several calls for sand this last week and have been kept busy most of the time delivering the same and getting the pit in condition for the usual spring trade. There will be several bridges and culverts to build soon when the frost is all out of the ground, and several people are planning on doing some building. The Farmers Union Elevator here is installing a new truck scale which took quite a lot of sand in building up the pit.

On account of the trucks having such a long wheel base it becomes necessary to use longer scale platforms than for wagons. Consequently all new business scales being installed are being equipped with 16-foot platforms instead of 14-foot as in former years.

When getting ready to oil our harness we took half of a range boiler split in two, fixed it on a four-burner oil stove, placed about 3 gallons of harness oil in it and kept the stove going during the time we were at work. We used the two outside burners and had them set so they kept the temperature low enough so we could bear our hands in the oil, as oil too hot for the hands is likely to burn the leather. We prefer to use a good grade of neatsfoot oil or lard in preference to crank case oil or some cheap grade of commercial harness oil, as these cheap mineral oils often are a detriment to the harness instead of a benefit as they have a tendency to rot the leather.

The practice of late years among farmers is to increase the horse power per man power and they are using two-row and three-row machinery wherever possible, thereby doing two and three men's work at a time. And the implement factories are manufacturing machinery accordingly. About four years ago we took our 14 by 16 field disk to pieces and had the square axle rods lengthened out to hold 10 disk blades each instead of seven as heretofore. And we had the blacksmith bend a couple of large angle irons for us and we rebuilt the frame, making a 20 by 16 disk for our use. We pull it with six head of horses or with the tractor, whichever way is the most convenient. We have a small 12 by 16 orchard disk that we hitch with the larger one by means of an evener

when we use the tractor, and we can cut a swath nearly a rod in width as we go across the field.

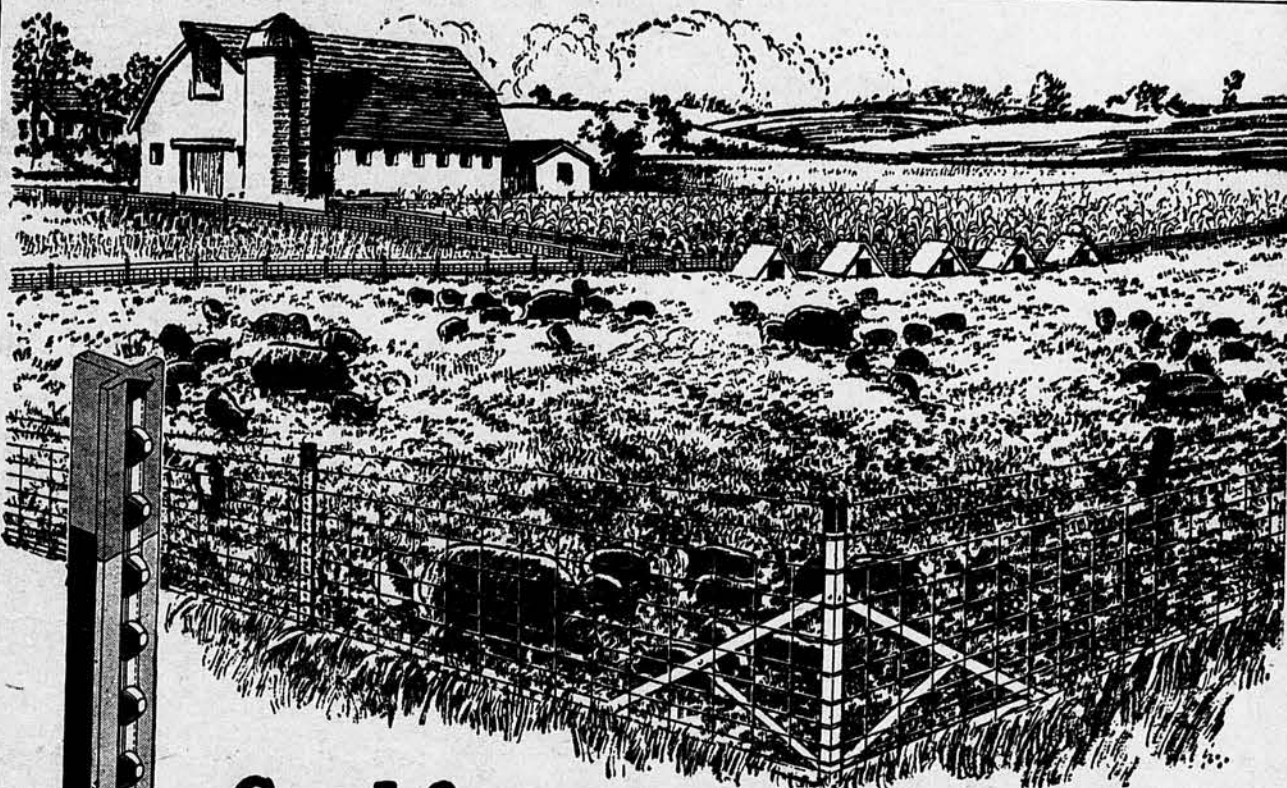
In case any debate with Great Britain over frontiers arises as the result of the Byrd explorations, there will be a hard, cold job ahead for a few surveyors.

Page Ayrshires Do Well

During January the 25 Ayrshires owned by Fair Fields Farm, Topeka, ranked among the leading producers in the United States on their average production of 114 pounds of 3.77 per cent milk, 36.93 pounds of butterfat, tested under the rules of the Ayrshire

Herd Test, according to Advanced Registry Superintendent W. A. Kyle, of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association, at Brandon, Vt.

Hoover has been made a Boy Scout. And a whole lot of office-seekers are prepared to give him a hint about a daily good deed.



Good fences pay for themselves

YOU pay for good fences, in the form of *lost profits*, if you do not have them. Damaged crops that cannot be harvested, corn the pickers overlook, grain scattered in the stubble field, valuable animals killed on the highways or by gorging, are all losses that good hog and stock-tight fences will prevent—losses that are greater than the cost of the fence—losses that can be turned into profits.

Hog and stock-tight fences not only stop these wastes but put you in position to profit by the practice of Balanced Farming. Crops and stock can be rotated and diversified, the McLean county system of hog sanitation successfully followed, yields per acre increased, crops sold more profitably on the hoof, the soil fertility replaced, the farm worth more per acre and much farm labor saved by letting hogs and stock do part of the harvesting.

Although the well fenced farm is sometimes regarded the *result* of prosperity, it is actually the *first step* toward prosperity. The most successful farmers have well-fenced farms. They have control over their operations, they make possible the rotation of both their stock and crops—the practices which increase income.

You can follow these without a big outlay of cash. A few additional stretches of fence this year will stop enough losses to pay for the fence. A few more added next year and the next will completely re-fence your farm within a few years. Buy good fence. Erect it on Red Top Steel Fence Posts. These are easy to drive at any season of the year. 200 to 300 a day is an easy job for one man with the Red Top One Man Driver. And always keep a few bundles of Red Tops on the farm. With these handy you can quickly replace rotting wood posts or repair weak spots in the fence lines or throw up a needed temporary or cross fence. Red Tops are strong, durable. Made of tough, springy rail steel, they give long years of service in the fence lines. There is no element of risk in buying Red Tops—they are guaranteed.

Your dealer can get you a copy of this book. It shows the definite earning power of a fence. Is intensely practical and easy to follow. With it at hand you can follow the practice of balanced farming and earn extra income.

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Steel Fence Posts

Talk to Your Red Top Dealer Now

He will be glad to help you work economically a plan to add the new fence and repair the old fence lines which you need to stop waste and increase the return on your investment.

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY
 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

I CALLED to Alderson to bring the men with their spades. A tree more than a foot thick at the ground had grown up at the edge of the rock. We brought this down by digging at the roots. After another quarter of an hour's work Barbadoes unearthed a bottle. He was as proud of his find as if it had been a bar of gold.

We were all excited. The bottle was passed from hand to hand.

"We're getting warm," I cried. "This is the spot. Remember that every mother's son of you shares what we find. Five dollars to the man that first touches treasure."

There was a cheer. The men fell to work with renewed vigor. Presently Gallagher's spade hit something solid. A little scraping showed the top of an iron box.

"I claim that five, sir," cried Gallagher.

I jumped into the hole beside him. With our hands we scraped the dirt away from the sides.

"Heave away," I gave the word.

We lifted the box to the solid ground above. It was very rusty, of a good size, and heavy.

"Let's open it now," cried Jimmie, dancing with enthusiasm.

"Let's not," I vetoed. "We'll take it on board first. Five dollars to the man that finds the second box."

But there was no second box. We worked till dark at the hole. Before we left there was an excavation large enough for the cellar of a house. But not a trace of more treasure did we find.

Blythe had decided it best not to open the treasure before the men, and tho the crew was plainly disappointed we stuck to that resolution.

Sam promised the men that they should see it before we reached San Francisco, and that they should appoint two of their number to accompany the treasure to the assay office in that city to determine the value of our find and their share.

Yeager, being handler with an ax than the rest of us, broke open the lid of the chest. A piece of coarse sackcloth covered the contents. Blythe lifted this—and disclosed to our astonished eyes a jumble of stones and sand.

We looked at our find and at each other. Tom put our feeling into words. "Bilked, by Moses!"

We tossed the rocks and sand upon the table and came to a piece of ragged paper folded in two. In a faint red, four words were traced as if with the end of a pointed stick.

Sold, you devils! BUCKS.

And Who Was Bucks?

Tom broke the silence again. "Now will someone tell me who the devil is Bucks?"

It was the question in all our minds and our eyes groped helplessly in those of each other for an answer.

"Bucks! Bucks! I've heard his name somewhere."

Blythe spoke up like a flash. "So have I, Jack. He was one of the sailors that took the Santa Theresa. Quinn gave a list of them in his story. This fellow must have escaped somehow when the ship was blown up."

"Or from the gig that set out to pursue the long boat. Perhaps when the Truxillo pounded the boat to pieces he swam to shore," I suggested.

"Yes, but Quinn does not mention that Bucks got ashore. That's funny, too, because he says that he was the only man from the Santa Theresa left alive after Bully Evans was shot."

"That is queer. But it's plain Bucks did escape. Don't you think it might be this way? When he got to shore he ran forward to tell the four who had landed with the treasure about the coming of the Truxillo. But before he reached the top of the hill he heard shots and suspected danger. So he stole forward cautiously and saw what had happened to Wall and Lobardi. Of course he wouldn't dare show himself then, for he was probably unarmed. So he kept hidden while the two survivors buried the treasure."

"Of course. Like a wise man, too," assented Tom. "And when Quinn and the mate had pulled their freights he steps out and buries the gold in another place."

"Probably he waited till the Truxillo was out of the harbor," amended the Englishman.

"Sure. But the big point that sticks out like a sore thumb is that Bucks didn't fool Evans and Quinn, but us. The treasure's gone. That's a rock bottom fact," Yeager commented.

"I'm not so sure about that," I reflected aloud. "Look here. If Bucks dug the gold up he had to rebury it somewhere. He had no way of taking the doubloons with him. He couldn't have hauled the other boxes far. Therefore, it follows that he buried them close to where he found them. The one thing we don't know is whether he came back later and got the treasure. I'll bet he didn't. The man was a common sailor and had no means."

"Even if we give you the benefit of every doubt, the treasure is hidden. We don't know where. In a year we might not find it."

"True enough, Sam. And we might stumble on it tomorrow. Look at the facts. He was alone, probably superstitious, certainly in fear lest Bully

Evans might return and find him there. More than that, he had no provisions. To get away and reach the Indians to get food would be his main thought. It was a case of life and death with him. So you can bet he chose easy digging when he transferred the treasure. That means he buried it in the sand not far from where he found it."

"You have it figured out beautifully," Sam laughed. "Well, I wish you luck."

"But you don't expect any for me. Just you wait and see."

Three Bars of Gold

We called the crew in and showed them what we had found, explaining the facts and our deductions from them. For we thought it better they should know just how matters stood. Their disappointment was keen, but to a man they were eager to search further.

Hitherto we had staked our chances for success on the map, but it was now manifest that the chart was no longer of any use. I decided first to take a

look along the shore from the point where we had discovered the first box.

Fortune is a fickle jade. We had spent a week here and met only disappointment, working on careful calculations made from the directions left by Quinn. By chance Gallagher had hit on the first cache. By chance I hit on the second.

Fighting my way thru the jungle just adjacent to the beach I stumbled over what I took to be a root. In some annoyance I glanced hastily at the projection—and then looked again. My foot had been caught by a bone sticking out of the ground. The odd thing was that it looked like a human bone.

I pried my machete. Within a quarter of an hour I had cleared a small square of ground and was digging with a pick. What I presently uncovered were the remains of a skeleton. An old sack, more brittle than paper, lay beneath these. This I removed. There, lying in the sand, were three bars of gold.

My heart jumped, lost a beat, hammered furiously. I looked around quickly. Alderson and Gallagher were the only men I had brought ashore with me. They were digging at haphazard in the sand a hundred yards away. With one stroke of the pick I upended several more yellow bars.

That was enough for me. I laid aside the first three and covered the others with sand, using my foot as a spade. The three original bars I buttoned under my coat and then walked down hill to the beach.

"I'm going aboard," I told the men. "Gallagher, you may row me out. I'll be back presently, Alderson."

I was under a tremendous suppressed excitement. Blythe met me as I came aboard and his eyes questioned mine. Without a word we moved toward the bridge pavilion and down into the saloon.

"I've had another message from Mr. Bucks," I told him.

"The deuce you say!"

"He delivered it in person this time."

"Did he say his name was Bucks?"

"No. I'm not dead sure I have him identified correctly. As Tom would say, the brand is worn out."

"I never was any good at riddles," he admitted.

"I stumbled over a thigh bone in the jungle. It was sticking out of the ground, where in the course of time the sand had buried the rest of the body. I have reason to think it belonged to Bucks because—"

I paused for dramatic effect, my arms folded across my chest to keep the treasure from slipping down.

"Just so, because—?"

He was as cool as an iced melon, the drawl in his voice not quickening in the least. But his eyes gave away his tense interest.

"Why, because I found a lot of these in the sand, all of them measuring up to sample." From under my coat I drew the shining yellow bars and handed them to him.

"Gold!" he cried softly. "By Jove, this is a find."

Wandered Back Half Starved?

"And a lot more where those came from, or I miss my guess. There is a mound there that looks to me like a cache."

"But what was Bucks doing there?"

"That's a guess. Here is mine. It doesn't cost you a cent even if you don't accept it. After he had made the cache we'll say that he hiked off to try to find a settlement. Very likely he had no idea where to look and he found progress thru the jungle impossible. After a while he wandered back, half starved and exhausted. Perhaps his idea may have been that the Truxillo was still on the ground. If so, he may have wanted to offer the gold in exchange for his life. Anyhow, back he comes, to find that he is too late. The brig has gone. In his delirium he has some notion of digging up the treasure to buy food. He gets the first sack of bullion up and then quits, too weak to do any more."

"Sounds reasonable enough. The chief point is that you've found the gold. I'll order a force ashore to help you."

There is something in the very

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Master Farmer Score Card for 1929

	Points	Possible Score	Candidates Score
A. OPERATION OF THE FARM			
1. Soil Management.....	75	285	.....
2. Farming Methods.....	25		.....
3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor.....	25		.....
4. Crop Yields.....	40		.....
5. Livestock Management.....	60		.....
6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment.....	20		.....
7. Field Arrangement.....	20		.....
8. Farmstead Arrangement.....	20		.....
B. BUSINESS METHODS			
1. Accumulative Ability.....	100	285	.....
2. Accounting Methods.....	50		.....
3. Safety Financial Practices.....	100		.....
4. Marketing Practices and Production Program.....	35		.....
C. GENERAL FARM APPEARANCE AND UPKEEP			
1. Upkeep of Buildings.....	25	90	.....
2. Condition of Fields.....	25		.....
3. Fences, Ditches and Roads.....	20		.....
4. Lots and Yards.....	10		.....
5. Lawn.....	10		.....
D. HOME LIFE			
1. Convenient House.....	125	325	.....
2. Character as Husband and Father.....	100		.....
3. Education and Training of Children.....	100		.....
E. PUBLIC SPIRITEDNESS			
1. Neighborliness.....	50	260	.....
2. Interest in Schools and Churches.....	60		.....
3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises.....	50		.....
4. Interest in Local, State and National Government.....	100		.....
.....	Total	1245	.....
Name of Farmer Scored.....			.....
Address.....			.....
Name of Scorer.....			.....
Address.....			.....
Date.....			.....

To Nominate a Candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1929, Please Fill Out This Score Card to the Best of Your Ability, and Mail It, Before June 1, to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Every Nomination Will Be Acknowledged by Letter, and Every Farmer Nominated Will Receive the Most Careful Consideration

thought of treasure-trove that unsettles the most sane. Not a word was said to anybody except Tom about what I had found, but everybody on board was sure the bullion had been found.

Before the eyes of each man danced shining yellow ingots and pieces of eight. We could tell it by the eagerness with which they volunteered for shore duty.

I chose Yeager, the chief engineer—he was a lank Yankee named Stubbs—and Jamaica Ginger, as we called our second fireman. With us we took ashore a stout box, in which to pack the loose gold.

Those left on board cheered us as we pulled toward the beach, and we answered lustily their cheer. Every man jack of us was in the best of spirits.

By this time it was late in the afternoon, but the sun was still very hot. I was careful not to let anybody work long at a stretch. As the bars of gold were uncovered we packed them in the box brought for the purpose. Every time a shovel disclosed a new find there was fresh jubilation.

While Alderson and I were resting under the shade of a mangrove tree the sailor made a suggestion.

"You don't expect to get all the treasure out tonight, do you, sir?"

"No. Perhaps not by tomorrow night. It is hard digging among so many roots. And Mr. Bucks does not seem to have put it all together."

"Will you keep a guard here, Mr. Sedgwick?"

"Yes. It is a deserted neck of the woods, but we'll take no chances."

"This Was a Schooner"

"That is what I was thinking, sir. Last night I couldn't sleep for the heat and I strung a hammock on deck. About three o'clock this morning a boat passed on its way to the mouth of the river."

"Cholo Indians, likely."

"No, sir. This was a schooner. It was some distance away, but I could make that out."

"Well, we'll keep this place under our eye till the treasure is lifted."

About sunset I sent Gallagher, Stubbs and Jamaica Ginger aboard with the box of treasure, the Arizonian being in-charge of the boat. While I waited for its return I took a turn up the beach to catch the light breeze that was beginning to stir.

I walked toward the head of the harbor, strolling farther in that direction than any of us had yet gone. I went possibly an eighth of a mile above the spit, carrying my hat in my hand and moving in a leisurely way.

In truth I was at peace with the world. We had succeeded in our quest and found the treasure. In a few days at most I should be back at Panama with my slim sweetheart in my arms. What more could rational man ask?

Then I stopped in my stride, snatched into a sudden amazement. For there before me in the sand was the imprint of a boot made since the tide went out a few hours earlier in the day.

No flat-footed Indian had left the track. It was too sharp, too decisive, had been left plainly by a shoe of superior make.

No guess of the truth came to me, but instinctively I eased the revolver in the scabbard by my side. Of this much I was sure, that whereas I had supposed no white man except those of our party to be within many miles, there was at least one in the immediate vicinity.

What, then, was he doing here? How had he come? Had he any intimation that there was treasure to be found? It was altogether likely that whoever this man was he had not come to this desolate spot without companions and without a very definite purpose.

Where were they, then? And how did it happen we had not seen them? The very secrecy of their presence seemed to suggest a sinister purpose.

Should I go on and follow the tracks? Or should I go back and notify Blythe at once? The latter no doubt would be the wiser course, but my impulse was to push forward and discover something more definite. As luck would have it, the decision was taken out of my hands.

Boris Bothwell Again

Out of the jungle a man came straight toward me. The very sight of that strong, erect figure moving swiftly with easy stride tied, as it were a stone to my heart. The man was

Boris Bothwell. I was sure of it long before his face was distinguishable.

He waved a hand at me with debonaire insouciance.

I waited for him without moving, my fingers on the butt of the revolver at my side.

"So happy to meet you again, dear friend," he jeered as soon as he was within hail.

"What are you doing here? How did you get out?" I demanded.

"My simple-minded youth, money goes a long way among the natives. I bought my way out, since you are curious to know."

"And you've followed us down here to make more trouble?"

"To renew our little private war. How did you guess it?"

"So you haven't had enough yet. You have come back to take another licking."

"It's a long lane that has no turning," he assured me gaily. "I give you my word that I've reached the bend, Mr. Sedgwick."

His confident audacity got on my nerves. On the surface we had all the best of the game. The trouble was

that he knew the cards I held, whereas I could only guess at his.

"You are the most unmitigated villain not yet hanged!" I cried in rage.

He bowed, rakish and smiling, with all the airs of a dancing master.

"I fear you flatter me, sir."

"I warn you to keep your hands off. We're ready for you."

"I thought it only fair to warn you. That is why I am here and have the pleasure of talking with you."

"More lies. You showed yourself only because you knew I had seen your footprints."

He gave up the point with an easy laugh.

"But really I did want to talk with you. We have many interests in common. Our taste in women, for instance. By the way, did you leave Erle well?"

Triumph swam in the eyes, narrowed to slits, thru which he watched me. I could not understand his derisive confidence.

"We'll not discuss that," I told him bluntly.

"As you say. I come to another common interest—the treasure. Is it running up to our hopes?"

So he knew that we had found it. No doubt he had been watching us all day thru the telescope that hung at his side.

"We don't recognize any hopes you may have."

"But why not face facts? I intend to own the treasure when you have dug it up for me."

A Game of Cards

"You're of a sanguine temperament." "Poof! Life is a game of cards. First you hold trumps, then they fall to me. It chances that now I hold the whip and ride on the crest of fortune's wave. Hope you don't mind mixed figures."

"You'll ride at the end of the hangman's rope," I prophesied.

"Let us look on the bright side."

"I'm trying to do that."

The man knew something that I did not. I was not bandying repartee with him for pleasure, but because I knew that if he talked long enough he would drop the card hidden up his sleeve.

What was his ace of trumps? How could he afford to sit back and let us (Continued on Page 25)



AUTHORITIES estimate that two million farms in the United States need lime right now. Only the few-

est of these farms are actually "sour" (see quotations from U. S. Bulletin in panel below;) yet they are "calcium (lime) deficient." In the language of the same bulletin, they "will respond in increased yields to applications of lime." Of course lime does not fertilize. Manure is the other requisite. And now the world's leading manure spreader can be converted by a simple attachment, into a perfect acting, easy handling, lime spreader.

Lime Spreading Attachment for the NEW IDEA Spreader

CAN be attached to any Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreader in thirty minutes. Makes it a perfect lime spreader, handling lime, marl, phosphates, ashes — anything finely pulverized. Easy to load because New Idea Spreader sides are so low. To unload, set the feed and spread. No hand shoveling, no dusty labor, no lime getting into bearings, no lime thrown up in the air. Feeds 1½ to 5 tons per acre; spreads 15 to 20 feet wide. Simple, strong, low in cost. Furnished only for the New Idea Spreader.

See the famous time-tested Model 8 NEW IDEA Spreader at your dealer's, and have him show you this new attachment — the greatest fertility building combination ever designed.

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Kansas City, Mo. Syracuse, N. Y. Columbus, Ohio. Indianapolis, Ind. Jackson, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Harrisburg, Pa. Moline, Ill. Omaha, Neb. Madison, Wis. Nashville, Tenn. Oakland, Calif.

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

"***soils of the East, South and portions of the Central West are deficient in lime." "The great majority ** that respond to liming are not strong acid." "The conditions *** tend to recur again *** This makes it necessary to repeat the liming." "liming should not be expected to build up such a soil unless organic matter is supplied ** manure or green crops plowed in." U. S. Dept. of Agric. Farmers' Bulletin No. 921.

WHEN you buy a spreader, you certainly want the qualities of the NEW IDEA Model 8 — light draft, short turn, easy loading, free ground clearance, perfect control, comfortable operation and flawless spreading. Tested for five years and never worn out. And now that you can get the new Liming Attachment, you will need the New Idea more than ever.

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



Co-ops Take on Elevators

Will Handle Wheat for Members as Well as Coarse Grains on Consignment

A CO-OPERATIVE elevator corporation, with \$500,000 capital stock, is being set up as a subsidiary of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association. It will own and operate local elevators which the association will acquire, beginning with this year. Later on, it is expected, the subsidiary will include terminal facilities. The wheat of members only will be handled, says the management, which means that it will not buy wheat from non-members or receive wheat on a consignment basis from those who are not members of the association. In addition to providing service to members on the wheat they deliver, the subsidiary will handle their coarse grains on a consignment basis, thus giving them terminal market prices less actual cost of handling. This service, directors explain, is provided for in lieu of a coarse grains pool, which the association likely will establish in the near future. It also does away with the inconvenience of delivering wheat to one elevator and coarse grains to another. All facilities acquired will be operated by managers employed by the pool, and the houses will be paid for from a nominal handling charge assessed against the wheat. A minimum sign-up of 150,000 acres under contract to the pool will be required where the association builds an elevator; 100,000 bushels where the elevator is purchased, and 75,000 bushels where the elevator is leased. Directors of the wheat pool will be directors of the elevator corporation.

To Visit Kansas Often

W. M. Jardine, former secretary of agriculture and now chief counsel for the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers of New York State, recently renewed his marketing contract with the Kansas Wheat Pool. Mr. Jardine, who has urged farmers to organize for better production and better distribution ever since he became president of Kansas State Agricultural College, owns a small farm near Manhattan on which a small amount of wheat is grown. His contract with the association calls for the landlord's share of the grain. He first became a member of the Kansas co-operative in 1924, and wheat has been delivered for him every year since then. The former secretary likely will be a frequent visitor in Kansas in connection with his new work, which is to help direct fruit and vegetables to consuming centers with the least possible waste and expense. In line with those duties will be assistance to Kaw Valley potato growers,

Mr. Jardine has indicated, who are reducing their acreage this year and who are organizing for better distribution. By timing the arrival in market centers of the crops from various producing regions, the industry might be saved from a repetition of the disastrous slump which affected nearly every section last year.

Loans Made Last Year

The recent report of the Federal Farm Loan Board to Congress gives the following original loans to co-operative marketing associations during the last fiscal year: Canned fruits and vegetables, \$3,082,356; raisins, \$2,015,000; wool, \$1,156,524; cotton, \$24,300,343; rice, \$1,198,052; wheat, \$2,553,467; barley, \$21,452; rye, \$5,171; flax, \$28,676; beans, \$172,871; honey, \$83,641; alfalfa seed, \$144,630; red top seed, \$45,230, making a total of \$34,807,324 against \$34,140,619 in original loans to co-operatives in 1927. Renewals in 1928 amounted \$18,784,027 and a year earlier \$16,646,671.

Made Refund Every Year

An important accomplishment the last year on the part of the California Fruit Exchange, Sacramento, a growers' organization which markets deciduous fruits, was that of perfecting a machine for treating cars of fruit to prevent deterioration and decay. This machine was perfected by the standardization department in co-operation with the University of California, and 15,000 cars of grapes were treated last year. The cost of the operation is now less than \$5 a car instead of \$10 as formerly. The financial condition of the organization is reported by the management as excellent. The operating fund which revolves over a period of five years, has now reached a total of \$1,817,020, and the current assets at the close of 1928 amounted to \$63.61 for every dollar of current liabilities, compared with \$14 for every dollar of current liabilities at the end of 1927. Every year since organization in 1907, the exchange has made a refund to its growers, and never once has it been necessary to levy an assessment.

Now Owns Several Houses

An arrangement between the wheat pools of Oklahoma and Texas was completed recently, whereby the former pool becomes the selling agency for wheat delivered to the Texas association. The organization department of the Oklahoma pool will assist also from time to time in organizing growers in

Kansas Land Values Look Up

IMPROVING farm land values are reported in Kansas, in this respect Kansas being in a more favorable situation than some other western states, owing to the absence in Kansas of an excessive land speculation in the early years of the century. Kansas lands depreciated and land sales were at a standstill following the collapse of farm prices in 1921, but prices have a shorter distance to go in the period of recovery which shows some signs of setting in.

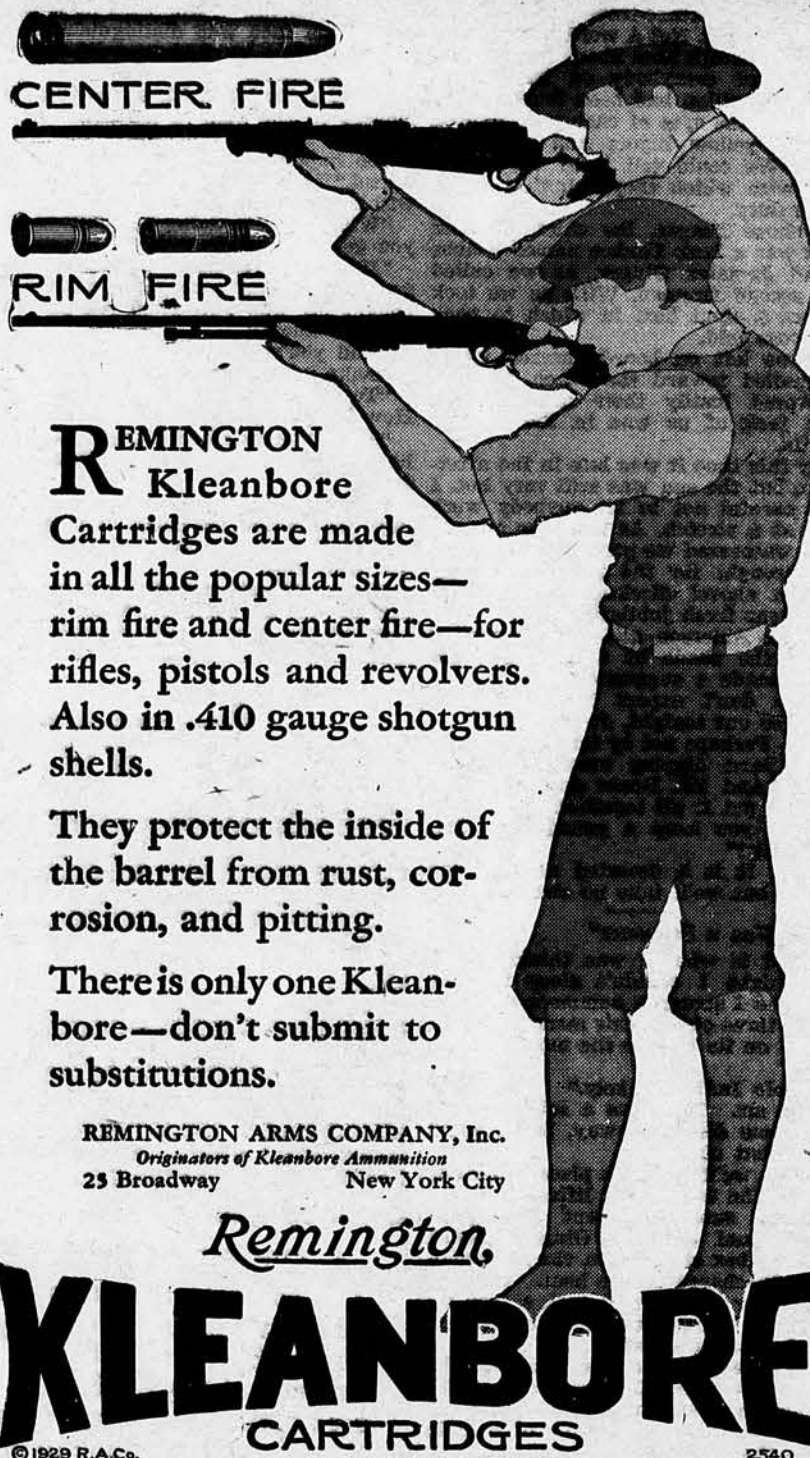
Some data on land prices in Secretary Jardine's annual report throw light on the decline. The money value of American farm lands, according to this report, on a survey made last spring was on the whole 17 per cent above the pre-war value, altho 57 per cent under the value of 1921. This assumes a dollar of constant purchasing power, however, and is misleading to the extent that the dollar has declined. The report shows that with the depreciation of the dollar taken into account farm land values, or purchasing power, were 20 per cent less in 1928 than in 1913.

Farm land prices, therefore, lost all the gain following 1913, in a period of land speculation, and 20 per cent additional.

Following post-war adjustments the dollar itself has a rising tendency, which will benefit farm values and better farm prices will naturally improve land values. A favorable sign, also, is the halt in the emigration from farm to town, and even a reverse tendency reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Kansas has not suffered the losses from the decline in land values that have been experienced in states which went thru an era of highly inflated prices, where land rapidly changed hands at the rising scale. The new owners, heavily mortgaged, saw prices flatten out, with the result that the new purchasers lost their farms and homes and brought down with them the banks that had financed the land boom.

Whatever farm relief may be effected by the special session of Congress called for this specific purpose will incidentally help land values, but improvement already is noted in Kansas, and it is believed will be more marked this spring.



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the Lone Star state. An organization campaign was begun in Texas March 18, and will close April 15. An outstanding development in the Oklahoma association the last year has been that of the elevator corporation, a subsidiary of the pool. Starting a little more than a year ago without a single country elevator, the corporation now owns 11 houses outright, two or three of which were paid for in full the first delivery season, besides a number of others under lease. Officials expect to have many more properties in the pool elevator corporation by delivery time this year. Texas, also, it is understood, is planning to acquire handling facilities on the same basis as Oklahoma. Headquarters of the Oklahoma association is at Enid, and the state office of the Texas pool is located at Amarillo.

Increase Storage Space

With the recent completion of nearly 500 grain elevators at country market points in Western Canada, the Canadian Wheat Pool, the world's largest farmers' co-operative marketing organization, now owns and operates a total of 1,417 such elevators with a combined capacity of 52,560,000 bushels. In addition, the pool has 12 terminal elevators located at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Buffalo and Winnipeg, with a total capacity of 88,606,000 bushels, or an aggregate capacity for all pool elevators of 86,166,000 bushels. The pool elevators could, therefore, at one time hold about 1-5 of the normal wheat production of Western Canada. This impressive total of elevators has been built or acquired by the pool since its first year of operation in 1924. The membership of the pool is now about 145,000 actual farmers in Western Canada, and the annual gross turnover exceeds 380 million dollars. In point of turnover the wheat pools represent the largest business in Canada except the Canadian Federal Government.

Schools Are Big Feature

Co-operative marketing and purchasing schools are an outstanding feature of the present co-operative movement in America. The fourth session of the American Institute of Co-operation, held in California last summer enrolled 470 students from 31 states and 10 foreign countries. The first Alberta Institute of Co-operation was held at the University of Alberta in June. Representatives of the United States, Australia, the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies and the International Co-operative Alliance, took part in the International Pool Conference at Regina, last summer. The second session of the New England Institute of Co-operation was held in June; the third annual Pennsylvania Co-operative Conference, in November; and the fourth session of the Co-operative Institute of North Dakota, in January of this year. Within the last 12 months, two schools of co-operative marketing have been held at the Oklahoma Agricultural College and one school each in Arkansas, Arizona, Kansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. Fifteen schools of co-operative marketing are being held in Indiana, this winter, and six two-weeks schools in Colorado.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Kansas is known thruout the world for her extremes of weather and for growing the best wheat. Her weather extremes are at the height of variation during the spring, especially during March. We are almost certain to have considerable wind and several dust storms. It usually snows a day or two during March and very likely the sun will be shining thru in spots. Mixed in with the wind, dust and snow are several quiet, sunny days that make one want to take back all the mean things that they ever have said about Kansas. A traveler in Kansas during March should by all means carry two complete wardrobes, one for summer and another for Canadian winter. This is necessary if he expects to keep comfortable during his travels thru the state. When it is dry it is terribly dry and when it is wet it is awfully wet. But take it as a whole we like Kansas. Some one has aptly said, "Variety is the spice

of life." That's what makes Kansas so popular.

During the good days of last week we managed to get about 8 acres of oats sowed and part of the potato ground plowed. During some of the bad days we shelled seed corn and did some odd jobs that have been hanging over for some time. We expect to make hay out of the oats if they go on and mature a crop. Most of the oat ground is new land and has never had anything grow on it but water-melons, so it ought to make a fair crop despite some dry weather. The potato ground is plowing up in fine condition. For ordinary plowing we can pull a four-bottom plow with our tractor. We like to plow fairly deep for potatoes so it was necessary to take off the back plow to get the depth we like and still be able to pull the plow. The freezing and thawing has mellowed the ground and we are able to do an excellent job of plowing and with half a season we ought to raise several bushels of potatoes on the 10-acre field. All we have to do to make it rain on the potatoes is to set the tractor up to the irrigation pump and put on the belt and 1,200 gallons of water a minute begins raining on the potatoes. As long as the tractor will run it will continue to rain. If the weather stays good we hope to get the potato crop planted the last week of March. We don't know much about

the moon when it comes to planting potatoes. We never raised any potatoes in the moon but have seen some mighty good ones grown that were planted in the earth. During the years I spent in the Kaw Valley where they grow lots of potatoes I don't believe I ever heard a grower speak of the moon when he got ready to plant potatoes.

Saturday we patronized the local shipping association by sending along a fat heifer with the car. A local buyer was on hand at the stock yards trying to buy everything that was brought in for the association car. A few men who had promised to ship with the association were turning their stuff to the buyer. Unless they were very sure the buyer's bid was considerably better than what the animal would bring in the market, they should by all means have shipped with the association. The shipping association makes business not so easy with the local buyer and we believe the association should be taken advantage of by every farmer. Thru the association the owner gets every dollar the animal is worth at the market less shipping cost. Every county should have a shipping association and a good live manager at the head of it.

A neighbor asked us to prune his little grape vineyard the other day and after we finished the job we made

about 50 cuttings and placed them in some moist sand to callous. This is an easy way to get some grape vines if it is done properly and early enough. This is a bit late in the season to do good pruning and make cuttings. Grape pruning is rather an interesting task. It takes considerable planning to get the best branching system out of the mass of tangled vines. Pruning must be done with some thought about vines for next year. Our observation has been that most people leave too much of the old vine. The shorter the old vines are the better. If the first pruning is done correctly, then later prunings are much easier. We like to leave three or four main branches to each plant. It is seldom wise to leave more than 30 to 40 buds on a vine. Some years ago we saw an old vineyard cut back until none of the vines stood more than 8 inches high. We thought the man had ruined his vineyard but after the second year he had as fine a vineyard as I ever have seen. It is almost impossible to cut back the vines too much. Some injury may be done for the one season just following but after that you never will know the difference.

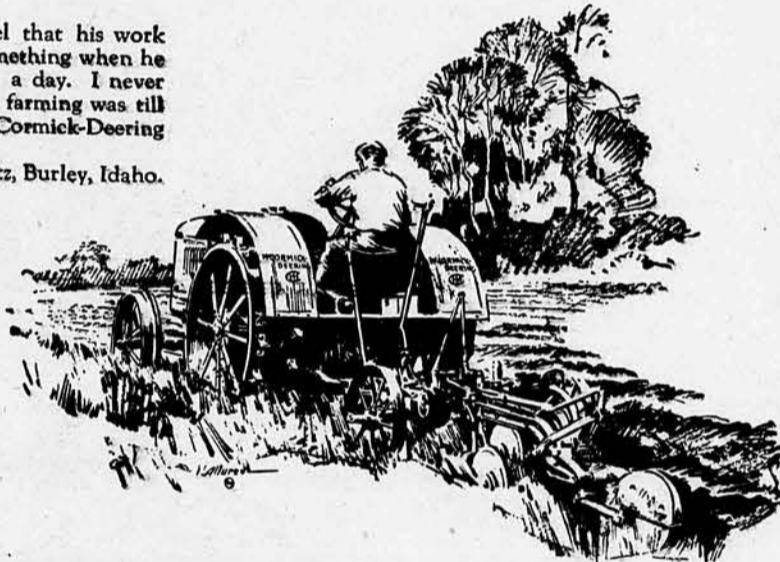
A college president says the young man's most difficult problem is choosing the right girl to marry. Which proves that the prexy has funny ideas as to who does the choosing.

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Pawnee Rock, Kans.



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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

EVER since the Christian church became a fact, Easter day has meant everything to believers. The fact that the Savior of men had voluntarily gone down to death was preached as the proof that forgiveness was possible to all who would believe in Him. The additional fact that He rose from the dead was the source of joy and gladness. Death had been conquered. A new day had dawned. There was hope such as had never been known before.

Had there been no resurrection it is beyond any doubt that there would be no church today. The reason is simple. The resurrection made the church possible. Jesus had been the expected Messiah. He was to lead His people to victory, and all nations were to bow down to the Jews. In this He had disappointed them. He refused to go the way they had expected the Messiah to go. To the indescribable horror of His friends and followers, He had gone straight into the hands of His enemies, and been executed as a criminal. But there was something in the manner of the Man, in His bearing at the trial, and in His dying utterances on the cross, that marked Him off from others. They buried Him, not knowing what to make of it all.

When the women came back that Sunday morning, saying that they had seen Him, even Christ's warmest friends did not know what to make of it. Some rushed off to the tomb. Others apparently would not even go to the pains to do that. But the moment they saw Him, they were transported with joy. They were as men that had been in a dream. A new hope sprang up, as flowers spring up thru the sod. With that hope they went out to tell about this Christ, His teachings, death, resurrection. Nothing could stop them. They were as men possessed. They were possessed. A great, vital, pulsing force had laid hold of them. Easter became the climax of the church year. People followed their dead to the grave with hope different from anything they had known before. The dead were not dead. They were with the risen Jesus. The gloom of life was largely swept away.

The teachings had to be gotten into some definite form, and one of these early attempts at teaching, was the forming of the Apostles Creed. It was never used by the apostles, because written long after they had all died, but for some reason it was called by their name. It was used as part of the instruction given to candidates for baptism. In its original form it read like this: "I believe in God the Father Almighty; and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son, our Lord, who was born of the Holy Spirit and the Virgin Mary, crucified under Pontius Pilate and buried; the third day He rose from the dead, ascended into the heavens, being seated at the right hand of the Father, whence He shall come to judge the living and the dead; and in the Holy Spirit, holy church, forgiveness of sins, resurrection of the flesh." This shows how early the fact of Christ's resurrection had become established in the minds of the people.

The beauty of the resurrection is that it is something which took place at a definite time, and in a definite place. To talk about immortality and speculate on the nature of the future life is profitable. Many of the reasons given for belief in immortality are very convincing. But here is an event which took place at a certain time, in a certain place, and which had many witnesses. And it is this which gives comfort. We can say with Paul, "I know whom I have believed."

To illustrate, take the case of the Constitution of the United States. One might speculate on what a really good national constitution should be like. It ought to have such provisions, and such. That would be good. But here we have an actual constitution, written at a definite time, in a definite place, and by certain men. That is much better than speculating on what a constitution should be like. And it is that way with the resurrection. We do not need to say what the resurrection might be like. We can say that it is thus, because it actually took place.

Libraries have been written on this

absorbing subject. Some of the more recent utterances are interesting to us moderns. They do not all deal with the resurrection as such, but with the faith that springs out of it. Robert Browning was always the lover. His wife died many years before he did. Looking toward death he wrote his famous "Prospice," beginning:

"Fear death?—to feel the fog in my throat,
The mist in my face,
When the snows begin, and the blasts denote
I am nearing the place,
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe,
Where he stands, the Arch Fear, in a visible form,
Yet—"

Or John Greenleaf Whittier's simpler lines:

"When on my day of life the night is falling,
And, in the winds from unsunned spaces blown,
I hear far voices calling
My feet to paths unknown.
O Love Divine, O Helper ever present—"

Lesson for Easter—Our Ground of Hope for the future. Luke 24:1-12 and I. Cor. 15:3-30.
Golden Text—Rev. 2:10.

Why Sweet Clover Fails

A large percentage of farmers who plant Sweet clover fail to get a stand in many cases because they have gone to too much effort in preparing the seedbed. Sweet clover seed is small and the plant is quite delicate when it first comes up. The tiny root must penetrate and thoroly establish itself in firm soil with plenty of moisture

shortly after the plant germinates if it is to survive. Therefore, the seedbed should be firm, with just enough loose soil on the surface to cover the seed a little bit.

Probably as good a seedbed as any is a last year's stubblefield, either corn, kafir or wheat stubble, disked lightly. If the ground is sandy there should be a certain amount of rubbish on the surface to prevent the wind from blowing the particles of sand over the field and cutting the plant off when it is very small.

Sweet clover should be seeded at the rate of from 12 to 20 pounds to the acre, depending on the quality of seed used. If the seed has a germination test of 90 per cent, probably 12 pounds to the acre is sufficient. If the seed is of rather poor quality and low germination, 20 pounds or more should be planted. Only tested seed should be used, however; frequently Sweet clover seed has a very low germination test.

This crop should be planted as early as possible and yet escape any hard killing frosts. Early seeding is important in order that the plant may get ahead of the weeds.

These Will Add Beauty

BY E. M. LITWILLER

Landscapes without shrubs lack the refinements which go toward making them complete. As foundation plantings in corners and about the borders of lawns, shrubs are especially useful. They may be used to screen or obscure unpleasant views or undesirable objects, for banking along curves of walks and drives, forming naturalistic and formal enclosures, and for covering steep and rugged banks.

Shrubs such as lilac, snowball, Van Houtte spirea, golden currant, Japanese barberry, and flowering quince are generally used in Kansas, but species that are as good, and in some cases much better adapted to our conditions, are being overlooked. Shrubs differ greatly in hardiness.

Some species are useful only in mild climates. The American holly, the foliage and fruits of which we see so much at Christmas time, is one of the less hardy shrubs.

Among the taller shrubs we find such as the common and Persian lilacs, snowball, highbush cranberry, smoke tree, mock orange, redbud tamariz, Tartarian honeysuckle, shrub althea, and American elder. This type of shrub is excellent for use behind other smaller shrubs and perennials and in fence corners and other places where tall plants are required.

For use in front of shrubs of tall and intermediate height, may be named the coralberry, Anthony Waterer spirea, Japanese barberry, and prostrate juniper.

The dogwoods, golden currant, flowering quince, goldenbell, Van Houtte spirea, bridal wreath (spirea), snowberry, roses, and flowering almond are all shrubs of medium height.

These shrubs are recommended for Kansas:

Evergreen or half-evergreen; Trailing juniper, Procumbent juniper, Savin juniper, Pfitzer's juniper.

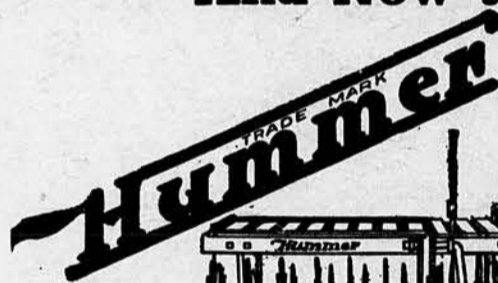
Deciduous: Slender golden currant, Japanese barberry, common lilac, Persian lilac, coralberry, five-leaved aralia, Van Houtte spirea, bridal wreath spirea, Thunberg spirea, shad bush of Juneberry, American elder, highbush cranberry, snowball, Tartarian honeysuckle, fragrant honeysuckle, tamarix, coral dogwood, red-osier dogwood, common or European privet, Amur privet, ninebark, Rugosa rose, arrowood.

For the eastern half of Kansas one may add: Devil's walking stick, dogwood—several species, goldenbell, privet—several species, Morrow honeysuckle, sumac, prairie and other roses, slender deutzia, shrub althea, hydrangeas, mock orange, flowering almond, smoke tree, garden snowberry, pink weigela, Anthony Waterer and other species of spirea.

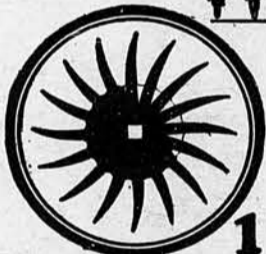
Keeping up the payments till the furniture is all ours guarantees some of us the possession of antiques.

And Now the NEW FLEXIBLE

ALL STEEL Rotary Hoe



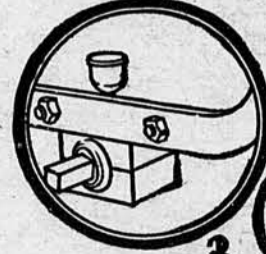
Better than ever and here are a few reasons why:



1 STEEL HOE WHEELS. This improvement has just been added. They are all steel, and will not break or bend. The teeth are more uniform and scour better than the malleable iron teeth.



2 FLEXIBILITY AND EASY RIDING. The frame is supported on long coiled springs which allow the hoe wheels to follow uneven ground and work both low and high spots. The springs make easy riding. You would not ride half an hour on a smooth road in an automobile without springs, why ride all day on rough ground in a rotary hoe without springs?



3 100% LUBRICATION. The axles are mounted in renewable, hard maple bearings, fitted with grease cups. The wheels do not turn on a dry shaft and grind the shaft. The shaft turns in

well lubricated bearings. This means longer life, lighter draft and more quiet operation.

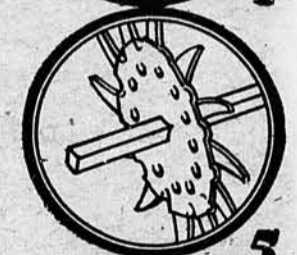
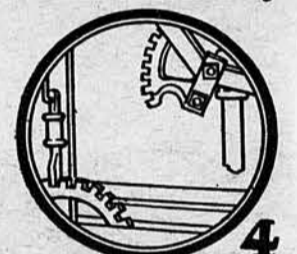
4 SIMPLE, POSITIVE and QUICK ADJUSTMENTS. One pull on the levers and the adjustments for depth and leveling are made. The levers are so balanced that a child can operate them.

5 STRONGEST CONSTRUCTION. The hoe wheels are mounted on heavy, square shafts in gangs similar to disc harrow gangs. They are securely clamped by heavy spacing spools. This construction is extremely strong. The wheels acting in gangs clear each other of trash.

6 CONVENIENCE. The platforms are made in sections which can be quickly and easily raised to permit lubrication of shafts and access to hoe wheels.

The ROTARY HOE has proved itself to be a necessary farm tool. It cannot be beaten for early cultivation of corn, and for pulverizing the wheat field crust, AND IT WILL NOT INJURE THE PLANT. It requires no skill and covers the ground 3 times as fast as a shovel cultivator. It is the only effective method of cultivating

soy beans or grass of any kind. It is made in two sizes; 7' for 2-corn rows and 10 1/2' for 3-corn rows. Both can be equipped with grass seeding attachment. Write for literature today. Send your dealer's name.



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A Land of Mountain Beauty

The Country Around Mt. Everest Certainly Is Some Improvement Over Southern India

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

OF ALL the high spots that are worth the attention of the visitor to India, Mount Everest is the highest. Jim and I had sweltered in the heat and squalor of the peninsula proper for a few weeks and had finally taken the train from Calcutta to Darjeeling in the land of Kipling's Kim, the "Hill" country of India.

At Siliguri we had to leave the regular train and transfer to a chugging little narrow-gauge mountain railroad, the rails only 2 feet apart. It is 51 miles from Siliguri to Darjeeling, and this snorting, panting railroad requires nearly 6 hours to make the run. It also requires about \$7.50 for first class fare, or 15 cents a mile. One can walk for 15 cents a mile unless he is in a hurry—and if he is in a hurry the average speed of this train, about 10 miles an hour, is about as annoying as the excessive fare.

Costs \$1.25 an Hour

It isn't so bad to pay \$1.25 an hour for railroad travel if one can make 40 or 50 miles each hour of travel, but on this little high-priced train the 10-mile gait was more than made up by the tremendous scenery that was piled up all along our route. Like the land in Kipling's "The Man Who Would Be King," the miles all stand on end. We passed plenty of miles—every hour all right, but we hit them only across the ends instead of following their length, as is done by the fast trains at home.

While the sophisticated English and the amused Hindus and the worried train crew watched us, Jim and I would swing off the grumbling little car, sprint up the right-of-way or cut across the neck of a horseshoe bend and then sit down and wait for our puffing train to come along behind. The conductor finally made us quit because some of the natives seemed to be getting interested enough to attempt it themselves, and he knew that some of them would be left behind and perhaps injured as well.

Even at that speed the train does well. The average gradient is about 1 in 29 and in some places considerably steeper than that. I have seen winding mountain roads in many places about the world but none, I believe, so crooked and at once so steep as that picturesque Darjeeling Himalayan railway.

Double Switchbacks

In some places this railroad employs a grade-making device that I have never seen anywhere else. Where it is not possible to effect a long swing around a horseshoe curve on account of the topography of the ground, a series of double "Y's" or "Z's" have been constructed. The train chugs forward as far as it can go and then backs thru a switch and up the other leg of the "Y" itself on a steep pitch, until it can go no farther. Then it heads forward again thru a switch that opens on to the third leg and chugs along its way parallel to the first leg of the "Z" on which it first appeared. There are several pairs of these double switchbacks on that short railroad to Darjeeling, besides the usual jumbled assortment of tunnels and figure eights and hairpin curves and just plain steep grades.

At Tindharia, 19 miles from Siliguri, the elevation is 2,822 feet, and at Kurseong, only 12 miles farther on, the elevation is 5,000 feet. And at Ghoom Station, 15 miles from Kurseong, the elevation is 7,407 feet. It is a steep railway that justifies the steep fares charged.

There are real mountains. I have been all thru our own Black Hills, in South Dakota, the White Mountains in New York, the Green Mountains of Vermont, the Blue Ridge of West Virginia, our great Rocky Mountains and even the more massive Canadian Rockies and the Alps—but here, around Darjeeling, India, here were real mountains. Here were no mere colored hills. Here were the Himalayas, the daddy of 'em all.

The Matterhorn itself, that famous Alpine peak, is 14,781 feet high, and Mont Blanc the highest peak in the

entire Alpine range, is 15,782 feet. These, of course, are nothing to our own Mt. McKinley in Alaska, 20,464 feet, the highest peak in all North America. And yet over there in India, on the threshold to Tibet, stands Mt. Everest, soaring to the unscathed heights of 29,141 feet, the highest peak in the world.

The foothills themselves in this giant's playground are among the mountains of the world. And Darjeeling lies amid these foothills, with the colossal background of the Himalayas frowning down upon it. At the season of the year when we visited Darjeeling it is a popular place indeed, a relief from the sweltering heat of the "plains" below. The Darjeeling temperature never exceeds 80 degrees in the summer nor falls below 30 in the winter.

Our friends in Calcutta who had lent us a supply of sweaters, heavies and blankets knew what they were doing. After months in the blistering tropics, within sizzling distance of the equator most of the time, Jim and I were in no condition to welcome even a 40 or a 50-degree temperature, and in this 7,000 foot altitude we were chilled and stiff. These same Calcutta friends had made arrangements for us to board with an American missionary family who were stationed in Darjeeling for the summer and our first job at Darjeeling station was to find how to reach their place.

Plenty of Competition

We were offered plenty of assistance. Swarms of swarthy Hill women with jewels roped about their necks and big rings and pendants screwed into their noses and ears were in great abundance. They flapped about us begging the "Sahibs" for the privilege of carrying our luggage. Most of the work, and the smoking, is done by the women in the Hills apparently. These raw, flat creatures go about the steep trails and streets loaded down with all manner of heavy freight, from 2-bushel bags of wheat even to a small piano piled on their backs and supported by a stout strap or rope passing over their forehead.

On such steep and winding mountain trails automobiles and even horse-drawn wagons are often so much of a complication that a considerable share of the local trucking is done on the backs of the women. They carry tremendous loads. And always when not actually straining under their loads so much that it would be quite impossible, these women are smoking their inevitable cigarettes.

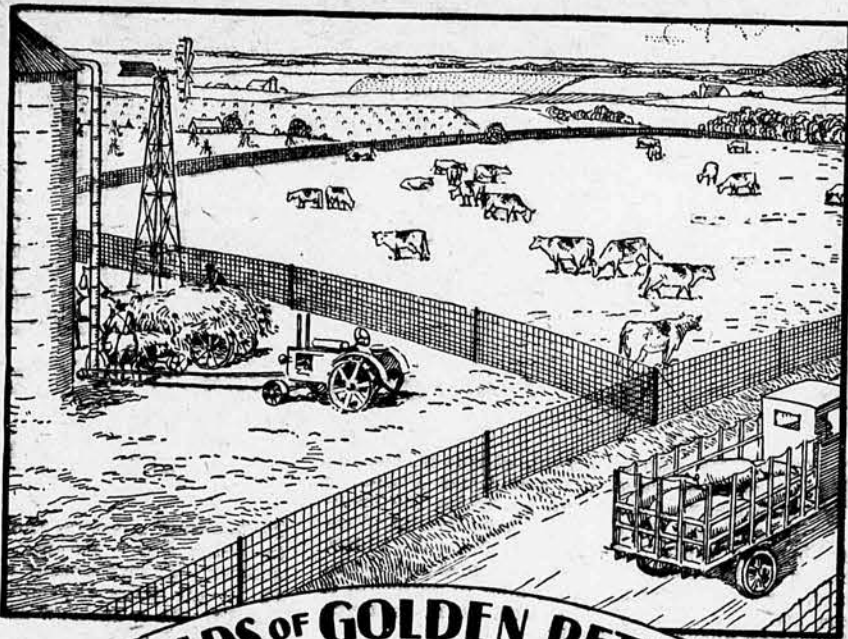
Smoking has been "fashionable" so long on the part of those clumsy, crude creatures of the Hills that now they are as inveterate and untidy tobacco users as those of our own American women who are imitating them will be in a few more years. Gaunt, rugged, phlegmatic, the only thing in common between these beasts of burden of the Hills and the jaunty American flapper or the complacent English matrons was their common use of tobacco. I wonder what these Hill women thought when their English and American sisters first began to imitate them in this way.

Spoke No English

We rustled our own baggage to the door of the station and were besieged again with offers of assistance, this time the rickshaw men. Heavy two-wheeled carts these were, built for the rugged mountain trails, and the men who humped between the shafts were muscled and stocky and brown. But they spoke no English. We showed them all the address of our friend, and finally two of them who had more business shrewdness than honest intelligence indicated that they knew the place and would take us.

We had always avoided rickshaws before. The thought of one fellow-man hitching himself, like a horse, to a buggy and drawing his brother along had always been too much for me. It didn't seem to me that the Creator

(Continued on Page 30)



FIELDS OF GOLDEN RETURN

FIELDS that produce golden returns are not always fields of grain. Some years they must be fields of clover or alfalfa, or pastures for live stock. This up-to-date plan balances farming work, eliminates single crop risks, maintains soil fertility and insures consistent profits. The first essential to modern

farm management and the rotation of fields with crops and live stock is a system of good, hog-tight fences. When building fence do not waste time and labor on inferior fences that require frequent repairs and early replacement. The best fences that experience, research and money can produce are—

Pittsburgh Fences

Hinge-Joint or Stiff-Stay

THIS line of fences is dedicated to greater farm prosperity. It is made of special steel, wire of full gauge, and Super-Zinc, that is, armored against rust by the heaviest coating of zinc that can be successfully applied to wire. By our process the zinc is so closely bonded to the steel that it will not flake or peel. Remember, galvanizing that flakes or peels cannot protect a fence from rust.

The Pittsburgh Fence line is complete, including hinge-joint and stiff-stay fences in the standard farm and poultry styles, the wonderful closely spaced Pittsburgh Chicotte Fence, and beautiful Pittsburgh Lawn Fence. Insist on the "Pittsburgh" brand for the same high quality in barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails. Send the coupon for new catalogue and name of nearest dealer.



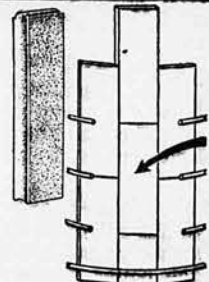
Pittsburgh Steel Co.

702 Union Trust Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

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

Name _____
Address _____

The Interlocking Principle in Silo Construction



Every concrete stave silo embodies the interlocking principle. The shape of the stave and the length of lap or splice influences the strength of the structure. The longer the lap or splice, the stronger the silo.

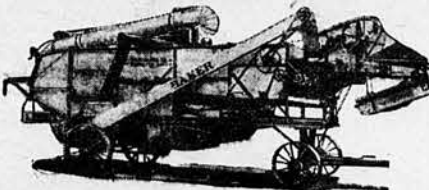
Playford staves have a lap of 15 inches. Compare the length of the lap in Playford staves, other features of construction and quality of materials with any other type.

Drawing shows concave and convex edges of sides and ends of each Playford stave, as well as how each stave is held in place by six others.

Our price includes all material, scaffold, labor and freight. Erected by our own experienced men. All doors are steel and on hinges. Space between door openings, eight inches. Rust proof CADMIUM plated reinforcing rods.

Liberal Discount for Early Orders. Fully Guaranteed. Write for Circular.
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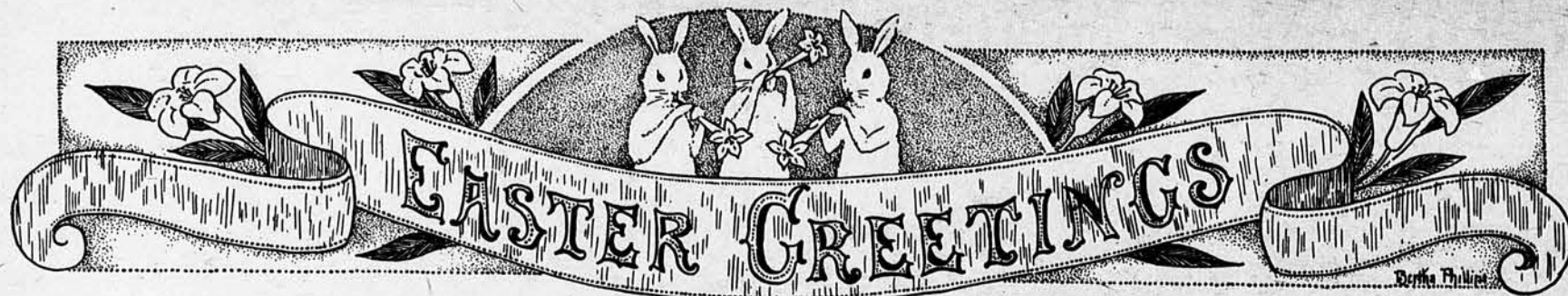
A Baker Outfit Means Economical Threshing



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.



Four Characteristics of Vitamin A of the Health Alphabet

By Nell B. Nichols

VITAMINS play an important role on the diet stage these days. Yet sometimes I wonder how many of us would recognize the members of this distinguished food family if we met them on the street. Vitamin A is the eldest member of the group. No one knows just how it appears, for no chemist has been able to segregate it from other substances. However, there is much information about its behavior.

Yellow is the favorite color of Vitamin A. This necessary food element is found in cream, egg yolk, butter, carrots, yellow corn, pineapple, orange rind and sweet potatoes. It has a fondness for certain other hues, too, for it is present in tomatoes, spinach, lettuce, prunes and all green, leafy materials. Then, too, it is found in generous supply in cod liver oil.

What does Vitamin A do? Well, that is the important part of the story. Actions ever are more influential than words. This vitamin aids greatly in maintaining excellent health. If inadequate amounts of it are in the diet, trouble with the eyes, ears, nose and throat will come. Long years of research at the University of Iowa under the able direction of Dr. Amy L. Daniels has shown that Vitamin A protects against colds, pneumonia, sinus, mastoid and throat infections. If the meals contain very small amounts of this vitamin eye disorders are the result. One of the best ways to be sure everyone who dines at your table has enough Vitamin A is to use an abundance of whole milk. Every child needs from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 quart of whole, not skimmed, milk every day and every grown-up requires 1 pint of this wholesome beverage. If any individual is especially susceptible to colds, from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of cod liver oil daily will help furnish Vitamin A. A good way to take the oil is to follow it with milk, which quickly covers the fish taste.

How delicate is Vitamin A? Fortunately, it is not easily destroyed. There is one method of cooking that does ruin it. That is a browning such as might be done with butter and flour in making sauces. The best way to make cream and other sauces of this nature is to add the butter last.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Replacing Old Elastic

WHEN replacing elastic in bloomers, pin or tack the new onto the old and pull the new elastic thru as the old elastic pulls out.

Ford County.

Mrs. C. D. Weaver.

A Harmless Bleach

ISAVE all of the egg shells for a week and on washday put them in a salt bag, placing them in the boiler with the clothes. The lime contained in the shells acts as a splendid bleach to the white clothes.

Brown County.

Mrs. Ione Miller.

Does Your Clock Keep Time?

IF YOUR clock refuses to go, saturate a bit of cotton with kerosene and place inside the clock—not touching the works with it, but letting it lie inside. The evaporation of the oil will remove the gumminess, and your clock will again be "on time."

Labette Co.

Mrs. Leta Williams.

An Effective Stove Polisher

SAVE your waxed bread wrappers, and while the stove is still warm polish it by rubbing vigorously with the bread wrapper.

Pottawatomie County.

Mrs. Ellen Schif.

A Rainbow Shower

BY MARY MASON WRIGHT

SHOWERS are seasonable in April, yet every month in the year is susceptible to bridal as well as real showers. The kind we always like best is the one with a rainbow. One hostess who wished

to "shower" a friend that was soon to be a bride in some novel manner, decided on a rainbow shower. Twelve guests were invited, which made 14 in all with the bride-to-be and the hostess herself. In a rainbow luncheon it is best to have seven, or a multiple of seven, as the rainbow colors are better carried out with these numbers.

Attached to each invitation was a little bow of ribbon in one of the rainbow colors, and each were asked that their gift be wrapped in the color of their ribbon. They were also asked to have some of the same color somewhere about their dresses or attire. A large yellow jardiniere was the depository for the gifts. This was the "pot of gold at the end of the rainbow." To each gift was attached a ribbon of the same color in which the package was wrapped, and these were several yards long.

The dining room was charmingly decorated, and overhead was what seemed to be a rainbow, with two arches, composed of the prismatic colors, reaching to opposite corners and crossing just under the chandelier. The arches were made of strips of crepe paper, sewed together here and there, and kept in place by wire bent to rainbow shape. A

SPRING activities bring spring rangers. Are you prepared for the multitude of emergencies, or would an accident find you unprepared and helpless? We have a booklet, "Health in the Home," that should be in your medicine cabinet. The price of it is 5 cents and it may be ordered from the Book Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

knot of ribbon at the intersection of the two wires held up the arches, while a few stitches at the corners were sufficient to keep the ends in position. In the center of the table in an indigo colored bowl were flowers in all the prismatic colors. The candle shades were also in rainbow colors, and gave a delightful effect.

The menu was carried out in the rainbow color as nearly as was practicable. Red was represented by a red jellied tomato salad, the orange and green were provided in orange carrot cups filled with buttered peas. Violet colored ice cream was served with yellow sunshine cake. Candies in the prismatic colors were served in little cups decorated with indigo crepe paper.

The pot of gold was placed in a corner of a room hidden by vases of flowers and ferns. To the ribbons was attached cord the same color as the ribbon, and this led to the place where the bride-to-be sat at the table. She was told to follow the rainbow and find her treasure.

How I Raise Ferns

BY MRS. J. W. WOLFE

MANY women like small table ferns, but often lose them because they do not give them light enough. They need sunshine, but seldom get it when they are kept on the dining-table all day. The best way is to put the fern dish in a sunny window, in a moderately cool room every morning, and bring it back to the table at dinner time. Thus the ferns will grow under conditions that are more nearly natural, and will keep in good health. They need to be washed frequently, but that can be done with a garden syringe, or by showering them over the tub in the bathroom.

The first rule to observe, when you buy a fern dish for a centerpiece on the dining-table, is to have it deep enough—3 or 4 inches at least. The dish itself may be of glass, silver, brass or pottery but it should contain an inner vessel of clay to hold the ferns. The next matter to consider is the soil, which should be richer than ordinary garden soil.

Ferns for the table should not be of the more delicate varieties. No matter how handsome such ferns appear in the florist's shop, they do not thrive well in the hot, dry atmosphere of the ordinary dining-room.

If the florist plants the ferns, he will be particular to get good drainage by putting pieces of broken pots in the bottom of the dish, or by using charcoal under the soil. Ferns need plenty of water, but it must drain away quickly and not

stand around the roots. If you look at the soil in a florist's shop, you will find that it is soft and moist, but never soggy or muddy. Good drainage explains the florist's success in growing plants.

An attractive substitute for a fernery is a fern dish filled with little grapefruit plants, which can easily be grown from seed. Slit the outer covering of the seeds a little with a sharp knife, so that the seeds will germinate more quickly. Plant them about half an inch deep in common garden soil and keep the soil well watered. Put the dish in the sun until the shoots appear. If you find that the seeds do not come up evenly, plant new ones in the vacant places. In a month or two the dish will contain a little grove of plants that make a charming centerpiece.

Study Changed My Meals

BY FAYE PROUSE

LAST year when our club learned that nutrition was to be our year's project, about 100 per cent of the members set up a hullabaloo. We entertained the idea that nutrition was a course in fancy cookery, subject to the high cost of living. Instead, we learned the value of a balanced meal, whereby our families might get more wholesome foods which often are not the most costly.

Gradually as we studied some eatables were left out of our daily menus while new ones were added. At the beginning of the year my meal score was so low I was ashamed of it and I was underweight.

I seldom used whole milk, either raw or cooked, or cereals. Without these one's score is cut down as well as his health impaired.

Balanced rations require cereals once a day. For that reason I prepare for breakfast one of the stick-to-the-rib dishes such as warm rice, rolled oats, mush of yellow corn meal or cracked wheat. And I try to have two vegetables a day besides potatoes. We eat more raw vegetables and fruits, cheese, eggs and roughage.

We devour celery, cabbage and lettuce equal to pent-up guinea pigs since we found they are quite necessary. We relish carrots. Since following the meal planning guide: I prepare less fried foods, less pie and cake. No griddle cakes, more French toast, cheese, eggs, vegetables and fruits. Less candy, few in-between-snacks but more whole milk, whole wheat bread, cereals and water aplenty.

Pictures Make or Mar

BY EMMA TUOMY

TOO many pictures, no matter how good they are, will spoil the average room by making it appear crowded. One wrong picture can spoil the appearance of a whole room. For instance, I have a friend who has worked hard to have an inviting, attractive living room. She has bought lovely furniture and rugs, has spent hours planning and making curtains, and the whole effect is spoiled by a large picture framed in a broad, flat, black frame, edged with gilt. The picture is so very unattractive and out of place that it is the center of attraction.

Another woman has three pictures on the walls of her living room, two water colors and a large print of one of our masterpieces. She has received compliments galore on this room and it is simply furnished in old furniture she has refinished herself. Those three pictures make the room look spacious and distinctive.

Better pictures from an artistic standpoint do not mean necessarily more expensive ones. We can have the very best pictures in our homes at very little cost if we get prints. Excellent suggestions as to what to buy can be obtained from art catalogs. The frame should harmonize with the print. Enlarged pictures of friends or members of the family are too personal for living rooms and should have a place in a room frequented only by the one to whom they are near and dear.

I know a woman who took some very fine kodak pictures which she had enlarged and framed simply. She has placed them in two groups of three each on the walls of her living room. They are attractive as well as interesting.

Etchings at present are very popular and may be bought at a surprisingly low price.

No longer do we put up pictures with exposed wire. We use cord or hang them directly to nails or hooks. I like gold or a dark cord. I make my own tassels as ornaments to finish loops, of cord that goes over the hook.

Gala Garb for Spring Festivals

BY DOROTHY WRIGHT



CHILDREN and grown-ups respond to gala dress as readily as to spirited music. More and more school plays and pageants call for fancy dress. And parties at which "dressing up" is permitted, are always popular—everyone seems to enjoy being someone else for a while.

Now that costumes may be so easily made from crepe paper, it is an easy and inexpensive thing to dress groups of children or grown-ups to represent almost any characters desired. Martha Washington costumes, fairies, elves, birds, butterflies, and flowers may all be beautifully presented in crepe paper.

The slipover model is the ideal costume for masquerades, parties, plays, and pageants. It is a simple, apron-like affair that is slipped over the head and tied together at the sides. A costume of this kind may be worn over any simple frock, and in fact, is just as well fitted in a simplified form for men's costumes as for girls'.

For the "buttercup costume" make the waist of moss green, and the skirt of a dark amber crepe paper. Make large separate petals of amber crepe, and gather them slightly at the waist-

line. Cut strips of smaller petals and paste around the neck and over the shoulders of the foundation. Almost all of the flower costumes may be made similar to the "buttercup" costume—simply change the colors of the crepe and the shape of the petals.

For a "Miss Springtime" costume, the waist is made of violet crepe paper and the long frill of light amber crepe 5 inches wide at the back is brought down to a point at the waistline.

Boys are always thrilled by animal costumes, and will delight in "dressing

up" if they may be allowed to roam around as lions, bears, or tigers. Almost any animal can be represented by a mask or a bag made to fit over the head with the usual openings made for the face section.

more easily digested. Babies a year old may have a little baked potato, about 1 or 2 teaspoons. The amount may be slowly increased until by the time the baby is 16 months old he is getting a small baked potato every other day. Some authorities say babies 18 months to 2 years old may begin having a little mashed potato.

Mrs. A. C. L. writes this nice little letter to The Baby's Corner: "Have enjoyed your little articles in the paper very much. As I was a nurse before becoming a farmer's wife I am interested in such articles as yours. They are especially sensible and practical."

Thank you very much, Mrs. A. C. L. for your appreciation of the weekly articles. We are always glad to know what our readers find interesting.

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.

Wants to Reduce Bust

I am of slightly large build, and altho I do not want to reduce in all parts, I would like to reduce my bust. Do you know of a safe way of doing this? Phyllis.

There are several ways of reducing the bust safely, and I will be glad to send you a list of these, if you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Paint Gives Color Choice

BY JANE STEWART

IN CHOOSING a woodwork finish the treatment should be compatible with the wood in question. Where the wood is in itself beautiful, well matched in color and grain, and if the color scheme permits, a varnish finish will be best, since varnish tends to accentuate the inherent beauty of the wood, furnishing it with protection, at the

same time. Wood that is poorly matched for color, but has a sufficiently attractive grain, may be finished with stain. It is no longer fashionable, however, to stain cheap wood in imitation of an expensive one. Stain of the natural color is preferred, or it is sometimes a better idea to paint or enamel the wood. In this way, any desirable color may be satisfactorily obtained, the wood at the same time gaining an appropriate and practical finish.

Any type of wood can be painted, enameled or lacquered satisfactorily. Present day usage favors these finishes and because of their suitability to modern decorative schemes, they are sometimes chosen in preference to a natural finish, even for fine woods. Probably the most popular method of finishing is to choose the same shade of the same color for walls and woodwork alike. This is a particularly happy choice where one of the pale shades is used, and it is a choice that is always safe.

New wood that is of the open grained type such as oak, mahogany, walnut and chestnut will require a paste wood filler, regardless of the kind of coating to be used. This filler, after it has been thinned to brushing consistency, is applied directly to the bare wood. If the filler sets too fast the surface may be wiped over with a thinner, such as turpentine. After it has been allowed to set for about 30 minutes the excess is wiped off with excelsior, wiping across the grain. The filler must then be given at least 12 hours for drying, after which it is sandpapered and wiped clean with a cloth dampened in turpentine.

For a natural varnish finish that is not to be rubbed, or is applied over a coat of stain, two or three coats will be necessary for new work and one or two for refinishing. For a dull finish, obtained by rubbing, at least three coats will be necessary and four preferable. Plenty of time should be allowed between the drying of the varnish coats. It is well to watch a varnished surface after the application is complete. Then, if runs, sags or



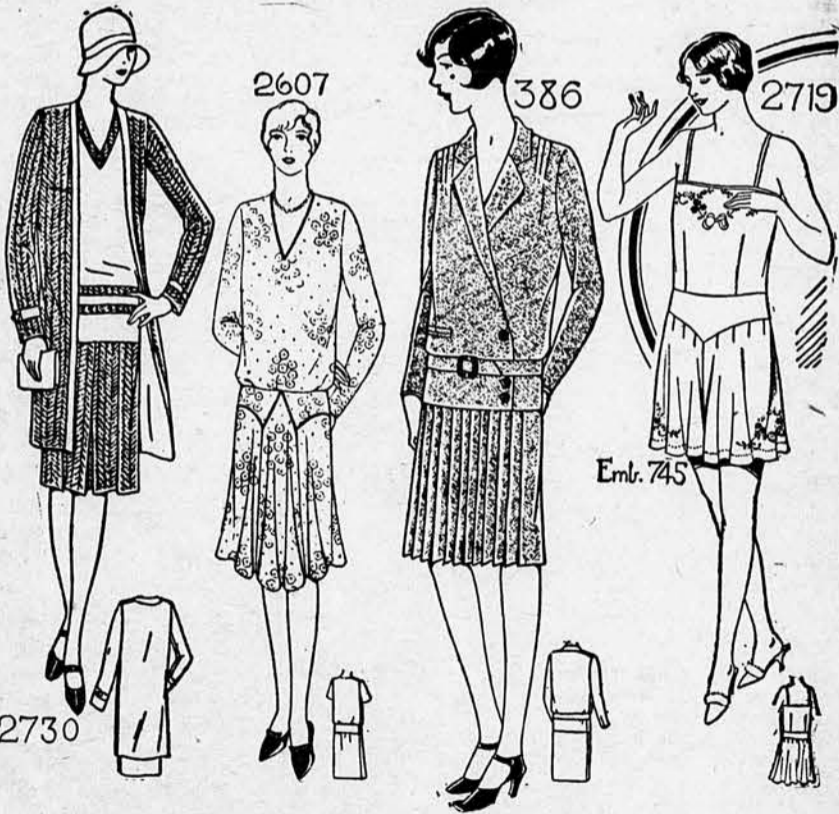
MARY ANN SAYS:
Ideas change after one grows up. Perhaps I should say, after one has children. I can remember when I thought folks rather silly to go traipsing off with a child to listen to it recite some little four liner in a sing-song fashion. Yet that's what I did the other night, and I took a doting grandmother and aunt along with me. The little lady was first on the program, and when she reached the platform she developed a first class case of stage fright, so that the recitation (?) fizzled out. . . . I wondered as I went home if the result was worth the effort. I decided it was. Some day she may need to be unafraid to speak in public, so it's best to become accustomed to people early.

wrinkles occur they can be corrected after the varnish is set but before it has dried. A wet cloth, wiped over a piece of soap and then dipped in a little dry pumice, should be rubbed gently over the run or sag. The soap will prevent the particles of pumice from lodging in the varnish film.

A covered box in which to keep fresh uncooked vegetables is a thrifty article to have on the back porch, as the air wilts and toughens the vegetables.

Four Signals of Spring

This Season Suggests Light Woolens for Runabout Wear



2730—Three-piece ensemble is one of the best spring styles. This model is adaptable both to the tweeds and crepes. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2607—A charming model for the soft georgettes, voiles and other figured materials that are the glory of shop windows this spring. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

386—For mornings in town, or a delightful model for the school girl. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2719—Attractive combination suit with fitted camisole and drawers in circular effect. The fullness in the drawers is designed to take the place of a slip under dresses of average weight. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Order all Patterns from Pattern Dept. Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of Patterns is 15 cents each

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Elizabeth 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.

How Baby Should Eat

MRS. V. B.—It is a usual occurrence for babies who have been breast fed to refuse to take food from a bottle. If you will boil the new nipple slowly for about 15 or 20 minutes it will soften it some and make it more pleasant to take. However, after this first boiling it should be cleaned by washing in soapsuds, rinsing, and then boiling only about 2 minutes. Usually the holes in rubber nipples are too small and will have to be made larger. The holes in a nipple should be large enough so when the bottle of milk is held upside down for a moment or so the milk will flow out drop by drop, one drop immediately following the other. If the drops are slow the holes are not large enough and will be tiring as well as discouraging to the little one. If the milk flows in a stream the holes are too large and will necessitate eating too fast. Holes in new nipples may be made larger by holding a small needle with a pair of pliers and heating it red hot, then puncturing the nipple while the needle is still hot.

Can Baby Eat Potatoes?

MRS. A. R. writes: "I have never seen in any feeding schedule anywhere, directions for feeding babies mashed potatoes until they are 2½ years old. Why should mashed potatoes be excluded when baked potatoes are given a year old baby?"

Many babies have difficulty in digesting potatoes and yet they are so fond of them that they will eat more than they should. Baked potato is best for babies because in baking the starch cells of the potato are more thoroughly exploded than they are in any other way of cooking. This makes the potato

Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?

I GO to Elk City school. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Rothgeb. There are 12 in the seventh grade and 20 in the eighth grade. When I go to my grandfather's or out to my girl friend's I go horseback riding. I like to ride horseback very much. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Dolores Dowell.

Elk City, Kan.

Half Square Puzzle

1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. A large stream; 2. A species of goat; 3. To tease; 4. A prefix; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the half square 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.

Can You Guess This?

Have you ever tried to make Nameographs? Use the letters that spell a name in drawing a picture representing it. Here is a nameograph. See if you can tell what it is. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



Myra Has Six Cats

My father takes the Kansas Farmer and we all think it is a very fine paper. I take Capper's Farmer and think it is a very fine paper also. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade at the Vickers school. My teacher's name is Miss Elliott. For pets I have six cats and one dog. One of our cats is awfully mean. He opens the screen door on the back porch and



How many squirrels can you find hidden in this picture? When you have found the correct number send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

gets into the refrigerator if by chance it is open. I like to read the children's page and like to work the puzzles.

Paola, Kan. Myra Johnson.



Tug of War.

A Test for Your Guesser

When did Washington first take a carriage? When he took a hack at the cherry tree.

What is the difference between a blind man and a disabled sailor? One can't see to go and the other can't go to see (sea).

What bird is rude? The mocking bird.

What insect does a blacksmith manufacture? He makes the fire-fly.

Why is a butchers' cart like his stockings? Because he carries his calves there.

What is the hardest thing to deal with? An old pack of cards.

What sea would a man like to be in on a wet day? Adriatic (a dry attic).

Why is an elephant's head different from every other head? Because if

you cut his head off his-body you do not take it from the trunk.

Why is the United States Government not going to have bayonets any longer in the army? Because they are long enough.

Goes to School in Bus

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I go to New Moon school. My teacher's name is Miss Clarysitt. I ride to school in a bus. For pets I have a pony named Spot, a little dog named Tippy, a big dog named Bounce and a cat named Frisky. I have brown hair and eyes. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Norma Eileen Kroft.

Deerfield, Kan.

The Friendly Star

When mother tucks me safe in bed,
And takes away the light,
There is a little friendly star,
That shines all twinkly bright.

And when I go away from home,
And sometimes stay to sleep,
The same bright, twinkly, friendly star,
Does in my window peep.

It makes me feel I am at home,
And so I never cry,
But smile at my dear friendly star,
That twinkles in the sky.

—Emma F. Bush.

Animal Silhouette Puzzle



Cut out the black portions of this puzzle and fit them together to form the picture in silhouette-of an animal. When you have found what it is, send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Yeh, Spring "Hath Came!"



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

I Maintain That Catarrh Can be Cured Without Medicine by Commonsense Living

AN INTERESTING letter comes from a nice young girl who says that she has always heard that everybody has catarrh, and wonders if she must just give up to it or if there is something that she can do. I myself often hear folks say "everybody has catarrh," the implication being that it is just one of those things that cannot be helped. I grant that catarrh and catarrhal discharges are all too common, but I think we need not throw up our hands. Every time that you have a cold that causes a watery discharge from the nose that flow is an acute catarrh. The word means "to flow down." But there is no great harm done by an acute catarrh that lasts but a short time and may not come back all winter. The trouble is quickly repaired by Dame Nature, and no evil effects remain.

"But how about chronic catarrh?" asks Angela.

That is a different proposition. When it becomes chronic, when a girl goes from one catarrhal stage to another until she seems to have catarrh all of the time, there may be serious results. There is a reason, and it may be adenoids. A certain amount of adenoid tissue is a natural growth in the space back of the nose. It is when the adenoid growth is enlarged enough to impede breathing or cause a constant catarrhal discharge that it becomes a menace. A person who is constantly troubled by catarrh (always has "a cold in the head") must remember that it may be due to adenoids. If so, the only thing to do is to have a surgical operation to clear out the growth. Often this cures chronic catarrh like magic.

Granted, however, that you do not have adenoids, or diseased tonsils, or infected sinuses, to explain your catarrh and yet it exists beyond dispute, what can you do about it? I maintain that catarrh can be cured without medicine by commonsense living. Of course you must dress properly. This does not mean "coddle" the skin. Wear only enough clothes for protection, but be consistent in so doing. Do not wear heavy clothes and galoshes all day and when night comes go to a dance in light pumps, silk stockings and about 11 ounces of other clothing. Train your skin to resist colds by taking a cool or cold sponge bath and towel rub every morning of your life. Get plenty of sleep and have wide-open windows or sleep on a porch. Be sure that you sleep in a warm bed, for there is no virtue in lying awake all night because you are chilly. Eat a well-balanced diet, including enough green stuff and other roughage to ensure one good bowel action every day. Drink at least 2 quarts of water every day. You will soon conquer catarrh if you faithfully observe this program.

X-Ray May Help

Can you tell me what causes the brown or red spots often seen on the faces of elderly people? Are they curable? Is there a tendency to cause cancer? I have dry, scaly condition of the skin on my face, over my nose and on one side. I first noticed it about 10 years ago as a very small spot. There is no pain but it is slowly spreading, and my doctor says it will always be there; that he can do nothing for it.

R. N. W.

These spots indicate a degeneration of the skin tissues, but they are not true cancer. If removed by surgery they do not recur, but may come in a fresh place. X-Ray treatment is sometimes effective, and so is radium. If X-Ray treatment is used early the condition is nipped in the bud.

A Simple Remedy

I have what two doctors have called "Onychia" on one of my thumbs. One doctor gave me mercurial ointment to use on it, and the other gave me a red liquid which also contained mercury. I have used these two medicines a year and find no improvement. Can you suggest something that would cure? Am 41 years old and in excellent health. As near as I know this came from crushing my thumb in a food chopper two years ago.

Mrs. H. F. S.

I can suggest a simple remedy that has served me. Get a fresh bottle of peroxide of hydrogen and an ounce

of pulverized boric acid. Twice daily soak in warm water, applying 1 teaspoonful of boric acid to the pint; then apply peroxide of hydrogen, then bandage with clean linen after thoroly powdering with dry boric acid. There is one thing that must be borne in mind. If the accident killed a part of the bone and there is dead tissue in the old wound it will have to be cleaned out before healing will result.

Better See a Specialist

Please tell me whether there is much chance of doing anything to fix up a deformity of the nose which has existed ever since early childhood, the result of an accident. I am now past 20 years old.

R. D. A.

It is not worth while to expect the family doctor, who does not get a case of the kind in 10 years, to get good results in repairing old deformities, but in every large city there may be found surgeons who make a specialty of plastic or cosmetic surgery. They can do marvels in the way of building up new features, repairing old scars and so forth. Ask your home doctor to give you the address of such a surgeon.

No Bad Effect

Could you please tell me whether it is advisable to keep flour used for baking purposes in a galvanized tin drawer? Could it have any poisonous effects on the person eating the food made from the flour?

A. S.

There is no objection if it suits your convenience. It could not have any bad effect on the flour.

Good Storage Helps

BY WALTER G. WARD

Economy in storing and handling grain will aid in reducing the overhead and increase the income from the grain crop.

In giving an early thought to grain storage, buildings may be considered as those with low bins into which the grain is scooped by hand and those with tall bins equipped with some kind of elevator. For the farms producing only a small amount of grain, the storage bins usually will be of the low type.

Buildings arranged with bins on either side of a driveway are very popular. The driveway counts little in the cost, but adds greatly to the utility of the building. While the driveways sometimes are made as narrow as 8 feet, 10 and 12 feet are much more convenient, and some grainmen prefer to make them 14 feet—sufficient room for two wagons.

The "tall type" of storage building with elevating equipment is becoming more common and may be used to advantage on many Kansas farms. There is little question but that the farmer handling 4,000 to 5,000 bushels of grain a year will find it economical to use elevating equipment. A point often overlooked in considering the "tall type" grain storage building is that the higher bins are constructed more economically than the low. The saving made possible by the smaller foundation and smaller roof may be sufficient to cover the cost of the elevating equipment.

Farm elevators most commonly found in Kansas are arranged with bins on two sides of the driveway and bins overhead. The side walls are 16 to 20 feet high. In some, a dump is provided, and if the dump pit is made fairly large it offers the advantage of dumping without the constant use of power. In many instances the soil conditions are not favorable for a pit and some prefer not to put in that expense.

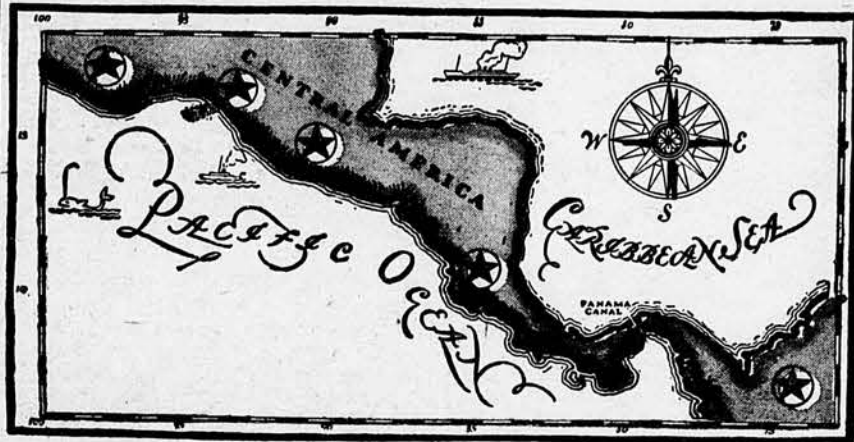
Frame construction is common in the grain storage buildings on Kansas farms. Many are using concrete floors to avoid early decay, splintered boards, and a rat harbor.

Directions for a sunken garden: Leave the weeds alone, and it'll be sunk, all right.



Just for a Change

Try a Coffee That Comes From the West Coast of Central America



Experts say it has a rare tang and a full, mellow body unlike coffee from any other region in the world

WHEN old coffees seem to turn out "thin" or "flat" or "muddy"—try a complete change. Try the one coffee that is different from all others. Try the famous Folger flavor that comes from the West Coast of Central America.

Along the mountainous West Coast of Central America is grown a coffee that experts agree is not equalled anywhere else in the world. Conditions of soil, of climate, of altitude—produce here, a rare, spicy, mellow coffee that is utterly unique.

The fame of this unusual coffee first started in the Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco, where it was brought by Folger.

Travelers who discovered it there wrote back for shipments. At that time it could be obtained nowhere else. Today, however, your grocer has it, packed under vacuum seal by Folger.

What Coffee Experts Say

Nature alone gives your cup of coffee its flavor—puts it in the growing berry.

Roasting and blending processes (regardless of advertising talk) merely bring out whatever flavor nature has already put in.

That is why you notice so little difference when you change from one brand of coffee to another. Because 70% of the coffee sold in the United States today is of one common type, grown in the same general region.

The marked difference in the taste of Folger's Coffee is due to a different type of coffee berry. Nature has given it a higher flavor. You'll be struck by its richer fragrance the instant you break the vacuum seal of your first can of Folger's.

A Remarkable Offer

Because Folger flavor is unlike any other coffee you have ever tried, we invite you to make this comparison. Buy a pound of Folger's from your grocer today. Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning. The next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning drink Folger's again. Then let your taste decide which you like best. If Folger's Coffee is not your choice, your grocer will gladly refund the full purchase price. That's fair, isn't it? It costs you nothing to try—so why not order Folger's today? Folger Coffee Co., Kansas City, Mo.



FOLGER'S COFFEE

VACUUM PACKED



BROKEN-UP!
—saves painting time

Pure White Lead Paint is now easier than ever to use. Eagle Soft Paste White Lead comes already broken up to a very soft paste—quickly thinned for painting—saves your time.

Soft Paste is pure Old Dutch Process white lead with more pure linseed oil ground in—15% instead of 8%. Send for new mixing formulae. The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, 134 N. La Salle Street, Chicago.

EAGLE
Soft Paste
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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." We teach you the business. Petrie sold \$1,975.00 worth of Barnett Rods (first 24 days). Write now for free samples and Agents' low prices. Jos. K. Barnett & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Rain Stopped Oats Drilling

The New Tractor Rolls Along on High, Pulling the Tandem Disk and Two-Section Harrow

BY HARLEY HATCH

OATS sowing was started on this farm on Monday, March 11. The tandem disk was put to work in the morning; the soil handled well and by noon some 8 acres were ready for the drill. After going over the fall plowing once with the tandem disk, a two-section harrow was hitched behind and the ground was disked again, the harrow behind making a nice seedbed. The tandem disk and harrow were easily pulled by the new tractor in high. This "high" however, differs considerably from the old Fordson high; with that tractor one can make 15 miles an hour on high, but with the new all-purpose tractor, high is 4 miles an hour. It has three forward speeds, 2, 3, and 4 miles an hour. Four miles an hour is a good speed for the disk but too fast for plow or lister; it would pitch the dirt too far. The drill was started at noon and 8 acres drilled, but we awoke the next morning to find it raining!

Smut Doesn't Get a Chance

March 18 is not an extremely late date on which to sow oats in this part of Kansas, but farmers would have been better pleased could the seed all have been in the ground by that date. We are sowing 30 acres to oats on this farm and are using Texas Red seed shipped in from McKinney, Tex. We had been raising Kanota but all oats grown here last season were so smutty that we did not like to sow them, altho they were treated. Last season was the first time oats smut ever troubled us and, as the smut spores remain on the seed, we did not care to sow oats that made a loss of at least 25 per cent from that infection last year. While it is probable that the Texas-grown oats we are sowing are not smut-infected, we are not running any risk but are giving the seed the formaldehyde treatment. The formaldehyde costs 50 cents a pint here in sealed cans and 1 pint will treat 40 bushels, so it can be seen there is not much cost attached. It merely requires a little extra work in getting the seed ready. It has in the past been thought a good plan to import seed from the south every third year; as no Kanota seed could be located in Texas we had to take the old standby, Texas Red, which seems to have been doing well during the last two wet seasons.

Wheat is Doing Well

With the coming of warmer weather wheat is beginning to show a green tinge in most fields. On fields where water stood, and on poorly drained ground there is much damage but, on the whole, the plant is showing up better than was expected last month. That wheat can stand more than almost any other cultivated crop is shown by the fact that many fields are showing green that stood for almost an entire week under 2 to 6 feet of water last fall. That both wheat and alfalfa so covered is alive is due to the fact that the water and the weather both were cool. Had both been warm, there is no doubt but that wheat and alfalfa so covered all would have been killed. Coffey county is on the dividing line between the hard and soft wheat belts; most of the acreage, especially on the upland, is of the hard variety, but in the southeast corner soft wheat is largely grown. Soft wheat stands wet weather rather better than hard; it stands up better at harvest time and for the last few seasons it has had an added advantage of bringing a higher price than hard wheat. Of the hard wheats, Black-hull seems to be taking the lead; possibly this variety might not prove so hardy as Turkey Red in more northern localities but I never have seen any of this variety killed by the winter here.

Moisture Hurt Alfalfa

I have made a close inspection of the alfalfa on this farm and find that virtually all sown last spring is so

badly killed out that it will not pay to let any of it stand. This killing is not due to the winter; it is due to too much moisture. The land on which it was sown is naturally moist soil; in dry years when the corn on the rest of the farm is greatly damaged the corn on this slope land suffers little. Owing to the continuous wet weather this soil has been saturated with water ever since last fall. Alfalfa is not suited to this type of soil in wet seasons. That it was the wet that killed it is shown by the fact that on the well drained spots the plant is alive. This is going to cut down our prospective alfalfa crop by 50 per cent and it is going to compel us to put more ground into row crops than we intended. The land where the alfalfa killed out is the best corn land on the farm in medium or dry seasons and it will be planted to that crop. Some of the wettest land on these two fields was sown to Alsike clover at the time the alfalfa was sown and that seems to have survived all right; it is starting out well altho it is growing in soil as full of water as it can hold.

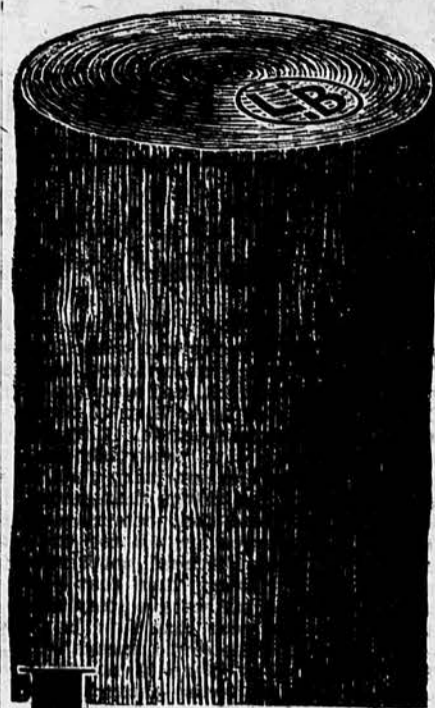
Good for \$10 Land

Last spring we sent out several lots of a local variety of corn called Coal Creek, some of it going to Western Kansas. We did not like to send seed grown in Eastern Kansas to the extreme western part of the state, for we feared it would not be adapted. One farmer at Johnson, which is located in Stanton county, next to the Colorado line, formerly lived in this neighborhood and knew Coal Creek corn. He got seed of that variety from us last spring and writes me this week that it made 38 bushels to the measured acre when husked last fall. This, our friend thinks, is pretty good for \$10 land and we are ready to agree with him. He also writes that "Coal Creek corn is good enough for me." I hope it continues to do as well for him. I had thought that Freed's White Dent would be better adapted to that country than corn grown in eastern Kansas, and it may prove to be in a dry season. We have no seed of this corn for sale so please don't write asking for it. This Coal Creek corn is closely related to "Pride of Saline," except that Coal Creek is more flinty. I think the reason it is so good for dry seasons is that it grows a small stalk and is not a very leafy variety. Because of this it does not require a lot of moisture to maintain the stalk and also for that reason it is a poor variety to raise for fodder.

Grass Should be Good

With the prairie sod completely filled with moisture it lacks only a few days of warm sunshine to start the grass. The earliest we have ever turned stock out to pasture large enough to provide a "full bite" was in 1908 when the pasture gates were opened on April 8. Old settlers here tell of a season when grass provided plenty of pasture on March 25. I can recall such a season when grass was good on March 25, 1907, only to be killed by severe freezes; after being killed, down the grass did not come on again until May 1, and it was not very good then. An average date for the pasture season to open here is April 20. It is figured here that 100 acres of good grass will carry 50 head of average cattle except in seasons like that of 1901 or 1913. Pasture prices for the season here seem to be starting out at \$6 to \$8 a head, depending on the kind of cattle. An old cow with a calf will eat as much grass as two yearlings, but owners of such cows don't like to pay on that basis. Horses require a lot of grass and they are harder on pasture than cattle, especially in a dry season. A horse will go clear into the grass roots for a bite but a cow can't do that.

It's a comfort to believe in evolution and assume that man isn't finished yet.



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built a fence of
Long-Bell Creosoted Posts, you
could—today—
accurately compare their cost
with that of ordinary posts.
Your saving in
money, time,
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40 years would
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204 R. A. Long Building Kansas City, Mo.



Can Stop 10 Per Cent Loss

Two Thousand Bushels of Poisoned Wheat Could Account for a Million Gophers

BY A. E. OMAN

KANSAS alfalfa growers should poison more than a million pocket gophers during 1929, if the waning alfalfa acreage is to be given adequate protection against this underground enemy. Two thousand bushels of strychnine-treated wheat used during spring and fall campaigns to treat 259,000 or more acres of infested alfalfa acreage, should kill more than 1 million gophers. To accom-

plish a campaign on this scale it will be necessary to make a vigorous start immediately. Poisoning pocket gophers in early spring is equivalent to taking "pot shots" against the pest, because spring is breeding and littering time. Poisoning gophers during early April will nip the 1929 gopher crop in the bud. Poisoning an adult pair in the spring is equivalent to killing the parent animals and six or eight of their progeny next fall.

Therefore, Kansas alfalfa growers should give every infested field a thoro once-over treatment with poi-

soned wheat or other bait as soon as the ground is dry enough to work well, and then drag down all the old mounds. Spring poisoning is effective according to thoroughness of the job. Dragging down mounds will prevent smothering of plants covered with soil and it will leave fields smooth for haying. The pocket gopher probably is the most destructive single factor that has contributed toward a rapid decline in Kansas alfalfa acreage. Pocket gophers continually are undercutting stands by root-pruning taproots, of plants along the gophers' runways. If all the tunnels and lateral runs dug in alfalfa fields during 1928 could be extended, the total length probably would exceed 35,000 miles. Most of the burrowing was done in the fall season when the animals were actively cutting and storing roots for food during winter months. Plants cut close to the crown are dead. Other root pruned plants will die as soon as active growth begins, whereas others may survive until some warm, dry spell in late summer. Damage by root pruning is done and can't be overcome. But the mounds can be dragged down to prevent killing of additional plants by smothering. Further damage by undercutting obviously can be prevented by trapping or poisoning so as to make a complete clean-up of the gophers this spring.

Must Do Thoro Job

To do spring poisoning it will be necessary to locate runways with reference to old mounds. To one experienced in the probe method the work is no more tedious than working with fresh mounds in fall season. Accordingly, since gophers show very little surface activity during spring and summer seasons, it is advisable, as already stated, to give each infested field a thoro once-over treatment with

(Continued on Page 29)

Here's a New Early Yellow Corn

BY A. M. BRUNSON, K. S. A. C.

HAYS Golden Dent corn is making its debut this year to Kansas farmers, to fill a long felt want for an early, hardy, yellow corn. It has been grown in a limited neighborhood in Central Kansas for years as a local, unnamed variety. During that time natural selection under adverse conditions, with some assistance from the grower, has developed it into a vigorous, thrifty sort, able to successfully cope with more or less unfavorable surroundings.

A. F. Swanson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stationed at the Hays Experiment Station, saw a field of this corn and was impressed with its hardiness and ability to produce sound corn under adverse conditions. He took a supply of seed with him to the Hays Station. For the last five years he has been growing it and increasing it with careful selection and testing it for yield with other varieties. During the last three years it has been widely tested over the state.

There already are several well-known white varieties adapted to Central and Western Kansas. Freed White Dent, probably is as well known as any of these and may be used as a comparison, for in many respects it is very similar to Hays Golden. The ears are of somewhat the same type, except, of course, for color, altho the Hays Golden ears tend to have larger cobs and are less uniform. The stalks of Hays Golden are sturdy and have stood up until husking time better than Freed.

A five-year test at the Hays Station has given a yield of 21.7 bushels an acre for Hays Golden as against 24.7 bushels for Freed. At the Colby Experiment Station, Hays Golden yielded 20.2 bushels an acre as compared to 19.0 bushels for Freed. Hays Golden also was superior at the Tribune Station, where it produced 23.3 bushels while Freed produced 22.1 bushels. Both of these comparisons are averages of results for two years. At the Garden City substation, Freed was the better under irrigation, yielding 57.2 bushels in comparison to 50.6 bushels, but under dry land conditions Hays Golden came out ahead, producing 15.1 bushels while Freed yielded only 12.3 bushels as an average of three years.

Not only does this new variety seem promising for Central and Western Kansas, but it may have a real place in Eastern Kansas as an early corn for fall feed, or for thin upland soils where Freed and other early white varieties frequently are grown. At Manhattan as an average for three years, Hays Golden yielded 57.9 bushels an acre as compared to 57.3 bushels for Freed. An average of tests on four experimental fields in Southeastern Kansas for the last two years gives Hays Golden and Freed White exactly the same yield, 38.0 bushels an acre.

These comparative yields show no advantage in yielding capacity for Hays Golden; in fact under some conditions it may yield a trifle less than Freed. The main advantage of Hays Golden lies in its yellow color and associated presence of vitamin A. It is being recommended by the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College where a hardy, early, yellow variety is desired. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association voted to place Hays Golden on the list of varieties eligible for certification.

Experienced Rope Users specify . . . COLUMBIAN



Look for this new Columbian display in your dealer's window.

On sailing ships and ocean liners, in the oil fields, on countless construction jobs Columbian TAPE-MARKED Pure Manila Rope has been chosen because of its strength, durability and unusual resistance to exposure and wear.

Farm work, too, requires dependable rope and the one sure way of getting rope that will give you day in and day out service is to ask for Columbian Rope by name. To make certain that you're getting the genuine look for the red and blue stripes on the outside of all sizes from 3/4 in. diameter and over and the red, white and blue TAPE-MARKER which is woven into one of the strands in all sizes.

Every piece of rope so marked is fully guaranteed to give you satisfactory service. To avoid delay at the time when you actually need rope, buy your supply now.

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TAPE-MARKED PURE MANILA

ROPE

Columbian Standard Binder Twine is strong, smooth, even and will tie the full number of bundles. It is especially prepared and treated against damage by insects.

At all dealers



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Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.

Our Advertisers

Kansas Farmer advertisers are leaders in their respective fields. You are safe in buying from them.

The advertising columns of this paper are sought by manufacturers because they know that its years of service to Kansas agriculture have built up a high regard for the paper among Kansas Farmer.

When answering the ads mention Kansas Farmer. It will please the advertiser, result in more business for us—and a better farm paper for you.



A step toward FARM RELIEF

Farm leaders are agreed—farm relief must be based on an orderly marketing of crops. More and more grain growers take an extra profit of 15, 20, 25c or more, per bushel, by storing on the farm. Each year thousands equip with Butler Ready-Made Farm Storage units—a step ahead of farm relief. For all grains, safe, durable, economical protection that improves grades—gets the protein and moisture wheat premiums. Safe for combine wheat or kaffir.

Made only of prime quality galvanized steel. Unique construction secures greatest strength per pound of steel. Popular 500 and 1,000 bushel sizes so economical that investment is usually more than returned first year. Larger sizes in round or rectangular. Users report 10 year old Butler bins still like new.

Butler-Dixie Farm Elevators

Beats several hired men handling grain. Cuts cost way down. Handles in and out of storage. Quick turning. Airtight, cleans and conditions all grain.

Free Booklet

Write for complete information and delivered prices. Let us give you the name of our reliable dealer in your town.

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Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.
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BUTLER

READY-MADE FARM STORAGE

Farm Elevators - Farm Tanks

Bargains in Fruit Trees!

\$2.00 POSTPAID
Lot R. 10 Apple Trees (Our selection) 2 yr. 2 to 3 ft.
Lot S. 10 Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. Whips.
Write for descriptive catalog.
NEW HAVEN NURSERIES,
Dept. K, New Haven, Mo.

He Saves Work and Help

Gets More Belt and Drawbar Power

Mr. William Goetzvie of Prentice, Wis., wrote us a letter that every tractor owner should read. Here it is:

"We bought our Fordson in 1925. When we came to grinding feed and sawing wood it did not work very well.

"I saw your advertisement that the Pickering Governor was the best. Well, I thought your price a little high and I could buy other makes cheaper but my dealer told me they would not last. So I bought the Pickering and I have never regretted it. We have steady motion and more power in the belt and is a great help on the drawbar. We never have any trouble with it and besides saving work it saves the operator extra help. We do not need to look after the tractor, it sings along all day steady without jerking. I am glad that I bought a Pickering even when it cost more than some other makes. You can depend on it."

Pickering Governors are built for all tractors including the McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr, Rumely "Oil Pull," Huber "Super Four," Minneapolis, Fordson.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells how the Pickering Governor for your tractor saves 3 to 5 gallons of fuel daily, adds 20 to 25% more power, does away with engine racing, makes the tractor last longer.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.
Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 81G.

Name

Address

Tractor

Dip Right in Where You Are!

These Thrifty Club Folks Prove Once More That "Where There's a Will There's a Way"

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

THERE is a story of a shipwrecked crew nearly dead of thirst as they drifted on the briny ocean. To their repeated cries for help came these words trumpeted from the shore, "Cast down your buckets where you are!"

Finally they did cast down their buckets, and, to their surprise, they were filled, not with salty, bitter sea water, but with sweet, fresh water which quickly satisfied their thirst. Without knowing it, they were floating in front of the mouth of a river, fresh water from which had been carried out to sea.

There are many boys and girls on Kansas farms right now who have a

they could remember. Their habits of thrift enabled them to pay for their projects. Merlin Williams's first investment, however, was in Japanese Silkies which earned sufficient money to pay for his club pig.

Gail Thompson, Cowley county, earned money, 25 cents to 50 cents at a time, invested this in a small calf, sold it at a profit, then purchased a club pig.

Erma Schmidler, Shawnee county, won \$6 in a Christmas poster contest and invested it in purebred chicks which she entered in the Capper clubs.

Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee county, took care of a vegetable garden, lawn, flock of poultry, and five dogs several months to pay for his first lot of club chicks.

Edgar Beahm, Rush county, trapped for skunks and skinned two crippled cats, and sold pigeons to pay for his project.

Opal Lawson, Rush county, saved a runt pig from an untimely death and brought it up so carefully that it became her "Beautiful Dora Dean."

Roy Freer, Shawnee county, by diligent study of bulletins on hog raising, became so proficient on the subject that he was put in charge of his father's herd of 150 Durocs. As a reward for his service, he was given a choice gilt to be entered in the club.

Ethel Mae Blazer, Lincoln county, attributed her start to a gift of \$5 received on her fourth birthday. After many investments and some hard luck, she went into club work and in four years made \$1,000.

Loyd Wheeler, Trego county, paid for his project by working on the railroad. Melvin, his brother, earned his money by marketing cream.

Lynns Morton, Woodson county, got his start from the war savings stamps given him by his father.

Kenneth Gardner, Wichita county; Geraldine Guth, Wabaunsee; Donald Schmidler, Shawnee; Dorothea Nielson, Marshall; Mary McCoy, Jefferson; Eldridge Kuether, Dickinson; Rosemary Muckenthaler, Wabaunsee; Franklin Roehrman, Dickinson; Hazel Marston, Doniphan; Eunice Howes, (Continued on Page 30)



Opal Lawson, Rush County, Who Developed a Hairless Runt Pig into an Excellent Club Project for 1928

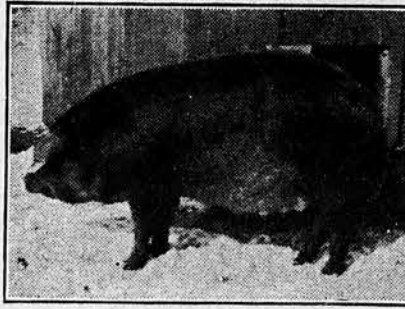
downright thirst for a club project—something to call their very own—but who have not yet learned that the way to get one is to "dip right in where you are." It makes no difference what your surroundings are, you can find a way if you are determined to do it. The best way to prove this to you is to "trot out" the living examples. Here they are:

Joe Ball, Shawnee county, planted corn for a neighbor to pay for his club pig. He says he would drive up and down those long rows and wonder what his pig was going to be like.

Lorene Nielson, Marshall county, earned money to buy her club chicks by doing janitor work at a rural school after study hours.

Ruth E. Zirkle, Finney county, and Merlin Gardner, Wichita county, paid for their projects with money earned by making high grades in spelling.

Mary and Charles Tenbrink, Wabaunsee county, and Marjorie and Merlin Williams, Marshall county, all had savings accounts as far back as



This Typical Duroc Gilt Is the Club Project of Roy Freer, Shawnee County. Roy Knows How to Select the Good Ones

The Capper Clubs

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

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

.....county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

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

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

Signed

Age

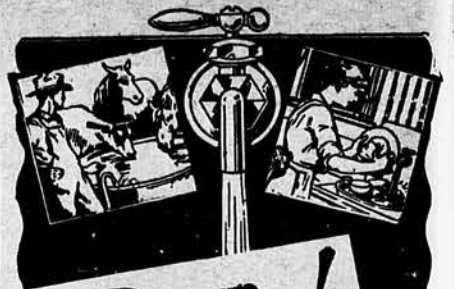
Approved

Parent or Guardian

Postoffice

R. F. D. Date

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18 years; Girls 10 to 18



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YOU can pay a good part of your entire plumbing bill with what you can now save on a National Fresh Water System.

At greatly reduced prices and without a single sacrifice in quality, you now get a water system that is:

- Flexible — pumps from well, cistern, stream or lake at the same time.
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- Easy terms. Four to 12 months to pay. Write for FREE Catalog.

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Short Cuts to Farm PROFITS

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

RED BRAND FENCE

"Galvannealed" — Copper Bearing

makes possible these short cuts to farm profits year after year because copper in the steel and extra heavy "Galvannealed" coating of zinc outside keeps rust out far longer; picket-like stays, wavy strands, can't-slip knots help keep this hog-tight, bull-proof fence straight, trim and tight. Ask your dealer to show you long lasting RED BRAND FENCE.

What has been your experience with good fences? We will pay \$5.00 or more for each letter we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

Keystone Steel & Wire Company
2144 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Protective Service



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

Do You Know the Law on Buying Livestock Remedies From Agents?—Here It Is

AN AGENT is one who represents and acts with authority for another. Business is carried on very largely by agents as representatives of business concerns. They are essential in advertising and in enlarging sales. They are like the poor, always with us, representing some line of commerce. For this talk we will consider agents who go about the country representing a manufacturer of

tell you anything about its composition.

Recently an agent was telling prospective customers that his product contained 25 per cent belladonna and 20 per cent santalin, two very active ingredients, when actually it contained neither of these and was not so claimed by the manufacturer. Another agent was selling a product properly registered and labeled to show as a part of the ingredients, oil of chenopodium, a worm medicine but percentage not required to be shown, 82 per cent of water and 2 per cent of nux vomica. This agent was reported as making the statement that it contained oil of chenopodium 82 per cent and water 2 per cent. The ingredients were properly printed on the package but the agent very nicely named these ingredients in a way to give a very different meaning to them, no doubt intending to deceive. The moral of this is, read the information on the label for yourself.

We in Kansas and possibly folks in other states have had experiences with a line of agents calling on farmers and claiming to represent the State Poultry Association sent out to cull flocks. If permission was given to inspect the flock, it generally ended in the agent taking several good hens in exchange for a germ killer, largely water, at a very high price. See your county agent about these fellows.

Now I do not mean to infer that all agents are dishonest and deceivers, or that you should never buy from such agents. But the honest, reliable man is going to show you the list of ingredients of his product and insist upon you knowing what you are buying, and will try to make you see that he has a good product and the most economical one to buy. This can be done honestly and in compliance with Kansas laws.

In addition to knowing what you buy, it is just as important to know why you buy. Is your stock sick or out of normal healthy condition? Can you properly diagnose the case and prescribe the proper treatment? Does the combination shown on the label contain the essential drugs or minerals in proper dosage for your case? We have known cases where the results seemed to show that the proper

(Continued on Page 30)

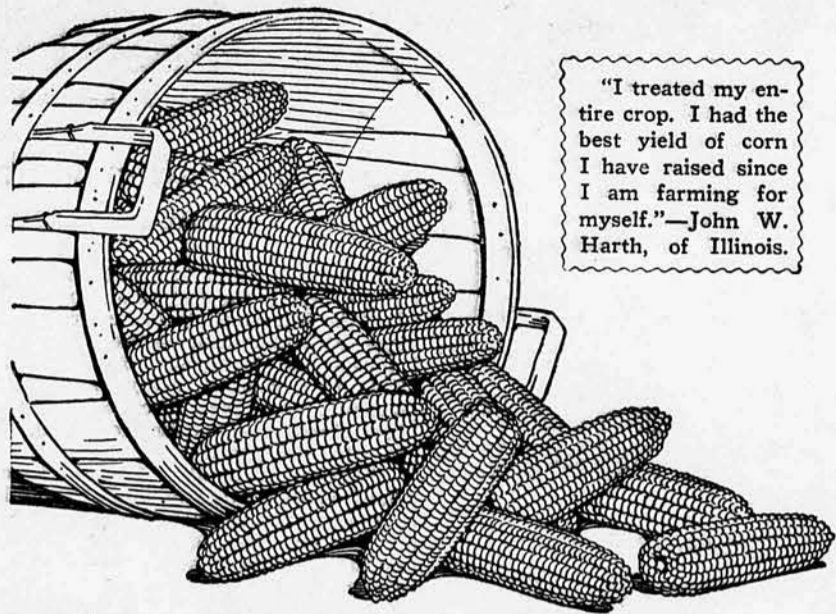
Don't Be a Sucker

If you did not hear the talk broadcast over WIBW Monday evening, March 18, by C. E. Buchanan, in charge of the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture, some time you may save yourself some hard-earned money by reading this broadcast on "Know What You Buy From Agents." For its 70,000 members this talk was arranged by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. — Manager, Protective Service.

stock powders, poultry remedies and a long line of so-called internal livestock remedies.

Can you know what you buy from this class of agents? Kansas law requires that every package of such products sold in the state, or for which an order is taken by an agent for future delivery by common carrier, shall show on the outside of the package a list of the articles used in making the product. A similar law now is advocated in several other states and has been enacted in two or three other states than Kansas.

Every farmer and stockman should know something about the properties of the common ingredients of such products. Then when he reads the list on the package, he will know something about the value of the product the agent is offering to sell him. If such list is not on the package don't buy it and don't take a stranger's word for what the product contains. In the first place he has no legal right to be offering it in Kansas without the list shown on the package. If ingredients are not shown, he may



"I treated my entire crop. I had the best yield of corn I have raised since I am farming for myself."—John W. Harth, of Illinois.

More Bushels of Corn from the Same Acreage

Bayer Dust Seed Corn Treatment Increases Corn Yields

Makes Earlier Planting Safer

You can now harvest more bushels of corn from every acre you plant. Bayer Dust seed corn treatment has made increases in yield a common experience of hundreds of practical corn growers and farmers throughout the corn belt.

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

It thus assures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from average seed and benefits nearly disease-free seed by protecting it from the attacks of soil infesting organisms which take a heavy toll from even the best untreated seed.

Prevents Seed from ROTTING in the Ground

Rely on seed treatment with BAYER DUST to keep your seed from rotting in the ground—even if the soil is cold and wet after planting time. By protecting the seed it makes early planting safer. Thousands of farmers have learned that BAYER DUST helps corn off to a good start, often promotes quick maturity and usually increases the yield and profits per acre.

When you use BAYER DUST as a seed corn treatment, you are not

Tests Conducted by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Show

that the BAYER DUST treatment of nearly disease-free Dent Corn gave an increase of 8.5 bushels per acre; of Diplodia infected seed, 15.8 bushels, and of Gibberella infected seed, 28.9 bushels.—Phytopathology, Jan., 1926

experimenting. Others have done it for you. Seed corn growers, agricultural workers and farmers throughout the Corn Belt have proved by many comparative tests that BAYER DUST is deadly to many disease organisms, but harmless to both seed and seedling.

Easy to Use — and Costs but a Few Cents per Acre

No special equipment is necessary to treat seed corn with BAYER DUST. No tiresome or lengthy procedure is involved. Just dust it on. Treat two bushels of seed in less than 3 minutes. And the cost is less than 5c per acre.

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

One pound treats six bushels of seed corn

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After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.



When an Agent Mistreats You or Makes False Promises to You, Write to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka. In Your Letter Give the Agent's Name and Address and the Name and Address of the Company He Represents. The Protective Service Then Will Write to You After Making an Investigation

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FREE Inoculation with each bushel or order of above alfalfas. Write for our seed and nursery catalog, giving full description of our unheard of low prices for high quality stock.

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Kansas Poultry Talk
by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Best Information on Poultry Houses and Equipment is Yours for the Asking

A NEW bulletin has just been published by the Extension Service of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, entitled, "Poultry Houses and Equipment for Kansas." This is a booklet every farm flock owner should have, because it shows how closely the housing conditions tie in with net profits.

"Control of poultry diseases is influenced to a large degree," the bulletin opens, "by the poultry housing conditions on the farm. If adequate housing facilities are available, it is a comparatively simple matter to keep the flock in good health and vigor." And that is the thing for which all poultry raisers strive.

The bulletin gives at some length, proved information regarding location of buildings, types of buildings that give best results and the care of these buildings. In fact it deals with practically everything you could use, so far as this subject is concerned, in your work. There is information about equipment, too, that will interest you. It deals with everything from self-feeders to the sanitary runway. A copy can be obtained from the extension editor at the college.

Speaking of sanitary runways, R. R. McFadden, county agent at Newton, gives us the information that two real poultrymen in his county are using them this year. They are George McWilliams and Oscar Jones, and they are out to keep their high-producing strains of chicks free from disease or worms. The runways have floors of hardware cloth and are 8 or 10 inches off the ground. The chicks will not be allowed to set their feet on the ground until they are past 10 weeks old, after which they are immune to intestinal parasites.

County Agent McFadden says the runway, made after the K. S. A. O. plans, costs about \$15, but will last for a good many years and it has been proved that the increased egg production for one month alone from pullets that were brooded under these conditions, as compared to the production of pullets brooded under most farm conditions, will more than pay for the construction of the runway.

Must Turn Eggs Often

Given a good incubator and brooder I consider them indispensable in hatching and raising a large flock of chicks. However, there are several makes of such equipment that are uncertain quantities when handled even by the best operators.

I have hatched every hatchable egg and raised 95 per cent of the chicks repeatedly with my 200-egg insulated machine. I turn and air the eggs three or four times a day after the third day. Much depends on cooling, airing and turning the eggs. I never have a deformed chick when I turn the eggs as often as three times a day between the third and eighteenth days.

Brooding has been more difficult for me than incubating. I prefer a coal brooder. My greatest trouble with brooding has been having the chicks crowd and smother. I reduced that to a minimum by making a 2-foot circle of fine-mesh poultry netting, placing it around the brooder at night.

A good brooder house and a good brooder well placed in it and well managed is ideal for raising baby chicks. Like all other phases of the poultry business it takes constant care and good business methods to succeed. However, the brooding period does not last the whole year and we can well afford to give it our best efforts while it does last.

Mrs. Ella Shively, Burden, Kan.

Best Profit in Turkeys

I have raised turkeys for 22 years and find there is more profit for the amount invested than in any other poultry. I raise the bronze as they grow rapidly and weigh heavy at selling time. I am very careful in select-

ing my breeding stock, always keeping the very best birds, both male and female. This is the first step toward healthy, vigorous poult.

I set a large number of eggs at once, usually the first on April 10 to 15. The second hatch is set about two weeks later. On these two hatches depend the year's success. I never count much on turkeys hatched later than the last week of May. I set the eggs under turkey and chicken hens and give the poult to turkey hens, putting just enough hens with them to keep them warm. I often take away some of the hens as the weather grows warm and the poult get older, leaving only two or three hens with 100 or more young ones. I watch the sitting hens closely every evening, going the rounds to see that every hen is on her nest and that there are no eggs protruding from under them.

At hatching time I remove the poult from the nest as soon as they are strong enough, and keep them in warm boxes in the house until they are old enough to feed—72 hours. When they are turned out, at about 2 or 3 days old, someone watches them closely, just letting them get a short distance from the pen the first day then a little farther each day until they are a week or two old.

We wouldn't think of turning our cows or other livestock out, and go to look after them once a week if it is convenient and expect to have success; neither will this work with our turkeys.

I keep all the turkeys of the same age together, and drive them in a pen at night in which there is a shelter. This pen is away from the premises and chicken runs. The young poult never are allowed to come up in the yard until they can fly up to roost. I feed my poult very sparingly night and morning. This keeps them tame. I feed Dutch cheese, rolled oats with a small amount of boiled egg and dry bread crumbs while they are small, adding a little cracked grain as they grow older. They hunt most of their living, which is nature's way. I believe selecting good breeders, taking good care of eggs, close watching during incubation and hatching, care in feeding and penning at night are some of the most essential points in turkey raising.

Mrs. E. A. Keesling, Sylvia, Kan.

Pays Us to Buy Chicks

We have found it far more profitable to buy day old chicks for several reasons. First, quality: The sires of our chicks are so expensive—we could not buy them. Then the hens are handled and trapped by experts in their pullet year and only high record ones go into the breeding pens. Their production proves good breeding pays.

Second: Every chick is the same age and can be brooded easier, cheaper and with better results. The same labor will raise many more. Fuel for 500 costs no more than for 100. Mix coke with nut coal, and if you own good brooders, you don't need hard coal. Dealers will call for a large bunch of cockerels, weighing at farm, saving shrinkage and bother.

Third: Buy the chicks early, and have the hard end over before garden and farm work are rushing.

Fourth: The pullets all come into production at about the same time, and here alone you will save the price of your chicks, on being able to push a good bunch for fall and winter production.

Then if you have good birds, the local hatcheries are eager for the eggs, at a good advance in price.

Maud Commons, R. 3, Thayer, Kan.

We're not going to get snooty about the Einstein theory, because if there's nothing else to be said in its favor, at least no one has written a theme song for it.

225-lb. HOGS in 5 months

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SANTONIN prevents losses and reduces fattening period by at least one month. Saves feed; saves labor; gets the early market and higher profits.

Your veterinarian uses and recommends SANTONIN. Consult him. If your druggist cannot supply you with SANTONIN communicate with Gane & Ingram, Inc., 43 West 16th St., New York, distributors for U.S. Address Dept. 59.

FREE BOOK—They will send you a 16-page book, "225 lb. Hogs in 5 Months." Tells you everything.

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ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Essay Contest Winner

(Continued from Page 3)

entials of good farming are better tillage, a variety of crops, raising and breeding of better farm animals, more liberal use of fertilizing materials, conservation of moisture, and rotation of crops. I plan to stay on the farm and carry out these things to the best of my ability. Every farm is an experiment station and the farmer is the director thereof. The business of farming is not uninteresting to the person who gives it proper attention. The farm affords an opportunity for the best minds to exercise themselves to their full capacity. A well-kept, beautiful farm home is a tribute to the character of its owner."

John Robinson of the Colby Community High School won the third cash prize of \$15 with the following essay:

"There are many reasons why I plan to stay on the farm. Farming is a profitable occupation, if it is handled right. Farming requires as much education and intelligence as any other industry. Making the soil produce to its full capacity, and the building up of livestock is a very interesting business if one really tries to make it a success."

"My interest in purebred livestock is one of the main reasons why I am planning to stay on the farm. The purebred livestock industry is becoming of more importance every year. The organization of 4-H Clubs and others, has done very much in helping the younger generation to realize the importance of purebred livestock. These clubs teach the boys and girls how to care for livestock and how to select good breeding stock. Care and management are among the most important factors determining whether livestock raising will be a success. Livestock should be kept in sanitary quarters if they are to be healthy."

"The production of crops or the farming of the soil is another factor that interests me very much. It takes a lot of labor and a fair amount of intelligence to raise a good crop. It does not pay to plant a crop in the easiest way to get by and then hope for a good crop, because taxes and other expenses are too high, and the loss of a crop would prove to be too expensive. There is no excuse for a farmer to have a crop failure, due to something that he could have prevented. With the United States Department of Agriculture and the various experiment stations sending out all kinds of information concerning agriculture, there is no reason why a farmer should not increase his income every year. To make a soil produce the highest yields every year requires good judgment and a willingness to work."

"The reason why many people leave the farm is because they think they have a better chance in life and can have a better time in the city. Also, they think farm work requires too much labor. However, I do not agree with them. At this day and age, there are as many chances at making a good living on the farm as there are in any other occupation. There are many amusements to be had on the farm such as the radio, which gives the latest news of the world. The automobile also has made entertainments more easy to obtain. As far as hard work is concerned, with improvement of farm implements and the use of the tractor, farm labor cost has been cut a great deal."

"Another reason why I would like to remain on the farm is its health advantage. A person living in the country has a good supply of pure, fresh air which is essential to good health. A farm home can be kept sanitary much more easily than a city home. Then, too, a person living on a farm has a better chance to study nature, to appreciate the many things nature has given us such as wild animals and birds."

"For these reasons, I shall stay on the farm, and I do not consider that means mine will be a dull and uninteresting life."

The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 11)

dig up the gold? He could not be merely bluffing, for the man had been laughing at me from that first wave of the hand.

"It is unfortunate that you and I don't pull together, Mr. Sedgwick. We'd make an invincible team. You're the best enemy I ever met."

"And you're the worst I've met." "Same thing, I assure you. We both mean compliments. But what I want to say is that it is against the law of conservation of energy for us to be opposing each other. I propose combination instead of competition."

"Be a little more definite, please." "Chuck your friends overboard and go into partnership with me."

"Are you speaking literally, or in metaphor, captain?"

He shrugged. "That's a mere detail. If you have compunctions we'll maroon them."

"Just what you promised the crew last time," I scored.

"Wharf rats!" He waved the point aside magnificently. "I'm proposing now a gentleman's agreement."

"Which you'll keep as long as it suits you."

"I thought you knew me better."

"What have you to offer? My friends and I can keep the treasure. Why should I ditch them for you? What's the quid pro quo?"

"You and Evie and I will go shares, third and third alike. The better man of us two will marry her. If it should be you, that will give you two-thirds."

"You're very generous."

"Oh, I intend to marry her if I can. But I'll play fair. If she has the bad taste to prefer you—"

Yellow Fever Is Dangerous

"In the event that I should happen to be alive still," I amended. "You know how dangerous yellow fever is in the Isthmus, captain. I am afraid that it would get me before we reached the canal zone again."

He chuckled. "If you have a fault, my friend, it lies on the side of suspicion. When I give my word I keep it—that is, when I give it to a gentleman."

"I don't want to lead you into the temptation of revising your opinion of me and deciding that I am no gentleman."

"Come, Mr. Sedgwick. We're not two fishwives to split hairs over a trifle. I offer a compromise. Do you accept it?"

"You offer me nothing I haven't got already. A share of the treasure—that will be mine, anyhow, as soon as we have it assayed and weighed."

"You forget Evie."

"Who is safe at Panama, beyond your reach, you scoundrel. Why should I fear you as a rival since your life is forfeit as soon as you show your head?"

He could not have spoken more insolently himself. It was hot shot, but I poured it in for a purpose. The mask fell from his face. One could see the devil in his eyes now.

"You reject my offer," he said, breathing hard to repress his rising passion.

A second man had come out of the jungle and was moving toward us. It was time to be going. I moved back a step or two, my fingers caressing the butt of a revolver.

"Yes, since I don't want to commit suicide, captain."

He suddenly lost his temper completely and hopelessly. He glared at me in a speechless rage, half of a mind to fight our quarrel out on the spot. But the advantage lay with me. All I had to do to blaze away was to tilt the point of my revolver at him without drawing it from the scabbard. Then words came, poured out of him in a torrent. He cursed me in Russian, in French, in English.

I backed from him, step by step, till I was out of range. Then, swiftly as his rage had swept upon him it died away, leaving him white and shaken. He leaned heavily upon the man who had now joined him.

Unless I was much mistaken the man was George Fleming.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Look Out for His Claws!

Golf enthusiasts are becoming quite numerous in and around Keister. Early each Sunday morning quite a number gather at the Lynx.—Blue Earth (Minn.) paper.

Eight-Day Week?

Station WLW's 50,000-watt transmitter at Cincinnati, Ohio, is broadcasting during a minimum of 184 hours and 25 minutes a week.—New York Times.

Alfalfa hay supplies cheap protein.

Pigs to Hogs Quicker!



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Success Brand Concentrate Pig and Hog Feed is the ideal feed for pigs and sows. Feed it with corn in place of tankage. It makes pigs grow faster. Costs less. Users say this remarkable feed brings amazingly bigger profits.

One of the secrets of Concentrate's wonderful quick-growth results is its high protein content—contains 32% protein. We even dry our buttermilk to make certain the quality is the highest.

Concentrate is exceptionally palatable. Pigs are simply crazy about it. Can be fed in self-feeder, by hand or as slop. You feed only corn with Concentrate.

Speedy Results—Concentrate works surprisingly fast. Results are noticeable almost at once. Pigs develop amazingly big frames which are easy to hang fat on.

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Just try a sack of SHELLMAKER—the better shell builder that's a perfect "grinder"

You can't afford to raise chickens without SHELLMAKER, say 100,000 users! Starts hens to heavy laying. GRINDS out the eggs! MORE—larger—better shelled—more marketable eggs! "3 to 4 times as many, now," say users! Gets you bigger egg yields—in 2 ways:

1. Not seashell or grit—but a 98% calcium (shell-builder) product. Sharper and harder it grinds food finer in hen's gizzard. More egg-making benefit.
2. More shell-making material. Released at rate needed. Makes eggs!

Test SHELLMAKER'S benefits. NOW! Order a sack from your dealer. Feed as directed. If it does not get you MORE, BETTER eggs, he'll return your money! It is better—costs less. Guaranteed. Try it. Write, now for FREE sample and book!

WESTERN LIMESTONE PRODUCTS CO.,
Dept. E-9 Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—Boys Handy with Tools

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



Get This Free Book



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

F. L. LUNDAHL, FOUNDER
BUDDY L CRAFTSMEN
E. MOLINE, ILL.



Just Paint it on the Roosts!

—Before the chickens perch. Only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed. While chickens roost, fumes are slowly released and penetrate the feathers; killing lice. Eliminates individual handling of birds. Ask your dealer or write us.

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Poultry Lice

Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Apparently Came Thru the Cold Weather with Little Winter Killing

INDICATIONS are that wheat came thru the cold weather with little winter killing damage over most of the larger wheat sections. Some injury is apparent in certain eastern counties with comparatively small acreages, but this condition is evidently not general. High winds have caused blowing of soil in some western counties, especially in wheat fields of fallow or burned stubble ground. Spreading of straw and listing is being done in some counties to prevent drifting.

Counties formerly reporting much corn left unhusked for the most part, report now that husking is completed. No general movement of corn to market is indicated, altho improved roads have encouraged marketing in some sections.

Alfalfa is beginning growth over much of the alfalfa sections. There is some spring planting, with a scarcity of locally grown seed. Extent of winter killing damage to alfalfa still is doubtful, altho some eastern counties report indications of injury. Pastures are being burned over much of the "bluestem" and other pasture sections.

Oats planting has been in full swing in some southern and central counties, altho over most of the oats-growing area planting has been slow. Barley planting is in progress in Southwestern Kansas.

Potato Acreage is Cut

A reduction of 25 per cent in Kaw Valley potato acreage is estimated in a bulletin issued from the office of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. Reductions of from 10 to 30 per cent in areas competing with the Kaw Valley are reported by the U. S. department of agriculture, following the heavy over-production and resulting break in the market last year. In its bulletin the state board says, after noting an intended planting of 13,620 acres, or 70 per cent of last year's planting, in the Kaw Valley:

Kaw Valley fields have been frozen and wet with the result that no potatoes have been planted at the time of this survey, while planting last year had been completed by March 24. More drying weather will be necessary before any extended potato planting operations occur, altho planting is beginning on sander fields.

Reduced acreage of potatoes this season is indicated in all competing districts to Kansas, with New Jersey, Oklahoma and Maryland showing respectively 90 per cent, 70 per cent and 85 per cent of the acreage of a year ago according to the report of intentions to plant. Indications are that 293,880 acres of potatoes have been, or will be planted this spring in the early and second early districts as compared with 400,720 acres harvested in these districts in 1928.

Hold 78,411,000 Bushels

The department of agriculture estimated today that on March 1 there were 78,411,000 bushels of wheat in country mills and elevators compared with 74,830,000 bushels a year ago and 85,928,000 bushels in 1927. The amount held in country mills and elevators by the principal producing states was estimated as follows:

Pennsylvania,	1,500,000 bushels compared with 2,030,000 bushels in 1928; Illinois, 1,394,000 compared with 1,742,000; Michigan, 1,311,000 compared with 1,542,000; Minnesota, 2,992,000 compared with 2,720,000; Missouri, 1,548,000 compared with 1,099,000; North Dakota, 17,472,000 compared with 14,321,000; South Dakota, 3,472,000 compared with 4,085,000; Nebraska, 3,485,000 compared with 2,953,000; Kansas, 3,808,000 compared with 3,340,000; Oklahoma, 3,000,000 compared with 1,500,000; Texas, 1,350,000 compared with 450,000; Montana, 8,122,000 compared with 8,021,000; Idaho, 4,144,000 compared with 5,180,000; Colorado, 2,011,000 compared with 2,011,000; Washington, 7,480,000 compared with 9,350,000; Oregon, 4,419,000 compared with 4,017,000; California, 2,838,000 compared with 2,183,000; Wisconsin, 300,000 compared with 500,000; Iowa, 519,000 compared with 494,000; Ohio, 872,000 compared with 1,453,000; Indiana, 832,000 compared with 1,665,000; other states 5,142,000 compared with 4,772,000.
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A Glance at the Markets

Changes in the market near the middle of the month and since then, have been slight in most lines of farm produce. Wheat is up a little, mainly on export demand. Butter and eggs steadied somewhat after the sharp break in mid-March. Potatoes and other lines of vegetables tend lower, with heavier supplies. Live stock, cotton, hay and most grains and feeds hold about the same general position as during the early part of March. Most products are higher than a year ago, but wheat, potatoes and fruits are outstanding exceptions.

The wheat market was somewhat unsettled during the first half of March, influenced by the uncertainty as to the extent of winter damage to wheat in this country and other winter-wheat producing areas. Some winter killing has been reported in the American southwest and in some European countries, but it is yet too early to determine whether serious damage has been done. Export demand seems to have caused most of the 3 per cent rise near the middle of March.

The corn market became slightly weaker with some slowing up in demand, but prices were not materially changed. The barley and oats markets were fairly steady on light offerings. The feed grades continued to sell slowly, reflecting the generally weak situation prevailing in the feed market at this time.

A slow demand for the relatively liberal offerings continued to prevail in the feed market during last week. Less corn but more oats and barley have been fed this season and supplies for the remainder of

the season appear larger than for the corresponding period last year. Pastures continue to improve in parts of the South but heavy feeding still is necessary to northern and Rocky Mountain sections.

Alfalfa markets were generally firm with moderate receipts being readily taken. Alfalfa markets were especially firm with receipts of the higher grades scarcely equal to market requirements and prices reached the highest point on the crop.

Following unusually light supplies, fresh pork prices advanced unevenly both at Chicago and the large eastern consuming centers, light loins being marked up rather sharply. Condition which was reflected in the hog market, as choice heavy butchers sold at wider price discounts from top light medium weights, than recently. Top prices again passed \$12. The provision storage report for March indicated an increase of 106 million pounds of pork in cure during February, while for the same month last year the increase amounted to 230 million pounds. Lard stocks increased in February 34 million pounds, only slightly less than the increase for the corresponding month last year.

Stocker and feeder cattle shared in the price upturn scored on most slaughter cattle. Altho short-turn finishers and summer grazers in the blue grass regions are showing more interest in meaty and half-fat feeders, this new influence in the market was ineffective so far as half-fat steers scaling 1,200 pounds upward were concerned, and the big urge in replacement demand continued for the lighter, younger cattle on the stocker order. Replacement cattle are now approximately 75 cents to \$1 higher than three weeks ago. The census of the trade in that light cattle, especially highly finished kinds, will decrease numerically during the next 30 days or more and that strong weight kinds meanwhile will run more freely, suggesting the premium paid for yearlings over heavies will enlarge from now on until May, at least.

The week's fat lamb supply tended to substantiate the general opinion that the western feeding area now contains the only important marketable supply of lambs until the new crop lambs come on, as fed westerns from Corn Belt and eastern feeding districts have become increasingly scarce in market supplies and native lamb supplies are apparently almost depleted.

The arrival at Missouri River points of small initial shipments of new crop Arizona lambs is a trade expectancy for the pre-Easter market, but reports indicate that comparatively few new-crop lambs in good flesh condition will reach mid-western markets in time to compete seriously with the current crop of fed lambs. Most fat lambs sold at Chicago during the week from \$17 to \$17.50.

Allen—The weather is fine now. The ground is about ready to work. Stock came thru the winter well. Prairie hay, \$3; corn, 75c; hens, 23c; eggs, 21c; cream, 40c. Farmers are planning on making every acre count this year.—T. E. Whiteslow.

Atchison—Spring seems to have arrived, but land still is too wet to work. Wheat is looking better, grass is coming fine. Much clover and sweet clover is being sown. Still some corn to be husked. Fat cattle are being marketed owing to high feed prices. Some wheat also is going to market. All gardening is delayed. Eggs, 24c; cream, 44c; hens, 22c; corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.04; potatoes, 60c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Some folks have little chickens, others have hens sitting and other folks expect to buy their chicks. The few days of high wind did not seem to injure the wheat as it is greening up. Some field work is being done. Wheat, \$1.05; yellow corn, 75c; hens, 24c; cream, 46c; eggs, 20c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—The week ending March 16 was stormy and cold, with snow. The weather is fair and warmer now and the frost is about out of the ground. A few farmers are sowing oats and barley and others expect to soon. Wheat is starting to get green. The acreage of small spring grains will likely be a little above the average, but the contemplated corn acreage will be less than last year. Fruit buds appear to have come thru the winter undamaged. Some wheat fields started to drift recently but the moisture of last week stopped it. Eggs, 20c; cream, 48c; corn, 72 to 75c; wheat, \$1.05. Potatoes, home grown, 60 to 70c a bushel.—F. M. Hurlock.

Coffey—Fields have been too wet so far for oats sowing. Lots of little pigs were lost on account of bad weather. Some wheat will have to be plowed up as it winter killed. Lots of public sales are being held and everything brings good prices. There is an increased egg production and a corresponding drop in price. Eggs, 23c; butterfat, 45c; heavy hens, 28c; light hens, 19c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Dickinson—Spring seems to be here at last. It has stopped freezing nights and the days are nice. The fields are drying off and farmers are getting their oats ground ready. Some are sowing. This week will find the crop all in the ground. Oats acreage will be smaller than usual. Wheat is getting green and seems to have come thru the winter all right. Lots of little chicks are showing up.—F. M. Loruson.

Elk—Spring farm work is progressing very well. Oats seeding is finished and the acreage is about normal. Wheat is getting green and a good stand generally is reported. Many fields of young alfalfa are showing a poor stand on account of lifting, caused by the many freezes and thaws of the winter.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—Weather is warm and windy. Wheat is getting green; some fields are blowing, especially summer fallow fields. Alfalfa is making some growth. Some farmers are working their spring ground and some oats and barley are being sown. Some new implements are being sold this spring. Lots of public sales are being held now.—Dan O. Ohmes.

Franklin—The roads are drying, but once in a while we find a mudhole. The main roads are a little rough but fairly solid. The fields are pretty wet and consequently not much farming is being done. It has been a very poor winter to take care of live-stock. The hens are laying real well, but eggs are selling for only about 22 cents in our home town. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c to 78c. There isn't much sickness in the neighborhood. Very few public sales are being held.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Johnson—Quite a bit of rain fell in March on fields already sodden. Considerable corn (Continued on Page 30)

Wonderful Success In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

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

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

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

Never Lost a Single Chick

Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnettsville, Ind., writes: "I have lost my share of little chicks from the usual baby chick troubles. Finally I sent for two 50c packages of Walko Tablets, used it in all drinking water, raised over 500 chicks and I never lost a single chick. Walko Tablets not only tend to prevent baby chick troubles, but they also tend to give chicks increased strength and vigor. They develop quicker and feather earlier."

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 48, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." — Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 48,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Send me the [] 50c regular size (or [] \$1 economical large size) package of Walko Tablets to try at your risk. Send it on your positive guarantee to promptly refund my money if not satisfied in every way. I am enclosing 50c (or \$1.00). (P. O. money order, check or currency acceptable.)

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R.F.D.....

Mark (X) in square indicating size package wanted. Large package contains about two and one-third times as much as small



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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

TABLE OF RATES			
Words	One time	Four times	One Four time
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....\$2.60
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....2.70
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....2.80
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....2.90
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....3.00
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....3.10
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....3.20
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....3.30
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....3.40
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....3.50
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....3.60
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....3.70
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....3.80
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....3.90
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....4.00
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....4.10

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 23 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/4.....	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/4.....	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2.....	7.35	6.30	2 1/2.....	26.95	23.10
3/4.....	9.80	8.40	3.....	29.40	25.20
1.....	12.25	10.50	3 1/4.....	31.85	27.30
1 1/4.....	14.70	12.60	3 1/2.....	34.30	29.40
1 1/2.....	17.15	14.70	3 3/4.....	36.75	31.50
1 3/4.....	19.60	16.80	4.....	39.20	33.60
2.....	22.05	18.90			

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

ANCONAS

CERTIFIED GRADE A ANCONAS. Winners and producers. Eggs and chicks. Free Circular. Mrs. Frank Williams, Rt. 6, Marysville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHIX READY TO SHIP. FILL YOUR order tomorrow. Fifteen leading breeds. Prices 8c to 13c. 104% live delivery. Catalog ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

HARDY OZARK CHICKS—THREE YEARS blood testing. Twelve years flock culling. The Ozarks' oldest hatchery. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

PURE BRED REDS, WHITE AND BARRED Rocks, ship prepaid, \$12 per hundred. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS money, guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. \$1.00 down books order from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes \$11.00. Langshans \$12.00. Leghorns \$10.00. Assorted \$8.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

YOUNG'S CHICKS LIVE—Diarrhea tested flocks. 8c up. Twelve varieties. 19th season Alfred Young, Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 12c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

HEALTHY QUALITY CHICKS; LEGHORNS \$10; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$11; Rhode Island Whites, Langshans \$12; Brahmas \$13; Assorted \$8. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 2 varieties. 3c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

GRAY'S MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12 per 100; Leghorns and Assorted, \$10 per 100. Write for Catalogue. Gray's Hatchery, Maryville, Missouri.

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

BABY CHICKS

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

STATE ACCREDITED LEGHORN CHICKS. White, Buff or Brown fine laying strain. \$12.00 per 100. \$7.00, 50. Specializing in Certified and Record of Production Tanored, English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS. PER 100: LEG-horns, \$10; Barred Rocks, \$11; Buff and White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Accredited flocks. Triple tested for livability. 100 per cent alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, QUALITY FIRST CON-sideration; accredited White and Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Leg-horns. Hatch off every Monday, prepaid, 100 per cent alive, circular free. Flater's Poultry Farm, Hepler, Kan.

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

THE REASON McMASTER CHICKS AL-ways make you money is because they are big, healthy, Smith hatched fellows, that live and grow, are hatched right and priced right. Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00 per hundred; \$48.00 for 500. S. C. Reds, Barred and White Rocks, \$11.00 per hundred, \$53.00 for 500. White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and R. C. Reds, \$12.00 per hundred, \$58.00 for 500. Heavy assorted \$10.00 per hundred. Prepaid 100% live delivery. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

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

Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds chicks from Accred-ited, Blood-tested, egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled and A. P. A. certified by Judge D. F. Scott. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capac-ity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rockbottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guarantee. ROSS HATCHERY AND BREED-ING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Chicks Replaced Free

Chicks dying the first week re-placed free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee and the first hatchery to make it. All par-ent stock bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhea. Our methods en-dorsed by the State Live Stock Com-mission and A. P. A. Judge. Send for the best book ever written on Suc-cessful Chick Raising. It's free. Exhibition grade plus heavy egg production. Get price to investigate. MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BUR-LINGAME, KAN.

95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details. 95 per cent Pul-lets guaranteed from each 100 chicks. Amazing guarantee and book Successful Chick Raising is free.

MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Dept. C, Burlingame, Kansas

Guaranteed to Live

Baby chicks from bloodtested flocks of exhibition quality. From heavy layers, 200-300 egg strains; all breeds rigidly culled by expert judge. This is our second year to guarantee liv-ability; chicks dying first week re-placed free of charge; no strings attached; we have been bloodtesting by officially recognized test for five seasons; \$1 per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery guaranteed; save money by getting our free catalog and price list; pamphlet free con-taining most modern methods of raising chicks; order from the hatch-ery with the satisfied customers. TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BUY GUARANTEED High Grade Baby Chicks

of Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producers" or "Husky Quality" stock. We have started hundreds in raising Poultry of heavier eggs production thru buying our Baby Chicks, why not you? 60,000 Chicks hatching each week, 104 Trains daily direct. Shipment to all points. Call at our nearest hatchery—Emporia, Ot-tawa, Herington and Lyons, Kan., or write The Shaw Hatcheries, Box 139, Ottawa, Kan.

Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

Johnson's Fearless Chicks will live and make you greater profits be-cause they are bred and hatched right and every flock producing our eggs has been rigidly culled and stand-ardized. We hatch 20 leading varie-ties including White and Buff Min-orcas, R. I. Whites, Jersey Black Giants, White Langshans and R. C. Brown Leghorns. Our enormous out-put of 56,000 chicks weekly means prompt shipments and our ideal cen-tralized location on 4 great railroads with 25 trains daily assures you of a perfect shipping service to prac-tically every state in the union. Be-fore you buy chicks send for our free illustrated catalogue which shows pictures of our breeding flocks and tells why we are the leading hatch-ery in Kansas. Don't wait. Write today.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY
218-C WEST FIRST STREET
TOPEKA, KANSAS

DON'T CROWD TOO MANY WORDS

into your ads when you order white space. For one inch space you should use not more than 25 words when two lines of display heading are ordered. Without heading of any kind 50 words can be used.

Stewart Ranch Chick Sales Increase Because

we do not make exaggerated claims. We say you can raise 90% of our chicks and the pullets will lay 200 to 225 eggs a year. We incubate 26 to 30 ounce eggs from our own State Accredited Flock. Capacity booked to May 20. Please order May and June chicks from this ad; 10 per cent deposit. Chicks—2400 each week—May, \$13; June, \$10. Cata-log. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

SALINA HATCHERY QUALITY CHICKS

Buy chicks from a reliable hatchery that will live and grow. Twelve varieties. Best ship-ping point in state. Most reasonable prices. Setting eggs from all breeds. C. O. D. ship-ments if you prefer. Flocks culled by com-petent man. Write for catalog. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

State Accredited Chicks

Baby Chicks, Kansas Accredited, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Ross or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds, \$13.50 per 100, \$65.00 for 500. Heavy assorted \$11.00-100; \$50.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermome-ter with orders, bank references. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

Buy Healthy Chicks

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

Jayhawk Baby Chicks

White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyan-dottes and R. C. Rhode Island Whites \$15.00 per hundred, S. C. R. I. Reds \$13.50 and White Leghorns \$11.50. Deduct 1/2c per chick on orders for 500 or more. Shipped prepaid by Parcel Post, 100% live delivery. Guaranteed. Jayhawk Hatchery, 2323 Ohio, Topeka, Kan.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Guaranteed to live. Only 7 1/2c up. Shipped C. O. D. Superior certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our big free catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

Our book tells how to raise them for profit. Plans for housing and book free. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 3, LaPlata, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, BERMUDA onions 200, 50c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; 300 cabbage, 300 onions, \$1.00. All prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

SEND NO MONEY-C. O. D. FROST PROOF cabbage and onion plants. All varieties now ready, 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

REID'S YELLOW DENT, SELECTED from field at husking time for type and quality. Tipped and butted. Germination 99%. \$2.00 per bu. Ralph Moore, Agenda, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Feterita, Early Sumac cane, and Atlas Sorgo. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

BUY HARDY, NORTHERN ALFALFA SEED from the oldest and best authority on alfalfa culture since Coburn's time. Eight varieties to choose from. Free sample. Alfalfa John, Beatrice, Neb.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS-THE GREAT MASTODON Have berries eight months in year. 100, \$2.00, postpaid. Beautiful catalog in color free, describing full line with prices right. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.

PLANTS-MILLIONS READY. ALL VARIETIES frostproof cabbage, 300-75c; 500-\$1.00; 1,000-\$1.75. Crystal Wax and Bermuda onions, 500-65c; 1,000-\$1.10. All postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

CLEAN SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET clover, \$4 bushel, \$6.50 hundred; bags free. Will ship from Lyndon or Topeka, Kansas, or can get seed from Wilkie & Co., Topeka, Norm Green.

RHUBARB NEW GIANT VICTORIA, stands the hot summers, 3-yr. Divisions 12-ft. 2-yr. \$1.00; 3-yr. \$1.50. Washington Asparagus, 2-yr. 25-\$1. Prepaid. Weaver Nurseries, Wichita, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE AND Freed White Dent Corn \$3.00 bushel. Blackhulled kafir 3c per pound. Non-Certified Midland Yellow Dent \$2.50 per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

PLANT ASSORTMENT-200 CABBAGE, 200 tomato, 200 onions and 25 peppers all \$1 prepaid. Large hand selected plants. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.

INCREASE FARM PROFITS BY PLANTING certified seeds of Sweet clover, oats, kafir, sweet sorghums, sudan and soybeans. Send for list of growers. Address Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

SOY BEANS VIRGINIA, \$3.00 BOY 10 bushels \$27.50. O. H. Tulsa, Okla. grown Alfalfa seed. Catalog. Seeds. Bulbs. Dog Foods. Insecticides. Fertilizers. Sprayers. Mailed on request. Binding-Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

150 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$1.00; 100 Asparagus plants \$1.00; 20 Victoria Rhubarb \$1.00; 10 Mammoth Rhubarb \$1.00; 12 Concord Grapes \$1.00. Inspected; by mail prepaid. Albert Pine, Route 7, Lawrence, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SEED-CERTIFIED, yellow Jersey, Nancy Earl, Porto Rico, Red Bermuda, Improved Big stem, Common Big stem 5c lb. From good treated stock of these varieties 4c lb. Also some third size Yellow Jersey 2 1/2c packed in bu. baskets. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROST PROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, ALSO Tomatoes; strong, hardy plants. Leading varieties, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$7.50. Peppers, Eggplant, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50. Prepaid and guaranteed. East Tex. Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

CLOVER, \$18 PER BU. IOWA GROWN double recleaned, guaranteed to comply state seed law. Sweet clover, scarified, \$2.90. Unhulled \$1.90; new Timothy \$2.40; hardy northwestern Alfalfa \$10.80; state certified Grimm at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Other Farm Seeds at low prices. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

MASTODON STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.75 -100; Dunlap and Gibson, 75c-100; \$6.00 -1,000. Extra large pansy plants blooming, 75c-dozen; \$4.00-100; President cannas, best red, \$1.00-dozen; \$5.00-100. Rhubarb roots, 75c-dozen. Dahlias, Mixed Gladioli, Geraniums, Bedding plants, etc. Harmony Gardens, Wamego, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$13; ALFALFA, \$9; Alsike clover, \$15; White Sweet clover, \$3.75; mixed alsike and timothy, \$5; mixed Red clover and timothy, \$5; timothy, \$3.25; Sudan grass, \$3; cane, \$1.35; millet, \$2; yellow Soy beans, \$2.50; all per bushel. Bags free. Samples free. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

BEAUTIFUL RED CEDAR EVERGREENS for planting. Fine for hedges and wind-breaks; 1 1/2 to 3 feet \$3.00; 40 \$5.00 prepaid. Easy to make live. Guarantee roots moist upon arrival. Extra choice specimens, roots balled and burlapped 75c each prepaid. No orders less than five. Plant for beauty and posterity. P. W. McGowan, Talhina, Okla.

CABBAGE PLANTS, NOW READY. MY frost proof cabbage plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Succession, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market. Prices by parcel post postpaid: 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. Express 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50; 10,000, \$7.50. Bermuda onion plants same prices as cabbage plants. Roots wrapped in moss and shipped promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED)-Our large, vigorous Ozark grown plants outyield small, inferior plants; Dunlap, Aroma, Dr. Burrell, Klondike, Excelsior, Candy 20c \$1; 500, \$2; 1,000, \$3.50. Premier, Cooper, 150, \$1; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.50. Everbearing Strawberries-Mastodon, the largest and best everbearer, \$2 per 100, Progressive, \$1. Trial offer, 50 Progressives and 25 Mastodon, \$1. Everything postpaid and guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Large quantities less. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Oklahoma.

TOMATO PLANTS, FIELD GROWN, CHOICE stalky, hand-selected, well-rooted plants, about 10 inches high, moss packed in strong ventilated boxes to reach you fresh. All varieties labeled and assorted as wanted. Livingston's Globe, Marglobe, John Baer, Bariana, Bonito, New Stone, 100 50c; 200 75c; 300 \$1.00; 500 \$1.50; 1,000 \$2.50; 5,000 \$10.00. Sweet pepper plants same price-25 with tomatoes free. Cabbage plants, 200 75c; 500 \$1.25; 1,000 \$2.00. All postpaid. Safe delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

100 MASTODON STRAWBERRIES, \$2.00, 100 Improved Progressive everbearing, \$1.00; 200 Senator Dunlap, \$1.25; 25 Rhubarb roots, \$1.00; 100 Asparagus roots, \$1.00; 12 Two year Concord Grapes, \$1.00; 12 Two year assorted Currants or Gooseberries, \$1.75; 50 Early Harvest Blackberries, \$1.25; 50 Red or Black Raspberries, \$1.75; 12 Elberta Peach, \$2.75; 12 Plums \$3.50; 12 Early Richmond Cherries, \$4.00; 12 Apple Trees (your choice), \$8.00, all year 4 to 5 ft. trees. Prepaid. Certified stock. Free catalog. Iowanna Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA Onion Plants, Open field grown, well-rooted, strong, created seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid; 200, \$1.75; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,500, \$4.50. Express collect; 2,500, \$2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid; 500, \$1.75; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Express collect; 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seed true to name, 43 years in plant business. Satisfied customers everywhere. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition, 120 varieties to select from. Best of care orders large or small price prepaid first to fourth zone, 5% additional charges there after each additional zone. Sweet potatoes and tomatoes 50c-100; \$4.00-1000; Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Kohlrabi, onions 35c-100; \$3.00-1000; Cauliflower, peppers, egg-plant, tobacco, 30c-100, \$5.00-1000. Tomatoes transplanted, 35c additional per 100; winter onion sets 15c lb., \$3.20-32 lbs. Sweet corn White Evergreen 25c lb., \$11.00-100 lbs. Special prices on large quantity. Varieties and price list on application. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

High Grade Seed Corn

Pride of Saline and Reid's Yellow Dent grown from certified seed. Imperial (Red Cob) White Corn, and Hiawatha Yellow Dent. Price \$2.00 per bu. track. Wamego. New burlap bags free. Write for samples. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS

will make your ads stand out and pay better. Rate is \$9.80 an inch, one insertion, or \$8.40 an inch, each insertion for four consecutive insertions. Your ad set in this space measures exactly one inch and would cost \$9.80.

DOGS

WOLF SHEPHERDS, WOLF POLICE LIST 10 cents. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND FOX TERRIER puppies. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

REGISTERED FEMALE GREYHOUNDS-cheap, closing out my kennels. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RATERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

AVIATION

AVIATION-IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in aviation instruction and earning while learning, write Weeks Aircraft Corporation, Dept. BE, for free information without obligation. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering's \$800 up. H. W. Cardwell Co. "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE-FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS, Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

WE HANDLE THE MID-WEST LIMESTONE pulverizer for Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska. A letter or postal card will bring you circular by return mail giving specifications and our attractive prices. We also have one good used pulverizer in dandy good shape. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts, 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

HONEY

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

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

LUMBER

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

PAINTS

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Good 4 inch brush free and freight prepaid on 12 gal. order. Var-nish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Mill-yard, Lakin, Kan.

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts, 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

CHINCHILLA, NEW ZEALAND RED, Silver Marten best grade pedigreed rabbits. Husted Poultry and Rabbit Farm, Salina, Kas.

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS-3 AND 4 months old. Does \$2.50. Bucks \$1.50; pair \$3.50, trio, \$5. Unrelated. Sunflower Rabbitry, Harper, Kan.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMPENUN TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 pounds \$15.00; 10, \$25.00. Smoking, 10, \$17.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING

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

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE painted enlargement on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

FENCE POSTS

FOR SALE-4,000 GOOD HEDGE POSTS, 15 cents each laded. C. M. Aitken, Severy, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

DRESS FORM, EIGHTEEN SECTION practically new, adjustable, \$7.00. Bertha Grunder, Byers, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE, PRICED right. Box 98, Lenora, Kan.

YOUNG TON PERCHERON STALLION, \$300. Mammoth jack, \$100. Leo Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE-REG. PERCHERON STALLION, 3 years old, weight 1750. Chas. Kallvoda, Agenda, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE. Coming five. Registered. First prize, State Fair, 1 ton. Marion Velthoen, Greeley, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, FIVE TWO year olds, blacks and greys, Carnot and Casino breeding. Size and quality. Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan.

HOGS

BIG HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE fall boar pigs, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED; bred gilts and boars. Cholera immuned. Prices reasonable. Circulars free. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

WORMY HOGS-HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

NICE MILK GOATS, FRESH SOON; ALSO fine Nubian buck. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE-REGISTERED BROWN SWISS bull calves. C. E. Abshier, Liberty, Kan.

BATTLE

FOR SALE-REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull, three years old. Gaius Horst, Rt. 2, Newton, Kansas.

FOR SALE-THREE POLLED HERBFORD bulls, 15 months old. John G. Renyer, Wakarusa, Kan.

FOR SALE-A REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull, thirteen months old. Mrs. Minnie Allgeier & Son, Home, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE-REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer and bull calves. Also some yearling heifers and bulls. Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, practically purebred and Registered male (unrelated), six weeks, tested. \$175.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

We Grow More Barley

In 1928, the production of barley in the United States was more than 100 per cent greater than in 1921, and was by far the greatest production on record. This production resulted from an increase of about 30 per cent in the acreage seeded to barley, coupled with a relatively high average yield of more than 28 bushels an acre.

In many parts of the United States barley is becoming of more importance in the feeding of livestock. Exports of barley, from the United States to Europe were heavy last year, owing to a shortage of feed grains in Europe. Indeed, the European situation has had much to do with the increase in barley production in the United States in recent years. Large exports to Europe in 1927 and 1928 maintained a price in this country which probably was higher than normally would have prevailed. In 1928, however, the price of barley decreased appreciably under the weight of the largely increased supply.

In the United States the acreage and the production of barley have increased steadily since 1866. Barley acreage has been expanded steadily in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin and the irrigated western areas. World production of barley has been increasing since 1920.

Usually a rather definite relation exists between the total supply of corn and barley in the United States and the price of barley. In 1927, however, this relationship was modified by the influence of a shortage of feed grains in Europe, with the result that acreage in the United States was expanded unduly.

Help Write This Book

Questions on beef cattle production in all its phases are being mailed to beef cattle men of Kansas, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The object of this questionnaire is to obtain information from cattle men, which will form the basis for a report on beef cattle of everyday helpfulness to breeders and feeders. Former special reports, on various crops and classes of livestock, have been of such great popularity and usefulness that every beef cattle man who receives one of these questionnaires should generously give the time necessary to answer it. Thus he will aid in the production of another valuable publication which will be distributed free to people interested in beef cattle production.

Can Stop 10 Per Cent Loss

(Continued from Page 21)

poison and then drag down the old mounds before active plant growth begins. Poisoning one adult pair this spring will be equivalent to killing three or four pairs next fall. But if not more than 75 per cent of the animals are killed in any particular field the surviving 25 per cent may rear enough more young to offset the kill made this spring.

So, if Kansas farmers would declare real war on pocket gophers and use 2,000 bushels of poisoned wheat to treat 250,000 acres of infested alfalfa acreage prior to April 15, there would be very little left to clean up next fall so far as alfalfa stands would be concerned. A campaign on this scale could readily save a 10 per cent production loss to the valuable alfalfa crop for the state at large.

Attention, Ladies!

FOR SALE

A Gentleman Having Four or Five Oriental Rugs

-Ad. in a Philadelphia Paper,

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

KANSAS

FOR SALE: 320 Acres choice wheat land. Gray Co., Box 94, Bowen, Illinois.

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

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

270 IMP.—150 best bottom, 120 upland, no overflow. \$17,500. Bersie Ag'y, Eldorado, Ka.

IMPROVED eleven acre tract adjoining town. Price \$5,500.00. Box 474, Yates Center, Kan.

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan.

80 ACRES, improved. Paved road 1/4 mile town. Well watered. Must sell. Write for list and description. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

LAND: We have 75 quarter sections of land in Greeley County, Kansas for sale; a few quarters on wheat payment plan. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kansas.

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

BUSHELS PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Topeka, Kan.

640 ACRE A-1 Stock & Grain Farm. 250 Cuit. Bal. blue grass and meadow. Well watered, never failing wells, good Bldgs. On Trull 75, in leased territory not leased. Further particulars. Alice E. Redick, Vernon, Kan.

CAN FURNISH YOU ANY AMOUNT from one to 20,000 acres of very nice level western Kansas wheat lands. A good percent in fine state of cultivation. Can sell \$9.50 to \$12.50 per acre. This is where opportunity knocks at your door. There will be no more \$10.00 land after this is gone. J. L. Elliott, Box 400, Garden City, Kansas.

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

MINNESOTA

COME TO MINNESOTA—Stay and prosper. Healthful climate, reasonably priced, improved or unimproved land, plenty of rain, good crops. The greatest dairy state—creameries everywhere. Fine schools, churches, neighbors, communities. You'll be better here. Wonderful lakes for recreation. Send NOW for FREE book full interesting facts. Ten Thousand Lakes—Greater Minnesota Assn., 1410 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

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

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

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 23)

treatment was not used for the conditions which existed, probably because of improper diagnosing of the case by an agent. Probably he did not mean to mislead; he simply did not know. His one aim was to make a sale.

Therefore, our suggestion to stock owners would be first to know by trained authority what you need to buy for your stock, then know what is in the product you buy from any salesman. Laws are made in Kansas for your information and protection on these two points. Why not use this protection? The Kansas Farmer Protective Service and the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture are co-operating for the protection of the users of livestock remedies in Kansas and any information concerning a non-compliance with requirements will be gladly received by either of these two means of service. Our livestock remedy and feeding stuffs reports, which we gladly send free upon request, will be of service to you.

A Land of Mountain Beauty

(Continued from Page 15)

ever intended one of His creatures thus to humiliate himself before another. The rickshaw is simply a means for one man to have another do for him the most fundamental thing in the world, his walking. A man wishes to go some place. Instead of walking he hires a more lowly fellow-man to

CANADA

CANADA, SASKATCHEWAN: 640 acre well improved farm. Good soil. Market and school, etc. Including full line machinery. \$35.00 per acre. Snap. For further particulars write. J. A. Loepky, Shaunavon, Sask., Canada.

NEW MEXICO

WE FURNISH you farm, irrigation water and seed and give you 15 years to pay. Heron, Chama, New Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—Where farmers are prosperous, crops growing year round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. 33, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber Commerce), Modesto, Calif.

Land Opening

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

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

WASHINGTON, OREGON and IDAHO books tell about grain, live stock and dairying, fruit, poultry and numerous special lines, mild climate, excellent schools, social and scenic attractions. Write for Free Zone of Plenty Book or special state book.

LOW HOMESSEEKERS RATES. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

REAL ESTATE

NO PAYMENTS, no interest, for five years; 20,000 acres of fertile cut-over soil; dairying, fruit, diversified farming; ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane; wood, water plentiful. Low prices; 15 years. Humboldt Lumber Co., Box G Sandpoint, Idaho.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan. IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or exchange, write Real Estate Exchange Co., Washington, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

WANTED—Party with farm for sale or rent. Send best price, terms. Box 323, Harvard, Illinois.

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

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

do the walking, or running, and pull him along besides. I believe that any Westerner must resent the spectacle of the rickshaw when he first sees it.

But, as so frequently happens when one sees a thing he at first dislikes, a common association makes it more and more acceptable, until at last he embraces it without a twinge. And so it was with a fairly light apology to our consciences that we clambered into two rickshaws and started away. We each had two men to pull and one to push, and they were all needed as much when going down hill as when going up, because we had no brakes.

Clothes From America

They took us in the wrong direction for a half-mile or so until they were sure that the competition had given up, and then they admitted that they didn't know our destination and we would have to inquire. We finally found a man who knew enough English to understand our explanation, and eventually we arrived at the home and church of an American missionary. It was good that he was at home, because we had a terrific time persuading our rickshaw men to charge us only double the usual amount because we were strangers instead of four times the regular charge.

It was cold, for us, that night. Our host built a roaring fire in his open fireplace and his wife showed us the pretty clothes which her girl chum of her college days had sent to their own little girl. The lady back in the States, herself married to a wealthy business man, had a little girl the same age as the child of the missionary, and for two years or more had

been sending out to India the beautiful dresses and coats and shoes that her own little girl had worn at home. "They are much better clothes than we could ever afford to buy ourselves for our little girl," explained our missionary hostess. "And the clothes are never worn out. In fact," she went on, "sometimes I doubt if they have ever been worn at all. Sometimes my friend sends a pair of shoes or a beautiful little coat that looks entirely new, and I wouldn't be surprised if she sometimes buys these nice things just to send out here, and her own little child is only an excuse—so she won't hurt my pride."

And then they told us about Tiger Hill, that mecca of all visitors to Darjeeling, the one spot in the immediate community from which a peep can be had of Mount Everest and then only at sunrise. It is about 6 miles from Darjeeling, and we would have to walk. That meant an early start in the cold and in the dark, but we would start tomorrow. We must see Mount Everest.

Dip Right Where You Are!

(Continued from Page 22)

Marshall; Howard Lindsay, Jefferson; Leroy Fulker, Marshall; Helen Dickey, Wichita; James Hesler, Rooks, all earned their first projects by helping father or mother take care of chickens and livestock.

Elmer Thielenhaus, Rush county; Edgar Woodson, Dickinson; Genevieve Gltzbach, Wabaunsee; Iron Wheeler,



Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee County, Acquired His First Project by Caring for a Vegetable Garden, a Lawn and a Flock of Poultry. His Project This Year is 65 Baby Chicks

Trego; Edgar Rose, Scott; Edith Gains, Wichita, each borrowed money from father or some other member of the family.

So the records go on down the line. Each prospective club member uses the plan best suited to his particular case. And that's the thought we're trying to pass on to you. If you really want to take up club work this year, do as some of these boys or girls have done, or maybe you can think of something entirely different from this. However you acquire your project, do it before April 15. Fill out the application blank herewith and send it in now. We need you and you need the Capper clubs.

We welcome the following members who have joined this last week: Robert Kingman, Shawnee county; Donald Levering, Coffey; Frances Dalrymple, Douglas; Vernon and Mrs. L. Everett, Republic; Carol I. Weber, Ruby Howell, Chester and Howard Hegl, Marshall; Hazel Haynes, Retha Dick, Remona and Marie Tyrrell, Jefferson; Anna Kayser, Mrs. Frank Singer, and Ralph D. Hilbish, Lyon; Van Snoddy, Osage; Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Mary Edna and Mrs. Nettie Toepffer, George and Mrs. P. J. Caron, and Goldie Hurlbert, Rooks; Margaret E. Duff, Nemaha; Courtland Bankson, Cherokee; Lee Seward, Edwards; and Genevieve Headrick, Bourbon.

Ribbon members for this week are: Mary McCoy, Jefferson county; Loren Everett, Republic; James Hesler, Rooks; Roy Freer, Shawnee; Marjorie Williams, Marshall; Ralph D. Hilbish, Lyon; and Howard Hegl, Marshall. James Hesler, Rooks county, with 25 members to his credit, still is ahead in the "booster" race.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 26)

still is to be husked. Roads have been very bad. Very little oats has been sown. The acreage will be sharply cut. Potato acreage will be smaller than usual, and if it is not planted in a few days, will be cut still

more, as late planting is not thought profitable. A number of sales are being held and good prices prevail.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlow.

Harvey—The atmosphere is warming up and the wheat fields and pastures are beginning to show green. Roads are pretty good again after a long bad spell. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 82c; oats, 48c; barley, 54c; kafir, 72c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 20c.—H. W. Prouty.

Lincoln—Weather is warm and windy. Wheat fields are blowing badly. Plenty of moisture is in the ground. Wheat is very small and thin and is not making any growth. Kafir threshing is about done. Corn is about all husked. There is plenty of feed but most live stock is not doing very well on it. Corn, 75c; wheat, 95c; eggs, 25c.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Marshall—There have been no oats or potatoes planted so far because it has been too wet to work in the fields. Pastures and wheat are greening up. Hay is scarce. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.10; cream, 52c; eggs, 23c; oats, 40c. Horses are selling high.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—Wheat fields are getting green. Oats seeding has been delayed on account of the unfavorable weather, but the ground is being prepared rapidly now. The roads have been in bad condition but are being worked now. Feed is holding out well but farmers are complaining of the poor condition of livestock for the amount of feed consumed.—Albert Robinson.

Ottawa—Wheat is rather spotted but the most of it is getting green; with favorable weather it will make all right. Much oats will be planted and the crop will be late. Roads are in fair condition. Livestock has wintered very well rough-fed; hay all will be used. Livestock of all kinds is selling high. Wheat, \$1.03; corn, 73c; cream, 46c; eggs, 22c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rooks—We have had several days of very windy weather, doing some damage to growing wheat on plowed fields. Some are sowing oats. Hogs are scarce. Cattle bring good prices. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; eggs, 20c; cream, 47c; bran, \$1.60.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat gradually is getting green. It is uncertain just what percent has been winter killed but apparently it is all right. Livestock came thru the winter in good condition. Ground is being prepared for oats sowing. Arterial highways are good but all other roads are very rough. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 45c; wheat, \$1.—Wm. Crofting.

Sumner—Spring is here at last. The prospect for wheat in this county is quite slim; several farmers with large amounts will not cut an acre. I don't believe there will be more than a 30 percent crop, the winter was so severe. A lot of oats and barley are being put in the wheat land. There will be a large acreage of corn planted. Wheat, \$1.03; oats, 60c; corn, 85c; butterfat, 46c; eggs, 22c.—E. L. Stocking.

Washington—Some fields of wheat are greening up. Hay is in good demand at good prices. Feeders are wanting corn and paying good prices. There still is some frost in the ground. Wheat, \$1; corn, 78c; butterfat, 50c; eggs, 23c.—Ralph B. Cole.

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Diamonds owned in the United States are valued at 4 billion dollars, the Continental Insurance Company has found.

The per capita value of the country's holdings is greater than that of any other country. Few of the world's largest diamonds are owned in this country.

From Rabbits, \$2,338.32

Two produce companies at Dighton have bought 15,988 rabbits in the last winter, at an average of 14 cents apiece, or \$2,338.32.

From Produce, \$12,000

Produce dealers at Wakeeney, Trego county, paid \$12,000 for cream and eggs in February.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



J. L. Griffiths, Riley, has some pure bred Ayrshire bulls for sale and fall boars, Poland China and Durocs. Write him if you are interested.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, well known breeder and exhibitor of Hampshire hogs is starting his advertisement again in this issue of the Kansas Farmer and is offering fall boars and gilts.

Dr. W. H. Mott, Herington, offers in this issue of the Kansas Farmer, in the Holstein division, some young bulls of serviceable ages, raised and developed on his Maplewood Holstein farm that have excellent breeding and they are splendid individuals.

Two years ago Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka, held a big reduction sale in which they sold 92 head of registered Holsteins. Now they are going stronger than ever and have 65 pure bred and are testing and some real records may be looked for in the near future from the Romig herd. At present they are milking 38 cows and the average is 41 pounds of milk per cow per day. They are milking 18 of them four times a day.

Ralph O. Button lives about five miles north of Topeka, but gets his mail at Elmont. Mr. Button is president of the big Kansas Holstein-Friesian breeders association and in close touch with Holstein affairs over the state. The semi-annual meeting of the state association will be held at Topeka the week of the Free Fair and the northeast Kansas Holstein breeders association which is really a division of the state association will entertain visiting breeders from over the state. An effort will be made to make this one hundred per cent attendance meeting.

Public farm sales are usually considered pretty good barometers of business conditions and if this is so, this first three months of 1929, business should be good in the territory that lies within a radius of seventy-five miles of Topeka. C. M. Crews, general auctioneer, and whose home is in Topeka, conducts practically all of the big public sales held in this territory and has done so for years and since January 1 he has sold over \$200,000, consisting of livestock and everything that goes in the average farm sale. He says prices have been very even and that practically all of the purchases were settled for with cash. Many of the sales included pure bred cattle or hogs. Most of the sales were reduction sales and not many were closing out sales.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
468 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Stewart & Nicholson held a dispersion sale of milking Shorthorns at Cambridge, Nebraska, recently. Four bulls sold for \$1,040 and the 25 cows brought \$5,927.50, an average of \$242.50.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center spent a few days in Wichita last week on his way home from Garden City, where he conducted a sale of Holstein cattle. Grade cows averaged \$140 at this sale. Col. McCulloch was an interested spectator at a couple of Boyd Newcom's sales during his visit.

The Central Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Association had for the month of February 53 cows that made 40 pounds of fat and 25 that made 50 pounds or over. A pure bred Holstein cow belonging to Clover Leaf Stock Farm was the high cow for the month with 37.6 lbs. Another cow in the same herd led in milk production for the same month, giving 1887 pounds.

B. L. Newkirk of Hartford writes me to continue his Duroc card and says the demand is good for boars and gilts and that buyers seem to appreciate the kind he has for sale. Mr. Newkirk has recently purchased and brought to his farm one of the best young registered Jersey bulls to be found anywhere. He was bought from Longview Farm for a long price. He is out of an imported dam and will make a creditable herd sire in the Newkirk herd.

W. F. McMichael & Son, Red Polled breeders of Cunningham and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, report the sale of \$1,000 worth of young cattle during the season. Among other good sales were eight coming yearling heifers and a bull to I. V. Webb, of Dodge City, for \$1,400. Every animal sold during the season except the bull that went to Mr. Webb was sired by their great herd bull, Leonas True Value. The McMichaels expect to have a show herd out next fall.

J. E. Regier of Whitewater, a nephew of the well known breeder John Regier, has been breeding registered Shorthorns in a quiet way for about eight years. He has a very excellent small herd of breeding

cows. Ever since starting he has used his uncle's herd bulls and now owns an interest in the Brown Dale bull Premier. He has about 20 breeding females, all of them pure Scotch. He is a good feeder and the herd is sure to become one of the well known herds in the state.

W. G. Davis of Haggard owns the only herd of registered Polled Shorthorns in Gray County. The herd was established about five years ago. About 20 high class registered breeding cows are maintained all the time in the herd and the big white bull, White Leader, bred by J. C. Banbury & Sons of Pratt is in service. Mr. Davis is a believer in good cattle but practices diversified farming. He has 400 acres of fine wheat and will put out considerable corn and other row crops this spring.

The W. G. Buffington Shorthorn sale held on the farm near Geuda Springs March 21 was attended by a record sized crowd from Southern Kansas and Oklahoma. The sale offering was in excellent condition and the demand was good. The registered cows sold for an average of a trifle under \$150. The top cow sold for \$160. The big white ten-year-old bull White Marshall sold for \$181. Duroc bred sows averaged nearly \$60 and the fall open gilts sold for an average of nearly \$35. Boyd Newcom and assistants did the selling.

In his 26 years of breeding registered Shorthorns the veteran breeder John Regier of Whitewater has owned some mighty choice herd bulls, but good judges who have watched the progress of the Regier herd for years are inclined to think that the young Brown Dale bull Premier now heading the herd is the best of them all. He is a son of Edellyn Premier and his dam, a Mysie. Sharing honors with him in the herd is the splendid roan, a son of the former bull Divide Magnet, and out of Maxwalton Matador cow.

The big closing out sale of the Fred B. Jordan estate, held at Severy March 22, contained a bunch of the best Registered Polled Hereford cows that has gone into any Kansas sale for a long time. A little advertising judiciously placed would have added many hundred dollars to the total of the sale. They however went into the hands of local buyers at prices based on their individual merit regardless of breeding. Half of them had fine calves at foot and the entire offering averaged only \$143. The Domino bred Polled registered bull brought \$262.50. The demand was good for heavy work horses. The big aged Missouri Jack brought \$45, and a 21-year-old Percheron stallion sold for less than the second-hand tractor.

J. C. Seyb and other Shorthorn breeders of Southern Reno county held a combination sale near Pretty Prairie on March 19th. A good useful lot of cattle were sold, but as is usually the case in most combination sales a part of the offerings were not very well conditioned. This was due partly to the fact that this part of the state is scarce of feed and they have gone thru a long hard winter. But prices received, while not high were very satisfactory. The white bull, No. 1 in catalog, consigned by C. L. White, topped the bull division at \$165; Roan Heron in the S. C. Seyb consignment, 14 months old sold for \$145; W. H. Seyb's roan bull, Fragrant Pride, brought \$127.50; Mable and calf, consigned by C. L. White, topped the females sale at \$165.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Davine
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

About 15 years ago Dr. J. H. Lomax of Leona, Kansas, started to build on his well improved farm near Leona a select herd of outstanding Jersey cattle. Each year he would add a few choice cows from other herds. In the past ten years he has used two imported bulls and other stock bulls with very select pedigrees. The herd now numbers more than fifty head but owing to other interests Dr. Lomax has announced a complete dispersal sale on April 11th, 1929, at the farm. 46 head of very select cattle—23 cows in milk—15 heifers and 8 young bulls. The cows are heavy producing cows of approved type and breeding and ability to return a profit at the pail. The heifers are a select lot and the bulls are from the best cows on the farm. Farmers and Jersey breeders interested in better Jersey cattle to improve their herds should write for catalog to B. C. Settles, Manager, at Palmyra, Mo., or Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kansas.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Poland China Hogs
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs
April 25—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle
April 9—Ed. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas.
- Jersey Cattle
April 11—Dr. J. H. Lomax, Leona, Kan.

THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

A. Cowan, Newton. New set of Gibson harness, 1 3-5 inch tugs with 6 links chain on the end, 20 foot lines, 1 1/4 inches wide, ring crown bridles and black steel hames with nickel plated nohs.

G. V. Lamb, Chetopa. Twenty-eight Rhode Island Red and Buff Rock chickens. Eddie Richardson, Barclay. License tag, kid gloves and six shooter revolver.

Ray Reilly, Emmett. Fifty Rhode Island Red, Plymouth Rock and Silver Lace Wyandotte hens.

R. A. Frisbie, Grantville. Set of heavy work harness, 1 1/4-inch new traces, double breeching, old bridles, one with new blind. Other three blind hand laced with whang.

J. E. Fletcher, Lewis. 35-foot chain.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Reg. Holstein Bulls
Ready for service and from record sire and dams.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS
Maplewood Farm

Shorthorn Bull and Heifer Sale

on farm near Peck, 15 miles South and 3 West of Wichita, 17 North and 3 West of Wellington. (Farm is 3 West of the Paved Road.)



Tuesday, April 9

30 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, the tops of my 1928 calf crop. 15 bulls in age from 12 to 18 months, 8 of them pure Scotch, many good enough to head the best registered herds.

15 HEIFERS same ages, selected and suitable for foundation stock. The offering comprise nice reds and roans all sired by our Bellows bred bull COLLYNIE SUPREME a great son of the National Grand Champion VILLAGE SUPREME Cruickshank Secrets, Orange Blossoms and other well known families predominate. The results of nearly 30 years of constructive breeding. Herd Federal Accredited. For catalog address

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Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom and Assistants. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

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BOARS FOR FARMERS, BREEDERS 4H CLUB MEMBERS
out of easy feeding, heavy boned, deep red sows. By breed's best sires. Immuned. Reg. shipped on approval. 23 yrs a breeder. **W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas**

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Large type Duroc boars, Spring and Fall for sale. Sensation bred. We sell to satisfy. Write for prices and information. **H. SHENK, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

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SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
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Whiteway Hampshires
on Approval
Fall boars ready for service and choice gilts. All by champion boars and out of our prize winning sows. Priced right.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.

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Big, Strong, Last Spring Bulls
Sired by Choice Supreme. Most of them are reds, but one is a nice roan. One is a long yearling. Mostly Scotch breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.
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One red yearling bull, 4 red and roan bulls, 10 to 12 months of age. Sired by Merryvale Magnet 1330711.
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

10 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

For sale, 11 to 12 months old. Price \$90 to \$125, shipping station Phillipsburg or Stockton.
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Polled Shorthorns
headed by winners. Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

Polled Shorthorns

For Sale, four good red bulls, 12 to 16 mos. old. Want to buy a good herd bull, tried sire preferred.
E. H. HANSON, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

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High grade heifers for sale.
FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

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Has for sale 30 2-yr-old springing heifers, number of large well marked second calf heifers, also several cows.
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6 RED POLLED BULLS

6 to 15 months old, out of our best cows and sired by Leonas True Value.
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan.

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8 Percheron Stallions
high class young fellows, coming one, two, and three years old. Sired by grand Champ. stallion Carleux 166144. Inspection invited.
A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kan.

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Stallions and mares, all ages. CAR-NOT breeding. 80 head to choose from. Inspection invited.
W. K. Rusk, I. E. Rusk, Wellington, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Dr. J. H. Lomax's Jersey Sale

Complete Dispersal Sale
46 Head of Jerseys
Leona, Kan.
Thursday, April 11

23 Cows, 15 Heifers, 8 Bulls
Heavy producing cows of approved type and breeding and ability to make a profit at the pail. Several high class young bulls ready for service from heavy producing dams. Don't overlook this sale of one of the best herds in Kansas.
For catalog write
B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Mo., or DR. J. H. LOMAX, LEONA, KAN.

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