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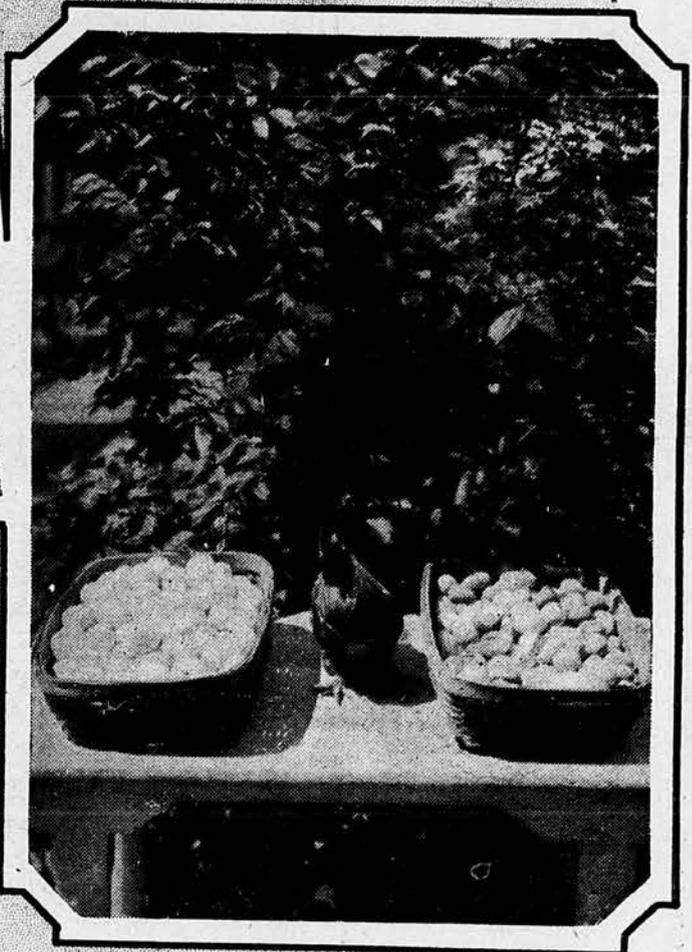
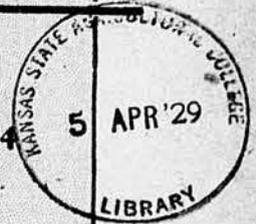
KANSAS FARMER

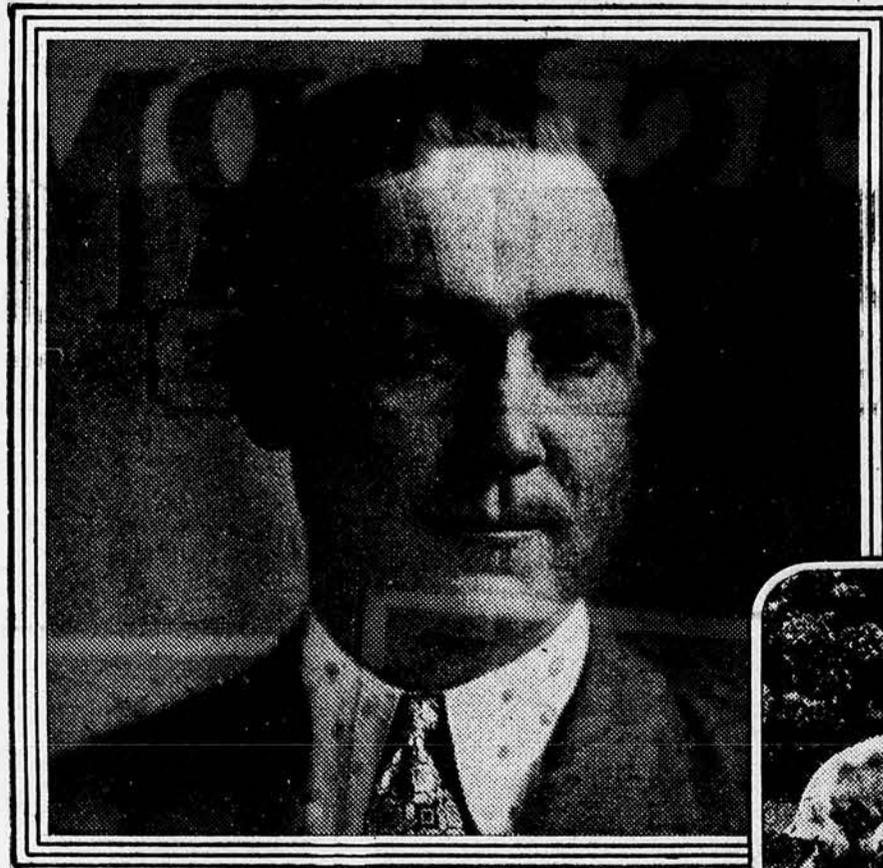
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

April 6, 1929

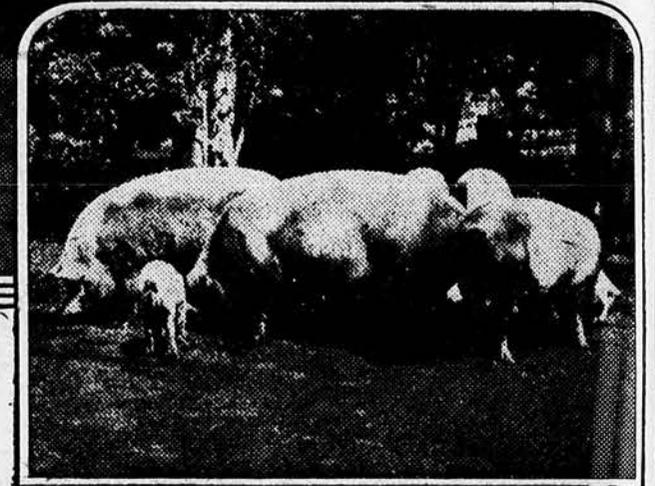
Number 14





Al Stuart, of Newhall, Iowa, is widely known to hog men as one of the biggest and most successful producers and breeders in America

(Below) Some of Al Stuart's Moorman-fed brood sows. Here is where he starts cutting costs, with methods that assure better-nourished sows and bigger, stronger litters



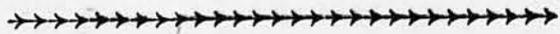
"It helped us turn tail-enders into champion barrows"

AL STUART tells of remarkable achievement with new COST-CUTTING PLAN. Read his story!

IN June, they averaged well under 50 pounds—the poorest pigs in Al Stuart's spring farrowing of 170. In December, at 240 to 270 pounds, they captured First Prize for Pen of 3 Light-Weight Barrows at the 1928 International Livestock Exposition!

Here are the facts as Al himself gives them:

"These pigs were absolutely among the tail-enders in our herd," he says. "We put our poorest pigs—about 20 in all—in a separate pen. For we had an idea!



What minerals do inside your hogs



Minerals, absolutely essential for proper growth and development, are found in every part of the hog's body. Chemists list 13 minerals in all—calcium, phosphorus, chlorine, iron, and nine others. When all these minerals are fed in proper proportion, they not only build up the entire hog, but make other feeds go much farther. A mineral mixture should also contain worm preventives, laxatives, and aids to digestion. Such a mixture forms only 2% of the hog's total ration, and when fed regularly, greatly reduces the cost of pork production.

"We determined to give these pigs the best feeding, care, and attention we could find, just to see what the right production methods would do for even our poorest stock.

"For this purpose, we used the simple, practical methods recommended in the new Cost-Cutting Plan for Hog Raisers, and fed the pigs Moorman's Hog Minerals as a regular part of their daily ration.

"The result? Many of you hog men who were in Chicago last December saw that result for yourselves. The winners of First Prize for Pen of 3 Light-Weight Barrows were some of the same pigs that were 'tail-enders' at Newhall six months before!"

You needn't raise prize stock to benefit from the new Cost-Cutting Plan and Moorman's Hog Minerals. These same methods that made champions for Al Stuart are now cutting costs of production and increasing profits for thousands of men who grow hogs for the market!

The new Cost-Cutting Plan, worked out for you by the Moorman Cost-Cutting Council of the National Swine Growers' Association, reduces the whole job of cost-cutting to

seven simple essentials. Seven easy-to-use, proved ways of increasing your hog profits!

You can cut costs, too, with Moorman's Hog Minerals—save on feed; get faster gains; farrow stronger litters; create resistance to disease. And Moorman's is economical—only 2% of the hog's total ration. Talk it over with your local Moorman Man.

Meanwhile, send for the Cost-Cutting Plan! It's yours for the asking—in the free book shown below. Just sign and mail coupon.

While urgently advising the use of minerals, it is not the purpose of the Cost-Cutting Council or the National Swine Growers' Association to recommend any particular mineral mixture; and they do not. Your attention to results from Moorman's Hog Minerals is here suggested by the Moorman Manufacturing Company.

The Cost-Cutting Council is organized in accordance with a Plan for the Unification of the Swine Industry adopted by the National Swine Growers' Association on Nov. 30, 1925, Dec. 3, 1926, and Nov. 29, 1927.

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Cut production costs

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

April 6, 1929

Number 14

This Farming Formula Proved Correct

Clean Pigs and Cows Fed All Year Are Bringing Good Net Returns

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FOLLOWING a general plan of rotating barley, wheat and corn; growing enough legumes for the livestock, milking cows, growing porkers and maintaining a good poultry flock, has made Fremont Sleffel, Norton county, one of the best farmers in the younger generation. What he has accomplished proves there is an opportunity on the farm for the young man.

It isn't fair to tell a man's age without asking his permission, but Mr. Sleffel is just less than four years past 30. In 1916, he started "on his own" on the 320 acres of Norton county land he now farms so well. Subtracting the dates we find that when he started he was something like 13 years younger than he is today. Doubtless all of the questions and problems came to him that seem to attack every man who desires to forge ahead in this world. But he has been able to meet them and make such good progress that right now he has one of the best farmed half-sections in the state.

Let's visit with him a few minutes now, to discover the formula by which he has been able to find success. When he took over the farm it was a wheat field. Where this bread grain once grew, rolled under Western Kansas winds, cured in its sun to harvest—or perhaps failed entirely—now are to be found a good set of farm buildings,

a comfortable home, corn, barley, Sweet clover, livestock, poultry, a safe system of farming and a happy, contented family.

Mr. Sleffel must have started out with a keen ambition to do exactly the right thing at the right time—it certainly is in his make-up today. If his new farm, back those 13 years, needed building up, the job was done. A system was inaugurated for crops, general of course, due to uncertainty of moisture conditions, but system. And today the fields are so carefully farmed that they "produce." Barnyard fertility hauled directly to the needy spots, straw fed and returned to the soil, Sweet clover to stop soil washing and to build fertility, plans for some terracing and clean cultivation all help. If you recall last season you will remember that weeds in corn fields were quite common. It is doubtful whether anyone in Western Kansas, or in the state, had cleaner corn fields than did Mr. Sleffel. He is a careful farmer.

Other things that contribute to the successful termination of a

year's work for him include carefully selected seed, timely and proper seedbed preparation, seed treatment when necessary and marketing all row crops produced thru livestock.

Hog production on the Sleffel farm is a fine example of a thoro job of good farming. Five purebred sows saved 40 pigs last spring. The little porkers were farrowed in individual A-type houses that had been scalded and moved to fresh ground. Naturally they were clean pigs kept clean, and touched the 200-pound mark in less than 6 months.

C. G. Elling, animal husbandry specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College, explains Mr. Sleffel's success with pigs in a very fine manner, and here is what he said: "Mr. Sleffel used in his pork production the fundamental principle of the most successful methods of producing pork at a profit. At weaning time his litters of pigs were large and thrifty and very uniform. These pigs were farrowed in clean quarters by means of which they escaped all small pig ailments, and by the time



If Worm-Free Pigs Are to Be Produced They Must Have Clean Quarters. Here is a Row of A-Type Houses on the Sleffel Farm. The Purebred Jersey Bull Came From the Agricultural College. Mr. Sleffel's Likeness Is in the Upper Oval, While the 10-Year-Old Son Who Runs the Tractor Smiles at You From the Other. The Building is a Garage, Machine Shed and Work Shop

they were 6 months old they were well past the 200-pound mark.

"Pigs farrowed in March, grew and gained rapidly enough so that they went on the early September market which, as most pork producers remember, was about \$3 higher than it was 45 to 60 days later.

"Mr. Sleffel used the most practical and profitable rations: Corn, tankage and pasture with plenty of good water, clean farrowing quarters, and that is the secret of his

success. He not only is eager to adopt the best methods himself, but he also is eager that others may have the best methods. Therefore, during the

(Continued on Page 35)

I've Been Stung by Unadapted Seed

By O. J. Olsen

IT IS nothing new, just an old story with some of my experiences added. I have in mind the adaptability of the seed to the farm where it is to be used.

Many farmers selected their seed last fall from their fields. They have the best seed corn in the world for their particular farm if they have the right acclimated variety, and if they have picked the right type. But the majority are depending on their crib or on someone else to supply their wants. Crib selection, while not to be recommended, is practiced by many excellent farmers. I believe they are safer than a large number who purchase their seed, because one is so likely to be misled by glowing descriptions in seed catalogues, seed ads and by high pressure radio salesmanship, all of which may be fine and dandy in the section where it originates, but absolutely all wrong if it reaches out into territory with different climatic conditions.

I have had variety plots on my farm for nearly 20 years, the last few years under the supervision of Professors L. E. Willoughby and H. H. Laude of K. S. A. C. and County Agent W. H. Atzenweller. The longer I have these tests the more I realize the importance of adaptability in the seed used.

I probably have grown more different varieties of corn than any other farmer in Northeast Kansas, and before co-operating with the men from Manhattan, most of my varieties came from states east of Kansas, so I am quite sure that I have been stung, in a small way, more frequently by unadapted seed corn than any other farmer in my corner of the state. I plant the imported varieties

as well as the adapted ones in the same field side by side, the same day and give them all the same cultivation so all have an equal chance at harvest time. The result can be ascertained with fair accuracy. No importation from states east of the Missouri River ever has come up to our local strains in a three-year test. I have seen some show up as

THIS article regarding adaptability of seed corn was written by one of the outstanding corn growers of Kansas, and the state champion exhibitor, O. J. Olsen, Horton. He is recognized thruout Northeastern Kansas, and the entire state, for the many variety tests he has made and for his thoro knowledge of his job.

Mr. Olsen tells you here where to look first for the seed corn that stands the greatest chance of producing a good crop for you in any year. Upon the urgent invitation of Kansas Farmer, Mr. Olsen first presented this as a talk over WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, and the official Voice of Kansas Farmer. We hope you heard it then. If you did, you will want to study it more closely now.

well as locals for a single season, when the season was right, but let some adverse condition enter in the next year, which always happens in Kansas when it isn't supposed to happen, and the importation falls to pieces.

In charging the loss in yield up to the cost of the seed used I find that my importations have cost me at the rate of more than \$50 a bushel, and these importations include varieties with great records such as the highest official yielder in Iowa for three years and the highest yielder in Illinois.

Fifty dollars a bushel for seed corn sounds absurd, but there are hundred of farmers in Kansas who have paid more than \$50 a bushel for seed corn, and in most cases they don't even know it because they had no adapted variety as a check in the same field.

The first cost of a bushel of seed corn is about the least thing to consider when making a purchase. Germination being equal, yield characteristics and adaptability determine its value. A bushel of adapted nubbins may have many times the actual value of a bushel from the highest-yielding field in the United States not adapted, altho the first can be bought at market price while the other is priced at \$10.

If you are buying foundation stock, starting out with one bushel and expecting to produce seed for your total acreage the following year and then continuing to plant this same variety for several years, you have to be especially careful in buying that first bushel. A mistake here might easily cost \$1,000 in a three or four year period if you have

(Continued on Page 35)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE United States has been often and sometimes violently accused of imperialism. People who have reached middle age will recall when it was supposed to be the paramount issue in a Presidential campaign. Some of the readers of this editorial may have been present at the Democratic national convention at Kansas City in 1900 and witnessed the marching and howling that continued, as I recall, 50 long continuous minutes. When that impassioned orator, Webster Davis, or as he was irreverently called, "Debster Wavis" on account of his getting mixed up on the name of William Jennings Bryan, denounced it as a national crime. Of course, the paramount issue at that time was the Philippines, but since then we have been accused of imposing our rule on Santo Domingo and Haiti as well as Nicaragua. This criticism has been based on two assumptions, the first being that the people of Santo Domingo and Haiti had self-government and the second being that we of our own volition and for purely selfish ends imposed our rule on a helpless but protesting people.

I must confess that I had some such idea as that myself. I did not suppose that conditions were ideal in either of these countries by any means, but I supposed that the people perhaps had about the kind of government that suited them and that if they did not like the kind they had they could change it. I also had the impression that American financial interests were back of our interference in the domestic concerns of these countries, and that we went in without invitation and contrary to the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants.

I have been compelled to revise my opinions to a very considerable extent. The historic truth is that our first participation in the governmental affairs of both these countries was forced upon us and was undertaken in part because we had to protect the Monroe doctrine and partly at the urgent invitation of the government officials of these countries who found themselves in a desperate situation. Also, if you still have the impression that there was anything resembling popular rule at that time in either of these countries get that idea out of your head. At least 90 per cent of the people of both Santo Domingo and Haiti had no voice whatever in such government as they had, and for that matter have not yet.

Santo Domingo was supposed to have gained its independence about 85 years ago, in 1844. A constitution modeled after that of the United States was adopted, but since that date there have been at least 19 different constitutions promulgated by as many different dictators. Within that period there have been 23 successful revolutions, to say nothing of almost innumerable attempted revolutions. Only three presidents have served out the terms for which they were elected, and often there have been as high as four different presidents within a year. Such elections as were held were farces. There was hardly even a pretense that they were fairly conducted, and the results were always arranged in advance. Once in office there was only one of two ways in which the dictator called president, could be gotten rid of. He might be assassinated or he might conclude that the revolutionary forces were strong enough to throw him out and to save his skin he vacated, generally lining his pockets before he went out with any funds that might happen to be in the public treasury. Once in a while a man would get into the presidential chair who was strong enough to hold his job for a considerable time, not because of popular favor but because he was able to clean up his enemies and shrewd enough to detect plots against him before they were fairly hatched.

Such a man was Heureaux, a Haitian, a full-blooded negro, who managed to hold on to the presidency altogether nearly 14 years. He was a man of great personal courage, utterly unscrupulous and unspeakably cruel. He was also possessed of great cunning and an uncanny ability to read the minds of others. If he suspected a plot he seized the plotters before they could organize their forces and gave them short shift and very little if any pretense of a trial. Two instances will demonstrate his methods. He received intimation that his own brother-in-law was engaged in a conspiracy to get rid of him. He invited his relative to dine with him at the president's palace. When the dinner was over he handed his brother-in-law a cigar and asked him how he had enjoyed the meal. "It was a very good meal," replied the brother-in-law. "I am glad you enjoyed it and I hope that you will find that a good cigar," observed the

cynical dictator, "because that is the last dinner you will ever eat and the last cigar you will ever smoke; you will be shot within an hour." Quite probably the brother-in-law did not find the remainder of that smoke particularly enjoyable.

On another occasion Heureaux was riding out with one of his generals, who also was suspected of being engaged in a plot to unseat him. They came to where some men seemed to be digging a trench. The general was curious to know what the trench was for. "It will be your grave, general," replied the president. "You will be executed this afternoon," and he was.

Heureaux was assassinated by one of his rivals in 1899. He fell dead just as he pulled the trigger of his pistol to fire at his assassin. The shot went wild and killed a beggar to whom he had just a few minutes before given a donation. He was followed in rapid succession by several different presidents, one of them being the present head of the Dominican government, President Horatio Vasquez. In 1905 the financial condition of the country was going from bad to worse. Santo Domingo was bankrupt. It had outstanding obligations approximating 50 million dollars and no revenues with

promised at a very great saving to Santo Domingo. The credit of the country was restored and Dominican bonds began to be quoted in the markets of the world at near par.

It was supposed that this financial receivership would be temporary, but it seems as if it may continue indefinitely, for as soon as the debt becomes reduced to a small amount the Dominican government proceeds to issue new bonds, and the officials of that government understand perfectly well that if the receivership were terminated Dominican bonds would immediately slump in the markets, if they could be sold at all.

However, aside from controlling the customs receipts we did not undertake to interfere with the government of Santo Domingo. Revolutions, most of them rather bloodless, continued. The country was not improved. Roads were not constructed, schools were not established. The people still had little or nothing to say about who should run the government. No doubt a large majority of them were indifferent about it because even if they had sufficient intelligence to understand that they were in theory self-governing, they knew from experience that they were not. Presidents were chosen by revolution and deposed by revolution, and so far as the masses were concerned it was immaterial what party happened to be in power.

In 1915, largely as a war measure, the Wilson administration sent marines to Santo Domingo and established a military government. True, we had not yet gotten into the World War, but in protection of the Monroe doctrine President Wilson, I presume, felt that it was necessary to take possession in order to avoid complications with the warring nations. That military government continued for seven years and was the source of practically all the complaint I heard against the United States while in Santo Domingo.

Perhaps some of this complaint is justified. That the military government of the marines was efficient there is no doubt. It built roads, the first decent roads ever constructed there. It cleaned up the country and vastly improved sanitary conditions. Physically speaking, military rule was the best thing that ever happened to Santo Domingo. But it is complained that the marines high hated the Dominicans. They assumed an attitude of superiority and loftiness that gave mortal offense to the Dominicans, who were proud and sensitive and considered themselves superior to the marines instead of their inferiors. There is as a matter of fact very little pure white blood in Santo Domingo, and less in Haiti, but of that later, but just the same there is an aristocracy, made up largely of mixed bloods. Some of these are well educated and wealthy. They sent their children to France or Spain to be educated. They had refined manners and resented the way the marines designated them as "niggers." No doubt they had reason for resentment. No doubt there was needless irritation. Military government, while generally efficient, is arbitrary and rigid. These natives who felt that they were not given proper consideration say that the marines not only treated them as inferiors but made them get out of the way as if they were servants or dogs. No doubt there was ground for complaint.

In 1922 an election was held under the direction of the marines. It was a fair election, although not very many folks participated. But there was no revolution. The present president, Horatio Vasquez, was elected, and peacefully installed in office. It was a pleasant experience for him. He had gone into office twice before as the result of revolutions; the first time he lasted some 60 days and had to get out. The second time he lasted six months before they put the rollers under him. Now he has been president six years. True, he had to change the constitution to prolong his term beyond the four years, but it has been changed peacefully and in conformity to law. He is the supreme dictator. The members of congress are merely creatures of his will, but the government has been running smoothly. The marines have been gone for more than five years, but the Dominican officials believe that if they get obstreperous the marines will come back and throw them out. So the marines did underwrite peace in Santo Domingo, and the shadow of the marines still lingers.

How long Vasquez will remain in office is a question. He is nearly 70 years old and not in the best of health. He probably will serve out his term in peace, although very recently there was an attempt, or what was believed to be a plot, to assassinate him. Santo Domingo has peace and com-



A Long Story in a Very Few Words, or "It's a Long Worm That Has no Turning"

which to meet them. English and French warships were standing off shore with shotted guns threatening to bombard the capital if arrangements were not speedily made to pay the debts held by the citizens of these nations. The Dominican government could of course float no new bonds under such conditions, and an appeal was made to President Roosevelt to help. There is no evidence that Roosevelt was shaking the big stick, altho he did perhaps intimate that we could not permit any foreign power to take possession of Santa Domingo. These foreign powers were entirely willing to turn the job of collecting the debts of their citizens over to the United States. All they wanted was their money or a guaranty that it would be paid.

So at the solicitation of such government authority as there was in Santo Domingo at that time an agreement was made with Roosevelt to send competent business men down there to take charge of the customs receipts at the Dominican ports, deduct enough to pay the interest on the bonds, together with a sinking fund to eventually pay the principal and turn the remainder over to the Dominican government to do with as they pleased.

That was a great benefit to Santo Domingo in more ways than one. Many of the obligations were really fraudulent. Probably there had been connivance between the officials who negotiated the loans and the lenders, but at any rate Santo Domingo had been swindled. Under the United States management of the finances the debts were com-

parative prosperity as a result of United States interference. I do not think there will be any more military government, but the influence of the United States will continue and increase. Relations between the Dominicans and the Americans are apparently growing more cordial, and American business concerns are increasing in numbers and importance.

High Living Costs of Europe

IN HIS report of an economic survey of Europe Professor Brandenburg found that in Germany the cost of living is no lower and is if anything higher than in the United States, as to all classes of people. A report from Rome by a correspondent of the Chicago News brings out a similar situation in Italy, where high cost of living is becoming a serious matter to Dictator Mussolini. As usual in periods of rising living costs, there is a strong drift in Italy of rural population to cities, Rome in the last nine years having increased one-third in population.

Italy's problem of living costs is attributed by the News correspondent to the immense public works carried on by Mussolini designed for future economic relief and employing labor, but being a present heavy charge on taxes both for direct outlays and for bond issues. High taxes make high living costs. There are gigantic programs of land reclamation, road building, public works and civic improvement, and at the same time large military naval and air establishments.

Yet Professor Brandenburg reports high-cost living in Germany, which at least is relieved of costly military budgets. In Italian cities the food costs and rents do not differ substantially from German costs for the same things, nor from American. In Rome it is stated that an unfurnished, unheated six-room apartment in a good neighborhood runs from \$80 to \$110 a month. Centrally located three-room apartments can be had for from \$40 to \$60, according to the correspondent. Berlin figures for the same accommodations were given by Professor Brandenburg, and vary little from those of Rome. In the latter city a prosperous professional man with two children will spend from \$100 to \$150 for food for his family. Dinner at a good restaurant will cost \$1 and the fashionable hotels charge from \$2 to \$3 without wine.

"There are all sorts of attractions which make one wish to live in Italy," says the correspondent, for the benefit of intending American tourists, "but a low cost of living is not one of the inducements." Maybe it may be said that Mussolini has put a new kind of duce in inducements and completely changed the situation.

The Court Must Decide

A and B were husband and wife, B having four children by a former marriage. A and B have one child. A left, leaving everything, crops and all. Would A have to pay alimony? If so, how much? Could A hold one-half of B's property?—Subscriber.

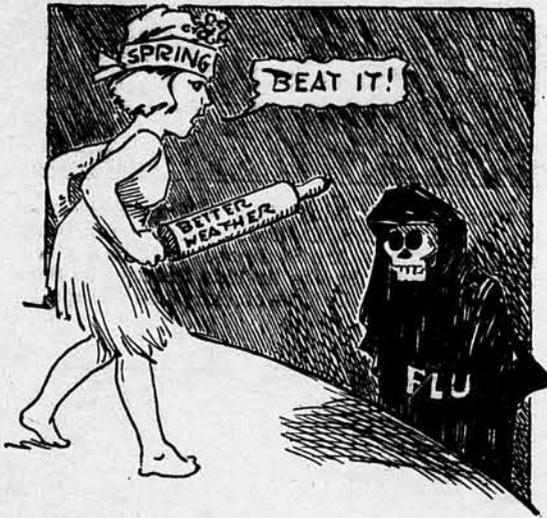
If A deserted B that was ground for divorce, if the desertion continued for a year. If B should sue for divorce and ask for alimony, it would be

up to the court to grant or refuse to grant alimony and to fix the amount for the same. A could not hold one-half of B's property.

No Set Rule to Follow

A young man 23 years old and single, whose parents live in the country, has steady employment in a town 8 miles distant. He rooms and boards with his grandmother in town, but comes home two or three times a week to take a meal and spend the night, and his mother does his washing and ironing. Where should the young man vote, in the town or township in which his parents reside?—Reader.

The young man would have a right in my judgment to determine for himself his place of residence. If he considers the home of his parents his place of residence, he should vote there and be assessed in that township. If on the other hand he considers his residence is at his grandmother's place, and that he only comes to his parents' place as a visitor, he should be assessed and vote in the town. There is no hard and fast rule applying to a case of this kind.



PARSONS

Would Be Valid Marriage

A person who has not resided in Florida for 5 years is sued in Florida by a resident of that state for divorce and the same is granted. The defendant never has been a resident of Kansas. How long after divorce was granted in Florida can the defendant become married in Kansas? If about three months after divorce is granted the defendant in passing thru Missouri, was married in Missouri to a Kansas resident who had never been married, is there anything in the Florida provision for divorce or in the Kansas laws to keep such marriage from being legal for a residence in Kansas?—R. S.

In Florida the decree of divorce seems to become effective immediately upon granting the same. That being the case, the laws of Florida would

govern and a marriage contracted at any time after the decree of divorce was granted would be a valid marriage. If the divorce had been granted in Kansas neither party would have had the right to remarry for six months after the decree was granted. If the defendant having been divorced from the plaintiff by authority of the Florida court, married in Missouri to a resident of Kansas, that marriage would be a valid marriage, and the parties contracting the same would have a right to come into Kansas and establish a residence.

Who Pays the Taxes?

A buys 80 acres of land giving B a mortgage on the land for a term of 5 years. A has paid every interest payment and the taxes except the last June half. If B forecloses how long has A right of possession, and is A forced to pay the last June taxes?—E. R.

If this mortgage was given to secure the purchase price of the land to B then A would have only six months in which to redeem the land after the mortgage foreclosure and sale of the land under such foreclosure. But if A bought this land and then simply went to B and obtained a loan, B not being the seller of the land, in case of foreclosure A would have 18 months after the land was sold under the foreclosure proceedings in which to redeem. So long as A holds the title to this land he is required to pay the taxes or if B, the mortgagee, pays the taxes, he has a right to take judgment against A in his foreclosure proceeding for the amount of taxes paid.

Could Protest the Check

I received a check and deposited it at the bank in which I do business. When the check was found to be worthless the bank notified me. I told the bank it would be all right, that the giver of the check had not removed the property and I would protect myself. Would it be legal for the bank to protest such check without my knowledge or consent and charge me with protest fees when the giver of said check could not be found?—E. E. R.

Yes. The bank would have a legal right to protest the check. As a matter of accommodation to you it should not have done so under the circumstances.

Start in District Court

When one begins an action to set aside a tax deed, does he start the action in the justice court or the district court? How long before court sits does he have to file his notice? Would a quit claim deed from the holder of a tax deed be just as good as one from the court?—S. W.

Actions to set aside tax deeds must be started in the district court. Justice courts would not have jurisdiction. The petition would have to be filed at least 30 days before the opening of the term of court in order to be heard at that term. Summons would have to be served on the party holding the tax deed and he would have a right to 30 days to answer. A quit claim deed by the holder of a tax deed conveys no title except what the holder may have. It does not in any way warrant the title. If the title is confirmed by the court, however, that makes a perfectly good title.

New York's Defiance of Law

A COMMITTEE of "wet" New York lawyers, including four former assistant United States attorneys, is to "educate" juries to evade the new Jones law, which provides more stringent penalties for commercial violators of the national prohibition act.

This is New York's answer to President Hoover's reasonable request that "law-abiding citizens" obey the law. The committee "hopes to nullify" the Jones law in the same way that this was accomplished when the Government tried to obtain convictions of night club owners charged with conspiracy. That is, by "educating" juries to acquit the guilty.

New York has always been rampantly and defiantly wet. It never has made an honest attempt to enforce prohibition. And its spokesmen are forever telling the many law-observing prohibition states, who know better, that the prohibition law is a failure.

The notoriously misgoverned "wet" cities, which dominate the very few anti-prohibition states, make no genuine effort, or ever have, to enforce the liquor law. Likewise they make no lawful attempt to do away with prohibition as a national policy. But their "law-abiding" citizens, the bootlegger's best customers, occasionally are amazed at the gang wars and the spread of racketeering, which are the natural development of their own lawbreaking and which seem to make us the most lawless people in the world.

Now a group of wet lawyers in one of these wet cities notifies this large criminal element that the law will be made to protect it in its lawlessness. When did lawyers become a privileged class with authority to decide what laws they will obey and what ignore?

This is bringing law into contempt by the very profession solemnly obligated to uphold it.

The breakdown of law in the United States has been a slow process for which the legal profession itself, the law's delays and justice-cheating technicalities, were admittedly much to blame be-

fore the Volstead act was born. But when lawyers band together to "educate" juries and jurymen to break their oaths, to commit perjury wholesale and to nullify the Constitution of the United States, we invite criminals to break the laws and the gates are thrown wide for that "dangerous expansion of the criminal element" so frankly pointed out in President Hoover's fact-finding inaugural address.

And so it is again brought sharply to our attention how imperative is the President's strong appeal for the observance of law by the so-called respectable citizen.

This is not the first time nullification has raised its ugly head in "wet" New York state since 1920. New York is one of the states referred to by President Hoover as refusing to accept dual responsibility with the Federal Government for the enforcement of prohibition. And no state in the Union receives more benefits from the Federal Government than New York.

Since the President's inaugural address New York's assembly has again killed another state prohibition enforcement bill. This time by a majority of only one vote, if my memory serves me.

Long before the ratification of national prohibition, the prohibition states found it necessary to enact stern "bone-dry" laws and to enforce them, to make prohibition effective.

This is what Congress has done in enacting the Jones-Stalker act. The drink evil cannot be controlled or put out of business by petty fines or half-measures. The new law makes the penalty for any violation of the national prohibition law a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. It is especially aimed at commercial violators.

By federal statute any crime for which the punishment is imprisonment for more than a year is a felony, and if the prisoner is of alien birth, he may be deported.

To enter premises where a felony is being committed, or is suspected, a federal official requires

no warrant. And under the federal criminal code a person who sees and does not disclose the commission of a crime, "murder or other felony," is liable to a fine not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment not to exceed three years, or both.

The Senate passed the Jones law by a vote of almost 4 to 1; the House by a vote of 283 to 90. I am glad to say that I voted for it.

For the passage of such a law the law-making branch of the Government had full mandate from the people, from current events in the big "wet" cities, and from the experience of all the early prohibition states. The last Presidential election emphatically reaffirmed that mandate.

It was by direct wish of a large majority of the people that state after state ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It was not done suddenly. It was a long process. Prohibition sentiment has been growing in the United States ever since we had a Government. There were only 305 of the 2,540 counties in the United States which had not declared themselves dry, to some extent, before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted.

Reports from the cities indicate the Jones law is driving the big bootleggers out of business. During the first week more than 500 New York speakeasies voluntarily quit. Thirty per cent of Cleveland's bootleggers shut up shop. In Chicago, Kansas City and other places, the wise ones are quitting a too hazardous trade.

The New York nullifiers are doing what they can to destroy this effect.

However, in this year of our Lord, 1929, the American people, and their American President, have their minds strongly set on law enforcement. Those who get in the way should beware.

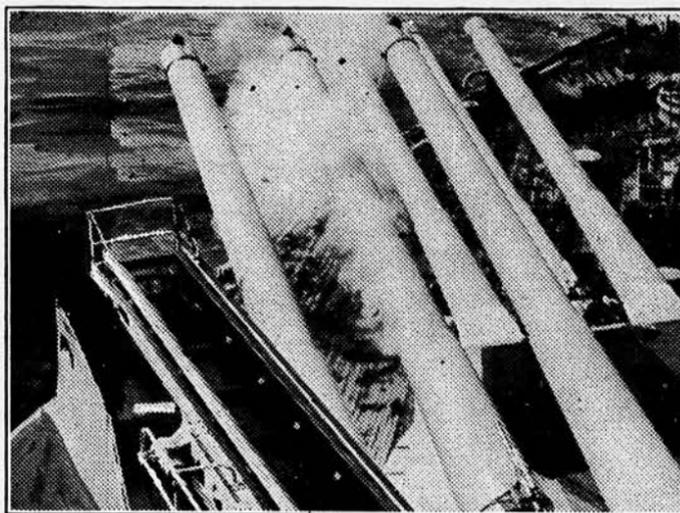
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

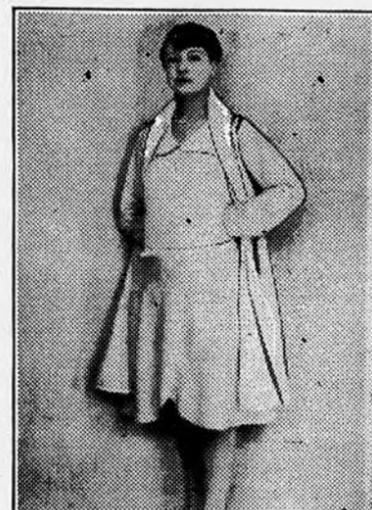
World Events in Pictures



Louise McPhetridge-Thaden, Oakland, Calif., Who Set a New Flight Endurance Record for Women. She Was up 22 Hours, 4 Minutes, Beating Bobbie Trout's 17 Hours, 5 Minutes. She Holds the Altitude Record



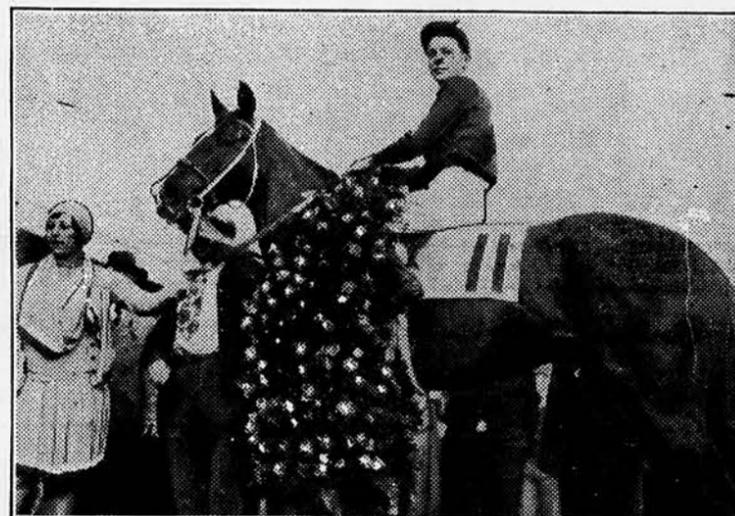
Silent but Powerful! A Striking View of Two Turrets of Three 14-Inch Guns on the U. S. S. California, Ready for Business. In the Turrets the Gun Crews Are Stationed as if Ready for Battle. A One-Pounder Makes the Smoke in This Practice to Save Wasting Big Shells. At Left is an Airplane Catapult



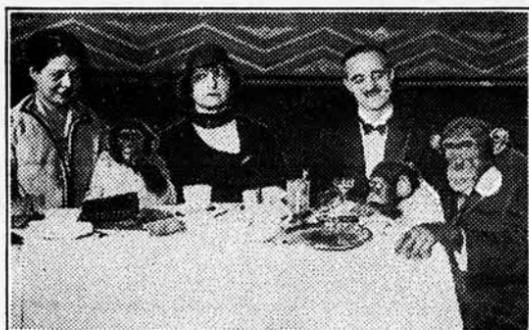
An Attractive Ensemble from One of the Leading Paris Designers. This is an Unusual Kasha Outfit Worn with a White Waist. Note the Odd Formation of the Skirt



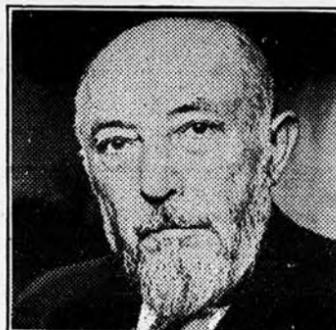
Major R. L. Copsey, Aeronautical Inspector of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Inspecting the Wreckage of the Giant Tri-Motored, All-Metal Plane Which Crashed on the Tracks of the Jersey Central Newark, Resulting in the Death of 14 Sightseeing Passengers



Betty Bowman, Left, Who Presented "Golden Prince" with a Blanket of Roses After Winning the Classic Coffroth Handicap and \$108,900, America's Richest Turf Purse. The Horse Tied the Track Record of 2:02½ for 1¼ Miles. J. Parmelee is up



At Right, Papa Tarzan, One of the Cleverest Chimpanzees Alive, and His Two Offspring Having Luncheon with Real Folks. The Little Fellows Mind Their Dad, Do not Talk with Their Mouths Full, nor Eat too Rapidly



Professor Regaud, the Parisian Scientist, Who Has Aroused Great Interest with Successful Cancer Treatment. He Cured 82 Tongue Cancers and 90 Per Cent of Those Affecting the Lip



The "Flying Dutchman" Safe at Second—Frankie Zoeller Taking a Flying Leap and Successfully Eluding Shortstop Johnny Jones, Who is Trying to Tag Him Out. Both Are Members of the Atlanta, Ga., Crackers



Left, Europe's Only Bachelor King, Boris of Bulgaria, 35, Who It is Persistently Rumored, Will Wed Princess Giovanna, 21, Daughter of the King of Italy



Right, the Huge "Patrician," and Left, a Plane Like Lindbergh Used Crossing the Atlantic. The Big Plane Set a New World's Record by Carrying 36 Persons—Two Pilots, a Mechanic and 33 Passengers—to an Altitude of 10,000 Feet in 20 Minutes. It Was Built to Carry 20 Passengers

WIBW Appreciates "R. F. D." Letters

Next Week Dr. W. E. Grimes, K. S. A. C., Speaks on Industrialized Farming; T. J. Charles on Diversification Experiences

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

HELLO, folks! Here's hoping spring finds you happy, healthy, wealthy and always eager to tune in and let us be neighborly with you over WIBW. Everybody up at the bungalow in the air is enjoying the way you folks visit back with us by letter and telephone. Your telling us what you like just puts that much more enthusiasm into the gang, and all of the speakers and entertainers are bound to do better.

Big Nick will pick up a letter and say, "Here's another R. F. D. family in Coffey or Pratt or Brown or Barton or Cheyenne—which ever county it may be—that enjoys so-an-so's part on our regular programs." And Walt Lochman, our very popular singing announcer, smiles right out loud the same as Big Nick, when he's going thru the dozens and dozens of letters in the daily mail. An R. F. D. family, quite naturally, is a farm family and letters from farm folks are the things Big Nick and Walt are "most fondest of," to quote the big boy.

You know the reason for that. Senator Capper started WIBW for farm folks, and he has dedicated the station to their service, and that's that. All of us are sincerely interested in broadcasting programs that mean something to Rural America.

We can't help feeling better acquainted with you all the time when you take an active interest in helping us make the programs better by writing letters to WIBW. Don't you forget it, every single letter is appreciated! And we like suggestions for our programs, too. Another thing we appreciate are the visits made by farm folks to the studio. There have been a lot of them and they always are welcome. Do you remember the meaning of "the two biggest letters in the alphabet with I and B sandwiched in between?" Just say to yourself, "Well I'll Be Welcome," and you have it; that's the spirit of WIBW. You always will be welcome, and unless you are different from most folks, you'll feel that your visit was well worth while. It is just like a show, watching some of the artists perform.

Speaking of visits to the Capper Publications broadcasting station, brings us around to one of the happy folks we wish to introduce to you this week. She is Ruth Sample, who manages the office work and the program schedules for WIBW, and she helps answer the many letters we are getting.

First thing when you step into the comfortable reception room at WIBW, a pretty brown-eyed girl will smile you a welcome—it will be Miss Sample.

two such talks a week, are scheduled on Tuesday. So listen for Dr. Grimes on Tuesday, April 9, at exactly 1 o'clock.

Now some of you folks who know Mr. Grimes are going to say, "He isn't a farmer!" Quite right you are; we did say he would give one of the special "farmer" talks, didn't we? But here is the reason. Several farmers have requested that we get some competent person to broadcast over WIBW on the subject of "Industrialized Farming," and the editorial staff knew right away that Dr. Grimes was the man to do this.

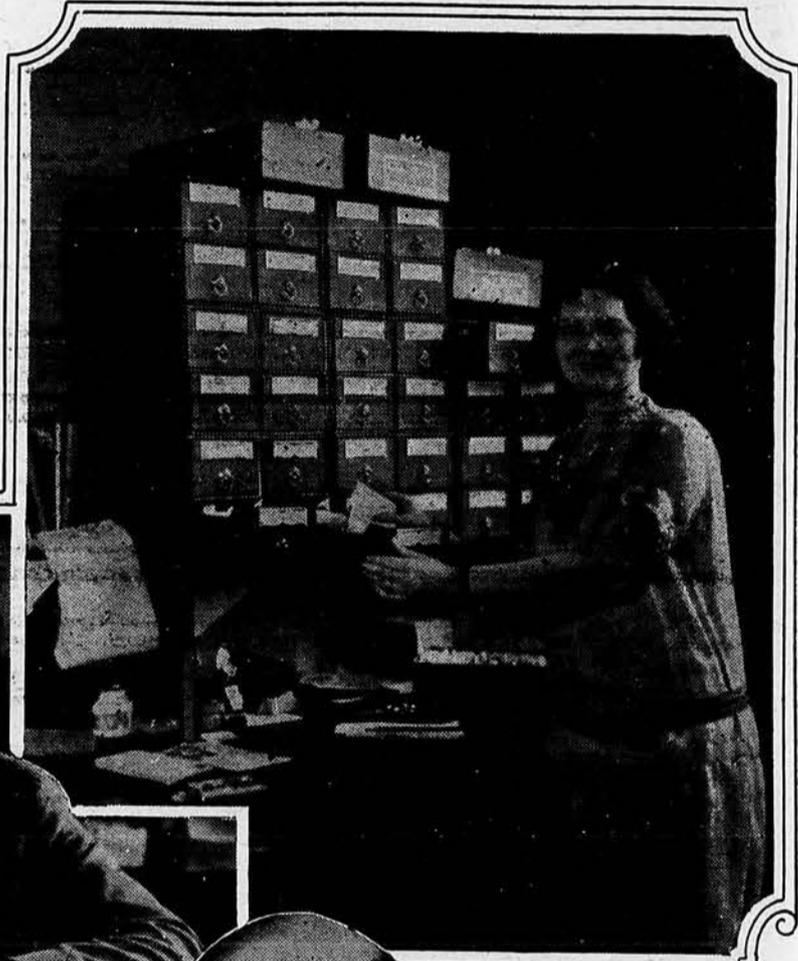
He is a man with a real background for his particular work. He was born and reared on a farm in Northern Missouri, was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1913, always has been interested in agricultural economics, became an instructor, has his doctor's degree and is regarded in a national way as one of the best economists in the United States. Dr. Grimes is a conservative, sound thinker, and you are sure to enjoy, and profit by what he has to say.

The other farmer speaker who will broadcast next

she is: Her name—to those hundreds of boys and girls as far as radio will reach—is Aunt Bessie, and she is Uncle Dave's right hand helper in the "Children's Club."

Aunt Bessie opens all of the mail you children send to Uncle Dave, and she sorts and counts all of the membership applications hundreds of fine young folks send in. These membership blanks are all sizes, shapes and forms. Some little folks get in a hurry, tear the membership blanks out of the paper, make mistakes, rub holes in the blanks making corrections, and sometimes—would you believe it?—even misspell their names.

"But you would be surprised," Aunt Bessie said the



This is Aunt Bessie in the Big Picture Before the Files Where She Keeps the Children's Club Membership Cards. Sitting Down at the Desk is Dr. W. E. Grimes, K. S. A. C., Who Speaks Next Tuesday. The Other Man is T. J. Charles, Republic, a Real Farmer Who Broadcasts on Next Thursday. And the Fine Little Lady at the Lower Left Corner, is Ruth Sample Who Will Make You Feel Welcome at WIBW, and Who Makes Big Nick and Walt Lochman Step Around Pretty Lively

She sits at her desk right in front of the entrance so as not to miss anyone, and you bet your sweet life she is glad to answer any questions you wish to ask. She was graduated from Seaman Community High School, attended Emporia State Teachers' College, taught in public schools of Shawnee and Jefferson counties, and lives on a farm in Northern Shawnee county. Fact is, she is real folks and makes one feel at home immediately. And say, here's a secret. Big Nick and Walt Lochman think they are the bosses up at WIBW, but you ought to see how nicely they mind when Miss Sample tells 'em to do things.

On Tuesday of next week, April 9, WIBW thru the invitation of Kansas Farmer, has the honor of presenting as speaker, Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the agricultural economics department at the Kansas State Agricultural College. This is one of the special series of "farmer" talks sponsored by Kansas Farmer. Most of these talks come on Thursday of each week at 1 o'clock, but a few, when we have

week on Thursday, April 11, the regular day, at 1 o'clock, is Tudor J. Charles, of Republic county, who will speak on "Diversified Farming." Mr. Charles is especially well qualified to handle this subject, because of his farming practices. He will discuss them to some extent, and also will tell of other folks in his community who follow this sound type of farming.

Mr. Charles was selected as one of the Master Farmers of Kansas in the class of 1927. He is recognized by folks who know him for a lifetime of service to agriculture. All members of the family are leaders. Mr. Charles owns 560 acres of Republic county farm land and has built a real home there.

Meet Aunt Bessie, Too

These three folks already mentioned, are introduced to you thru the pictures on this page. The fourth person will be very interesting to hundreds upon hundreds of boys and girls in Kansas and in other states. We will not make you guess who

other day, "at the number of applications that come in just as neat as a pin. Kiddies who send these in use the scissors to cut the blanks out of the paper, write their names just as plain as can be, and I'll bet they washed their hands before they started this, because the blanks are so clean." If you are interested in the Children's Club, just write Uncle Dave, Capper Publications, Topeka. He will write you promptly. Uncle Dave says Aunt Bessie also is the "sex-toness" in the graveyard.

Imagine that! When letters and applications come in improperly filled out or without a name signed to them, they have to be buried in the unknown graveyard; but if it at all possible to read addresses, Aunt Bessie can do it, because she even uses a magnifying glass sometimes.

And say, boys and girls, here is something funny. You remember all of those kisses you have told Uncle Dave to give Aunt Bessie? Well, Aunt Bessie isn't married and Uncle Dave is, so he couldn't give any kisses to your radio aunt.

Program for Next Week

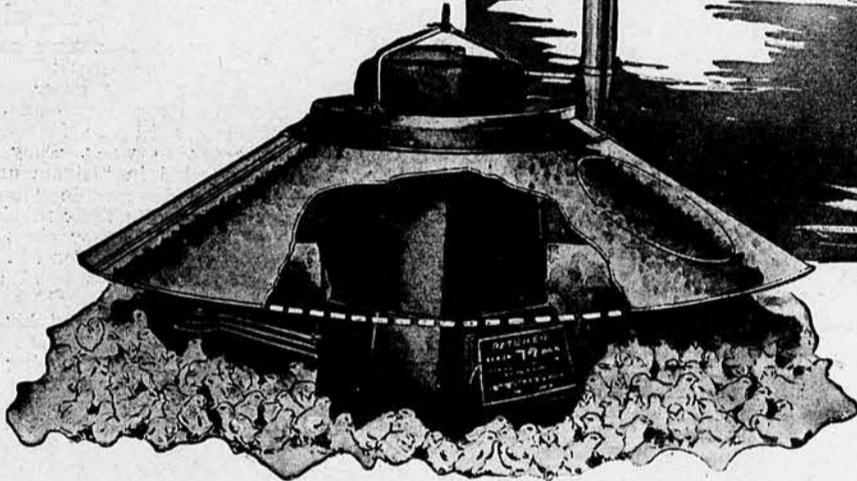
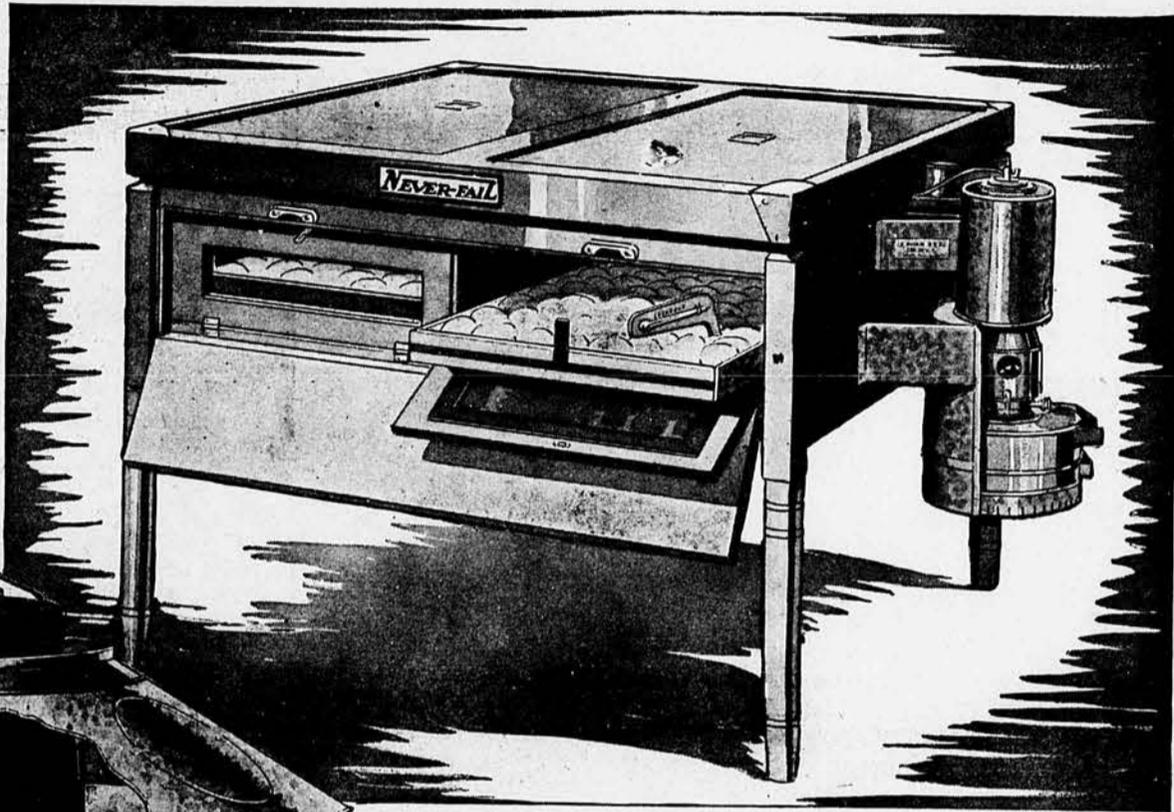
SUNDAY, APRIL 7

8:00 a. m.—Recreator Program
12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
3:00 p. m.—WIBW—Sacred Choir
3:30 p. m.—Watchtower Program
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
8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air
(Continued on Page 29)

New "Never-Fail" Incubator

has no equal, yet costs \$15 to \$20 less than ordinary incubators

Twelve improvements, including automatic egg turners and positive ventilating system, insure good hatches under every-day conditions. Sizes 150 to 1200-egg capacity



Ward's Never-Fail Incubator may be had on easy monthly payments. Listed as standard by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Beautifully lacquered in rich Plymouth blue. For other details see catalogue.

New and Improved "Colony" Brooder. Burns hard or soft coal. Has automatic temperature control. Embodies 5 other new mechanical advantages. Priced to save \$5 to \$15.

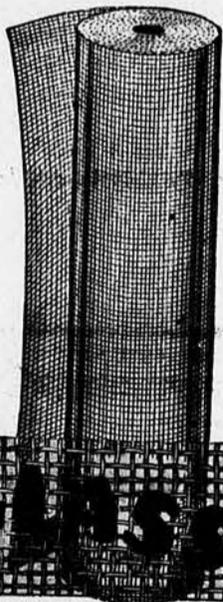
IN the Montgomery Ward & Co. catalogue are some 40,000 items of merchandise. That is the world's greatest exhibition of products for the farm. Every type of building material, every mechanical labor-saving invention, automobile tires and accessories, tools, camping outfits, work clothes, even modern homes to live in—the necessities and the luxuries of life are within your reach.

In hundreds of Montgomery Ward retail stores throughout America the same merchandise found in the catalogue is now available. The savings in money are equally great and you may see before you buy.

What Ward's offer you

This great institution places at your command an expert knowledge of merchandise—an experience

Cel-O-Glass. Amazing new kind of glass cloth that costs far less than glass, yet lets invaluable health-building ultra-violet rays pass through. Unbreakable, cut with scissors, tack on. Use on porches, hot beds, poultry houses, dairy barns, garage windows. Use it wherever there is need indoors for pure outdoor sunlight. Increases egg output—makes chicks healthier and grow faster. See catalogue for prices.



and skill in buying built up since 1872. That is why we can guarantee satisfaction on everything you buy or your money refunded. Each year \$250,000,000 is spent for new merchandise—our buyers search the markets of 48 foreign lands—we take the entire output of many factories. And, most important of all, we save you one-third to one-half the ordinary price by buying from the manufacturer and delivering direct to you.

One-third of the families in America are our customers. Yet, nevertheless, orders received in the morning go out complete that day.

Turn to the Ward catalogue or visit a Ward store whenever making a purchase. This way of shopping, known to millions, may save you several hundred dollars a year. If you have no catalogue, write at once for your free copy.



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Established 1872

World-Wide Distributors of Quality Merchandise Operating Hundreds of Retail Stores and Eight Great Mail Order Houses, at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Baltimore, Denver, Fort Worth, Portland, Ore., and Oakland.



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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO

*The Sugar may
Burn if you try
to Boil too Big*

a Kettle of **JELLY**



*And coffee roasted in bulk
can never be as uniform in
flavor as Hills Bros Coffee,
which is roasted a little at a
time by a continuous process*

As you control the jelly, so Hills Bros. control the flavor of their wonderful blend of fine coffee. And this control is maintained by Hills Bros.' exclusive continuous process of roasting a few pounds at a time. Never in bulk.

When you drink Hills Bros. Coffee you enjoy an aroma, strength and flavor such as no other coffee has. For no other

coffee is roasted the same way.

The vacuum tin in which Hills Bros. Coffee is packed insures you of getting all the goodness produced by Controlled Roasting. The aroma which greets you when you open the can, is proof.

Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and be sure to look for the Arab—the trademark—on the can.

HILLS BROS COFFEE



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

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

Real Spring Weather Now!

And Along With it Many Calves and Pigs Are Arriving at Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

AT LAST we have had a week of Kansas weather; the sun has shone, the wind has been from the south and pretty strong at times, and the soil has dried until most fields are in a condition to work. It has been a week of oats sowing in Coffey county, a little late, to be sure, but not so extremely late as to make sowing the seed a long chance. We like to get oats in the ground here as soon as possible after March 1 but, as the little boy said, we can't always have our likings. On this farm 8 acres were sown about March 11. Then came a rain, and it was a full week before more could be sown. As a result, the first sowing is coming up while the last sowing is just sprouted. I can note that stock are gaining during this nice weather; even cows with calves are filling out the hollows which came during the gloomy, stormy weather of the first third of March. There are now 25 little calves on Jayhawk Farm, with a good prospect for 17 more. There also are 45 pigs.

We Believe in Tractors

The feed required to keep a horse, as a decent horse should be kept, will in this part of Kansas keep two head of mature cattle. With this in mind we have reached the conclusion that by using tractor power and saving the feed for cattle we can at least break even on the deal and at the same time have more satisfactory power. I like horses better than any other animals on earth, but it always hurt me to have to work them during the hot weather of summer. If a horse is pushed at such a time he suffers, and none of us like to see that, but if work progresses at that time the farm machines must be kept moving. This tractor business is not a new one to us; we have had nine years' experience with them; it is true they must have the right kind of care, but so must a horse. If either are neglected, loss will follow. This week we made further progress toward motorizing the farm by purchasing a two-row tractor drawn lister and a two-row tractor cultivator. These were bought to go with the all-purpose tractor purchased last fall. As we have but six horses on this 560-acre farm, and these all are old, it will be seen that we either had to provide more power by buying more horses or by getting an all-purpose tractor. Our choice was the tractor.

A Real Co-op Store

Some 16 years ago the farmers belonging to the Grange in Burlington territory started a general merchandise store in that town. Almost from the start the store was a success, and for years it has acted as a sort of price fixer in the southern part of Coffey county. Not only did those who traded at the store profit but those who bought at other stores also received the benefit of fair competition. As the years went by competition became stronger, especially in the dry goods line. When the motor car came into general use the larger stores of Emporia, Ottawa and Iola and even of Kansas City drew the trade that formerly patronized Coffey county stores. Now the chain store has entered and is providing stronger competition for all the grocers who have been doing business in Burlington. The Farmers' Store has met changing conditions by giving up all lines of dry goods except work clothes and has centered on the grocery trade, besides making a leader in buying cream, poultry and eggs. With two large wholesale poultry and egg plants in town, plants that buy and ship in carlots, and with a cream station on almost every corner the Farmers' Store still is carrying on and is holding their trade. This store is owned entirely by farmers living in Coffey county, and if it makes any profit it goes to them and not to a New York corporation.

Higher Prices for Butterfat

I have not had time of late to take a census of the cream buying stations

in Burlington, but there are at least seven or eight. Three stations could handle all the cream sold in the town and make a little profit, beside paying a fair price for the butterfat. The present system has been a costly one for the producer, for they have been supporting more than twice as many stations as were needed to handle the trade. As a result, virtually all the large cream producers have been making individual shipments of their product to outside creameries, and the shipments have been handled at a cheap rate by the railroads, the cream being handled as baggage. As a result, receipts at local buying stations have fallen off, until something had to be done. The creameries to whom local stations shipped have evolved a plan whereby competition may be met. In brief, local buyers will pay the price received by those who make individual shipments, which will mean 8 cents a pound more for butterfat than is now being paid. From this is to be taken 31 cents on each lot of cream whether it be large or small. Twenty-five cents of this goes to the cream buyer and 6 cents to the creamery as expenses. If this plan works out large cream sellers will profit, but the buying stations say there will not be much in it for them at 25 cents for each lot handled.

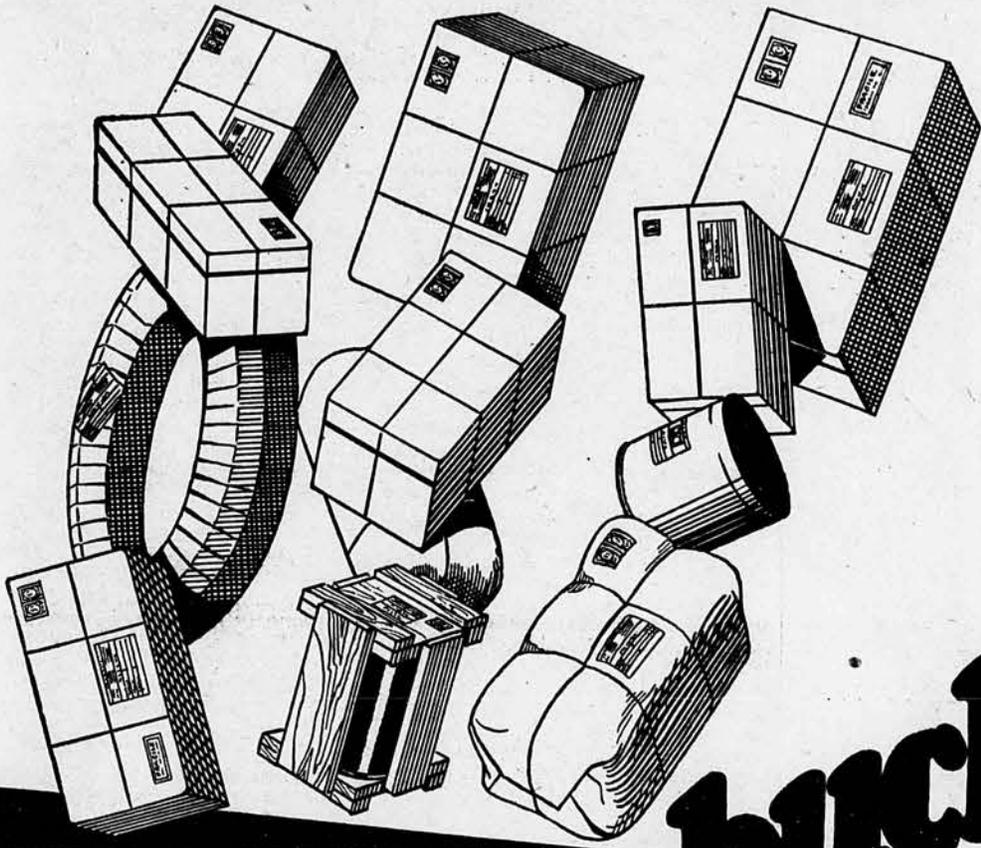
WIBW Is Popular

The boys on this farm note with a great deal of interest the pictures of those who provide entertainment for listeners on radio station WIBW as they appear in the Kansas Farmer from week to week. They especially are interested in "Hiram and Henry" with their homemade "musical" instruments; while their music may not rank in the highbrow class their Kazoo is considerable of an improvement over the usual jazz band saxophone. We have come to look regularly for "Big Nick's" news, and his comments thereon are interesting and amusing. Altogether, WIBW is going to be one of our main stations this summer when signals from stations farther away are weak and static bad. Homer, the Jayhawk Farm broadcaster, whose station number is 9AHO and who broadcasts on both 162 and 85 meters, is elated this week because on one morning he was heard from coast to coast, he having received reports from Staten Island, N. Y., Pasadena, Calif., and Tacoma, Wash., all of whom heard an early morning conversation he had with station 6EAN at Pasadena. This gives him a record of reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico to within 100 miles of Hudson Bay, Ontario, Canada.

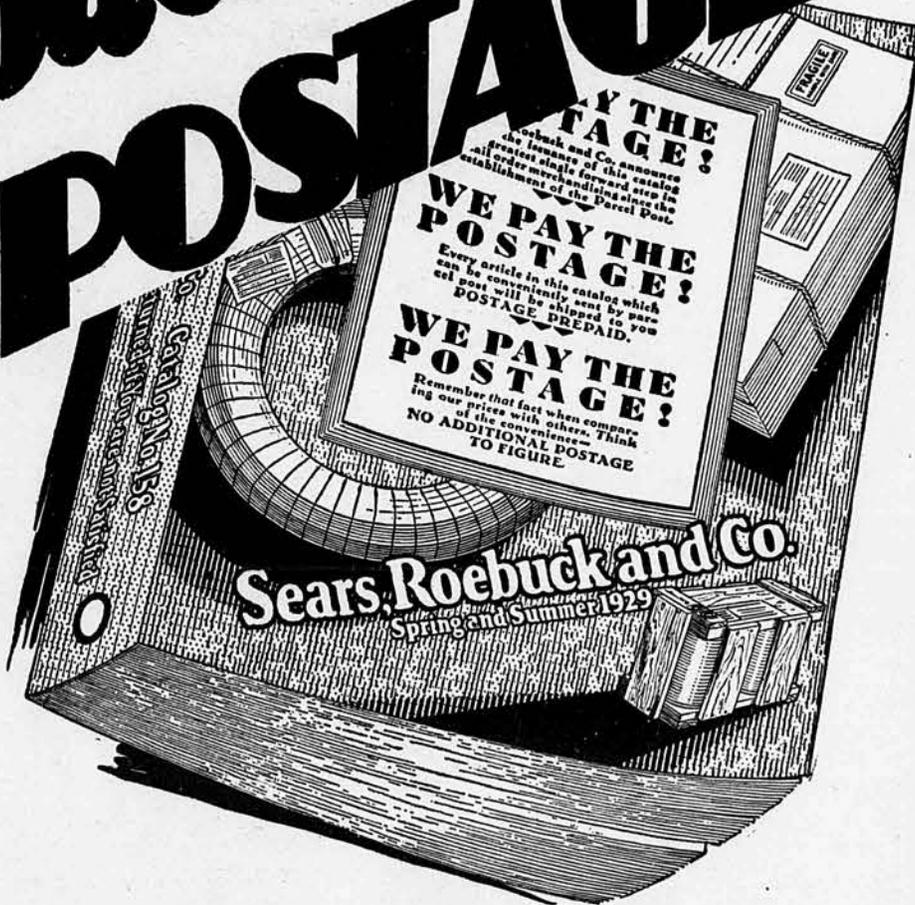
Want Some Maple Sugar?

News from Vermont is that the folks are breaking out roads thru the sugar places and getting ready to scatter buckets. There is plenty of snow in the sugar places; the season now promises an early opening and they are hoping for a good sugar season. Last season was a very poor one; little sugar was made and that of poor quality. An early start means good sugar as a usual thing. The trees in the sugar places there are getting few in number; most of them have been tapped from 75 to 100 years, and every hard wind that passes over puts some of them down. This means that maple sugar soon will be a luxury. The maple sugar makers are handicapped by having their main market entirely in the hands of one combination, and if they sell on the open market they have to take just what the combination offers, which usually is just enough to pay expenses. For this reason many farmers are trying to sell their sugar direct to those who know maple sugar and who appreciate quality. This product is getting higher in price, and if bought in stores the price is now almost prohibitive and the quality doubtful. If any of my readers wish some maple sugar direct from Vermont farm makers I will send addresses on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

.. TO WHEREVER YOU LIVE ..



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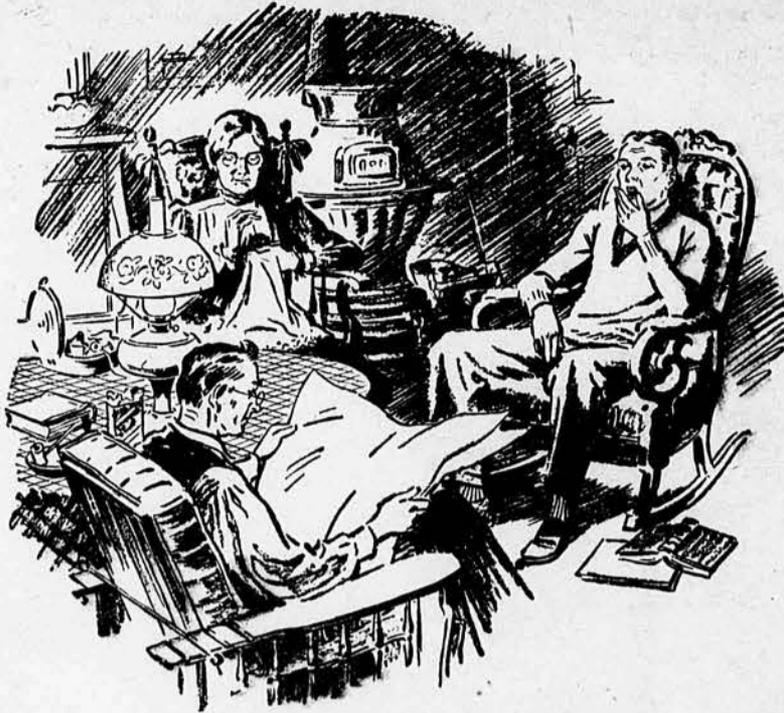
Name

Postoffice

Rural Route..... **Box No.**.....
(Please give both Route and Box Number if on a Rural Route)

State

Street Address



What'll I do NOW!

"The horses are fed and the cows put out to pasture. The milk is separated and the dishes are dry in the kitchen. The day is done. Work is done. What'll I do now?"

That's what Cousin Harry wanted to know on his first visit to the Marsh's farm about five years ago. Too early to go to bed. Too tired to do any work. He read all the books the first week. Finished the furniture and seed catalogs the next week. Left the week after. The evenings were lonelier than ever after Harry left. The Marsh's remembered what he said. "The gay shows . . . music . . . entertainment . . . something interesting every evening of the week in the city!"

Cousin Harry came out again last week. Expected to be bored. But that evening in the Marsh's living-room he heard the most magnificent concert he had ever heard in his life! Six hundred miles away he heard the orchestra as clearly as if he were sitting in the front row . . . the Marsh's had bought a radio.

Now—the day is done in a hurry. The evening brings news from the whole wide world. Music, speeches, educational topics, Sunday evening hymns . . . the Marsh family wouldn't miss a minute of it! . . . and John Marsh made enough to pay for his radio by taking advantage of prices broadcast direct from the market.

It will pay you, too, to have a radio set. Be sure to get one of the new, 1929 battery-operated sets. There are several fine makes, including the Eveready. If you already have an old set, you don't know how perfect today's radio reception is—get a new set and you will be astonished at the great improvement!

To power your set, use Eveready Layerbilt "B" Batteries. These are built in layers, using flat cells that pack together tightly, make connection with each other automatically, and give you more active materials and longer service for your money. This patented, exclusive construction can be had only in Eveready Layerbilts. Write for our booklet, "Why Radio Is Better With Battery Power."

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
New York  San Francisco

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

TUESDAY NIGHT IS EVEREADY HOUR NIGHT—East of the Rockies, 9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, through WEA and associated N. B. C. stations. On the Pacific Coast, 6 P. M., Pacific Standard Time, through N. B. C. Pacific Coast network.

SEE AND HEAR THE NEW EVEREADY RADIO SETS

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries

At Home Any Place in State

Pride of Saline's History Can Be Traced to Early 90's; Was Found in Russell County

PRIDE of Saline corn is outstanding as a variety for Kansas. It is exceptionally well adapted to most corn growing sections of the state, is a hardy, vigorous grower, and withstands heat and drouth remarkably well. This variety has made the highest yields in hundreds of test plots conducted thruout Kansas, under the supervision of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

This corn is a medium-sized, white variety, which matures in about 115 days. The ears are medium in size, and are medium to smooth in indentation or type. They vary in type more than most standard varieties of corn.

The relatively high yielding capacity of Pride of Saline corn is due largely to its breeding. It is strictly a Kansas product. It has been grown in Kansas since the early 90's. History of this variety has been traced back to 1893, when it was found growing on an upland farm near Gorham, Russell county, Kansas. Seed was obtained from this farm by a man named Kellogg, who took it to his farm-located along the Saline River in Northern Russell county. Here it was grown for more than a decade. The valley at this place was well protected from hot winds characteristic of Western Kansas, by high hills which border the river, and because of the extra well-watered bottom land, the location was an ideal one for the growing of corn. For this reason, Mr. Kellogg rarely had a crop failure, and he became a dependable source of seed corn no matter how unfavorable the season. Years in which drouth and hot winds dried up and destroyed the corn on the prairies and plains of Western Kansas, the corn in this favored valley spot behind the hills survived and always produced sufficiently well to perpetuate itself and supply seed for less fortunate localities.

Was a Motley Mixture

This variety first was known as the Kellogg corn, but later was given the name of Pride of Saline. At this stage of its development it was a motley mixture of many varieties, altho it was primarily a white corn. Its foundation stock was the Iowa Silvermine so widely grown thruout Kansas at that time, and the Hickory King, a large wide-kerneled variety; also yellow, calico and blue varieties were included in the foundation stock.

Mr. Kellogg, in selecting his seed, always made a practice of choosing early, medium and late maturing ears. His purpose was to lengthen the pollinating period as much as possible, so that a week or so of hot winds would not destroy all the tassels which supply the pollen that fertilizes and sets the grain on the ears. These efforts resulted in developing a corn that had a long pollination period, and the chances of the corn being pollinated were greatly increased. The silks of corn will wait for many days to become fertilized, and tassels that develop relatively late often will fertilize silks that have been out for some time. In Western Kansas this is very important, for so often a few days of hot, dry winds will kill the tassels as rapidly as they flower, thus making it impossible for corn to fertilize as long as the winds prevail. This was one of the reasons why Pride of Saline corn won a local reputation for being an outstanding variety.

Made a Good Yield

When the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station was established in 1904, seed of the Pride of Saline corn was obtained, and the variety tried out on the station farm. It proved to be the best yielding variety for growing on Big Creek bottom land. Later it was included in the variety tests conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station, at Manhattan. Here it produced relatively well, but was not given its due recognition because of its lack of type and uniformity, and lack of purity.

In 1909, C. C. Cunningham, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who was stationed at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station in charge of the agronomy work at that place, became interested in Pride of

Saline corn and started breeding operations with the variety. This was continued at the Hays Station for three years. Mr. Cunningham then was transferred to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan to take charge of a new line of work known as field experiments in co-operation with farmers thruout the state. Since this type of work included variety testing and corn breeding, he transferred the Pride of Saline breeding project to Jewell county, where it was continued on the farm of Chris Vandevanter, north of Mankato. This work was continued here for five years under the direct supervision of Mr. Cunningham.

Because of the outstanding performance of Pride of Saline corn on the agronomy farm at Manhattan, and in hundreds of co-operative variety tests all over the state, it was decided to grow this variety exclusively on the agronomy farm for seed production and distribution. For several years Mr. Cunningham continued selecting the breeding stock of the Pride of Saline corn on the agronomy farm.

Then Took it Home

When he started farming operations for himself near Eldorado in Butler county in 1920, he took with him from the agronomy farm the best seed available for use on his farm. Since that time he has continued his breeding operations with the Pride of Saline corn.

To date, he has personally field selected seed of this variety for 20 consecutive years. During that time he always has selected for high yielding capacity rather than a "show type" of corn. The idea of Mr. Kellogg's in so selecting the seed ears that a long pollinating period would result has been faithfully adhered to thruout these 20 years. No particular type of ear has been selected, and for this reason the Pride of Saline is not a uniform variety in regard to its ear characteristics. However, Mr. Cunningham always has rigidly selected for well-matured, heavy, desirable ears that indicated high producing ability. He also has paid considerable attention to the stalk characters. The seed ears always were selected from strong, vigorous-growing upright stalks of medium height. Only ears located at a convenient height for husking are selected. Because of this selection, Pride of Saline corn stands up remarkably well, and does not produce ears too high to husk conveniently. The variety at Mr. Cunningham has developed it is for growing in the average corn lands of Kansas. However, because of its vigorous growing characteristics, yields remarkably well on the best of bottom land soils. It has consistently out-yielded every other variety in the average thruout eastern and central Kansas. Its performance is due partly to the natural adaptability it acquired as a result of the natural selection it was subject to in western Kansas for so long, and partly to the long years of skilled field selection for high yield. Incidentally, Mr. Cunningham also has done similar work with Midland Yellow Dent, Commercial White and Freed White Dent, which along with Pride of Saline are recognized as the best four producing varieties of corn for Kansas.

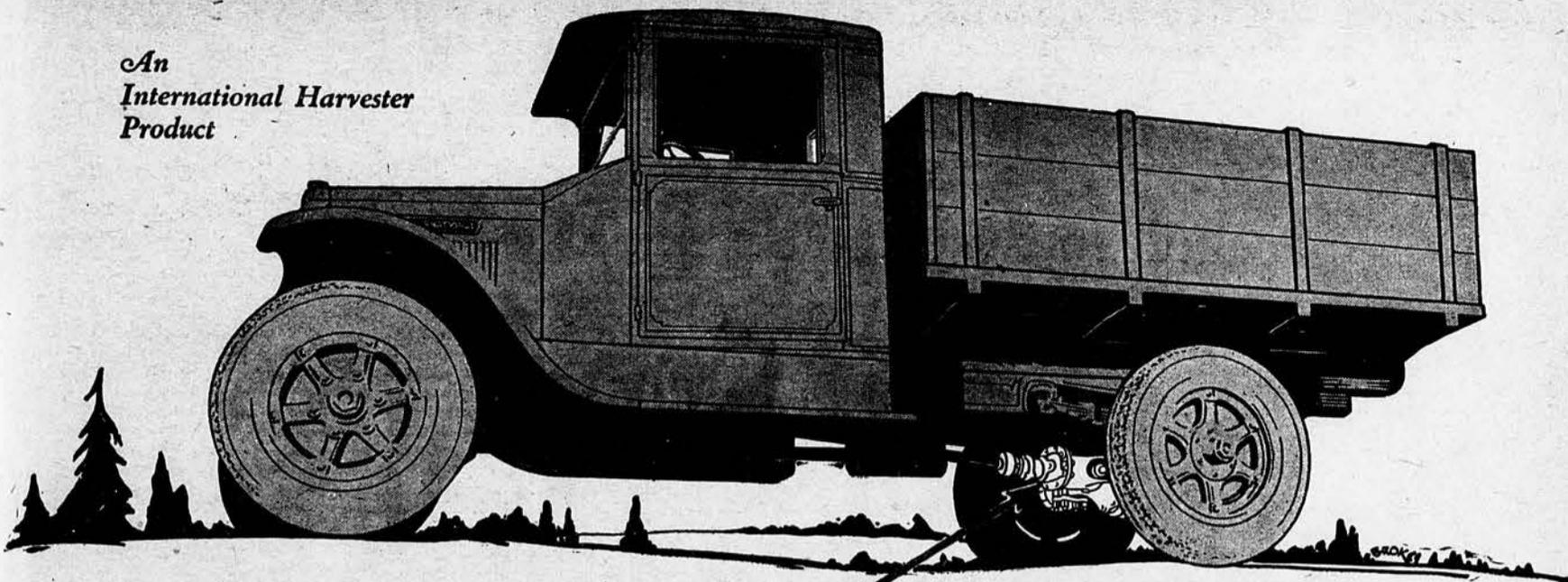
In Kansas we have a good number of scientists, specialists and farmers who have dedicated their best thought and energy to breeding up some variety or crop or type of livestock for the general good of agriculture as a whole. To this great group in general, and to C. C. Cunningham in particular in this instance, Kansas Farmer pays tribute.

For Combine Owners

Circular No. 142, The Effect of the Combined Harvester on Farm Organization in Southwestern Kansas, just issued, should be of interest to every wheat grower in the state. It may be obtained free on application to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.

Watch for lice and mites. They multiply fast in hot weather.

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This **2-Speed Axle** enables
the **SIX-SPEED SPECIAL** to
Out-Pull—Out-Climb—Out-Perform
all others of similar rating under Full Load

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THE HARVESTER COMPANY has designed a very practical combination of bodies for general rural hauling. On the platform base you can have either a grain box as illustrated above, or a sturdy stock rack, or the two in combination. Changes easily and quickly made from one to another. Other types of bodies available for farm and commercial loads.

THERE can be only one *first* in any line. Only one man can be the champion and only one truck can out-pull, out-climb, and out-perform all other trucks in its class when fully loaded. That one is International Harvester's Six-Speed Special, sold by our branches and dealers everywhere.

The truck above was photographed in such a way as to show the 2-speed axle which is the secret of its exceptional pulling power. The Six-Speed Special is the only speed truck that has 6 forward speeds. When your full load is in a soft field, in muddy or sandy roads, or on a steep hillside, it is good to know that this exclusive feature is down there under the load, ready to take it over and through anything. Shift into "low-low" and apply ten times the pulling power at the rear wheels that you have in "high-high", and nothing can stop you so long as there is traction.

Everything else in the Six-Speed Special is as good as its great tractive power. Fleet speed for the straightaway; long sturdy frame; comfortable enclosed cab; heavy-duty springs; sturdy economical engine; provision for power take-off; and 4-wheel brakes.

This truck is just about *ideal* for agricultural and commercial hauling—for anybody who has heavy loads to haul in tough going. See the dealer for a demonstration; write us for a folder.



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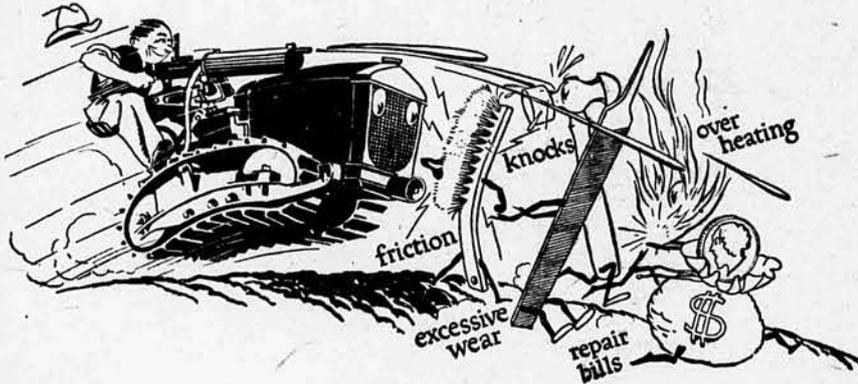
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Quaker State costs very little more than inferior oils—and what a world of difference it makes in tractor operation and tractor upkeep costs! Your first drum will tell you the whole story. Get it today!

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Export Trade Still Gains!

And so the United States Had a Favorable Balance of 1 Billion Dollars in '28

BY LAWRENCE B. MANN

THE upswing in United States export trade which has been under way since 1922 continued at an accelerated rate thruout 1928. This was largely the result of increased foreign demand for our manufactures, and was the more notable on account of a marked decline in exports of crude foodstuffs. Imports also increased in quantity, altho their value declined for the second consecutive year as a result of reduced prices of rubber, silk and other important raw materials. The combined effect of the substantial increase in value of exports and the moderate decline in value of imports was an increase in the balance of merchandise trade to over 1 billion dollars for the first time since 1921. There also was a heavier net export of gold in 1928 than in any earlier year.

Exports in 1928 reached a value of 5,129 million dollars, which was 5.4 per cent more than in 1927 and larger than in any other years except those from 1916 to 1920, during which conditions were very abnormal and prices were much inflated. The average price of export commodities showed comparatively little change during 1928, and consequently the percentage increase in quantity of exports was approximately the same as the change in their value.

Imports Larger in Quantity

Import values have been much influenced by price changes in recent years. The total value of imports in 1928 was 4,091 million dollars, which was 2.2 per cent less than in 1927 and 7.7 per cent less than in 1926. If adjustments be made for price changes, however, it appears that the quantity of imports was approximately 3 per cent larger than in 1927, and was also greater than in any other previous year of our history.

The excess of merchandise exports over merchandise imports mounted from 378 million dollars in 1926 to 681 million dollars in 1927 and to 1,069 million dollars in 1928. This rapid increase in the trade balance has been due in part to the growth of our export trade and in part to the decline in average price of merchandise imported. Gold exports were very large during the first half of 1928, owing to the demands of France and other countries, which were revaluating or stabilizing their currencies. There was a net outward movement of gold amounting to 392 million dollars in 1928, as compared to net imports in the two preceding years. The value of net exports of silver, on the other hand, decreased for the fourth successive year, amounting to about 19 million dollars.

There is not sufficient information available concerning invisible items to explain how the large increase in our net exports of merchandise and of gold was balanced; the par value of foreign loans floated in this country declined from 1,593 million dollars in 1927 to 1,428 million dollars in 1928, and there also was a further decrease in immigrants' remittances. Tourists' expenditures, however, increased by over 100 million dollars, and there were marked changes in many of the other "invisible" items which enter our balance of payments.

More Motor Car Sales

The main developments among the exports were very large increases in shipments of finished manufactures and crude materials, and a sharp decline in exports of crude foodstuffs. Finished manufactures constituted about 45 per cent of the total trade, a larger proportion than in any earlier year except 1916.

The decline in total value of imports was the result of somewhat reduced purchases and substantially lower average prices of crude materials and manufactured foodstuffs. The quantity of imports of crude foodstuffs and finished manufactures, on the other hand, were larger than in any other year.

The expansion of our exports of finished manufactures, which has been

an important feature of the trade for many decades, continued at a rapid rate during 1928. Exports of these manufactured articles reached a total value of 2,259 million dollars, which was 14 per cent more than in 1927 and almost 75 per cent greater than at the ebb of post-war deflation in 1922. Automotive products accounted for about two-fifths of the total increase in this group during the last year; machinery, for one-fifth, and petroleum products for one-seventh. Exports of automotive products were larger than in any earlier year, reaching a value of 1/2 billion dollars. Important gains also were shown by exports of cigarettes, structural steel, cutlery, rubber footwear, silk hosiery, and many other highly elaborated products in the manufacture of which America is pre-eminent, on account of its mass production methods, machinery, efficient management and highly intelligent labor.

A Gain With Cotton

Exports of semi-manufactures also increased during the last year, altho the relative gain was much smaller than in the case of the finished products. The gain was due to increased exports of copper and iron and steel products. Foreign demand for copper caused a considerable advance in price, and the quantity exported was larger than in any earlier year except 1917. Of the other leading semi-manufactures, exports of naval stores, gas and fuel oil, and coal tar products declined.

Exports of crude materials reached a value greater by 100 million dollars than the year before, but this gain was due almost entirely to the higher average price of raw cotton. Exports of cotton which accounted for most of this gain were 6 1/2 per cent smaller in quantity than a year earlier, but their price averaged over 3.2 cents a pound, or 19 per cent, higher. Leaf tobacco exports also were substantially higher in value than in 1927; this was due to an increase in the quantity shipped. Coal was the only important commodity in this group which was exported both in smaller total quantity and at a lower average price.

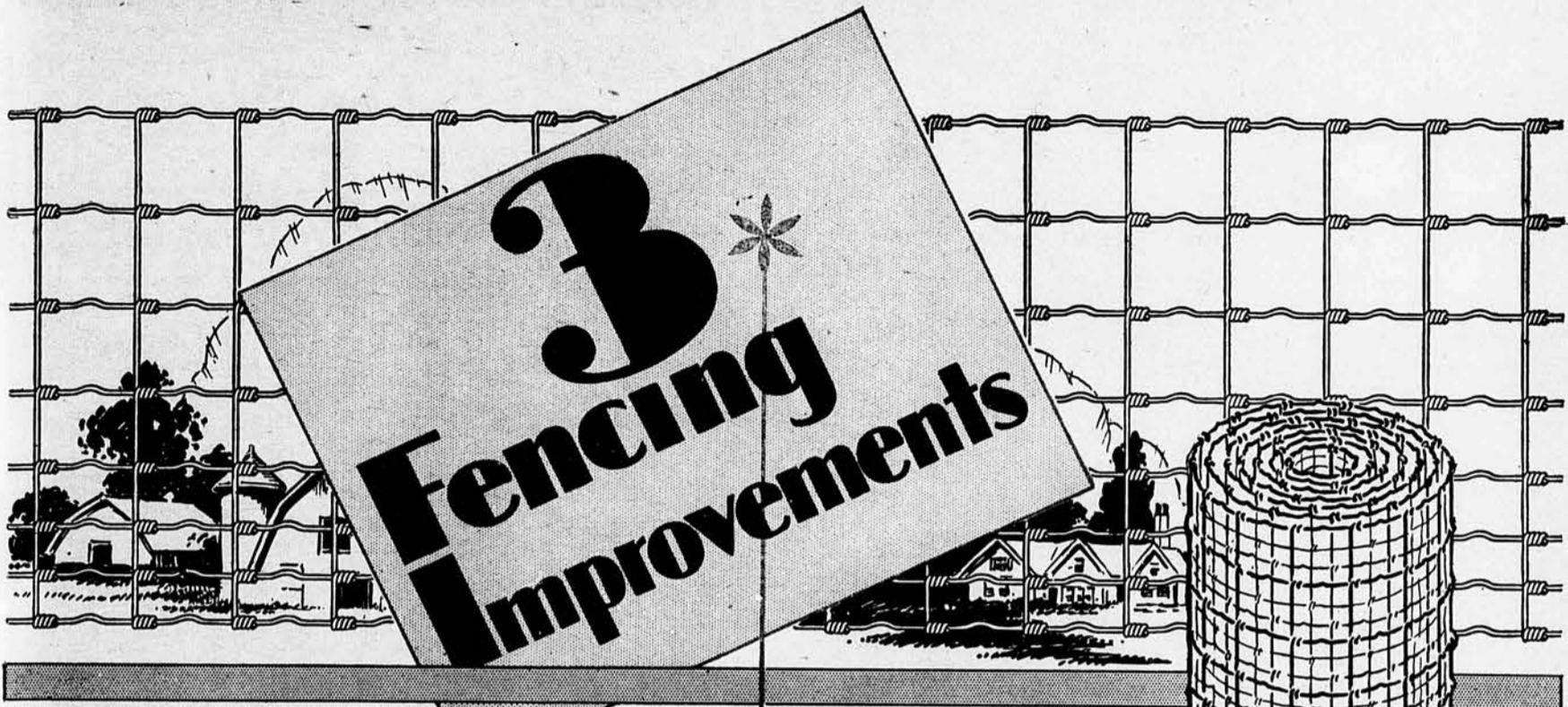
A small increase, amounting to about 4 million dollars, was shown by exports of manufactured foods. Exports of canned and evaporated fruits were substantially larger than in earlier years, and there also were larger exports of lard, canned fish and dairy products. These were largely offset by decreases in the value of wheat flour, meats and oilcake exported.

Crude foodstuffs were the only group of exports which declined in value during 1928. This was due principally to a decrease of 72 million bushels or 43 per cent in the quantity of wheat exported. Rye exports also were much smaller than in 1927, whereas exports of corn and barley were substantially increased.

Sugar Was Cheaper

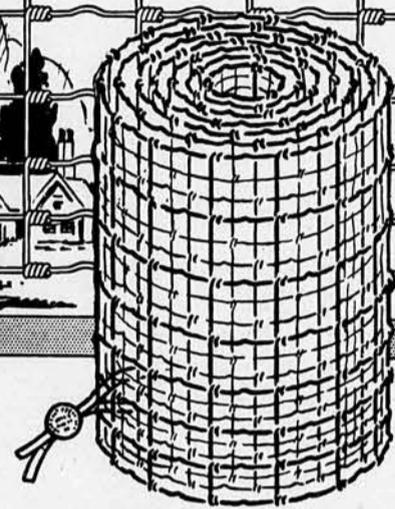
The decrease of 134 million dollars in imports of crude materials, which was the most noteworthy development in the import trade of the United States during the last year, was very largely the result of lower average prices of rubber and silk, but it was accentuated by decreases in the quantity of leaf tobacco, cotton, wool and furs imported. Rubber prices declined sharply in the early part of 1928, after the announcement of the removal of British export restrictions, and averaged for the year only 25 cents a pound, as compared with 36 cents in 1927 and 55 cents in 1926. The total value of rubber imports was 245 million dollars, less than half as much as in 1926, when rubber prices reached a peak. The average import value a pound for raw silk decreased from \$5.27 in 1927 to \$4.87 in 1928. As a result of these price declines, the total value of rubber imports dropped 95 million dollars, and that of silk declined 22 million dollars, despite an increase of about 2 per cent in the quantities of each of these commodities imported.

(Continued on Page 35)



B
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Improvements

A Fencing
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 by Sheffield metallurgists and engineers



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

SHEFFIELD Fence is the result of long and careful study by expert metallurgists and engineers.

A company which consistently for forty years has maintained high standards of quality in all of its many products naturally would seek to make the best fencing that skill and experience can devise. It was that aim which led its experts into long and careful study of farm fencing problems, and particularly of the character of steel best suited to this purpose.

The result is a fence of unusual strength and durability, uniform in quality and dependable in service.

Skilled in Steel Making

Sheffield Fence was designed and is made by an organization long experienced in the making of iron and steel products. For nearly half a century this West and Southwest territory has depended upon these mills for an increasing number of commodities—a

demand that has resulted in the investment of more than ten million dollars for modern facilities to meet these iron and steel requirements.

It is a company with traditional high standards of production that govern the making of every Sheffield product, including this latest addition of woven wire fencing, smooth wire, barbed wire, bale ties, nails, staples and fencing.

- 1—Made of special analysis rust-resisting steel, with the proper copper content.
- 2—A steel made in Sheffield open hearth furnaces especially for fence, providing unusual strength, uniformity and flexibility.
- 3—A steel having unusual galvanizing properties, to which a heavy coat of zinc tenaciously adheres.

There is Only One Sheffield Quality—The Achievement of 40 Years Experience

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Smooth Wire, Nails, Staples, Field Fence, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Bale Ties, Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Sheet Bars, Plates, Wire Rods, Sheets, New Billet Reinforcing Steel, Rail Steel, Channels, Angles, Merchant Steel Bars, Merchant Iron Bars, Bolt and Nut Products, Pull Rods, Forgings, Track Spikes, Track Bolts and Rivets.

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Dealers of high character are being selected to make this improved fencing available in every section of your state. If your local dealer is not now handling this fence, write us and we will give you the name of the nearest dealer who is able to supply you.

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Some pages from the new book "Sheffield Fence", which not only explains this new fence and its improvements in detail, but also tells the story in picture and text of the making of steel in Sheffield open hearth furnaces. It is an interesting and informative publication that should be in the hands of every user of fencing. Let us place a copy of this book in your hands, free, without delay. Address Room B, Sheffield Steel Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.

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Up to the Roof of the World

And There Before Us Was the Icy Dome of Mt. Everest, Still Untouched by Man

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

EVERYONE who visits Darjeeling in Northern India, climbs Tiger Hill. Some may walk, some ride ponies, some labor up in crawling rickshaws behind puffing, straining Hill men, and some take pony carts part way, but they all get up one way or another.

Some ascend late in the afternoon in order to watch the loftiest and most majestic mountain range in the whole world, the Himalayas, in the twilight of evening sun and then shiver thru the night on top of Tiger Hill—but these are few. The common practice is to leave Darjeeling in the cold, shuddery hours of the early morning, long enough before daylight to hike the 6 miles of stiff upgrade trail before even the first hint of coming day appears.

Our first night in Darjeeling we planned for an early sally the next morning. Our missionary host who had spent some time scaling the heights in Sikkim, that rugged plateau north of Darjeeling and just below the Roof of

the World, had made many trips to Tiger Hill himself, but he would go again with us. An American woman missionary, visiting in Darjeeling, wanted to go along but didn't feel equal to the hike, and so a horse was engaged for her. We also chartered a Hill native to act as guide and general roustabout.

Jim and I slept with most of our clothes on that night in bed, and we had plenty of blankets, too. Seven months in equatorial Africa and tropical India had made that damp, chilled air in the high altitude of Darjeeling feel like the North Pole itself. How we hated to roll out, in the dark, at three-thirty in the morning, and start on that steep, dismal, foggy trail! Up thru the sleeping town we climbed, chilled in spite of the exercise and our sweaters and semi-heavyies. The fog was so dense we could hardly make out even the horse, but Jim was singing to keep warm, and that kept the crowd together.

Eventually, of course, we warmed up



Walter Roscoe Stubbs

FORMER Gov. W. R. Stubbs died in Topeka recently, after an illness of several months, in his 71st year. He was one of eight living ex-governors of Kansas, four of whom had been able to impress themselves on the history of the state by serving two terms. Governor Stubbs was one of the four who were re-elected, and while it is now nearly 20 years since his administration it is still fresh in the memory of Kansas as an outstanding period, and Governor Stubbs as one of the eminent governors and one of the great men of the state.

Walter Roscoe Stubbs was a natural leader of men, of an impressive personal appearance, with a fine head and a broad and splendid brow, with a magnetic power over men's minds, gifted with an uncommon faculty of inspiring confidence, affection and loyalty, and correspondingly of arousing intense antagonisms. The history of the state during some 10 years when he was in public life revolved around his personality and his political program. Beyond any other public man in Kansas history he forged quickly to the forefront, once he entered the public life of the state, and without previous preparation or training. He had devoted his life to his large railroad construction business with no apparent interest in political affairs, until in his 46th year his fellow townsmen of Lawrence, desiring a strong man to represent them and particularly the university in the legislature, petitioned him to run for member of the house. To the surprise of his business associates he consented, was elected to the house in 1904 and 1906 and in his first session attracted notice as a factor to be reckoned with in politics.

It was characteristic of Governor Stubbs that he gave his entire mind and all the force of a powerful personality with enthusiasm to any interest that appealed to him. Politics was a new game. He was as innocent of its methods as a new-born child. It was all a revelation to him and he was astonished at what he found in endeavoring to serve Lawrence in the legislature. His friends recall his own accounts of his experiences. He discovered that a member of the legislature, as he described the political system at that period, was a mere cog in a machine that demanded strict conformity and discipline. It was not in his nature to be a cog in any machine, or anything less than a dominating factor. He served one term in the legislature and got his bearings. When the session adjourned he remained in Topeka, to the neglect of his business, rented a room in a hotel and initiated in Kansas the use of the long distance telephone as a political agency. He made inquiries as to who were the influential men of every county in the state, called them on the telephone and organized a following. In the next session Stubbs men were in a large majority, and he was elected speaker of the house and proceeded to organize his own machine, one of the most effective Kansas has seen. When the session closed he was the logical candidate for governor, and was easily nominated and elected. In four years he had not only learned the political game, but improved on it.

In his legislative service and two terms as governor, Governor Stubbs reorganized to a considerable extent the political machinery of the state, largely on the LaFollette model in Wisconsin. Thru his leadership the primary succeeded the delegate convention in a thoroughgoing job of reconstruction, the state board of charities was reorganized, the former state board of railroad commissioners was converted into a public utilities commission with wide powers, a legislative reference bureau was created, the state board of health was built up into an important agency of the state and Governor Stubbs initiated a plan to consolidate the government of the state educational institutions in a single board, employing at his own expense Dr. Fritchard, the president then, as now, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, to come to Topeka and outline a plan of such organization. However, the plan came to nothing under the Stubbs administration, but did materialize later, and was finally adopted under Governor Paulen's administration.

Governor Stubbs was one of the nine governors who united in an appeal in 1912 to Theodore Roosevelt to become a candidate for President, and on this rock his own public career as well as the Republican party was broken. His second term was in its last year and he became a candidate for the Senate, defeating Senator Curtis for the nomination but being himself defeated in the election. The factional animosities of the progressive period in which Governor Stubbs was the outstanding figure in Kansas for nearly a decade are largely forgotten, and in fact it was a tribute to his qualities that later as an unsuccessful candidate for governor he had the support of a great part of the element that had opposed him most strenuously during the period of his power.

These animosities are now forgotten, and there will be an almost universal sense that Kansas has lost in his death one of its great men and great public servants. Many who antagonized him gave him credit for no more than personal ambition and the desire to replace one political machine with another, but he had larger ideas, and it was his major purpose to give Kansas the machinery for efficient representative government. The machinery he created in fact was largely designed to do so. So far as it has failed it is not due to the organization of the state, but to failure to fill the places created with the best personnel to obtain maximum results. This, in fact, is the most important problem today in Kansas, the problem of the personnel in the operation of the state government.

In his personal, private and family life Governor Stubbs was a model of the good citizen, an admirable husband, father and friend. There are many Kansas folks to grieve at his passing.

When a farmer is busy
....he's **BUSY!**

DURING the months when farm work is at its height every minute counts. Every hour saved is money earned.

You cover more ground with Ethyl. It brings out of your equipment the latent, extra power impossible to obtain with ordinary gasoline. That is one reason why Ethyl saves money for you.

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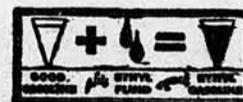
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"Knocks out that knock"

ETHYL

GASOLINE

enough so that we began hanging extra coats on to the arms and back of our guide along with the cameras and lunches with which we had loaded him at the start. Before we finally reached the top the poor chap was so completely hung with various baggage that he looked like a human coat rack, and indeed could hardly be seen at all.

A Morning Ceremony

The last mile was the steepest of the whole climb, but finally, somewhat out of breath and a little tired in that high altitude, we reached the top, and were there ahead of daylight and the sun. In the little observatory-shelter on the summit two Englishmen and their tired coolies already had a brisk fire burning in the fireplace. Two heavy rickshaws were parked outside, and the half-dozen Hill men who had tugged them up the hill were asleep, worn out, before the hearth. The two Britishers themselves, portly and middle-aged, were engaged in the lengthy process of downing a long "eye-opener," the morning whisky and soda which nearly all English colonials deem so necessary.

From the porch we could see the first streaks of daylight stealing out across the roof of the world, itself entirely concealed in clouds and fog. We waited for this daily miracle to be performed, nature's unveiling of the greatest scenic monument in the world, the highest range of the Himalayas. There above us waged a battle the outcome of which meant the success or failure of our morning's trip. When one more icy pinnacle would be disclosed for an instant by a triumphant ray of light we would cheer our noble ally, the sun. And then, a moment later when those banks of cloud and fog would again engulf that peak we would despair and call for the sun again.

Then the Battle Waged

An hour the battle waged. There above the loftiest mountains in the whole world the vastest elements of nature staged a spectacle that I shall never forget. The physical setting itself, even tho there had been no play of clouds and sun, no striving between ambitious day and sultry, sullen fog, was such as to inspire the most profound respect.

Mt. McKinley is the highest mountain in the whole of North America, and yet before us that morning tumbled not just one but a dozen peaks that were higher than Mt. McKinley. A dozen more topped the highest peak in the Alps, a staggering panorama of gigantic nature gone wild in complete abandon as to size and ruggedness. Behind us sweltered the tropical plains of India, steaming in the heat of its millions of brown people, and before us lay a great ice field too immeasurably big to melt, defying the sun itself.

And in the midst of this great amphitheater, on the top of Tiger Hill, we stood and watched the sallies and thrusts, the retreats and dispersions, the advances and the routs of those giants of the gods doing their morning exercises upon the roof of the world, the sun and the clouds wrestling for supremacy above the Himalayas.

Dempsey and Tunney fighting for the championship of the world in a rainsoaked ring in Philadelphia. A million soldiers locked in the grips of death in the valley of the Marne. We were watching the sun itself race thru those valleys and mountain chasms, charging and chasing into vast passes that have never surrendered to the touch of man, challenging and chastising the clouds themselves and rolling back those banks of fog that would as savaging sweep out again, winning a mountain here and losing a great ice-clad peak there, the line of battle surging back and forth over the greatest Campus Martius in the world, the frozen fields of the Himalayas.

"The Sun, Our Ally"

And I was pleased to imagine that this silent siege of the fog-covered mountains was being waged by the sun for our special benefit. The jealous clouds were trying to hide the mountain peaks from our view, and the sun, our ally, was striving to show us this same great spectacle. Now the valleys were cleaned up, the clouds were routed and the fog retreated into its last icy trench coiled about the peaks of that great range that towered more than 5 miles high. And here they stuck, and defied the sun itself to dislodge them from their stronghold.

We gave it up finally and started

back. Our great ally, the sun, had lost the day it seemed, for we had been told that only at this time, immediately after sunrise at this season could the peaks of Mt. Everest and Kinchenjunga be seen from Darjeeling or Tiger Hill. If the fog did not lift during that first hour of daylight there was no use waiting. We came down from the roof of the little shelter and then paused for one more moment in the dewy grass on top of Tiger Hill.

"There's Kinchenjunga!" exclaimed our missionary host. We had long since given up hope of seeing the exclusive Everest, but we did want to see "the snows" on Kinchenjunga, the world's second highest peak and only a few hundred feet lower than Everest itself. And there it was—or had been, for again the jealous fog had screened it from our view before I had had a chance to see.

Eventually the bleak old Kinchenjunga emerged in the full stern majesty of its towering grandeur and remained in the open light of the morning sun, the reward for our hours of climbing and of waiting, and a fit reward it was. There were piled the

Himalayas, a score of peaks all higher than Mont Blanc, the highest of the Alps. For a lover of mountains it is certainly one of the greatest scenes in the world.

Our trip had been a success, even tho Mt. Everest had kept its proud head hidden entirely from our view. In fact, this refusal by the Himalayas to display its chiefest glory contributed more to my own delight and satisfaction with the scene than if I had seen Mt. Everest itself. For if I had been permitted the view, the mystery, the dignity, the reverence that I had held before would have been dissipated and Everest would have been cheapened like a beautiful woman who reveals too freely of her charms. Instead, now, it stands as one of those things of nature that is unconquered by man, and as such I reverence it.

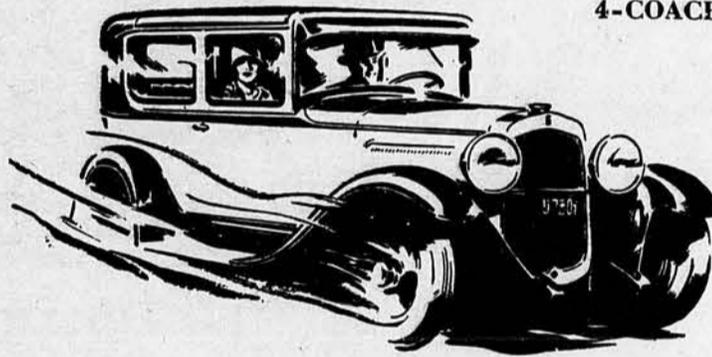
There stands that greatest of all mountain monuments—and never yet climbed by man. Not that it hasn't been tried. For years the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society have been assaulting this peak. Thousands of pounds have been spent, many lives have been lost, scientists, geogra-

phers, photographers and governments have allied with the hardy climbers whose life ambitions have been to stand on the highest peak in the world—and Everest has defied them all!

With 12 Men Dead

Of course, and alas! it will some time be scaled. Man is constantly adding to his ability and demanding from science greater helps with every attempt—and Everest cannot add to her height. The most recent expedition, undertaken with the precision and care and elaborateness of a military campaign, after six months actually on the ground and months more of preparation, was finally sent down the mountain, whipped. The icy dome of Everest was still untouched by any human foot. She had dealt sternly with this ambitious expedition; the bleak heights had taken the lives of three Englishmen and nine Tibetans, and the thousands of pounds had been spent in vain as far as the actual conquest of the peak was concerned—but it had added to the glory of Everest. Long may it remain unclimbed. Let this one (Continued on Page 37)

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The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

DIGNITY be hanged! I scudded down the beach as fast as my legs would carry me. Alderson had been left alone at the cache and my heart was in my throat.

When I saw him strolling about with his hands in his pockets I could have shouted for joy if I had had the breath. For I had half expected to find him dead.

He came forward quickly to meet me.

"A tug rounded the bend five minutes since and stopped at the yacht, Mr. Sedgwick," he told me.

I looked out into the bay. A boat was just leaving the Argos for the shore. At the point where the sailors presently beached it I was waiting. Blythe jumped out and splashed thru the shallow water to meet me. From the look on his face it was clear that something had gone wrong.

Taking me by the arm he led me a few yards along the sand.

"Bad news, Jack."

"What is it?"

"Miss Wallace was waylaid and kidnaped four days ago while she and her aunt were driving."

"How do you know?"

"Miss Berry sent Phillips down in a tug to let us know. But that is not the worst. The day before the kidnaping Bothwell escaped from prison. It is thought that his guards were bribed."

I saw in a flash the cause of the Slav's gloating triumph. Evelyn was his prisoner. He had her safely hidden somewhere in the mangrove swamps.

We might dig the treasure up, but we would have to give him every cent of it in ransom for her. That was his plan, and in it lay the elements of success. For Blythe and Yeager, no more than I, would weigh gold against her safety.

We knew Bothwell. His civilization was a veneer. Disappointed of the wealth he had come seeking, the man would revenge himself on the girl who had stood in his way. I dared not think of the shame and degradation he would make her suffer.

I told Blythe of my meeting with Bothwell.

My face must have been ashen, for Sam put a hand on my shoulder.

"Think of the Danger!"

"Keep a stiff upper lip, old chap. Bothwell won't hurt her until he is pushed to it. Before that time comes we'll take care of her."

"That's easy saying. But how? That prince of devils has her back there in the swamps guarded by his ruffians. We don't know where they are. This very minute she may be—Think of the danger she runs!"

Blythe shook his head.

"She's safe till Bothwell gives the word. Not one of his fellows would dare lift a hand against her. The captain would shoot him like a dog."

"And Bothwell himself?"

"She's safe yet, Jack. He's playing for the treasure and to marry her, too. The man is not such a fool as to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The hour of danger for her would be the one when he found out that he had lost the treasure."

"Let's give it to him. I'll go tell him he may have it all."

"Easy, lad, easy. We must play our cards and not throw the hand down. We must get hold of the treasure before we can make terms."

"And let Evelyn stay in his hands without making an effort to free her?" I demanded.

"Did I say that, Jack?"

"What are you going to do, then?"

"As soon as night falls we'll send a boat up the river to find out where his camp is. We'll make a reconnaissance."

"I'll go."

"Don't you think somebody less impetuous would be better, Jack? We don't want to spoil things by any premature attack."

"I'm going, Sam. That's all there is to say about that."

"All right. If you are, you are. But you'd better let me."

"You may come along if you like."

"No, if you go I'll have to stay by the ship against a possible attack. Tom

will have charge of the party that watches the treasure. The deuce of it is that our force will be divided into three. I hope Bothwell does not take the occasion to make mischief."

Within the hour the tug that had brought Phillips steamed back down the harbor on the return trip to Panama. With it we sent Jimmie and the steward. Dugan flatly declined to go, and since his wound was almost healed the captain let him stay.

Plenty of Birds!

This left us fourteen men, counting the former mutineers and the native stokers. To go with me on my night expedition I chose Alderson and Smith. The guard for the treasure cache consisted of Yeager, Gallagher, Barbados and Stubbs. The rest were to remain with the ship.

The tide was coming in when we pulled from the Argos toward the mouth of the Tuyra. The wash of the waves made it unnecessary for us to take any precautions to muffle the sound of our oars and the darkness of the night made detection at any distance improbable.

One difficulty we did encounter. For

the first few hundred yards of our journey up the river we disturbed some of the numberless birds which had settled for the night on the trees close to the banks. The flapping of their wings gave notice of our approach as plainly as if a herald had shouted it.

We carried no light. The heavy tropical jungle growth on the mud flats which extended on both sides of the river helped to increase the darkness. Our progress was slow, for we had to make sure that we did not slip past without noticing the schooner that had brought the pirates down from Panama.

The sound of voices on the water warned us that we were approaching the boat of which we were in search. Very cautiously, keeping close to the bushes along the shore, we drew near the schooner which began to take dim shape in the darkness.

The tide was still strong, and it carried our boat across the bow of the schooner. The anchor chain was hanging and served to hold us in place, tho with each lift of the tide I was afraid those on board would hear us grind against her side. Intermittently the voices came to us, tho we could make out no words.

We were in a good deal of danger, for any minute one of the crew might saunter to the side of the vessel and look over. It was plain to me that we could not stay here. Either we must go forward or back.

Now back I would not go without finding whether Evelyn was here, and to try to board the schooner in attack would be sheer madness. My mind caught at a compromise.

I whispered to Alderson directions, and when the jibboom of the schooner came down with the next recession of a wave I swung myself to it by means of the chain, using the stays to brace my foot.

In the Shadow

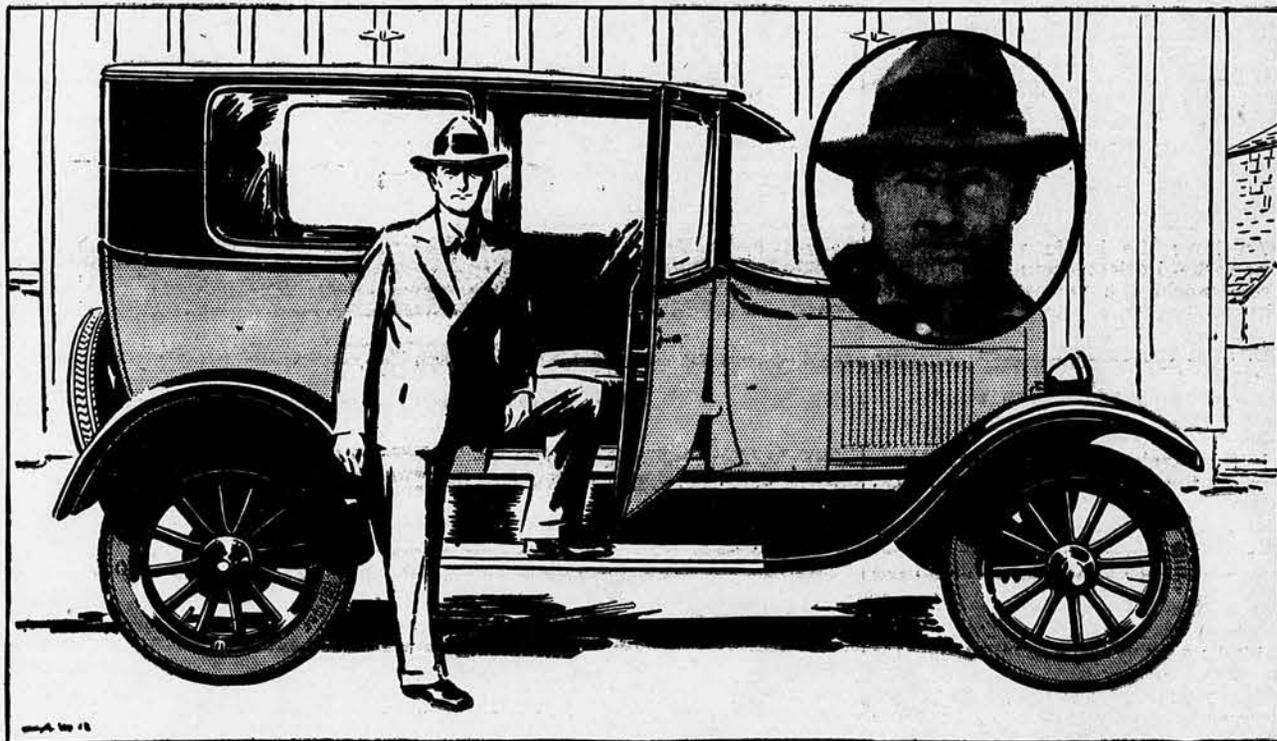
Here I lay for a minute getting my bearings, while the sailors in the boat below backed quietly out of sight among the shore bushes that overhung the banks.

So far as I could see the deck was deserted. Carefully I edged on to the bowsprit, crept along it, and let myself down gently to the deck. I could see now that men were lying asleep at the other end of the vessel.

One was standing with his back toward me beside the mizzen-mast. From his clothes I guessed the watch to be a native.

The voices that had come to us across the water still sounded, but more faintly than before I had come on board. Evidently they were from below.

Probably the speakers were in a cabin with the porthole open. I could not be sure, but it struck me that one of them was a woman. My impression
(Continued on Page 26)



"We Chose these Millers for Greater Mileage"

THE tires that carry the cars and trucks of the farmer must be the best that money can buy—for reasons of economy, service and long mileage.

One farmer tells another when he finds a product that meets every requirement of farm service. And such is the case with Miller Tires.

They are making a reputation for themselves such as no tire has equaled in recent years. And as the story of their grit and stamina becomes common talk on the farms, more farmers turn to Miller for greater mileage.

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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Scarlet Fever Is Dangerous No Matter How Mild the Case in Your Family May Be

FIFTY children! I see a row of little heads bobbing up and down; I hear a triumphant volume of noise as they raise their voices; I know that 50 children would fill a large room. Let such a crowd be killed in some such tragedy as a theater accident and not only the state but the nation would be aghast! Fifty children were killed in Kansas by scarlet fever in 1928 and the state epidemiologist says that it was mostly thru carelessness. He does not mean that the 50 were neglected or improperly treated when ill. He means that under proper circumstances they should not have been exposed to the disease. In a recent report of Doctor C. H. Kinnaman, state epidemiologist, he makes these grave statements:

Scarlet fever cases for 1928 in Kansas totaled 5,497 with 50 deaths.

Many of these cases were of an apparently mild type and for this reason in many counties quarantine regulations frequently were not strictly enforced as should be the rule in every suspected case of scarlet fever, scarlet rash or scarlatina.

The results of this neglect on the part of county officials, also some physicians of the state, by not placarding these cases and enforcing quarantine, are shown by the scarlet fever occurring in every county of the state at the present time in epidemic form.

Our reports show 10 deaths for January this year, with indications that February certificates will show an equal number of deaths from scarlet fever.

The only method of control of scarlet fever is inspection of schools, follow-up of absentees, efficient quarantine of contacts and cases, and not being afraid to make a diagnosis and stand by your decision. In counties where this plan is followed the disease has been kept under control, while in adjacent counties where these procedures were not followed the disease has run wild.

In the last few weeks one western county has had four deaths from scarlet fever. Many reports are being received of the non-enforcement of the quarantine regulations in various communities, and of flagrant violations in cases where the homes are under placard.

There's a moral to this: Do not hesitate to obey quarantine. Do not argue that the case in your family is a mild one. A contagious disease always is dangerous and your mild case may mean death to someone more susceptible.

Ask the Family Doctor

A man 70 years old has the flu. He has asthmatic and heart trouble and while confined in bed takes "shots" for his asthma. He gets better and the doctor dismisses the case but his arm gets sore from the "shot" and has to be lanced. What causes it?

A Reader.

This obviously is a question to be answered by the attending physician. No one but he knows the nature of the "shots" or the conditions under which they were given. I often wonder at the reluctance of a patient to go back to the doctor for explanations of things not understood. Most doctors are reasonable beings and glad to explain.

Destroy the Book

I have a book that was lent to a party that I suspect has tuberculosis. How can I have it fumigated or what would you advise doing with it?

Mrs. J. H. H.

There is no good way of disinfecting books but they are not great carriers of contagion. If the patient was a careful person who knows how to dispose of her sputum the book is safe enough. Otherwise it must be destroyed.

Heart Trouble Not Hopeless

I have a friend who was sick a long time with a rapidly beating heart. Her other symptoms did not seem so bad except she was very nervous. The attending physician called it athletic heart. Medicine showed it some but did not seem to do much good. We changed doctors and he said the tonsils must be removed. Accordingly we had them out, and improvement, then

started in. Are the valves stretched and was it leakage of the heart, in plain words? Can patient hope for full recovery? How near well can such a heart get?

Mrs. R. D. G.

Both doctors and patients are too much inclined to feel themselves about heart troubles because they think such troubles hopeless. They are not hopeless. The good doctor searches for the diseased tonsils, or other forms of poison, takes it away and gives the heart a chance to reassert itself. Nobody can say how far such a heart may be damaged, but when the handicap is removed the process known as "compensation" occurs. After that it is up

to the patient to "live on the level" remembering that the compensated heart must never have extra strain put upon it.

Wash the Hair Often

The problem I am facing is how to keep my hair from becoming oily so quickly after I have washed it. If my hair is washed on Wednesday, on the following Tuesday it again is very oily and in such a condition that it should be washed. My hair is bobbed. I wash my hair every two weeks. Is this too often and would it be too often to wash it every week, if necessary? I do not have much dandruff.

Mrs. K. G. A.

Some folks have oily skins and that means oily hair. There is no reason why you should not wash out the oil just as often as needed. It will not hurt the hair or scalp.

Might Add This Crop

The mysteries of pearl growing are revealed in the latest issue of "Curiosities" soon to be revealed on the screen. Japanese women divers are shown in the process of helping the production of pearls by introducing pieces of grit under the lip of the oyster as they hold the mouth open with strong pliers. The oyster, irritated by the small piece

of grit, covers it with a pearly substance which, in three years, forms a perfect sizable pearl.

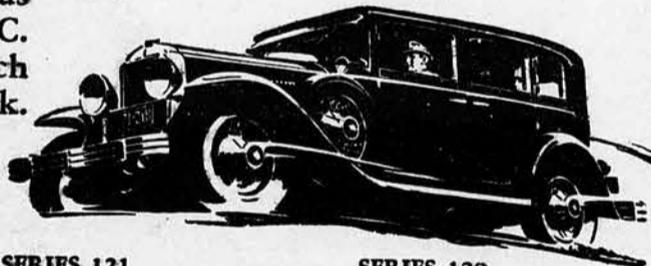
The oysters are planted 20 to 30 feet below the surface of the water by the Japanese women who, every six months, bring the oyster to the surface so that the pearl may be inspected to determine the progress of each oyster's individual work. The fact that each oyster is numbered and catalogued makes the work quite intricate, but the industry has taken tremendous strides forward since the discovery that oysters may really be annoyed.

We might get a gang of oysters, put them in the horse trough, and every time we let our temper get away with us we might wear it out annoying the oysters. Maybe they would produce some pearls for us. But even if they failed in this, the act of "cussin' out" the oysters instead of someone in the family, would develop real pearls in increased family happiness and contentment.

A war in China usually appears to be a rough solution of the unemployment problem.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Vitamin B Banishes Spring Fever

This Second Member of the Health Alphabet Introduces Its Family F and G and Another Not Yet Named

IF YOU have spring fever, Vitamin B may be your need. It is mighty effective in stimulating the lagging appetite. What an interesting material it is! Sometimes I think all the other vitamins surely must view the B element with envy. It has had such an interesting career. In fact, it has had everyone, even the most learned scientists, guessing. Within the last year or so a part of the puzzle has been solved. Vitamin B is twins. There is a good chance that it may be triplets.

There is no doubt about it containing Vitamin F. This is the material in foods that protects against neuritis and other nervous disorders. Then there is Vitamin G. It prevents pellegra, a malady common in the Southern states among the people who limit their meals too much to molasses, salt pork and corn meal. Experts believe that the third



MARY ANN SAYS: Do you value friendships? Most of us do. But as the years hurry on, it is easy to neglect them, and to thrive friendships have to be cultivated and nurtured. Perhaps as there are more demands on our money it becomes impossible to remember the friends of our youth with gifts every birthday or Christmas.

But letters are always possible, if we only think so, and sometimes a chatty, newsy letter from an old friend back home brings more joy than the most expensive gift. We like to hear from our friends, and then, despite gallant promises, we let the days slide by without answering.

Letters can be put off until "tomorrow." Too often "tomorrow" never comes and another lovable friend becomes hidden in the mist of years. A little extra effort, a few letters scattered along the way, and another friendship would have been kept intact to be enjoyed when the years become less busy.

member of the B family, which has been hidden from the world, is the something that stimulates the growth of children who eat an abundance of foods rich in Vitamin B. Authorities are agreed that Vitamin B is necessary in the diet, that it stimulates good health and a hearty appetite and aids in preventing constipation.

What foods are rich in Vitamin B? There is a long list, for it is the most widely distributed in nature of all the vitamins. It is found in spinach, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, beans, onions, yeast, nuts, oranges, lemons, asparagus, whole grain cereals and to some extent in all vegetables. Experiments at the Ohio State University by Dr. W. E. Krauss show that milk contains the G element. So a way to end pellegra is to introduce more milk into the meals of families in communities where the disease occurs. Yeast is abundant in both F and G. Wheat contains more F and corn more G. Many tests are being made to learn what amounts the Vitamin B foods contain of F, G and the third vitamin that has not yet been named.

Vitamin B is not easily destroyed in cooking, canning or drying. It does dissolve in water. This is why it is desirable to use the water in which the vegetables are cooked, for if it is thrown away, the members of your household are being cheated of much of the Vitamin B.

Feeding Beauty With Meal

BY HELEN JUNE DREW

WE ALL know the importance of the constant care of beauty. If you are not beautiful, then it is important to cultivate your good points. We know that no length of time spent on ourselves is wasted. But there is so much to be done in home or business that only big points can be considered. The daily cold cream bath must be given the

By Nell B. Nichols

face, neck and lower throat. That is the basic rule of beautiful skin so do not allow that one duty to be crowded out of your daily routine.

If you want your hair to look soft and pretty and do not dare venture a shampoo—or if you haven't time for a shampoo, there is still a way around this problem. The dry shampoo is an old standby and is accomplished in many ways. The orris root powder, dry shampoo has been favored. I prefer almond meal. It absorbs the dust and oil and unlike orris root, leaves the hair glossy as if you had used liquid soap.

Part the hair down the center from the forehead to the back of the neck, then sprinkle the almond meal along the part, rubbing it into the scalp, and scatter the meal about the scalp, then part it on both sides of the head and do the same thing, being sure that the meal reaches every bit of the scalp. With a stiff-bristled brush, brush out all the almond meal. Be sure to brush it thoroughly so you will not be shedding almond meal over your frock.

If you have neglected the daily cold cream wash and there are signs of blackheads trying to make a nest in the cleft of your chin or the crease around your nostrils, get out your little box of almond meal.

To a liberal tablespoon almond meal add a scanty tablespoon grated or finely chipped castile soap. Mix thoroughly together. Place some of this in the palm of your hand, add a drop or two of water, work it around until it is a creamy paste, wet your face and neck with water as warm as can be borne and apply the paste liberally. Do not rub it into the skin as it will make the flesh tender and irritate it. Allow the paste to dry then with warm water or hot water wash off every trace of this almond meal. After this, wash with very cold water, or better still rub your skin with ice.

This clears the skin of clogged pores. It tones the skin and brings the circulation into active service. This is quite a remarkable treatment to give to skin that you have neglected, but do not use this more than twice a week as it is apt to be drying to the average skin.

You may use almond meal paste which you made for blackheads for removing any stains around or under the finger nails. First we dip the hands in hot water and wrap an orange wood stick with cotton, wet the cotton, dip it into the dry almond meal and soap and work it around and under the nail.

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.

Sugarless Sweets

1 cup stoned dates 1 cup seeded raisins
1 cup nut meats Pinch salt

Run all ingredients thru a food chopper, and form into balls. Dip into melted dipping chocolate and drop on a greased platter or roll in dried cocoanut, which has been browned in the oven.
Cowley County. Zellene Blair.

Care of Patent Leather Shoes

BEFORE wearing new patent leather shoes rub them well with olive oil which has been slightly warmed; olive oil is penetrating and prevents the patent leather from cracking.

Kiowa county, Oklahoma. Grace Montgomery.

New Filling for Dates

STUFF dates for afternoon callers with pimento cheese and cocoanut. These will be handy if kept in a jar in the icebox where the cheese will not spoil. Cracker margerites are good to serve with them. Also hot cocoa.
Lincoln Co., Colorado. Mrs. Fred Davis.

Prevent Rugs Slipping

ASHEET of newspaper placed under each small rug on a polished floor will prevent it slipping about.
Labette county. Ida Kinzel.

Save Crumbs for Garnishes

AFTER cutting bread for the family meal I pick up the crumbs made from cutting and put them in a glass jar. It is surprising how fast

they accumulate and when I want a few bread crumbs for dressing scalloped dishes there they are.
Grace M. Evans.

Kit Carson, Colo.

For Baby's New Shoes

PUT a small bit of adhesive tape on the sole and heel of baby's new shoes to prevent falls.
Kiowa county, Oklahoma. Grace Montgomery.

The Fearful Gentle One

ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

THE fighting sea that even pirates fear,
Is like a gentle child to me.
It comes up creeping to my shanty's door—
This fighting sea.

The cruel sea, that swallows men and ships,
Is like a small blue cat to me.
It purrs here at my feet, then runs away—
This fighting, cruel sea.

The mighty sea, who takes and wrecks, and tears,
Is very, very kind to me.
It gives me pale blue shells and little stars—
This fighting, cruel, mighty sea.

And when I'm tired of the world and men,
He croons a lullaby to me.
And trusting I sleep on, while he keeps watch—
This fighting, cruel, mighty, baffling sea.

Try a Thistle Salad

OF COURSE it would be hard to picture ourselves planting thistles in our gardens. No doubt the lesser half of the household who has spent many weary hours hoeing thistles would immediately abdicate if such a thing were to happen there. But there can be no objection to making the best use possible of those that are already growing and they make a very tasty salad. Here is the recipe:

Thistle Salad

Pick the thistles when there are five leaves on each branch. Wash carefully and cut in half-inch lengths. Cover with cold weak salt water for half an hour. Drain well and add dressing just before serving.

Dressing

Beat 1 egg yolk with fork until bright yellow. Add 1 tablespoon melted butter drop by drop. Add salt to taste, red pepper, ¼ teaspoon mustard and juice of 1 lemon, beating constantly. Pour over greens.

Little Cooks' Notebooks Due

DEAR Little Cooks: Time's up! Did you realize that the five months we were going to spend on our notebooks have passed? That's just what has happened, and by the time you read this copy

it will be time to finish your notebooks and send them to me so I can judge the best. They must be here by April 15. My, won't I have fun looking them over? Don't make me wait to see them.

How would you like to make doughnuts? I'm going to give you a recipe for these good doughnuts that melt in your mouth. Maybe Mother had better help you make them the first time to see that the grease is just right. Then the next time you can make them yourself.

2 tablespoons butter 4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup sugar 1 cup milk
1 egg Flour to make a soft
1 teaspoon salt dough
½ teaspoon cinnamon

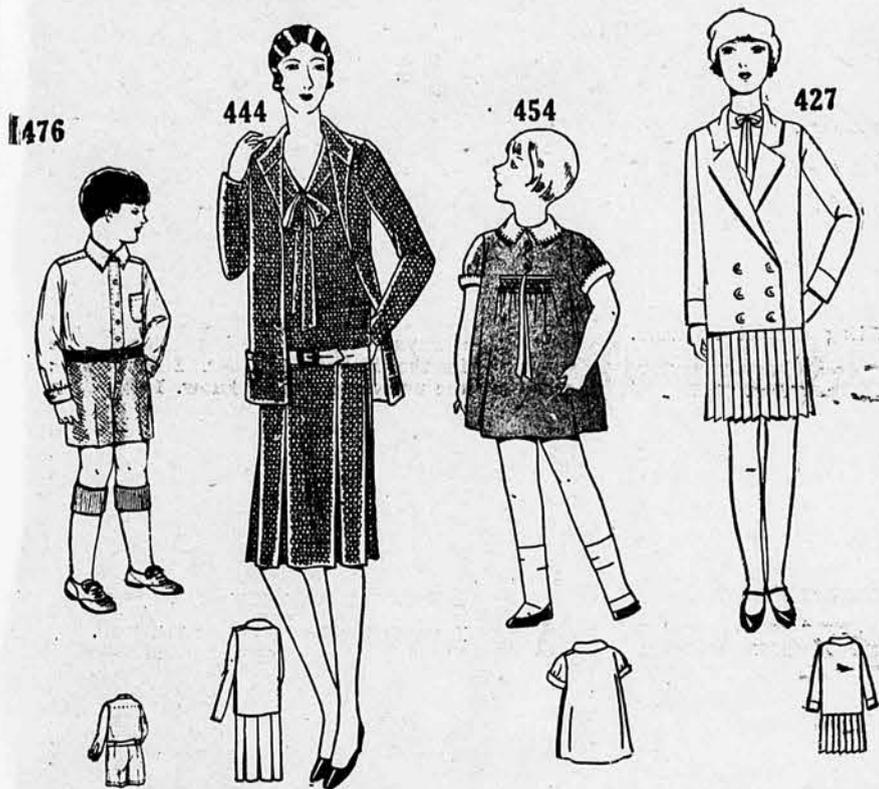
Cream the butter, add the sugar and beat until light. Stir in the well beaten egg and the sweet milk. Sift the baking powder, salt and cinnamon with 1½ cups flour and stir this mixture in, adding sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Roll ½ inch thick and cut. Fry, drain and when partly cooked, sprinkle with powdered sugar.

I was disappointed that more little cooks did not send their favorite salad recipe but thought perhaps you were busy with your notebooks so I have decided to extend the date to April 8 and give more cooks a chance to compete for the prize, which will be \$1, to be spent as any little cook wishes.
Your little girl cook friend, Naida Gardner.



When We Discard Coats

Fashion Has Devised the Jacket Ensemble to Substitute for Winter Wraps



476—The young man of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years demands real boy's clothes, after this style. The collar, patch pocket on the shirt and two pockets in the pants are just like big brother wears.
444—For trips to town and runabout wear your spring dress should have a jacket to match. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

454—Dainty dress with a front placket so that the young lady can don it herself. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.
427—The junior wears a jacket this spring, too. This outfit has a smart kilted skirt attached under the jacket to a tailored blouse with the turnover collar so popular with the younger set. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

Concerning the Tiny Baby

ONE of our readers writes the following letter: "I take great pleasure in reading the Baby's Corner, but I find it is mostly for older babies. Therefore, I would like to ask you some questions concerning my tiny baby."

"When can I begin feeding cod liver oil and orange juice? How often should the baby be turned from one side to the other? Should he be turned during the night? When he does not awaken at the regular time in the morning should he be gently awakened and fed or let sleep as long as he will? How often should he have water? When the straight band is taken off should he wear the knitted band with straps over the shoulders? When should I begin changing his clothes at night instead of letting him sleep in the same clothes he wears during the day?"

We are glad to have these questions. The Baby's Corner certainly does not intend to slight the new baby, just because Mary Louise is getting to be such a big girl now.

Cod liver oil and orange juice may be started between the second and third months. Plain cod liver oil may be given twice a day. Start by giving 5 drops in the morning and 5 drops in the evening and increase the amounts slowly until by the time the baby is 4 months old he is getting half a teaspoonful twice a day. The orange juice too should be started gradually. At first give only 1 teaspoonful diluted with an equal amount of boiled water. This may be slowly increased until by the time the baby is 4 months old he is getting 1 ounce orange juice with 1 ounce boiled water daily.

To change the baby's position after

each feeding is all that is usually necessary for the normal, well baby. He will not need turning during the night while sleeping. It is well for baby to lie on either side and on his back.

The baby should be gently awakened for feedings all during the day according to the regular schedule. This includes the first feeding in the morning. Water that has been boiled and cooled should be offered a baby between feedings from the time of birth on.

The Baby's Corner Leaflet No. 2, which was mailed to this mother answers the questions concerning the baby's clothing. Mrs. Page.

Any subscriber may secure the above mentioned leaflet on Baby's First Clothes by asking for it. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Hunting the Golden Egg

BY LOIE E. BRANDOM

THIS stunt, if entered into in the right spirit by the guests, will prove hilariously exciting.

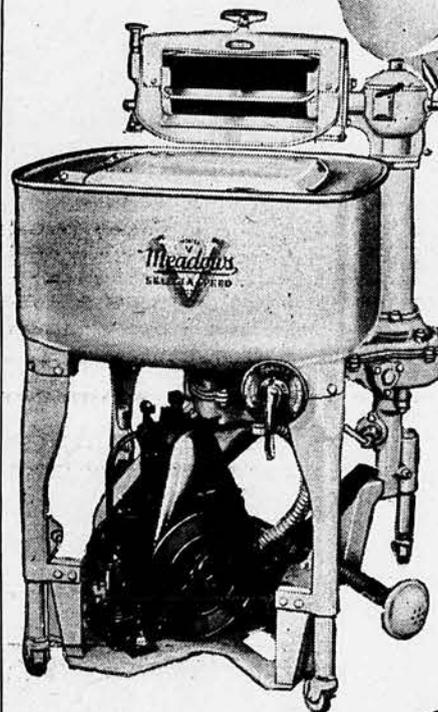
The players form a circle and are given their instructions by the leader. An egg is handed to one of the players. The larger the egg the harder it will be to handle with one hand, so if a goose egg is obtainable it will be best for the purpose. The egg should have previously been hard boiled but of course the players are not supposed to know this.

Lively music is played while the players each stand with one hand behind. The egg is passed as rapidly as possible from person to person around the circle. When the music stops suddenly everyone calls, "You're the goose with the golden egg," and points to the one holding the egg who must then drop out of the circle. The music starts and the game continues in this way, each one trying to avoid having the egg in her possession when the music stops, until finally only one player is left, who receives a big chocolate egg as the prize for winning.

A dessert should form a contrast in flavor, appearance, texture and temperature to the courses that have preceded it.

\$10,000.00 IN GOLD

to those who explain
the Modern
Miracle



IT will pay you for two reasons to phone your nearest Meadows dealer for a free home demonstration of SELECT-A-SPEED.

First, because here is the ONE washer to supply a different washing speed for each different type of fabric. And more important, speeds are changed WITHOUT THE USE OF A CLUTCH OR SHIFT OF A GEAR.

Second, because seeing this washer with your own eyes will help you write one of the winning answers in the SELECT-A-SPEED CONTEST FOR \$10,000.00 IN PRIZE GOLD.

Here is a prize contest open to everybody and of interest to everybody. There isn't a woman who doesn't know why the modern washer should supply a chignon speed for chignons... a linen speed for linens... a fast water action for blankets, overalls and heavily soiled pieces.

Now it is a fact! Through an entirely brand new mechanical principle, as revolutionary as the automobile differential, this change of speeds is accomplished with no gears to shift... no pedals to press... no clutches to throw.

You are invited to enter this interesting prize contest, with \$10,000.00 in Gold Money Prizes and be introduced to MEADOWS SELECT-A-SPEED. The ONE washer with 10 genuinely exclusive features.

Powered for farm homes by the famous Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle FULL POWER GAS ENGINE. Anyone may enter the contest. No special training required. THE MAIN THING IS TO TRY. Contest closes October 31, 1929.

Help Yourself to Happiness!
Tune in on These Charming Programs of Meadows Entertainment

WTAM—Cleveland 6:30 p.m. Mon.
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WDAY—Fargo N.D. 8:30 p.m. Tues.
WMAQ—Chicago 9:30 p.m. Tues.
WKY—Oklahoma City 6 p.m. Tues.
KOIL—Council Bluffs 6:30 p.m. Wed.
WJR—Detroit 9:30 p.m. Wed.
WCAU—Philadelphia 7:30 p.m. Thurs.
WCCO—Minneapolis 7:30 p.m. Thurs.



A turn of this dial, simple as radio tuning, selects a washing speed for each different type of fabric.

Phone your nearest Meadows dealer for free home demonstration. For a complete folder of all the information you need to write a winning answer in the \$10,000.00 prize contest, address

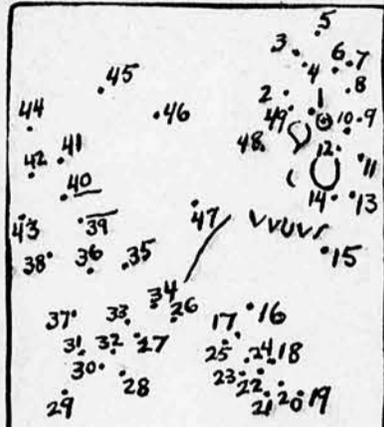
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Meadows Select-a-Speed

E. A. SARAZAN CO.,
615 Manufacturers Exchange Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

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

Puzzles Every Girl and Boy Can Work



This funny fellow has a comb but no hair!



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Try These on the Family

Why is a policeman on his beat like an Irishman rolling down a hill? Because he's patrolling (Pat rolling).
 What does an envelope say when it is licked? Just shuts up and says nothing about it.
 What street in London puts you in mind of a tooth which has pained you for a long time? Long Acre.
 What is the great motive for traveling? The loco-motive.

Why is an egg too lightly boiled like one boiled too much? Because it is hardly done.
 Why is a buckwheat cake like a caterpillar? Because it makes the butterfly.

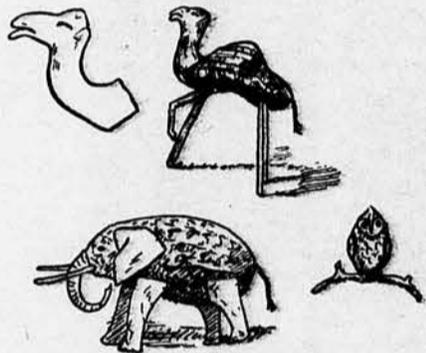
What must be done to conduct a newspaper right? Write.
 What asks no questions but requires many answers? A door bell.
 How can you keep a dog from going mad in August? Shoot him in July.

Jip and Pussy Are Pets

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I have a twin sister named Rosella. My teacher's name is Mr. Eltzen. I like him very well. There are five pupils in my class. For pets I have a dog named Jip and a cat named Pussy. My birthday is May 24. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
 Rosena Loewen.
 Hillsboro, Kan.

Peanut Animals

Let us make a camel out of a peanut. Select a nut with a hump. Cut the head and neck out of stiff paper, ink in the eyes and mouth, and slide the head into a slit cut in the nut. Make the tail of heavy black thread or darning-cotton and fasten it on by simply sewing the thread in the nut. Four toothpicks serve as legs.
 Select the peanut that most resembles the body and head of an elephant. Then make two pasteboard



front legs and two hind legs. Cut two ears and a trunk, and a slender bushy tail. Paste these parts in their proper places, and cut four slits in the lower part of the nut for the legs. The tusks are two toothpicks stuck into the lower part of the head.

An owl may be fashioned from a nut without the joint-like extension. Ink in the eyes, beak, and wings, and with heavy thread sew the bird to a twig. Divide the stitches forming each foot into two toes.

Margaret Whittemore.

Try to 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.



Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Cover; 3. One who dives; 4. A lair; 5. A consonant.
 From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

My Canary's Name is Lindy

I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Flint Hill school. I live on an 80-acre farm 3 miles north of Blaine. For pets I have two dogs named Browning and Spots and three cats named Blackie, Tiger and Bertha. I have a Canary named Lindy. I have one brother and one sister. My birth-

day is February 27. I hope some of the boys and girls my age will write to me.
 Blaine, Kan. Joe Vacek.



Pup: "That kid's got his nerve to take my bone away from me!"

Likes to Live on Farm

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Sunny Side school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Hitchcock. I always read the girls' and boys' page in the Kansas Farmer. I sometimes see names of girls I know. I live on a farm. I like to live on a farm. I haven't any sisters but two brothers. Their names are Charles and Marlin. Charles is 7 years old and Marlin is 15. My birthday is March 10.
 Yuma, Colo. Vera Probasco.

On a Rainy Day

Sometimes upon a rainy day I watch the house across the way. It looks at me sedately wise Out of its upstairs-window eyes; And when the fragrant rain-wind blows, It sniffs with its long front-door nose. Its porch-step lips are closed up tight, And all the pattering drops that light On them, run down and trickle in. The front-walk whiskers on its chin.
 Edna Becker.



The Hoovers—Spring Doesn't seem to Help Hi's Temper

Each Month - A Selected Value!

for April

Dress Silks and Wash Goods
from America's finest mills

*Bright Cotton Prints at 33¢, 39¢, and up . . .
Silks Plain and Patterned at \$1.49
and a Great Variety from 89¢ to \$2.49*

A SPECIAL feature of our store service is to bring to your attention each month some one selected value typical of the whole store.

This month, as you start to plan your summer dresses, you will be interested in the dress silks at 89¢, plain and patterned cottons, and printed voiles now at your J. C. Penney store, as low as 33¢. A remarkable value that we have secured for you by long planning and big orders, wisely placed.

Seven months ago the leading mills of America began to bring us samples of their first Spring weavings. Week after week their representatives brought us new selections, until our offices bloomed with the loveliest flowered prints and bright-hued fabrics that the great mills of the country could achieve.

We can offer you these fabrics at unusual values only because we buy for half a million women in 1088 cities! Purchases on this scale entitle us and you to very low prices on the highest grades of fabrics. Because we believe in applying the Golden Rule to business we pass on these savings to you.

There are gay silks and rayons, printed and plain, that enable you to have

a pretty afternoon gown for the whole summer for about \$3.50. And cotton prints from leading manufacturers, batistes, gabardines and voiles that make a dainty dress for less than \$2.00!

Ask, also, to see the four plain-colored cottons and rayons that are our own brands. All are fast color and remarkably durable. Ramona, Daisy Bell and Pen-Ray, each 39¢ a yard, and Golden Dawn, 59¢.

If you are not in a J. C. Penney town, ask us where you can get these greater values. We will also send you a free copy of our "Store News." Address J. C. Penney Company, Inc., 330 West 34th Street, New York City.

The figure at right wears our many-colored printed georgette. Silks at left of figure are—a printed crepe de chine in geometric design; a Beverly Print washable silk in new shades; crepe de chine in practical, all-over pattern. At right of figure are a small print, so popular this year; crepe de chine in unusual color combinations; and the popular foulard. The Beverly Print is 89¢ a yard; the others \$1.49.



Fresh cottons for porch frocks . . . for children's rompers and for cheery summer draperies. From left to right—a gay-hued printed broadcloth, 49¢; our

dainty rayon voile, 89¢; Fasheen, a printed cotton pongee at 33¢; the new polka-dotted celanese and cotton crepe at 98¢ a yard; and a popular Town and Country Print, which costs only 39¢. The standing figure wears Soisette, in a floral pattern on a background of tiny checks. 33¢.

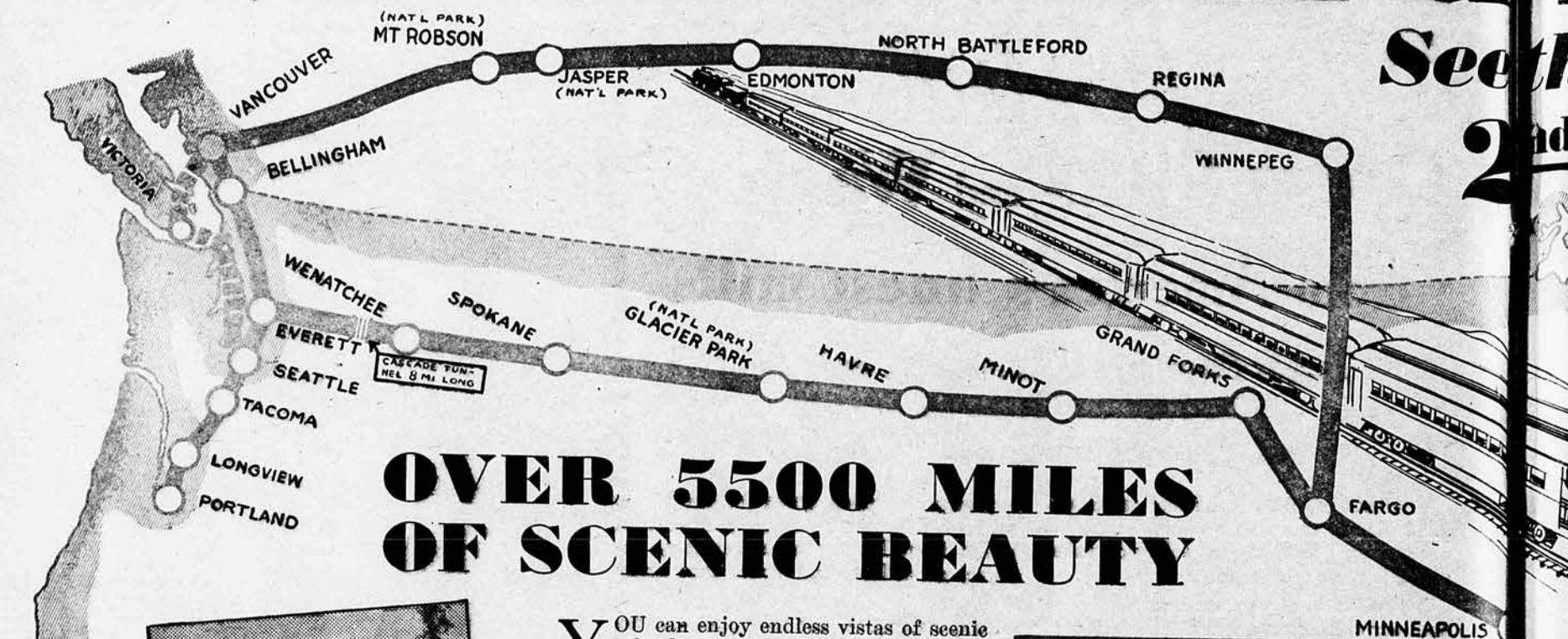
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Clay Center	Iola	Pratt
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2nd



OVER 5500 MILES OF SCENIC BEAUTY

YOU can enjoy endless vistas of scenic splendor on the Jayhawkers' Tour. First you go from Kansas City to the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Then through Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana into Glacier National Park. You auto tour at stops through this beautiful Northwest country. Cross prosperous farming communities. Then on through the Inland Empire to the fascinating cities of Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., on the Pacific Coast.

The return journey is through famed scenic and resort regions of the Canadian Rockies. Next, through agricultural centers of Western Canada to Winnipeg. Then Southwest via the Twin Cities and through the rich Iowa farming country and on into Kansas City.

You'll see vast forests, large glaciers, lofty mountains, mighty waterfalls. Dairying and farming as carried on in the Great Northwest. World-famous cities. The natural wonder and scenic grandeur of Glacier National Park in the United States. Snow-capped Mount Robson and Jasper National Parks in Canada. You'll visit all points of interest along the Jayhawker Route. Greeted by prominent civic clubs. Entertained by war dances and trick riding of the Piegan Tribe of Blackfeet Indians.

But words cannot tell all the wonderment of the trip. Go and see for yourself.

ITINERARY

Via Chicago Great Western R. R.		
Lv. Kansas City	6:30 PM	Aug. 11
Ar. St. Paul	9:30 AM	Aug. 12
Via Great Northern Ry.		
Lv. Minneapolis	11:00 PM	Aug. 12
Ar. Grand Forks	7:30 AM	Aug. 13
Lv. Grand Forks	10:00 PM	Aug. 13
Ar. Glacier Park	10:00 AM	Aug. 14
Lv. Glacier Park	7:30 PM	Aug. 14
Ar. Spokane	7:15 AM	Aug. 15
Lv. Spokane	10:15 AM	Aug. 15
Ar. Wenatchee	2:45 PM	Aug. 15
Lv. Wenatchee	3:45 PM	Aug. 15
Ar. Seattle	9:15 PM	Aug. 15
Lv. Seattle	12:30 PM	Aug. 16
Ar. Longview	4:30 PM	Aug. 16
Lv. Longview	6:30 PM	Aug. 16
Ar. Portland	8:45 PM	Aug. 16
Lv. Portland	8:45 PM	Aug. 17
Ar. Seattle	5:00 AM	Aug. 18
Via Great Northern Ry.		
Lv. Seattle	8:00 AM	Aug. 18
Ar. Vancouver, B.C.	2:30 PM	Aug. 18

OR, if you choose.

Via Can. Pac. SS Co.		
Lv. Seattle	9:00 AM	Aug. 18
Ar. Victoria	12:45 PM	Aug. 18
Lv. Victoria	1:45 PM	Aug. 18
Ar. Vancouver	5:45 PM	Aug. 18

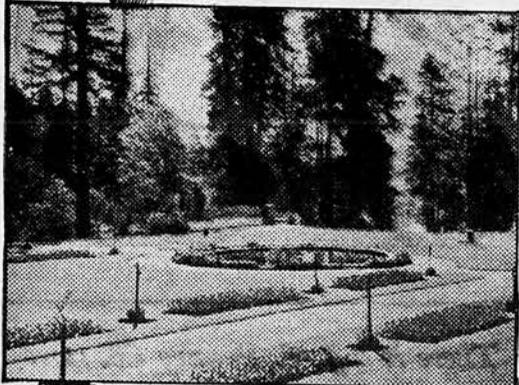
Via Canadian National Rys.		
Lv. Vancouver	5:00 PM	Aug. 19
Ar. Mt. Robson, B.C.	11:30 AM	Aug. 20

Via Canadian National Rys.		
Lv. Mt. Robson, B.C.	11:40 AM	Aug. 20
Ar. Jasper	1:40 PM	Aug. 20
Lv. Jasper	10:10 PM	Aug. 20
Ar. Edmonton	7:00 AM	Aug. 21
Lv. Edmonton	9:40 AM	Aug. 21
Ar. North Battleford	7:20 PM	Aug. 21

Lv. North Battleford	9:30 PM	Aug. 21
Ar. Regina, Sask.	6:45 AM	Aug. 22
Lv. Regina	8:00 PM	Aug. 22
Ar. Winnipeg	7:30 AM	Aug. 23
Via Great Northern Ry.		
Lv. Winnipeg	2:30 PM	Aug. 23
Ar. St. Paul	4:30 AM	Aug. 24
Via Chicago Great Western R. R.		
Lv. St. Paul	5:00 AM	Aug. 24
Ar. Kansas City	8:20 PM	Aug. 24



Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper National Park



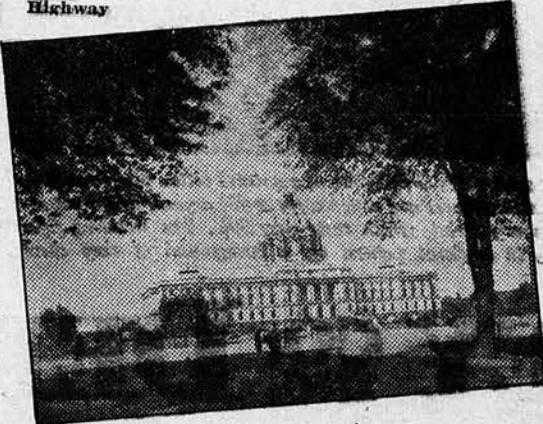
Harding Memorial, Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.



Columbia River Highway



Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park



State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.



Chief Two Guns, White Cliff, Glacier National Park



Treat This Year

the Pacific Northwest at Low Cost

2nd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR



PULLMAN

now

a grand treat for yourself and family! Go on the Second Annual Jayhawker Tour through the wondrous Pacific Northwest. It will be the kind of vacation you've dreamed about—at less than half the usual cost. Farm folks and others throughout the Middle West are taking advantage of this year's special low rate to make this trip which has been arranged by the *Kansas Farmer* with three of America's greatest railroads. Nothing like it has ever been conducted at so low a price!

Imagine a Trip Like This

Picture you and your family speeding along on an all-Pullman train with observation and dining cars, through the famous Red River Valley and the wheat fields of Dakota. Riding along the majestic Columbia River Highway. Now aboard a palatial steamer flashing up the Pudget Sound, through island-dotted waters to picturesque Victoria. Imagine over 5,500 miles of shifting beauty. Wouldn't you like every minute of this tour?

This year's Jayhawker Tour takes place at a time convenient for you—August 11 to 25. You

travel in an escorted party. Everything is furnished at the one low rate—meals, berths, sight-seeing tours. No tickets to buy, no tips to pay, no hotel or baggage worries.

Be ready to join old friends and make new ones on this second annual "Journey of the Jayhawkers." It's a completely arranged tour of the Northwest, the North Pacific Coast and Western Canada.

Middle Western Farmers and their friends are still talking about last year's two-weeks' tour through a land of world wonders! And now the *Kansas Farmer* offers a far more interesting, diversified and comprehensive travel plan. You'll enjoy, under most favorable conditions, the alluring adventure-land of the Northwest and Canada!

Your Friends Will Be There

You'll be with people you know on this trip—friends and neighbors who are planning to go. You'll be among jolly, congenial folk just like yourself—from your own county and state. That's another reason why you'll enjoy every minute. It's an opportunity to take that long-talked-about vacation you and your family deserve. And remember, it comes when you can best get away—August 11 to 25.

Send for Complete Information

You'll want other details about the Jayhawker Tour. Write us for descriptive literature and the special low price. Talk it over with your neighbors and friends. Right in your own neighborhood there'll be farm folks and others planning to make this trip. Go with them. Never before has a tour like this been offered at such a rate! You'll be more than repaid by the pleasure it gives—by the education you derive from it. Get all the particulars now. MAIL THE COUPON BELOW FOR ALL THE FACTS.



CLIP and MAIL COUPON Today!



J. M. RANFEN, Tour Director
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Please send me, at once, your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Annual 'Adventure-land' Tour," and other descriptive literature on the *Kansas Farmer*.

Name

Address

H. F. D. State

The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 18)

was that she pleaded and that he threatened, for occasionally the heavier voice was raised impatiently.

From its scabbard I drew my revolver and crept forward in the shadow of the bulwarks. My life hung on a hair; so too did that of the watchman drowsing by the mast. If he looked up and turned I was lost, and so was he.

Foot by foot I stole toward the fore-castle ladder, reached it, and noiselessly passed down the stairs.

I say noiselessly, yet I could hear my heart beat against my ribs as I descended. For I knew now that the voices which came from behind the closed door of the cabin to my right belonged to my sweetheart and to Boris Bothwell.

"Not I, but you," he was saying. "I'm hanged if I take the responsibility. If you had trusted me we might have lifted the gold without the loss of a drop of blood."

"You are so worthy of trust!" Evelyn's voice answered with bitterness.

"Have you ever known me to break my word? But let that pass. You chose to reject my love and invite that meddler Sedgwick into our affairs. What is the result? What have you gained?"

"A knowledge of the difference between the love of a true man and that of a false one," she answered quietly.

"A true man! Oh, call him a fool and be done with it."

"Perhaps, but I could love such folly."

He seemed to strangle his irritation in his throat.

"A lot of good it will do! You belong to me. That is written in the book of your life, and what is to be will be. And I'll get the treasure, too."

"I'm Only a Girl"

"Never! You call them fools, but they have outwitted you from start to finish."

"They've pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for me, if that is what you mean."

"And as for me, I'm only a girl, but I swear before heaven I'd rather sink a knife into my heart than give myself to you."

He clapped his hands ironically with a deep laugh like the bay of a wolf.

"Bravo! Well done! You'd make a fortune in tragedy, Evie. But dramas apart, you may make up your mind to it. I'm your master, and before twenty-four hours shall be your mate. Why else have I brought this broken wretch of a priest along, but to tie the knot in legal fashion? I'm a reasonable man. Since you have a taste for the conventional and decorum you shall have them. But priest or no priest, willy nilly, mine you are and shall be."

"You think everybody is a fool but yourself. Can't I see why you want the marriage? It's not to please me, but thru me to give you a legal claim on the treasure."

"Why do you always stir up the devil in me? I love you. I want to please you. I'll treat you right if you'll let me."

"Then send me back to the yacht, Boris. I'll give my word to divide the treasure with you. My friends will do as I say. You don't want to break my heart, do you? Think of all the dreadful murder that has been done by you."

"Not by me, but by you and your friends. I offered to compromise and you would not. Now it is too late. No, I'll play the game out to a fighting finish."

She gave a sobbing little cry.

"Have you no heart?"

His voice fell a note. He moved close to her.

"Cherie, you have stolen it and hold it fast in this little palm I kiss!"

"Next Time He Dies"

By the sounds from within she must have struggled in vain. I told myself:

"Not yet, not yet!"

"In such fashion my ancestor Bothwell wooed Mary Queen of Scots. Fain she would, but dare not. She knew he was a man and a lover out of ten thousand, and tho her heart beat fast for him she was afraid. She fled, and he followed. For he was a lover not to be denied, tho a king must die to clear the road. So it is with Boris, my queen."

"You mean—"

The catch in her voice told me she breathed fast.

He laughed, with that soft bolsterousness that marked his merriment.

"Your mad Irishman is no king, but he has crossed my path enough. Next time he dies."

"Because he has tried to serve me!"

"Because he is in my way. Reason enough for me."

The door knob was in my hand. All I had to do was to open it and shoot the man dead. But what after that? His men would swarm down and murder me before the eyes of my love. And she would be left alone with a pack of wolves which had already tasted blood.

It was the hardest ordeal of my life to keep quiet while the fellow pressed his hateful suit, pushed it with the passionate ardor of the Slav, regardless of her tears, her despair, and her helplessness.

For an hour—to make a guess at the time—she fought with all the weapons a woman has at command, fending him off as best she could with tears and sighs and entreaties.

Then I heard a man stumbling down the ladder and moved aside. If he should turn my way I was a dead man,

for he must come plump against me. He knocked on the door of the cabin.

Bothwell opened and whispered with him a moment, then excused himself to his cousin, locked the door, and followed the sailor up to the deck.

I unlocked the door softly and walked into the cabin. By the dim light of a hanging lantern I made out a rough room furnished only with two bunks, one above the other, a deal table, and two cheap chairs.

Evelyn had not heard me enter. She was standing with her back to me, leaning against the woodwork of the bed, her face buried in one arm. Despair and weariness showed in every line of the slight, drooping figure.

She must have heard me as I moved. She turned, the deep shadowy eyes gleaming with fear. Never have I seen the soul's terror more vividly flung to the surface.

I suppose that for a moment she could not believe that it was I, and not Bothwell. Perhaps she thought the ghost of me had come to say farewell to her.

She stared at me out of a face from which the color was gone, the great eyes dilating as the truth came home

to her. From her throat broke a startled, stifled little cry.

"You!"

I took her in my arms and her tired body came to me. The sensitive mouth trembled, the eyes closed, a shiver of relief passed thru her. She clung to me as a frightened child does to its mother, burying her soft cheeks on my shoulder.

"For Ever and Ever"

Then came sobs. The figure of my love rocked. The horror of what she had been thru engulfed her as she told me her story in broken words, in convulsive shivers, in silence so poignant that they stabbed my heart like a needle.

It was such a tale as no girl should have to tell, least of all to the man she loves. But I had come in time—I had come in time. The knowledge of that warmed me like champagne.

I whispered love to her as I kissed in a passion of tenderness the golden hair, the convolutions of the pink ears, the shadows beneath the sad, tired eyes.

"Tell me, how did you come?" she begged.

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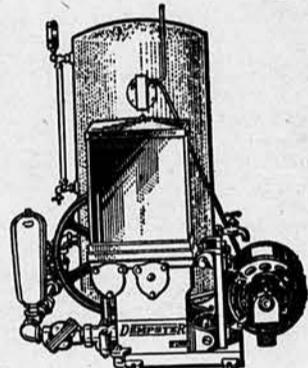
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I told her, in the fewest possible words, for it might be that our time was brief. Briefly I outlined a plan for her rescue.

I would send Alderson and Smith back for aid and would hide somewhere in the vessel during their absence, to be ready in case she needed help.

When Blythe arrived I would join her and barricade the cabin to protect her until our friends had won the ship.

"But if he should find you before—" I said then what any man with the red blood of youth still running strong in his veins would say to the woman he loves when she is in peril. Let it cost me what it would I was going to free her from these wolves.

Her deep eyes, soft with love, aglow with an adorable trust, met mine for a long instant.

"Do as you will, dear. But go now—before any one comes. And—God with us, Jack!"

Her arm slid round my neck, she drew my face down to hers, and kissed me with a passion that I had not known was in her.

"Remember, Jack—if I never see you again—no matter what happens—I love you, dearest, for ever and ever."

She whispered it brokenly, then pushed me from her toward the door.

The last glimpse I had of her she was standing there in the shadows, like a divine incarnation of love, her eyes raining upon me the soft light that is the sweetest glimpse of heaven given to a man in this storm-battered world.

In the Darkness

I groped my way forward in the darkness till I came to a room used for storing purposes. Well up near the beams was a port-hole. Too high for me to reach, I presently found a large box which I upended cautiously until it lay beneath the port. Standing on this I could look thru into the heavy foliage of the bushes projecting from the shore.

Except for the lapping of the waves the night was very still. The moon rode low in the sky. A fan-shaped wedge of light silvered the inky river.

I gave the signal agreed upon between me and my men, but no answering flash of white replied to the wave of my handkerchief. Again I shook the piece of linen from the port-hole, and at intervals for fully five minutes.

Did Alderson see me? Or was there a reason why he could not answer? It was impossible they could have been captured without some sound having reached me. Nor was it more likely that they had deserted their post.

The bushes stirred at last and the bow of a boat pushed thru. Smith stood up so that his face was just below mine. His finger was on his lips.

"Couldn't come any sooner, sir. Captain Bothwell was leaning over the rail smoking a cigarette. I wonder he didn't see your handkerchief," he whispered.

I gave him orders concisely and the men backed the boat till the bushes hid them. For me there was nothing left to do but wait. How long it might be before Blythe would get back with a rescue party I could not tell. The men in the boat would not dare to stir from their hiding place until the moon went under a cloud.

The tide must now be at the full, so that it would be running out strong before they got started. This would carry them swiftly back to the bay.

I found myself giving my friends two hours as a minimum before they could return to me. At the worst they should be here within four, unless my messenger met with bad luck.

But what about Bothwell? Would he force my hand before Blythe arrived? I thought it very likely. There is something in the tropical air that calls to the passion of a man, and reduces his sense of law till restraint ebbs away.

In Bothwell's case desire and interest went together. He was a criminal on more than one count, but the charges against him would in a measure fall to the ground if he could drive Evie to marry him.

Once she was his wife the kidnaping charge would not stick, and even his black record on the Argos could be made to appear the chivalry of a high-minded man saving the woman he loved from her enemies.

Moreover, his claim to the treasure would then be a valid one. The man was no fool. What he did must be done quickly. There lay before him one

safe road. Since that was the path he desired above all things to follow, it was sure he would set out on it without delay.

The Heat Was Intense

Her scruples had hitherto held him back, because it would be better she should come of her own accord to him. But these could not hold him many hours longer.

The masterful insistence of the man had told me that, but no more plainly than his mounting passion.

I sat down on the box and waited. In that dark, stuffy hole the heat was intense. The odor of food decomposing in the moisture of the tropics did not add to my comfort.

Sitting in cushioned chairs in club rooms with a surfeit of comfort within reach, men have argued in my presence that there is no such thing as luck. Men win because of merit; they fall only if there is some lack in themselves.

This is a pleasant gospel for those who have found success, but it does not happen to be true. Take my own case here. How could I foresee that a barefooted, half-naked black cook would come into the storeroom to get a pan of rice for next day's dinner?

Or, as I lay crouched beside a box in the shadows beyond the dim circle illuminated by his candle, how could I know whether it were best to announce myself or lie still?

I submit that the part of wisdom was to let the fellow go in peace, and this I did.

But as he turned, the light for an instant swept across me. He gave a shriek and flung away both the candle and the pan of rice, bolting for the door. I called to him to stop. For answer he slammed the door—and locked it. Nor did my calls stay the slap of his retreating feet. I was caught fast as a rat in a trap.

I certainly had spilt the fat into the fire this time. Inside of five minutes the passage outside was full of men. But during that time I had been an active Irishman. In front of me and around me I had piled a barrier of boxes and barrels.

"Who's in there?" Bothwell called. I fired thru the door. Someone groaned. There was a sudden scurry of retreating footsteps, followed by whisperings at the end of the passage. These became imperative, rose and fell abruptly, so that I judged there was a division of counsel.

Presently Bothwell raised his voice and spoke again.

"We've got you, whoever you are. My friend you'll have a sick time of it if you don't surrender without any more trouble. Do you hear me?"

He waited for an answer, and got none. I had him guessing, for it was impossible to know how many of us might be there. Moreover, there was a chance of working upon the superstition of the natives among the crew. The cook had very likely reported that he had seen a ghost.

Except a shot out of the darkness no sound had come from me since. So long as I kept silent the terror of the mystery would remain. Was I man or devil? What was it spitting death at them from the black room?

"We're going to batter that door down," went on Bothwell, "and then we're going to make you wish you'd never been born."

The voices fell again to a whispered murmur. Soon there would be a rush and the door would be torn from its hinges. I made up my mind to get Bothwell if I could before the end.

Above the mutterings came clearly a frightened soprano.

"What is it, Boris? What are you going to do?"

Evelyn had come out of her room to try to save me.

"Just getting ready to massacre your friend," her cousin answered promptly.

"Mr. Sedgwick?" silence.

Some Devilish Plan

Terror shook in the voice that died in her throat.

Bothwell bayed deep laughter.

"O-ho! My friend from Erin once more—for the last time. Come out and meet your welcome, Sedgwick."

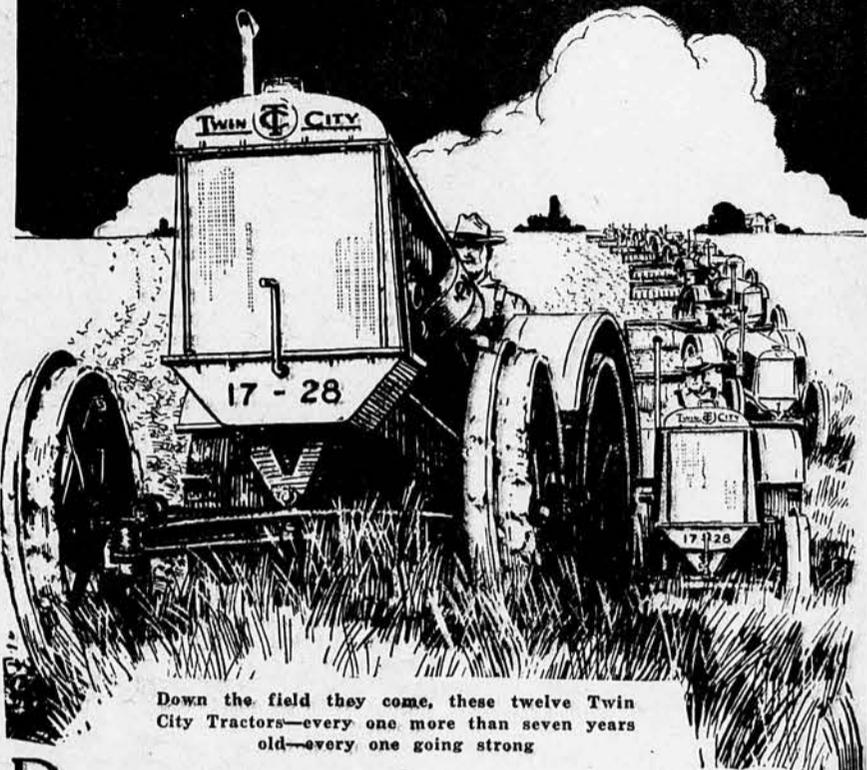
"Suppose you come and take me," I suggested.

"I will! Back with you into that room, girl."

A door slammed and a key turned.

Still the rush did not come. I waited, nerves strung to the highest pitch. One

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Down the field they come, these twelve Twin City Tractors—every one more than seven years old—every one going strong

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Ploog Brothers, Thunder Hawk, S. Dak.	7	" " "
Sterling Products Company, Sterling, Ill.	6	" " "
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K. N. Young, Zululand, South Africa	6	" " "
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could have counted sixty in the dead I knew that some devilish plan had come to the man and that he was working out the details of it in his mind.

"Say the word, Cap," Fleming called to him impatiently.

"Not just yet, my worthy George. We'll give the meddler an hour to say his prayers. But I'm all for action. Since it isn't to be a funeral just yet, what do you say to a marriage?"

"I don't take you."

"Hm! Hold this passage for a few minutes, George. You'll see what you'll see."

A key turned in a lock. When I heard his voice again the man had stepped inside the cabin used by Evelyn. It lay just back of the storeroom and the portholes of the two rooms were not six feet apart. Every word that was said came clearly to me.

"So you thought you'd trick me, my dear—thought you'd play a smooth trick on your trusting cousin, Fie, Evie!"

"What are you going to do to Mr. Sedgwick?" she demanded.

"There's been some smooth work somewhere. I grant you that. How the devil did he get aboard here? He didn't come alone. If he did, what has become of the boat? Speak up, m'amie."

"Do you think I'd tell you even if I knew?" she asked scornfully.

He laughed softly, with diabolical enjoyment.

"I think you would—and will. I have ways to force open closed mouths, beloved."

"You would—torture me?"

"If it were necessary," he admitted coolly.

She answered in a blaze of defiance. "Get out your iron cubes for my fingers, you black-hearted villain!"

"Not for your soft fingers, ma cherie. I kiss them one by one as a lover should. Shall we say for your friend's fingers? If you won't talk, perhaps he will."

"Are you all tiger, Boris? Isn't there somewhere in your heart a spark of manhood?" she sobbed, her spirit melted at my danger.

"Rhetorical questions, Evie. Shall we come to business? How did your soon-to-be-deceased lover come on board? Who brought him? What were his plans?"

"If I tell you, will you spare him?" she begged.

"I'll promise this," he assured her maliciously. "If you don't tell I'll not spare him."

She told all she knew except my plan of rescue. As soon as she mentioned the boat in which I had come the fellow hurried up on deck to intercept it.

"Ready for What?"

I could hear a boat scraping against the side of the schooner as it was being lowered. Fleming and two others got in and paddled back and forth among the bushes. They found nothing.

My friends had managed to slip away unseen and were headed for the Argos. You may believe that I wished them a safe and speedy voyage.

Bothwell came down the fore-castle ladder swearing. He went straight to Evelyn. Before he opened the door he was all suavity once more.

"They've got away this time. Just as well perhaps. We'll be able to concentrate our attention on the wedding festivities. Can you be ready in half an hour, dear heart?"

"Ready for what?" The words choked in her throat.

"To make your lover a happy man. This is our wedding night, my dear."

"Never! I'd rather lie at the bottom of the bay. I wouldn't marry you to save my life."

"H-m! You exaggerate, as is the manner of your charming sex. Now I'll wager that you'd marry me to save—why, to save even that meddling Irishman who is listening to our talk."

She struggled a little cry of despair. "Why do you hate him so? Is it because he is so much better and braver than you?"

"I don't hate him. He annoys me. So I step on him, just as I do on this spider."

"Don't, Boris. I'll give you all my share of the treasure. I'll forgive you everything you've done. I'll see that you're not prosecuted. Be merciful for once."

"Don't get hysterical, Evie. Sedgwick understands he has got to pay. He took a fighting chance and he has lost. It's all in the game." The villain must have looked at his watch, and then

yawned. "Past 10:30. Excuse me for a half hour while I settle your friend's hash. Afterward I'll be back with the priest."

"No—no! I won't have it. Boris, if you ever loved me—Oh, God in heaven, help me now!"

I think that in her wild despair she had flung herself on her knees in front of him. Her voice shook, broke almost into a scream.

"Are these—dramatics—for yourself or for him?" Bothwell asked with a sneer.

"Don't kill him! Don't! I'll do whatever you say."

"Will you marry me—at once—to-night?"

I spoke up from the porthole where I was listening.

"No, she won't, you scoundrel! As for me, I'd advise you to catch your hare before you cook it."

No Chance to Welch

"I'm on my way to catch it now, dear Sedgwick, just as soon as I break away from the lady," he called back insolently.

"I'll marry you." The words came from a parched throat.

"Tonight," he demanded.

"Not tonight," she begged. "When we get back to Panama."

"No. I'm not going to give you a chance to welch. Now—here—on this schooner."

"Not tonight. I'm so weary and—unstrung. I'll do whatever you say, but—give me time to—to—Oh, I'm afraid!"

"Bothwell, you cur, come in here and you and I will see this out to a finish!" I cried in helpless fury.

"Presently, my dear Sedgwick. I'll be there soon enough, and that's a promise. But ladies first. You wouldn't have me delay my wedding, would you?"

I flung myself against the door repeatedly and tried to beat it down, but my rage was useless. The lock and the hinges held. Back I went to my porthole.

"Evelyn, are you there?"

"Yes," came the answer in a choked voice.

"Don't do it. What are you thinking of? I'd rather die a hundred deaths than have you marry him."

"I must, Jack. If you should be killed—and I could have prevented it—Oh, don't you see I must?"

The words were wrung from her in a cry, as if she had been a tortured child.

"Of course she must. But why make a tragedy of it? By Heaven, you wound my vanity between the pair of you. Am I not straight—as good a man as my neighbor—still young? Come, let us make an end of the heavy-villain-and-hero business. You, my dear Sedgwick, shall stand up and give the bride away. That is to say, you shall stand at your porthole. You'll find rice in a sack to scatter if you will. We want you to enjoy yourself. Don't we, Evie?" Bothwell jeered blithely.

"You devil from hell!"

"Pooh! Be reasonable, man. We can't both marry the maid, and by your leave I think the best man wins. Abrupt I may be, but every Katherine is the better for her Petruchio." He turned to her, dropping his irony for tones of curt command. "I'll be back in twenty minutes with the parson. Be ready then."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Tells of Spraying Methods

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College has just received from the press a new circular on orchard spraying which will be helpful to many fruit growers, and especially commercial fruit growers, in the near future. The publication is Circular 145 on "Spraying Fruit Plants." It is a 32-page circular, well illustrated, covering the control of both fungous diseases of fruit and insects injurious to fruit, and giving rather specific information as regards spraying equipment, materials, and practices. Spray schedules for apples, pears, plums, sour cherries, grapes and strawberries are given. Copies may be secured free by addressing a request to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

It's about this time of year that the college student begins rummaging about his room in a frantic search for the list of studies he is taking.

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"Wake up
Food"**



**-its
crisp delicious
flakes bring
quick new
energy
to your body**



WIBW Appreciates Letters

(Continued from Page 8)

MONDAY, APRIL 8

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—News
 7:01 a. m.—Weather
 7:04 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
 7:05 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Harriett Allard, director of Household Searchlight, Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 10:10 a. m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, with Walt Lochman, the singing announcer
 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
 3:00 p. m.—Coora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
 3:30 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, the Pumpkin Center Shells
 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time, weather
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra. Margaret Morrison, soprano
 8:30 p. m.—Preferred Risk Fire Insurance Program
 9:00 p. m.—Hiram and Henry, the Barnyard Songsters
 9:20 p. m.—Helen Hays, pianologue
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, APRIL 9

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 7:00 a. m.—Time
 7:01 a. m.—News
 7:04 a. m.—Weather
 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Miss Florence Wells, Home Editor, 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.—Dr. W. E. Grimes, Kansas State Agricultural College, Head of Economics Department, speaks on "Industrialized Farming." 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, Kansas State High School Athletic Association. Late Markets, time, news, weather
 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10

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.—I. D. Graham, State Board of Agriculture, speaks on "Getting Back Your Tax Money." Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
 3:00 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano, and Walt Lochman, baritone
 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.—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 11

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.—Tudor J. Charles, Republic, speaks on "Diversified Farming." Markets, time, weather
 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
 3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele
 3:30 p. m.—Studio Program
 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
 8:30 p. m.—Owen B. Jones, and Jones sisters, harmony singers
 9:00 p. m.—Musical Program, sponsored by the American Federation of Labor
 9:30 p. m.—Margaret Morrison, soprano
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

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
 6:45 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party
 6:15 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time, weather
 6:20 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
 6:45 p. m.—Southard Sales System
 8:30 p. m.—Steel Fixtures Company Program
 8:45 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, Pumpkin Center Shells
 9:00 p. m.—Eastman Kodak Program
 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

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, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, Lovelorn problems. WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 12:00 m.—Elroy Oberheim 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, with Florence Oberle, soprano
 3:30 p. m.—A Little Bit O' Melody
 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.—Alfred Hohnbaum, tenor
 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

More Thought to Roads

Newer designs in motor cars, busses, and trucks, together with the more liberal speed laws in the majority of states have presented new problems in highway construction for highway engineers to solve, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The new vehicles demand that highways be

designed for safer and speedier operation.

To meet this demand highway engineers today are planning roads with better grades and alignments than existed some 10 years ago. The roads have wider and smoother pavements and easier curves. The curves are superelevated and widened. Roads are developed to afford greater sight distances on both horizontal and vertical curves. Guard rails are more substantial and better protection at railway crossings is provided.

Further demands are made upon the highway engineer today by the dawning appreciation of natural beauty on the part of the general public. Highways must not only be travelable, but they must also be pleasing to the eye. The engineer develops road locations so as to bring out the natural beauty of the locality. This is particularly noticeable in the new road locations developed by the engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads in the national parks and national forests.

They are making use of short tunnels and half-tunnel sections under

picturesque overhanging cliffs and along precipitous canyon walls. Formerly it was the custom to blast away these irreplaceable landmarks, destroying fine scenes and leaving ugly wounds which took years to heal.

Much can be done during the construction of highways to preserve and enhance their natural beauty, says the bureau, by intelligent clearing of the right of way so as to save desirable trees, by development of vistas of outstanding magnificence, and in building bridges and culverts to harmonize with the general character of the landscape. After the road is built much can be done by intelligent planting, with due care to avoid obstruction to view of intersecting roads, unnecessary interference with the cultivation of adjacent farm land, and use of plantings foreign to the natural character of the locality.

How the Wind Blows

Continuation of Government air to farmers, but no specific recommendation for farm-relief bill.—Summary of Coolidge Message in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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in HEAVY DUTY, too
New **BUICK** *powered*
GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS



WHAT you understand by "modern trucks" dates back to the first use of BUICK engines in trucks for medium duty. The smooth speed and flexibility of these famous engines cut distances, time, costs; increased work-capacity, work-speed, and safety. And now brings to heavier duty these same advantages. General Motors Trucks include 33 types, of different basic STRAIGHT RATING capacities, powered by the magnificent new BUICK engines . . . More power and speed than will ever be called upon . . . Real advances in every detail of construction . . . 4-wheel-brakes . . . 4-speed unit transmission . . . *Everything* you would expect in trucks bearing this name. STRAIGHT RATING capacities, 3,000 lbs. to 18,000 lbs.; \$1395 to \$3315.

THREE BUYERS' SAFEGUARDS

When a man considers any General Motors Truck three modern developments aid him.

1) STRAIGHT RATING—eliminates "guess" from the question of what a given truck and body will carry with top efficiency, year-in, year-out.

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We provide a General Motors Truck (any available model, chassis, or body, that most closely meets your requirements). We furnish gasoline, and give you a man to accompany your driver. Take them. Put them at your regular work for an adequate test. Get facts—in advance. A postcard request will bring specific information about our nearest factory branch, distributor, or dealer through whom a work test can be arranged for you. In states where such tests are unlawful the offer cannot be extended.

This offer applies to the whole line of General Motors Trucks, including:

LIGHTDUTY—1929 PONTIAC—powered . . . 7 types, of different basic STRAIGHT RATING capacities, 3,800 lbs. to 8,000 lbs. \$625 to \$1085.

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What the Folks Are Saying

SURELY, if slowly, the farmers of America are learning the true possibilities of co-operative effort, and are taking advantage of it. Out of the confusion of a decade of effort in which ill-advised and poorly managed activities played a large part, the true science of co-operation is emerging, with much to its credit. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, 2 million farmers now are organized into 12,000 associations for marketing their products or purchasing their supplies. The same authority states that these associations last year marketed farm commodities to the value of almost 2 billion dollars, and purchased farm supplies amounting to about 1/2 billion dollars.

It is probable that these figures are somewhat exaggerated. Moreover, comparatively few co-operative sales are made direct to consumers, the associations in the main having so far merely taken their places in the chain of middlemen. But the fact remains that a large volume of business now is annually transacted by co-operative associations which have reached a high degree of efficiency and stability. A worth-while service to the members is being rendered. That this business will continue to grow, both in volume and in the numbers engaged in it, seems assured.

There is some co-operative activity in each of the 48 states. The movement has made greatest headway in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, New York and the states along the Pacific Coast. The farmers' elevator associations form the largest group, followed by those handling dairy products. Cotton, fruit, poultry and wool all are handled co-operatively in huge aggregate amounts. Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of livestock is marketed annually by commission firms organized and operated by producers, altho these agencies can scarcely be classed as co-operative, in the sense that many of the other associations are. They operate much the same as the old-line commission firms, but distribute their profits among their members and customers.

The hardest lesson for co-operative minded farmers to learn was that good management is as essential to the success of a co-operative association as to any other method of transacting business. It took actual experience to convince many of them that there is no statutory safeguard against incompetency and inefficiency. The era of camp meeting style of organization, disastrous and costly as it was, may have been worth the price, because it was the failure of associations so organized that drove home these facts.

Burned fingers are slow to take hold again unless reason and experience justify. It has been proved that local co-operative efforts are more likely to succeed than the state or nation-wide movements not based on local units. The conclusion is easily reached that unless people can work together in communities, they cannot do so on a larger scale. It has been demonstrated by the Canadian Wheat Pool that, after having learned to work together in local units, farmers may effectively organize on a commodity basis, in a very large way. W. I. Drummond, Kansas City, Mo.

We Need Roadside Trees?

In a recent issue of the Kansas Farmer I noticed a communication from H. M. Nichols of Westphalia advocating the complete removal of trees near the public highways. Now I do not know Mr. Nichols, but judging from his line of talk, he must belong to that class of citizens, all too numerous in this western country, which once inspired an eastern acquaintance of mine to remark that about all the average Kansas farmer lived for was to grow wheat and burn gasoline, and that so long as he had a big wheat crop and a big car, he did not give a shrill whoop if the country in which he lived and worked looked like a combination of the Sahara desert and the New York trash dump. I didn't exactly like this remark at the time, but it seems as if it might after all be correct. Mr. Nichols is not alone in his desire to destroy trees. It seems to be the ambition of a considerable number of people, especially those responsible

for the construction and maintenance of highways thruout Central and Western Kansas, to rid the country, as far as it is in their power to do so, of what few trees we have. And there is scarcely a dissenting voice.

For some unexplainable reason, the people of some of the states farther east, where trees are plentiful, are more careful to preserve their trees than are the people of Kansas. Several years ago the state highway department of Ohio started on an extensive program of highway improvement. The farmers along the routes as well as a large section of the city folks promptly and vigorously protested the unnecessary cutting of trees. This may or may not have had any effect, but the fact remains that the road men of Ohio are very careful not to remove trees unless absolutely necessary, and they will often go to considerable extra trouble and expense to avoid tearing them out. But here, where trees are relatively scarce, they are cut down as a matter of course without a minute's thought as to how it might be avoided.

"What on earth are they good for?" asks Mr. Nichols. Well, of what earthly use is interior decoration in houses? What on earth are grass and flowers around houses good for? What is the use of highly polished and brightly colored finish on automobiles when they could be more cheaply finished with barn paint? What is the use of fashionable clothes and silk stockings on women? In short, what earthly use are any of the thousand things on which people spend money and effort and which have no use other than to make the world easier on the eyes?

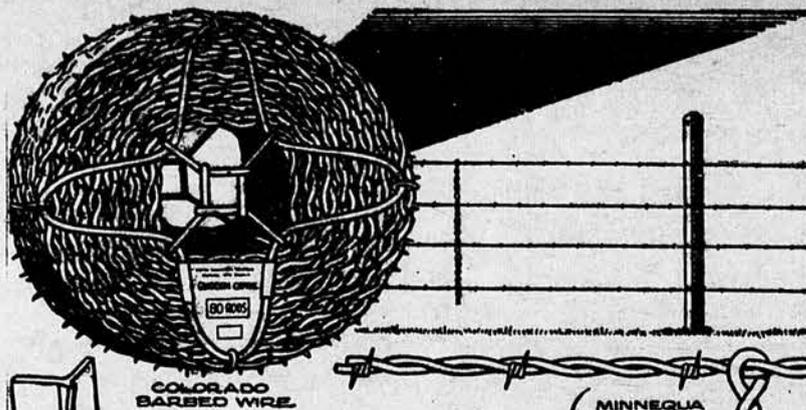
Roadside trees go a long way toward breaking the depressing monotony of a flat and barren landscape, but the peculiar idea seems to prevail among a lot of people that a tree that isn't shading someone's porch or isn't located in some recreation ground isn't doing any good, and therefore ought to be converted into firewood at the earliest possible opportunity.

All thru the eastern states one finds persons who refer quite freely to the western half of Kansas as a "God forsaken desert." Anyone who lives here knows that it isn't any such thing, but it is not difficult to understand how they got this impression. These people have crossed the state in late summer when most of the land has been turned under for wheat, and about the only green vegetation in sight is trees, if there happen to be any. If they are absent or scarce, the country does have the appearance of a desert, and it is a most depressing experience for anyone not accustomed to it to ride thru it on a hot day. It certainly cannot be anything but detrimental to the best interests of a region to have the idea spread abroad that it is a God forsaken desert. Trees along the highways would go a long way toward removing this desert impression.

There are other things besides appearance to consider, however. Trees, roadsides or any other, attract insect eating bids. The removal of all or any considerable part of the tree growth of Central and Western Kansas will in all probability be followed by increased damage to crops by insects.

The damage that trees do to roads is open to question. Anyone who thinks that the drifting of snow in the roads can be stopped by removing the trees is going to be badly fooled. I could show Mr. Nichols roads in this county that have been impassable for six weeks and that haven't anything that even resembles a tree within a quarter of a mile of them. During the recent snows there was only about three-quarters of a mile of east and west road in this neighborhood that was not blocked with snow, and this road was lined for over half this distance with trees. With the exception of thick hedge, it is weeds and not trees that are the real offenders. A strip of weeds or a fence full of Russian thistle will catch more snow in a minute than a row of trees will catch in a week.

A thick dense woods extending for a considerable distance along a poorly drained road undoubtedly results in a mud hole. But there are few such woods in Central or Western Kansas. Most of the trees being removed are single trees and small groups of trees or rows of trees planted a sufficient



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distance apart to admit plenty of drying wind. Such trees have no appreciable effect on road conditions as far as I have ever been able to notice. Where there is one mud hole caused by trees there are 20 caused by improper drainage. Wherever drainage is inadequate, there is going to be a mud hole, trees or no trees. Poor drainage and trees often occur, together, especially in Kansas, hence the idea that trees cause bad roads. The worst mud hole in this neighborhood hasn't a tree within a half mile of it.

There may be sections of Eastern Kansas that could stand some tree thinning, and even the removal of trees for a distance of 10 rods from the roads would not eliminate a heavy percentage of the trees in the district. But a senseless law such as Mr. Nichols proposes, cutting everything within 10 rods of the roads, would destroy from 50 to 75 per cent of all the tree growth over large areas in Central and Western Kansas, where trees are all too scarce anyhow.

Of course, where trees obstruct vision at intersections they should be thinned out or removed, and low hanging branches should be trimmed, but I would say that anyone whose eyesight was so defective that in order to drive safely they had to have all roadside objects removed back to a distance of 165 feet ought not to be permitted to operate a motor vehicle.

I am not knocking good roads. I like good roads as well as anyone else, but cutting trees does not make good roads, and by the use of a little intelligence we can have both good roads and trees.

Pratt, Kan.

A. S. Bennett.

Self-Feeding the Lambs

Self-feeding is another means of decreasing the labor required in caring for livestock. Self-feeding of hogs has eliminated a large part of the labor in feeding them. Interest in self-feeding of other stock has been developing.

Recent work at some experiment stations has shown that self-feeding of lambs cannot only be done very satisfactorily but even with increased rates of gain over that made when hand-feeding is done.

At the Nebraska Experiment Station, it was found that the grinding of alfalfa hay and the coarse grinding or cracking of corn and feeding of this grain-roughage mixture to lambs added considerably to the feeding value of both the hay and the grain. At this station an equally important advantage of this method of feeding was found to be the much lower death loss occurring when the ground grain was fed mixed with ground hay. High death losses of lambs, occurring when whole grain and whole hay were fed, were almost entirely eliminated by the feeding of this grain-roughage mixture.

Recently at the Illinois Experiment Station work has been done along this same line. Ground alfalfa hay and ground or cracked corn were mixed and self-fed to lambs, and this ration was compared with one of whole hay and shelled corn. The self-fed lambs gained 13 per cent faster than those fed the unground feed. They made their gains on smaller amounts of both corn and hay, and showed 11 per cent less shrink when shipped to market than those fed unground feed. Indications from this work were that a ration containing the requisite nutrients and having sufficient bulk might be satisfactorily self-fed to western lambs and economical gains expected.

During the last year ground alfalfa hay with both ground corn and ground barley was used. Again this year the self-feeding of ground feed proved to be the more profitable. In the comparative lots fed corn, those self-fed on ground alfalfa and ground corn gained 16 per cent faster than those receiving the unground feeds; there was 20 per cent less shrink on the self-fed lambs than on those fed the whole feeds. The lambs fed the ground mixture sold at \$15.73 each, as compared to \$14.59 a lamb received for those on the unground feed. The grinding of hay and feeding of ground grain mixed with it seemed to induce greater consumption of feed, as the lambs on the ground feed ate over 25 per cent more of the ground hay and the ground corn than did those in the whole feed lot.

During the last year Corn Belt stockmen have experienced difficulty in feeding of home-grown, "scabby" bar-

ley. In this Illinois Experiment, Illinois grown barley was fed unground with long hay; clean northern grown barley also was similarly fed and ground Illinois barley was fed mixed with ground hay—each ration to a separate lot of lambs. The lambs fed the ground Illinois barley mixed with the ground alfalfa gained 30 per cent more than either those on unground Illinois "scabby" barley or the unground, sound northern barley. The selling price for lambs which received the ground feed was \$15.00, while that for those receiving the whole Illinois barley was only \$14.30, and those receiving the northern barley, \$14.85.

These results are of value to lamb feeders, since they showed that the grinding and self-feeding of either a corn-alfalfa, or barley-alfalfa mixture gave considerably better results than those obtained from the hand-feeding of whole grain and long hay.

Prof. W. G. Kammlade, who supervised this experimental feeding work, stated in regard to the results of these feeding trials, "This is the third year in which self-feeding of a ground grain-ground roughage mixture has been tried. The self-fed lambs were started on a mixture of 1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of roughage. They ate about 3½ pounds daily of this mixture. Thus, they ate at least 1 pound of grain daily as soon as put on feed. The hand-fed lambs ate but one-fourth as much. Later in the experi-

ment, the mixture for the self-fed lambs was changed to 1 pound of grain for each pound of hay."

Summarizing this work, Professor Kammlade says, "Self-feeding of ground corn or ground barley, when mixed with ground alfalfa hay, again proved a safe method of feeding and resulted in more rapid gains than hand-feeding. Even tho the ground feed was charged at about 10 per cent more than the whole feeds, the self-fed lambs returned the greatest profit. The advantage in self-feeding this year resulted because of the greater gains secured and the margin above cost at which this extra gain was sold."

L. H. Fairchild.

Crown Point, Ind.

His Competitor's Keeper

The change to tractor power has been highly profitable to thousands of farmers by reducing their costs and increasing their production. Similar results will undoubtedly be obtained by other thousands this year and in future years. At the same time the competition from these more efficient tractor farmers will force out of the business many who fail to keep up with the times. These may be in the United States or they may be in some other country—farming is just as much a struggle for the survival of the fittest as manufacturing, mining or transportation.

Should the individual farmer refuse to adopt the tractor because he knows it may put some competitor out of business? Should the Middle West farmers have continued cutting grain with cradles because adopting the reaper meant failure for Eastern farmers who did not adopt it? Can you imagine a manufacturer refusing to adopt a new machine because it might put a competitor out of business?

We may not like some of the results of the competitive system under which the whole civilized world has lived for generations, but so long as it exists we must recognize facts—farming, like all other industries, is highly competitive—neighbor against neighbor, section against section, and nation against nation.

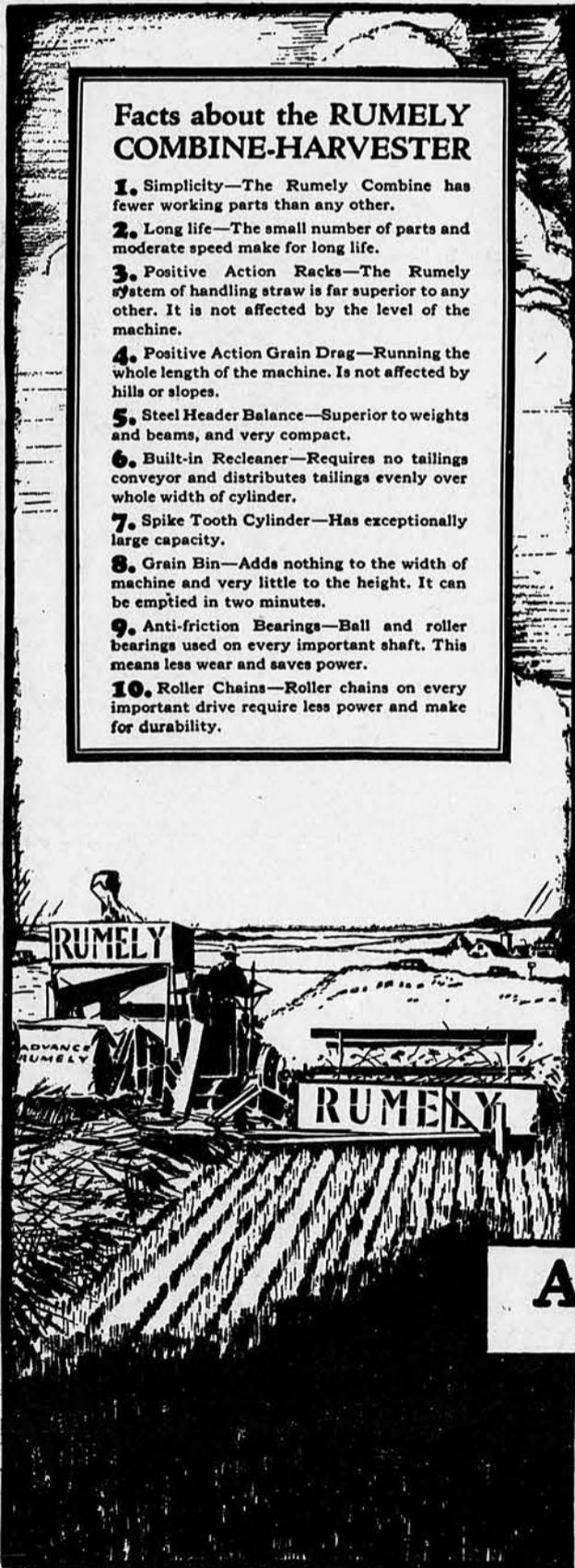
It is up to each individual farmer to consider first of all his own interests and those of his family and take every fair advantage he can to get ahead. If in fair competition he forces someone else out of farming into some other business, surely he is not open to censure.

Arnold P. Yerkes.

Chicago, Ill.

A shorthand expert says that Americans talk much more rapidly than they did 20 years ago. It may be added they have more to talk about.

Good manners are like a good digestion. If you don't notice them, they are all right.



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No more waiting your turn. No trading of labor, or hiring of high priced harvest hands. No kitchen drudgery for the women folks. Days take the place of weeks. Costs are cut down. And the stalk ripened grain often brings 15 to 20 cents more per bushel.

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Criminality Will Decrease Only When You and I Meet the Challenge of the Lawless

CRIME costs the United States approximately 10 billion dollars a year. The power of that huge sum, worse than wasted every year, becomes evident when we reflect that if applied otherwise, it would take care of all the children of all the orphan homes of the country, it would support all institutions for the blind, the deaf and the dumb; it would keep up all the hospitals and also could be included the expenses of all the high schools in the United States.

"There is no challenge to intelligent citizenship today greater than that which is presented by the criminal horde that infests American life today," believes President P. P. Womer of Washburn College, Topeka, who is an ardent supporter of more efficient administration of criminal law. President Womer contends that that challenge can be met in the United States just as it was met more than half a century ago in England to rehabilitate justice. Following are a few things, in his belief, that we as citizens must do if the challenge is to be met and if the criminal horde is to be conquered.

We must get ourselves into a right way of thinking about the matter. The perversion of public opinion in America in recent years as touching the treatment of criminals has been highly calamitous. It is so great that it threatens our national character, it is the deliberate opinion of most students of this problem that mawkish sentimentalists, sob sisters of both sexes, are contributing tremendously to the thwarting of American justice in dealing with the crime problem. Not only has this sentimentalism captured a large and important section of the American public, and caused them to forget and turn their backs upon the just claim of those who have suffered at the hands of criminals, but it has penetrated our courts of law and unduly influenced both judges and juries and led in many instances to a flagrant perversion of justice.

Not many years ago, for example, a man guilty of a terrible murder was on trial in a Chicago court. His lawyer, addressing the jury, pictured in a heart-rending way the cruel fate which a verdict of guilty would bring to the unfortunate man. He described the parting scene which would occur in the prison the night before the execution, when the father and mother of the prisoner must say goodbye to him forever. And as the jurors sat and listened with rapt attention to the speech, suddenly a young woman in the audience, so seated as to be in plain view of the jury box, uttered a piercing shriek and fainted and had to be carried away. The jurors stiffened and blanched with pity for this young woman who might be a wife, a sister, a sweetheart. And altho it was discovered later that the whole scene had been staged by the lawyer, that the young woman who fainted had no acquaintance whatever with the prisoner, the discovery was not made soon enough to prevent a dreadful miscarriage of justice, because the jury returned a verdict that compelled the judge to mete out a life sentence, from which the murderer later was pardoned. And that is only one illustration of what is happening with great frequency in our courts of justice today.

For another thing, we must make a desperate effort to counteract the vicious idea that has become so widespread in America that nobody is responsible for anything. According to this idea, we are the products of heredity and environment. Society has made us what we are, and so the indi-

vidual is not responsible for anything. If a man forms the easy habit of borrowing \$10 bills without returning them, or contracting debts all over the community without paying them, it must be put down to his artistic temperament inherited on his mother's side. If a man holds up a bank and slugs the banker in the head or shoots him thru the heart, it is clear that he is the victim of the aberrations of society. It is something for which perhaps his grandfather or his great grandfather, and not the man himself, is responsible. It was this unscientific doctrine pushed to the extreme that gave us such notorious fiascoes of justice as that of Harry K. Thaw 20 or more years ago, and of George Remus, the bootleg king of Cincinnati, of more recent date. And unless we begin to throw scorn on this doctrine, "that no one is responsible for anything," and unless we begin to denounce it as we ought, until the falsehood it contains is dead and the truth is made to stand out in its stead, we must expect even more of these insanity pleas in the future than we have had in the past, and more conscienceless criminals will be turned loose to prey upon us.

There is vast need to reform the system of technicality that gathers about our administration of law. It is impossible to describe in brief compass how the manifest intent of the law is defeated and justice is thwarted thru the workings of the system of technicality that gathers about the administration of law. It is to this system of technicality in particular that we are indebted for the delays in the administration of justice, such as the seven years delay that occurred in the notorious Sacco-Vanzetti case, a delay that occasioned world-wide misunderstanding and world-wide resentment. It is true that in this case justice triumphed, but it was largely because of the thoroly conscientious and high-minded attitude that was taken in the matter by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts. The fact is, however, that the frequent outcome of this everlasting delay that characterizes our criminal procedure, is the thwarting of justice, because in so many cases of re-trial after months and years of delay, it is found that prominent witnesses are dead or that they cannot be found, and public interest in the case has waned, and so the trial is simply dismissed, or the accused is acquitted and set free to resume his criminal career.

And once again, I feel that the situation that I have been describing is one that calls for the most serious and painstaking effort on the part of all of us to stir up everywhere greater reverence and respect for law, because after all the appalling crime situation that exists in our country today is closely linked to the general attitude of disregard and disrespect for law that so manifestly characterizes us as a people. As Lincoln once said, "Let reverence for law be breathed by every American mother to her babe; let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries and colleges, let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice, and in short let it become the political religion of the nation." And when reverence for law does become the political religion of the nation, we shall find, I think, that our problem of crime has been largely solved.

And deeper perhaps than all this is reverence for God, because after all, I think that if history makes anything clear, it is the fact that reverence for

(Continued on Page 41)

Cities Service Oil Products Must Pass a Test That Never Ends

AFTER the most exhaustive tests in laboratory and refinery, Cities Service oils and gasoline are subjected to the grueling test of constant day and night use by the Public Utilities Division of this \$800,000,000 organization. These oils and gasoline must be the last word in efficiency to render satisfactory service to the more than 60 public utility companies controlled by Cities Service.

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THE Prest-O-Lite Gas Lighting system enables you to operate your tractor at night as efficiently as by day. It makes more of the good weather count toward the success of your crops.

This Prest-O-Lite system is entirely independent of any other part of your tractor and gives lights even when your motor is stopped. It is rugged, durable, and absolutely dependable.

See your local Prest-O-Lite or tractor dealer at once and find how little it will cost. Or send in the coupon below for full information, giving the make and model of your tractor.



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Please send me further data, with cost of installing lights on my tractor.

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE other day I was reading how some of the big scientific discoveries were made by young men, some of them hardly more than boys. For instance, the sweat-glands were not discovered until 1833, and they were made known by Adolph Wendt, a German medical student. When Albrecht von Haller, a German-Swiss youngster only 17 years old, was studying physiology, he refuted the teachings of his professor concerning one of the veins below the tongue. Newton was only 22 years old when he made some of his most important discoveries in physics.

And this young man Isaiah is another instance of youth getting a big idea, and preparing to see it thru. He saw a vision. Old men do not usually see visions. They dream dreams. The difference is that visions mean something to be accomplished, while dreams are mostly of the past, and do not incite us to activity.

Isaiah is particular to tell us the circumstances of his vision. It was the year "that King Uzziah died." Well, what of that? Did it do any harm to have the king die, when there was someone else ready to step into his shoes? That wasn't what the young seer meant. King Uzziah had had a huge disgrace come into his life, and it was a symbol of the disgrace of the whole people. In middle life he had entered the temple and attempted to discharge the duties that were for the priests only. The penalty was instantaneous and terrible. He was stricken with leprosy, and was hustled out of the temple. And he was a symbol of the lust and greed and hate and injustice that prevailed thruout the land. Isaiah called his fellow-countrymen "a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters." That is putting it pretty straight. He could hardly be said to belong to the boosters club. And when the old king died, after a reign of 52 years, it may have appeared to many God-fearing people that perhaps it was the end of a bad time, and that the new king would bring in a better era.

It was no wonder that Isaiah mentions the time of his vision. The old era was past, and please God, a better one was coming. The vision itself would indicate that. But it was no velvet dream he had. It was a summons to the most heroic service for his people; to a career of prolonged toil, and pain and disappointment. In short, he was called to be a reformer, and that is anything but fun, most of the time.

He is overwhelmed at the thought of what it means. For one thing, he had seen Jehovah and still lived. It was a belief among the Hebrews that he who saw God face to face would not live thru the experience. And he is further oppressed at the thought of what lies before him. He was not fooled. He knew his people. Idealists like they were, to a certain extent, he knew how they loved the things of earth, how slow they were to follow their leaders, and what anguish and heart-break had been the portion of leaders in the past. He did not nourish day-dreams. He knew what he was getting into. He weighed it all, and accepted the call. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision.

The second part of this week's lesson takes up the story of Isaiah's life long after. He is no longer the city youth, accepting the call to service, he is the experienced prophet, the disciplined man of God, and, in the best sense, the man of the world. He is asked to show his people and his government what lies ahead, by a strange symbolic action. He is told to strip himself of his goodly garments, and to go in the garb of a beggar, or captive, an object of astonishment and contempt to all the respectable citizens of Jerusalem. At the end of three years he explains his strange conduct. People had asked him a thousand times why he did this, and he had told them to wait. Now he explains. The government and the leaders of the people had expected Egypt to come to Judah's assistance, against the tyranny of Assyria. Isaiah's actions were a protest against this fatuous hope. If

the people had put their trust in the God of their fathers, instead of in armies, alliances and diplomatic intrigue, they would be defended against hostile foreign powers, he told them. He would have quoted Kipling if there had been a Kipling to quote:

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard;
All valiant dust that builds on dust
And guarding, calls not these to guard;
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on thy people, Lord.

To me, this action of Isaiah indicates the depth of his sincerity. When a man is willing to make a fool of himself for a cause, it is because he believes in the cause. Most of us are fools by nature, and we shrink from deliberately adding to the sum of our foolishness. But if we are in earnest, it is sometimes necessary to promote the cause in which we deeply believe. Read the history of the agitation against slavery in this country, as a good example of this. It is a fascinating story. Much of it sounds like Isaiah.

Lesson for April 7—Obedient to the Heavenly Vision. Isa. 6:1 to 13; 20:1 to 6; 38:1 to 22.
Golden Text Isa. 6:8.

Hays Roundup April 27

The program for the 17th Annual Roundup at the Fort Hays Experiment Station April 27, has just been announced by L. C. Aicher. George C. Wheeler, editor of Western Farm Life, Denver, Colo., will start off the program at 11 a. m. Mr. Wheeler has had a wide experience in the field of agriculture, spending many years in Kansas as a livestock specialist and later as editor of one of the best farm papers in the West. His years of service in the agricultural field finds him thoroly conversant with the situation as it faces the farmer and stockman today.

Roy Bainer, assistant professor of agricultural engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural College, will begin the afternoon program at 1:30 with a discussion on the results of the tests of the various silage cutters, burr and hammer mill feed grinders. The department of agricultural engineering of the Kansas State Agricultural College is co-operating with the Fort Hays Experiment Station in the testing of these various machines wherein the power requirements, capacity and general ability to perform are being determined. Feeds used in these various tests are composed of kafir fodder, kafir hay, ear corn, and various kinds of grain. Some rather startling information has been obtained in these tests of feed cutting and grinding machinery.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department of animal husbandry of the Kansas State Agricultural College will discuss the results obtained in the large series of feeding experiments with yearling steers and calves. This year's trials include the comparative value of whole feeds, silage, cut feeds and feeds run thru the hammer mill. One hundred yearling steers are being handled in this experiment.

The value of ground limestone when fed to calves is being determined in another experiment, where 30 calves in three lots receive various mineral rations.

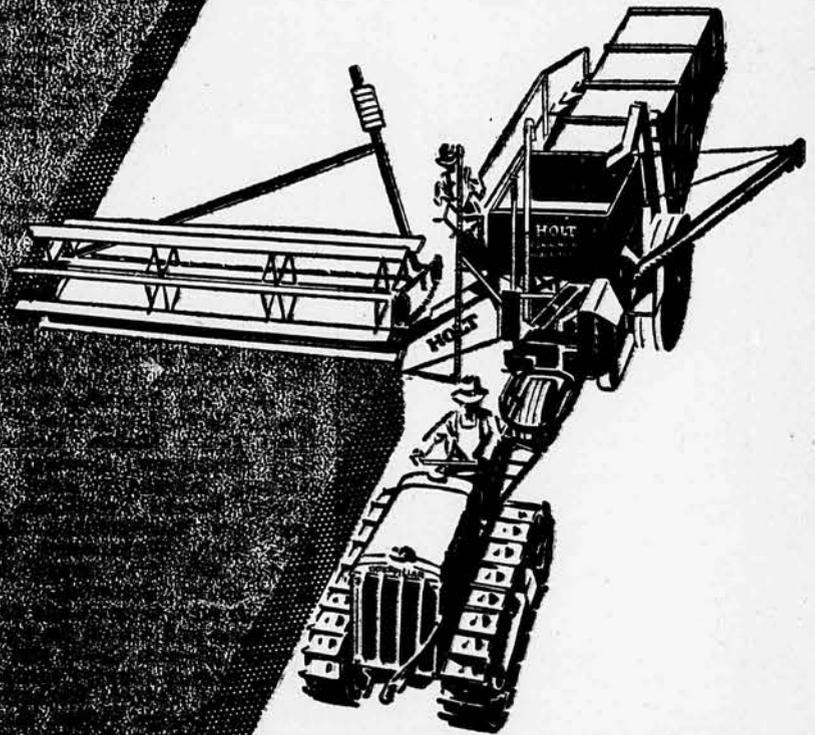
A program for the farm women is being arranged with the assistance of Miss Amy Kelly. While the program is not as yet complete, Superintendent Aicher states that one of the speakers will be Prof. David L. Mackintosh of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who will talk on the "Home Curing of Meat."

Ship the Heifers Promptly

BY F. W. BELL

Cattle feeders who are feeding steer calves and heifer calves together will observe that the heifer calves seem to finish out quicker than the steer calves. This is not due to the heifer calves making more rapid gains, but rather that they are somewhat smoother in conformation, and tend to put on surface fat sooner than the steer calves. The feeder who has a number of calves on feed should ship the heifer calves as soon as they show enough finish to sell well on the market.

Golden grain Golden dollars



Grain is gold—and like the miner who deftly twists and shakes his pan to separate every gleaming particle of gold, the Holt Combined Harvester scientifically shakes, beats, picks, thoroughly agitates the grain and straw to save the precious kernels.

Grain — Golden Grain — it's the reward of months of work and waiting. Earn your full reward with a Holt—famed since 1886 as a thorough grain-saver.

Famed, too, for strength—grain tank mounted on short, sturdy supports just above the main frame—frame and body built to "stand the gaff" of hard work—husky wheels—flexible header—powerful dust-protected engine. Holt combines are enduring.

For you, as for grain growers in every other part of the world, there is a way to profit by harvesting with a Holt. There is a size right for your work. See your "Caterpillar" dealer for particulars.

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

ALL PRICES F. O. B. STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

COMBINED HARVESTERS

Nine More Days to Boost!

Let's Everybody Spurt up and Slide in With a Few More Applications

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

REMEMBER, club folks, April 15 will be the last day on which to enroll for the 1929 Capper Club contest. If you have some friends whom you would like to work with as team mates, be sure to get them to send their applications before that date.

And, by the way, how many teams do you suppose are going to win kodaks? We started in by ordering 2 dozen, and we still have some on hand. Of course, several teams have reported a sufficient number of applications to

shots. Right now we have not a single good picture for next week's club story. It will mean much valuable publicity for your team if it keeps plenty of up-to-date pictures in the office of the club manager all the time.

The picture on this page was made by the first prize kodak delivered to a team. You can see from this that excellent snapshots can be made from the kodaks we are offering in the Membership Campaign.

Now, that's that, and if you don't get your picture in the paper as often as you'd like, you can't blame the club manager.

At the beginning of our Membership Campaign, a loyalty ribbon was offered to every club member who sent in the application of a friend. Each person who secured five applications was to become a blue ribbon member. To date the following have won the special distinction of blue ribbon members: James Hesler, Rooks county; Gail Thompson, Cowley; Dorothea Nielson, Marshall; John Ary, Edwards; Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee; Rosemary Muckenthaler and Geraldine Guth, Wabaunsee; George E. Turner, Elk; Elva Ruppe, Trego; and Mary McCoy, Jefferson.

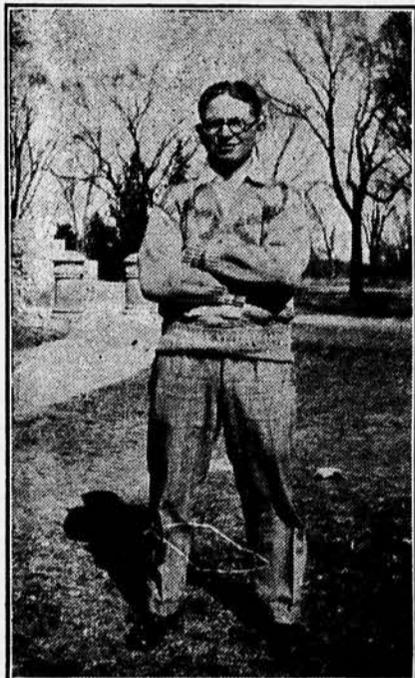
These have secured one or more applications and are on the way to higher honors: Bernice Gould and Deyo McClain, Norton county; Leota and Loren Harrell, Coffey; Kenneth Gardner, Wichita; George Fulton, Marjorie and Merlin Williams, Howard Heglar and Carol Weber, Marshall; Vergil Stigers, Butler; Genevieve Glotzbach, Mercedes Zeller and Florence Mock, Wabaunsee; Edgar Beahm and Wayne Bieber, Rush; Douglas and Billie Hull, Dickinson; Faye Boose, Douglas; Ethel Mae Blazer, Lincoln; William Steinmetz, Seward; Merle Crispin, Jewell; Erma Schmidler and Roy Freer, Shawnee; Lorraine Rowe, Pottawatomie; Millard Kohler, Sherman; Clyde Passmore and Loren Everett, Republic; Loren Harrell, Coffey; Ralph D. Hilbish, Lyon; Ben Briley, Reno; and Delbert Hale, Comanche.

In the few days that are left, the rest of you can put your names on the honor roll by doing a little intensive club boosting.

Now, let us all join in giving three cheers of welcome for these who have joined the club since our last report: Lola Marie Sprague, Lincoln county; Mrs. Grace Hale, Comanche; Earl Bernard, Woodson; Royal and Emery Williams and Charles Wetzler, Marshall; Byron Brown, Allen; and Theodore Bennett, Crawford.

Membership in the Capper Clubs is open to all boys and girls in Kansas between the ages of 10 and 18. If you have had no experience in club work and wish to begin this year, just fill out the application presented with this article and we will arrange for you to become a member at once.

There are five departments in the Capper Clubs, the projects of which



This Picture of Art Wheeler, Member of the Shawnee Capper Clubs Team Under the Leadership of Brooks Vermillion, Was Made by the First Kodak Awarded in the Membership Campaign

win kodaks, but the prizes are not to be delivered till new club members have filled out their entry blanks and are ready to begin keeping records.

Here's the way your team can win a kodak. If it was in the contest last year, you must see that its 1929 membership is double that of 1928. Or, if it is a new team, at least half of its members must have been secured by other members in the same team. These requirements put a kodak within the reach of every wide-awake team. The teams that come up to the above standard will be known as A-1 teams.

Thruout the year we will need pictures of club folks and their projects to go with our club stories in Kansas Farmer. Those teams that have good kodaks for the use of all members likely will send in more and better pictures. We cannot run pictures of your team unless you furnish the snap-



We demand Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

—MINERALIZED—

An Iron and Nux Vomica Tonic

Contains valuable mineral and vegetable ingredients scientifically compounded to produce an efficient tonic, appetizer, conditioner and regulator.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Get a pail or package of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription from your dealer. Use it all. If not satisfied with results, return empty container to dealer and he will refund your money. This guarantee applies to all Dr. LeGear Preparations.

Help Your Baby Chicks!

Give them the right start! In addition to good care and proper feeding, dissolve Dr. LeGear's Chick Tablets in their drinking water. These tablets have a mild antiseptic effect on the water and is very beneficial as an intestinal astringent. Get a can containing 80 tablets from your dealer. Use all of them. If not fully satisfied with results, your dealer will refund your money.

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



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

The Little Girl was taken Ill . . .

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER'S family in Pennsylvania had guests visiting them from the city—a man, his wife and a young daughter. Suddenly the little girl was taken with a high fever. They rushed to the telephone and called the doctor six miles away. He jumped into his car and came immediately. It developed that if there had been no telephone at hand her life in all probability would have been lost.

The telephone is a dependable aid in any emergency. It summons help in time of fire, accident or sickness. It calls the repair man in case of breakdown. It is never too tired to run errands to neighboring towns.

And whenever there is something to sell, telephone calls will find the best prices. A New York farmer got \$20 more on 2000 pounds of hogs by telephoning two other dealers after one had made him an offer. A Colorado farmer got \$300 more on a car of cattle by telephoning the Denver market. The telephone pays for itself many times over.

—The modern farm home has a telephone.



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

are: baby chick (20 to 100 chicks), small pen (10 to 12 hens or pullets and one cock or cockerel), gilt pig, sow and litter, beef calf, and farm flock. The farm flock department is open to mothers of club members.

If you are taking vocational agriculture or are a member of the 4-H Club and are caring for any one of the projects mentioned, you may become a member of the Capper Clubs and use the same project you have at present. In case you have any questions to ask regarding the methods of the Capper Clubs, write to the club manager at once for full particulars.

Export Trade Still Gains!

(Continued from Page 14)

Imports of manufactured foodstuffs decreased in value by 45 million dollars in 1928, which was entirely ascribable to the lower value of sugar imports. Both the quantity and price of cane sugar imports declined; 7,717 million pounds at an average price of 2.7 cents being entered in 1928, as compared with 8,431 million pounds, at an average price of 3.1 cents, in 1927.

The value of imports of crude foodstuffs increased by 45 million dollars in 1928, and this again was due to primarily one commodity, coffee. Most of the increase in value of coffee imports was caused by an advance in the average imports price, from 18.4 cents a pound in 1927 to 21.3 cents in 1928. Cocoa imports declined in value by about 10 million dollars as a result of smaller purchases at a lower average price.

Finished manufactures showed the next largest increase in value among the economic classes of imports, the gain amounting to 29 million dollars. The manufactures which we are purchasing in larger quantities from foreign countries are chiefly those of a less highly elaborated nature, such as burlaps, newsprint and refined oils.

There were considerable changes in the quantity and value of imports of various semi-manufactured articles, but these largely offset each other, so that the net increase for this entire group was only 13 million dollars. Imports of fertilizers, copper and leather were substantially greater than in 1927, while imports of lumber and aluminum declined. The value of tin imports fell off 14 per cent in 1928, as a result of a sharp drop in the average price; the quantity of tin imported was nearly 10 per cent larger than in 1927.

I've Been Stung by Seed

(Continued from Page 3)

100 acres or more to plant each year. Let me illustrate this point. If I am given the choice between 2 bushels of seed corn, one from the highest record yield in Iowa, the other my own variety which I have grown for 22 years, or any of several other local strains just as good, I agree to plant the 1 bushel the first year and from that crop plant 100 acres the second year and the same the third year. What is the value of the acclimated seed as compared to the other unadapted variety?

Take the results from my test plot on this Iowa corn which held a three-year yield record in its home state. I grew it by the side of my strain. The first year was favorable and it yielded as well as mine, the second year it fell 10 bushels an acre below mine, and the third year about 5 bushels, due to unfavorable seasons and lack of resistance. On 100 acres this would have amounted to a surplus of 1,500 bushels in favor of my seed, or, in other words, the adapted bushel would be worth around \$1,000 more than the imported seed for foundation stock on my farm.

Even within adapted strains there may be large variations in yield qualities, due mostly to differences of opinion in type of seed selected. The smooth types showing a high gloss seem to have much the best of the deal, but there still are many farmers unconvinced.

To you cranks who still are clinging to the rough, starchy types I wish the best of luck, and if you can in some way convince mother nature that your idea is correct, you will win. Nearly all of us, including the scientific crowd, were with you for many years; all but a few stubborn old fogies who cared nothing about the score card, but clung to the ear which they thought best typified the natural law, "The Survival of the Fittest," and to-

day their product stands out as the best in the state. We have Pride of Saline, Commercial White, Freed's White and others, all smooth and picked smooth for years and years, and it is my guess they will stay in the lead until our men of science bring out the right hybrids. I grew 10 different hybrids on my farm last season, none acclimated so they made no great showing, but I can see great possibilities in them, as they offer much better opportunities for development in resistance to disease, droughts, cold weather, insects and wind.

I was especially impressed with those put out by Dr. Brunson of Manhattan. They showed the best stalk and root system I ever have seen, were very uniform, nearly every stalk carried two ears and in every way they looked superior to the mother variety grown alongside.

While the hybrid looks promising I don't think it advisable to neglect our old standard varieties in any respect. It may be several years before the Kansas State Agricultural College can deliver the right one for us and when the college does it still will have to be handled by the scientist and professional seed grower, as its production is too complex for the farmer to work with, even if he understands it, as a new cross has to be made every year to produce this seed.

I don't want to leave the impression that buying seed corn is poor business. It is good business in many cases, but watch your step and know what you are getting. If in doubt on variety to plant, ask Professor Willoughby of Manhattan, who is at his best with a bunch of farmers using the corn field as a class room, and he has used them over a wide territory. He actually knows the best variety for every section of Kansas. The local county agent also can be depended on to supply this information. Again I want to say that under no circumstances do I recommend importing seed corn from other states for the main crop. On the average Kansas farm you can take the scrubbiest nubbins, of good vitality of course, out of a crib of Pride of Saline with a yield of less than 10 bushels an acre, grown under adverse conditions, and put any of the highest yielders from the Corn Belt east of us to shame, with the possible exception of some hybrid. There is no seed corn equal to Kansas seed corn for Kansas.

This Farming Formula

(Continued from Page 3)

summer he held a pork production meeting on his farm in co-operation with the vocational instructor at the Norton High School."

Returns from the dairy end of the farm work are equally good because as much care is given the milkers in proportion as the Durocs receive. Mr. Sleffel is satisfied, thru his 13 years' experience for himself, that milk cows, along with hogs and poultry, are a mighty safe bet in his locality; and it is quite likely he wouldn't limit the territory in which this trio would bring success if you were to ask him.

Red cows and a few Jerseys made the start. Testing association work pointed the course that should be followed in the dairy development, and Mr. Sleffel is determined to build up with better animals. He is weeding, breeding and feeding. He purchased a purebred Jersey bull from the agricultural college, is holding only the best heifers in his herd and he feeds the year around. Last year from March 1 to July 31, 10 grades and one purebred cow brought in \$608. There must be some profit in that, even if the cows are fed all year. Home-made butter—about 1,000 pounds a year—is sold thru a local grocery in town at creamery butter prices.

Being of a mechanical turn of mind, Mr. Sleffel does all of his repair work, keeping everything from power separator and churn to tractor in good running order. And a son, 10 years old, is "a chip off the old block." He runs the tractor and does considerable other farm work as well as his dad.

A Big Story

King's Illness Called Serious; Nurse Kills Policeman in Bed; Seattle Will Express Gratitude—Streamer head-lines in the Seattle Times.

We owe a great deal to the Pilgrim Fathers, says a Boston editor. All right, let 'em sue.

Increase your Corn Yield by 2 to 12 Bushels per acre



Treat seed with SEMESAN JR. for better quality and larger yields

ALL corn growers know that a seed treatment which will add 7 bushels an acre to yield, is worth using!

That is what happened on Overlook Farms, in Illinois, where the above photo was taken, when seed corn was treated with Du Bay Semesan Jr., the most effective dust disinfectant.

Better Corn—Bigger Crop

Root rot infections which result in crop losses by seedling blight, plant-barrenness, nubbin-bearing stalks, rotted roots and down corn are controlled by Semesan Jr. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Circular 34 reports that Semesan Jr. gave increased average yields of 1.9 bushels per acre with nearly disease-free seed, and 12 bushels with diseased seed.

Early Planting Made Safer

Each day's delay in planting corn after normal planting time, means a loss of about 1 bushel per acre in yield. Semesan Jr. makes early planting safer by protecting seed against rotting even when the soil is cold and wet.

Dr. J. R. Holbert, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, said in discussing the merits of Semesan Jr., "If conditions unfavorable to germination develop soon after the corn is planted, the dust prevents development of diseases."

H. B. Ruebelmann, Bannock County, Idaho, writes that in spite of cold weather his treated corn gave a strong stand, and developed without a break.

A Low Cost Treatment

Semesan Jr. costs less than 3c an acre for field corn. Use it also for sweet corn. Applied easily and quickly as a dust. Simple directions with each package. Semesan Jr. kills only disease; harmless to seed.

Diseases of many other crops can be controlled with Du Bay Seed Disinfectants. Mail the coupon below for information, or ask your seedsman, druggist, hardware dealer or general merchant for pamphlets on Ceresan, for seed grains; Semesan Bel, the instantaneous potato dip; and Semesan, for vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs.

BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, INC.,
Successors to Seed Disinfectants Divisions
of The Bayer Company, Inc., and
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.



Seed Disinfectants

SEMESAN JR.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Corn



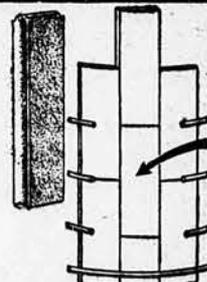
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Please send FREE, Du Bay pamphlets checked below.
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The Interlocking Principle in Silo Construction

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.



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.

CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO., Salina, Kansas

Farm Crops and Markets

Farmers at Last Are Busy With Their Spring Work Over All of Kansas

FARMERS are busy with spring work over all of Kansas. They are somewhat behind with their schedule, perhaps about two weeks on the average, because of the severe winter and the unfavorable weather of early March. But with the coming of warmer days the situation has improved, and perhaps soon conditions will become normal. While little winterkilling damage to wheat has been indicated over much of the Wheat Belt of Kansas, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed in regard to condition of wheat in a number of the south central counties and as far north as Clay. Particular mention of thin stands and considerable abandonment has been made for Sumner county, while it is reported that in a number of neighboring counties on the north the stand is thin, with weaker plants dying on soil which is checked or cracked and hard. Another cause for thin stands in some of these counties was the unsatisfactory fall growth of wheat. Generally speaking, and aside from the condition just mentioned, wheat was greening up rapidly as a result of the mild weather. Little has been said further in regard to drifting of fields in southwest counties and some farther north, but it appears that winds are not so strong during the past week. A rain over much of the central and southwestern parts of the state would aid greatly in settling cracked surface soil and in preventing further drifting.

General business conditions in Kansas are good, and indicate a high rate of activity for at least all of the first half of 1929. Retail trade is active, employment is expanding, and in general the situation is satisfactory. Of course there is some variation in conditions in the state, and this also is true with the country as a whole, both with the immediate outlook and with the situation which has prevailed in the past. An examination of broad groups of industries reveals the fact that the general prosperity of recent years has not been shared in equal degree by all lines, or even by all companies in the same line. Increases, however, have more than offset the decreases, so that the sum-total of earnings has been increased. Our economic structure has become so broad and diversified and conditions of business have been so fundamentally sound that the readjustments of particular industries necessary from time to time have been made without seriously disturbing the general situation, and a more or less balanced state of equilibrium maintained. Statistics of the major industries relating to production, shipments and stocks on hand, compiled in recent years by the Department of Commerce and various trade associations have supplied the facts upon which industry can adjust its operating schedules to make production correspond with demand. Their use has contributed in no small measure to this condition of constant but small readjustments, to ironing out the extreme cycles of prosperity and depression that were customary up to a few years ago.

Steel production established a new high record of over 50 million gross tons last year and, with better prices, earnings covered approximately 23 per cent and were on a par with those of 1928. United States Steel Corporation, the leading factor, increased its earnings from \$87,897,000 in 1927 to \$113,999,000 in 1928, while the 28 independents making up the remainder of the industry reported a combined gain of 38 per cent. Automobile manufacturing also established a record of 4,600,000 vehicles, and earnings of 12 companies increased 13 per cent. A large portion of this increase is accounted for by General Motors Corporation whose production was \$1,300,000 cars and trucks, netting a profit of \$276,468,000, compared with \$235,105,000 the preceding year. Without the General Motors organization, earnings of the remaining 11 members of the automobile group increased 21 per cent. Ford Motor Company figures for 1928 have not been published. Automobile accessories and parts manufacturers showed an 84 per cent gain as a group, reflecting the record activity of the motor industry last year.

Agricultural implement manufacturers experienced continued expansion in sales, and earnings increased 24 per cent over those of 1927. Makers of machinery of various types had a 12 per cent gain, although railroad equipment had another poor year, with earnings below either 1926 or 1927, but improvement in locomotive and car buying is looked for this year. Electrical equipment shows for the group a gain of 152 per cent. Radio Corporation of America is responsible for most of the gain because of its increase from \$8,478,000 net profits in 1927 to \$13,983,000 in 1928, and some of the other important concerns in the industry, such as General Electric Co., have not yet reported. Office equipment, such as typewriters and adding machines, had 1928 net profits 9 per cent better than in 1927.

Steady Gain in Merchandising

In the chemical classification, which is necessarily rather broad, including heavy and fine chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, paint, explosives, sulfur and alcohol, earnings of 36 corporations reported to date show a gain of 35 per cent over the previous year. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company is the outstanding organization of this group, with profits of \$64,098,000 last year, part of which came from its holdings of General Motors Corporation stock. Without du Pont the remaining companies made a combined gain of 31 per cent.

It may be somewhat of a surprise to find that eight companies in the motion picture, theater and general amusement line had profits last year of \$36,209,000, and increased 32 per cent over 1927. Amusing the American public has now become one of our billion dollar industries, and one to be reckoned with by bankers and investors. Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corporation had net profits of \$8,700,000; Loews, Inc., of \$8,563,000, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation of \$5,397,000.

The 38 merchandising organizations that have reported to date had combined net profits of \$150,583,000 in 1928, compared with \$135,798,000 in 1927, representing a gain of 10 per cent. It is well known that the large chain stores, department stores and mail order organizations have made somewhat better progress in recent years than have the average wholesaler or jobber or the small independent retailer.

Some of the outstanding merchandising systems in the group are Sears, Roebuck & Co., with profits of \$26,908,000 last year; Montgomery Ward & Co., with \$17,704,000; F. W. Woolworth & Co., with \$15,386,000, and S. S. Kresge Co., with \$15,643,000.

Foodstuffs and tobacco are two other industries characterized by steady growth in earnings. Miscellaneous food products, including beverages, increased its 1928 net profit 19 per cent over 1927. Baking has recently become thru consolidations an industry of large, strongly financed units, and the steady demand for its products resulted in a gain of 7 per cent in earnings over the previous year. Tobacco is another stable industry that counts on a moderate growth year after year, and 1928 earnings were 3 per cent ahead of 1927. Among the leading companies in this group that have so far reported are R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., with profits of \$30,173,000 and Liggett & Myers with \$19,409,000.

Copper mining companies benefited by the sensational rise in copper prices that featured the commodity price movement last year. From a low of 14 1/2 cents a pound in June quotations rose to 16.75 cents by the end of the year as a result of the heavy domestic copper demand from the building electrical and automobile industries which ran far ahead of the expansion in production, and the strong statistical position of the metal has since brought a further rise to 17 1/2 cents. Consequently the 1928 statistics of producers showed substantial increases in net profits, and the first quarter reports in 1929 will undoubtedly register further gains. The largest mining companies reporting to date are Utah Copper Co., with \$27,383,000 profits and Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., with \$16,895,000.

But Some Low Profits

Prosperity is only a relative state, and some lines in 1928 did not do so well as in the preceding year, while others showed only negligible improvement. Eleven large coal mining companies reported combined earnings in 1928 of only \$7,773,000, representing a gain of 1 per cent over 1927, which was a poor year. Cotton goods mills, after a recovery from 1926 to 1927, dropped back again in 1928, when earnings of 19 represented a 7 per cent decrease. Only two woolen mills, not including American Woolen Co., have so far published reports, and these show combined earnings of only \$238,000, compared with a deficit of \$43,000 in 1927. Silk goods and hosiery manufacturers were handicapped last year by fluctuating prices and experienced extremely keen competition. Earnings of the group of 8 leading companies amounted to only \$4,713,000, representing a decrease of 25 per cent from 1927.

Building construction last year required an expenditure of approximately 8 billion dollars and set a new high record, but capacity for production of cement, brick, tile, sand, rock and other building materials has been expanded rapidly during recent years, and competition had an unfavorable effect on prices and earnings. For the group of 26 companies the combined profits were 6 per cent below 1927 and 20 per cent below 1926.

Lumber and furniture did somewhat better, the group making a gain of 7 per cent, but conditions in the lumber industry have not been entirely satisfactory, due to curtailed demand, and excess mill capacity. Manufacturers of heating and plumbing supplies made somewhat better earnings last year, but this industry also is not so prosperous as might be expected considering our large national building program.

Rubber tire manufacturers suffered during the first half of 1928 from the break in crude rubber prices, which at the beginning of the year were around 42 cents a pound and by March had declined to 18 cents, causing heavy losses in inventories on hand and commitments in transit. Active sales thru the year enabled the companies to make up in the latter months a large share of the losses, but earnings for the full year were 44 per cent below 1927.

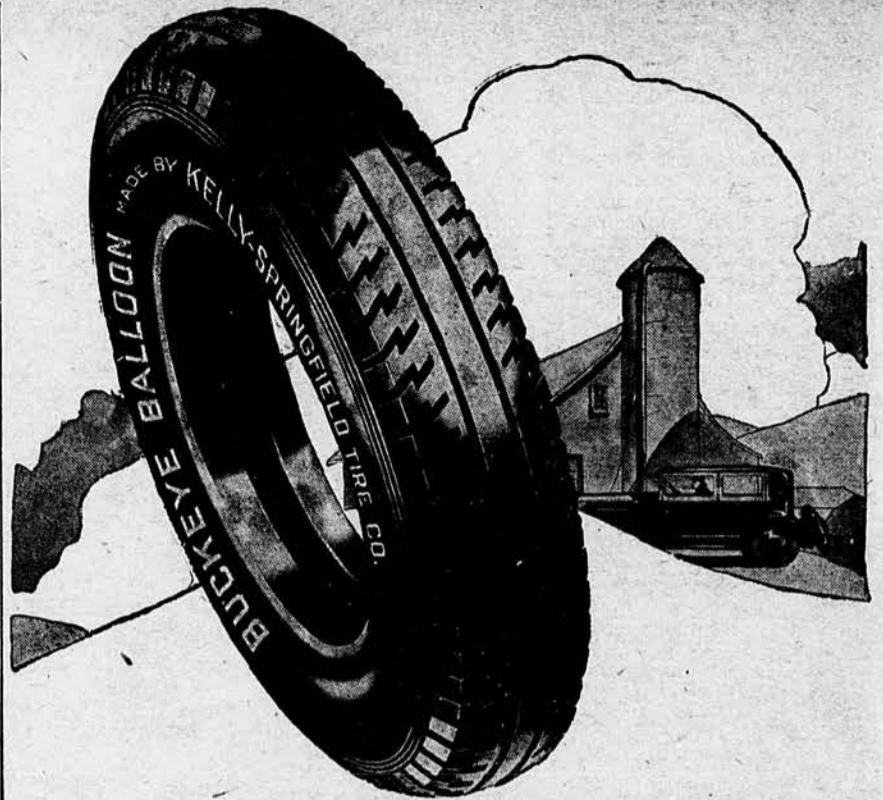
Leather tanning has had a hard row to hoe over since 1920, and the remarkable improvement has been made thru better organization of the industry and elimination of excess tanning capacity, the demand for leather products is somewhat restricted, and returns on investment is still abnormal. A troublesome feature is the constant fluctuation in the prices of hides, which are produced not in accordance with the demands of the tanners but as a by-product of the meat packing houses. Shoe manufacturing has also been unsatisfactory, and leather and shoe companies considered as a group (some shoe manufacturers tan their own hides) had earnings 14 per cent below 1927.

Co-operative Buying Gains

Agricultural co-operation has come to be associated in the public mind with selling operations, but selling is not the only function undertaken on large scale by farmers' business associations in the United States. Many such associations have entered the field of co-operative purchasing of farm supplies, according to the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The co-operative purchasing is not likely to become so large a factor as co-operative selling in American agriculture, it promises nevertheless to become extremely important. In 1925 the Division of Co-operative Marketing obtained reports from 10,803 active farmers' co-operative associations. Nearly half these associations reported making co-operative purchases for their members. In 1927, farmers' associations co-operatively purchased feed, seed, fertilizers, containers and other supplies valued at more than 300 million dollars. Two farmers' business organizations in that year each handled a total co-operative purchasing business in excess of 10 million dollars, and another handled approximately \$7,800,000 of co-operative purchasing. Half a dozen or more associations each did a co-operative purchasing business in excess of a million dollars.

Statistical data as to the commodities most commonly purchased have been obtained for 1925. In that year 62 per cent of the reporting associations bought feeds, (Continued on Page 38)



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In every great industry there are two outstanding manufacturers—one famous for the quantity of his output, the other for the quality.

When the statement is made about a tire "it's built by Kelly-Springfield" nothing more need be said about its quality. Kelly never has built anything but good tires.

Buckeye Tires are the sturdiest, most dependable tires in the low-priced field. They are sold by most Kelly dealers.

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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." AGENTS WANTED! 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

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Feed them at 1/5 usual cost

Security Calf Food is so palatable, so easily digested, baby calves just naturally take to it. It is fed like milk, not like meal. Over the 6 weeks' milk feeding period, it will cost you just 1/5 as much as whole milk. TRY ONE BAG! There's real money in raising calves the Security way. You get the profits of the whole milk you save and you get healthy calves. Leading condenseries, creameries, cheese factories and dealers sell and recommend Security Calf Food. See your dealer or write for descriptive folder and testimonials.

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358 Third Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Last week gave us one of the finest streaks of good weather we have had since last summer. Part of the time the thermometer registered around 80 degrees. We could work comfortably with our coats off. The wheat is making a fine growth but it needs a good rain to close up the cracks in the ground and break the crust. Very little of the wheat land around here will blow now because the wheat is tall enough to hold it. If we had a packer roller we would like to use it to break the crust. If it does not rain soon and close up the cracks we are going to go over some of the ground with an ordinary hay rake with the teeth weighted with some planks. A rake makes a very satisfactory weeder when nothing better is at hand. A harrow makes the top too fine.

We finished plowing and leveling the potato ground last week. After plowing the ground we floated it with a drag to fill up the middle furrows and any low places. Then we harrowed it to get more clods on top to prevent blowing after planting. There is plenty of moisture, and the crop has a good chance to get off in good condition. It may take a lot of water later to mature the crop, but we can easily supply all that is needed.

We found the tractor and harrow worked very well in breaking a field of stalks. The stalks were very dry, and by going both down the rows and across the rows we did a fine job. The double breaking did almost as good a job as a stalk cutter, and it was several times as fast. Double disking will put the ground in good condition for the planting of corn. We examined the oats we planted and find they are just ready to come thru, and will be up in a few days. The seed we sowed was of the Kanota variety, and they were the heaviest oats we ever saw grown in this part of the country.

The farm machinery dealers of Larned staged their third Annual Power Farming show during three days of last week. Three blocks of the main streets were roped off, and the space was filled with machinery having an estimated value of \$150,000. Twelve combines were on exhibit, all sizes and makes of tractors, one-way plows, listers, disks, manure spreaders, moldboard plows, trucks and the numerous other machines it takes to make a real power farm. It was a power show almost equal to that held at the state fairs. It is really wonderful the progress that has been made in power farming equipment. There is no question of the success of power farming, but the greatest difficulty is the first cost of the equipment. You can do anything you want to with the proper equipment, but it takes considerable capital to get all that is needed. The number of horseless farms is increasing every year, and probably will increase quite rapidly during the next few years. In this part of the country the horse population will become very small.

One of the most noticeable improvements that has been made in the combine is in its lightness. We recall the first combine we saw which was 27 years ago near Great Bend. It was an enormous piece of equipment, and cut a 24-foot swath. The owner was pulling it with 32 horses, and the driver sat on a high seat that extended out over the horses. He carried an airgun to shoot the horses that were out of reach of the whip. The machine was pulling the horses almost to death, and every few minutes they would have to water the animals and cool them off. The horses in the middle were about past going. People came for miles to see the outfit run. It was quite a curiosity then, and would be a greater curiosity now. The machines today weigh only a fraction of what the early machines weighed. The different sizes suit the largest and smallest crops. There is hardly a farm in Pawnee county today that does not have a combine on it. Most every farm has a tractor of some sort. If a farmer wanted to set up with horse equipment today it would not take very much money, because at sales we have attended this spring horse equipment has sold very cheap.

Another very interesting exhibit we attended last week was the county

school display. It is really wonderful the fine type of work the school children of today are taught to do. Some of the work done by children in the lower grades was really almost unbelievable. Some really mighty fine free hand drawing was on exhibit. The future generation should have the taste for the finer arts very well developed. We sometimes wonder if the writing and arithmetic are not being neglected. Some time ago we graded some agriculture papers for about 40 freshmen and sophomores in one of the largest high schools in the state, and we were very much surprised to find a great many misspelled words, sentences beginning with a small letter, proper names not capitalized, periods left off the end of sentences and scarcely any punctuation at all. If I had been the teacher of high school students handing in such papers I would have sent the whole bunch over to the lower grade building for some needed instruction. I happened to open the notebook of a junior girl who was taking sewing, and the first word I saw was "sewing" misspelled. We still believe the three R's are important.

A Veteran Now Sleeps

Kansas lost a substantial veteran of the livestock field, and the Capper Publications lost one of our most faithful department managers with the passing of W. J. Cody of Topeka, a few days ago. For a number of years he had been the manager of the livestock advertising department, and few men in the state had as wide knowledge of the many outstanding herds as Mr. Cody.

He was born on a farm in Adair county, Missouri, in 1863. He farmed 13 years, then studied law under Myers D. Campbell, was admitted to the bar and practiced for six years. While still thus engaged he became interested in newspaper work and for a while was carrying on in that business as well as law. Later on he went with the Kirksville, Missouri, Journal, and for 10 years was managing editor of that publication.

In 1910, Mr. Cody left Missouri and located in Topeka. For 10 years he was with the old Kansas Farmer, in capacity of livestock fieldman, office manager and finally manager of the entire Kansas Farmer plant. When Senator Arthur Capper purchased the Kansas Farmer company, Mr. Cody became associated with the Capper Publications, employed first in research work and later, and until his death, as manager of the livestock advertising department.

Many Kansas farmers learned to know Mr. Cody and to depend on him for advice in a good many instances in the livestock field. One of the jobs he enjoyed heartily, and one in which his many, many contacts with the leaders of the industry earned him innumerable friends, was that of superintending the sheep and swine division of the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka for seven years.

Up to the Roof of the World

(Continued from Page 17)

stronghold of nature continue to defy the efforts of puny man as long as it possibly can. More power to its peak!

Why can't Everest be climbed? The temperature, the blizzards, the perpendicular walls and the jagged ridges of ice, coupled with the extreme lack of oxygen in that high altitude makes a combination of hazards which all the science and brawn of man has yet been unable to defeat. Long periods of acclimatization are necessary and even then breathing, without the use of oxygen tanks, is almost impossible for the last two days of climb.

We were even denied a glimpse of the peak from the top of Tiger Hill, but the sight of the snows upon the range below and Kinchenmunga's 28,156 feet made the trip well worth while indeed.

Two days later we again took the winding little railway and descended into the sweltering plains of India, once more into Calcutta.

65 Hogs, \$1,783.43

Allen McKensy of Plainville sold 65 hogs a few days ago for \$1,783.43.

Bridge has taught us concentration, self-control and the art of opening sardine cans.

A FARM HOME for YOU
IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane Welcomes The Jay Hawkers

Whether you join the Jay Hawkers' Excursion or not, send for our booklet, "A Farm Home For You," and learn to know the vast agricultural resources of the great Inland Empire, of which Spokane is the capital. Where farm yields are higher, land values lower, and where a mild four-season climate makes life worth living. A region abounding in silvery lakes and rugged mountain scenery.

THE TRUE STORY OF A COUNTRY YOU WILL LIKE

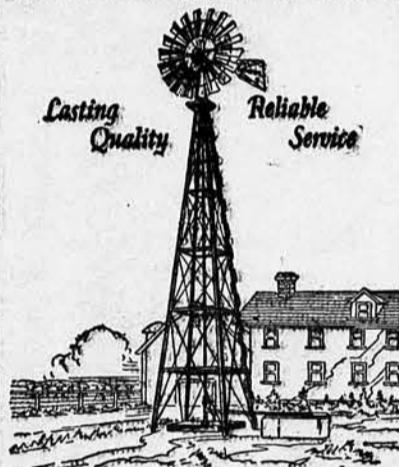
PUBLISHED BY THE SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Send for your copy of booklet pictured above, "A Farm Home For You." Address: Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wn.

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A. K. F.



QUALITY will prove itself. In a windmill it may not appear in five years, but it will in twenty-five years. Aermotors are known for their lasting qualities. There are plenty of them which have been running for twenty-five, thirty and even thirty-five years or more.

The features which have given endurance to the Aermotors of the past have been retained in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today. Many years of service, and even lighter running qualities, have been added in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor by perfect lubrication. Every bearing and the gears are constantly flooded with oil.

When you buy a windmill it is important that you get one which will give you lasting and reliable service. The Auto-Oiled Aermotor of today is the perfected product of fifteen years' experience in making self-oiling windmills.

The constantly increasing sale of Aermotors is the best evidence of their superiority. More Aermotors were sold in 1928 than ever before. Quality considered, you pay less for the Aermotor than for any other farm machine. . . . For particulars write

AERMOTOR CO.

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CAUSTIC BALSAM

A standard veterinary and human liniment or blister. Sold only in black and white package—a strictly American made product. Make sure you ask for and get Caustic Balsam—all druggists or direct \$2.00. LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Established 50 Years: CLEVELAND, OHIO

He Wouldn't Thresh Without It

Mr. Ralph Partridge of Flushing, Mich., wrote us a letter which we believe you'd like to read:

"I wish to voice my appreciation of the satisfaction that the Pickering Governor gives me on my 15-30 McCormick-Deering Tractor. It shows a distinct saving in fuel and does away with the slugging of the motor, common to the Governor which came with the machine. It takes hold quickly when the spark is retarded with the motor running at full speed with no load. Its speed changing device is invaluable in bean threshing or similar work. I would not thresh with a McCormick-Deering Tractor without the Pickering Governor."

Mr. Partridge's experience with Pickering Governors is the experience of thousands of farmers. Many of them report savings of 3 to 5 gallons of fuel daily, 20 to 25% greater power, quick pick-up and many other advantages.

Pickering Governors are made for McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr, Rumberly "Oil Pull," Huber "Super Four," Minneapolis, Fordson, all standard tractors.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells about the Pickering for your tractor.



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

Name.....
Address.....
Tractor.....

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 36)

47 per cent bought fuel, 30 per cent bought containers, 20 per cent bought seed, 19 per cent bought fertilizers, 15 per cent bought building materials, 13 per cent bought fencing, 11 per cent bought implements and machinery, 7 per cent bought hardware, and 30 per cent of the associations purchased miscellaneous commodities.

One of the most recent developments has been the formation of farmers' associations handling gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil and other petroleum products. Many of the oil-buying associations have been extremely successful. Forty such associations in 1927 made an average saving of 10.3 per cent of sales, according to a study conducted by the University of Minnesota in co-operation with the Division of Co-operative Marketing.

Feeds and fertilizers bulk largest in the co-operative buying done by farmers in New England and the Middle Atlantic states. In the South Atlantic states fertilizers, seeds, and containers are the biggest item in co-operative buying. Feeds and fuel are most commonly bought in this way in the north central and southern states, including fruit packages, constitute the outstanding phase of the co-operative buying done in the Pacific Coast states. Some farmers' associations conduct stores and carry on a general merchandising business.

Efficient co-operative buying makes possible a material saving in the cost of farm operations, and gives better control of quality in the supplies purchased. Savings are effected thru centralized buying, reduced credit losses, and large-scale operations. Organized buying power powerfully supplements organized selling power in the farmer's campaign to eliminate unnecessary or excessive distribution costs. But the benefit thus obtained, though substantial, does not rank first in the advantages of co-operative purchasing. That place is held by the voice given the farmer in determining the quality and character of what he purchases. In buying production goods such as feed and fertilizer, the farmer is interested in prices certainly; but he is primarily interested in getting the kind of goods that he ought to have. Co-operative purchasing protects farmers against having to take articles of the wrong quality or the wrong kind.

The Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, which does a purchasing business amounting well above 10 million dollars annually, announces that its first object is to insure quality in the raw materials which farmers need. Savings in distribution costs it regards as a secondary consideration. So that a feed supply of better quality can be assured to its members, the association owns and operates one of the largest feed mixing plants in the United States. Expert buying ability is employed to make favorable purchases and to see that materials of proper quality are obtained. A basic policy is the use of standard formulas, or formulas concerning which a public declaration is made as to the name and quality of each ingredient.

Open Formulas Are Used

This principle fundamentally distinguishes the operations of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange and those of other farmers' associations that buy feed co-operatively, from the policy followed by some non-co-operative feed distributors. When open formulas are used the buyer knows the feeding mixture's contents and can compute its total digestible nutrients. Hence he can compare the cost of the feed with the cost of home-mixed feed. Under ordinary commercial conditions too many varieties of feeds, some of them of dubious quality, are sold at an excessive distribution cost. This drives the farmer toward a standardization of products on a basis of their real utility. It substitutes an intelligent view of the buyer's requirements for a system in which too often the prevailing consideration is merely the seller's profit.

This important end is promoted in two principal ways. First, the co-operative buying associations enlist the aid of federal and state agencies in solving problems of animal nutrition, and in testing goods for the qualities they should possess. Animal nutrition experts and soil chemists of the state colleges and other state and federal agencies are consulted in the preparation of formulas for animal rations and for commercial fertilizers and these agencies are also used in making tests of the quality of products which the associations are purchasing or handling. A number of the larger purchasing associations employ nutrition experts and chemists who not only advise with state and federal agencies but also carry on experiments of their own in developing animal ration fertilizer formulas and testing of supplies handled.

It is equally important, however, that the farmers should be educated to demand feeds and fertilizers scientifically prepared and properly adapted to their requirements. Hence the associations publish house organs for distribution among their members or patrons, and employ traveling field agents to reinforce their printed propaganda in conversations with farmers. In addition, these associations co-operate with the extension staffs of the various agricultural colleges in carrying on educational programs designed to assist farmers in understanding and applying the principles of animal feeding, soil fertility and other production problems.

Recent progress in the co-operative purchasing of farm supplies is illustrated by the history of two leading associations. One has already been mentioned, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. This concern was organized in February, 1918, and now has a membership of about 25,000. It has no capital stock, and began operations on credit loans which actual cash was borrowed. It has earned enough to release its credit loans and now does business entirely on its own earned resources, the two-thirds of its net savings for each calendar year have been divided among its members on a patronage dividend basis. In 1926 the patronage dividend paid to members amounted to \$50,172; and on January 1, 1927, the exchange had an authorized surplus of \$143,397. Its subsidiary feed plant is capitalized at \$750,000, and is well equipped with modern machinery. The property includes about 13 acres.

The other organization referred to is the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange. This association was formed in June, 1920, with an authorized capitalization of million dollars. It is a nonprofit corporation operating in the York state and a few counties in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and was organized by the New York State Grange, the Dairymen's League, and the Federation of Farm Bureau Associations. It follows an open formula policy in regard to feed and fertilizer grades of known origin and public formula fertilizers without fillers, and conducts a mail order and warehousing service.

The G. L. F., as it is commonly called, has no membership contract, but sells to any farmer in single transactions. Its fixed assets, owned thru a subsidiary corporation, include a feed mill at Buffalo, a seed warehouse at Syracuse, controlling stock in a chain of retail stores and warehouses, and shares of the capital stock of a fertilizer company at Baltimore. On \$10,873,063 of business in 1927 its net savings amounted to \$276,627. Its patronage dividend policy requires the payment of dividends to patrons who are not stock holders, at a rate equal

to one-half that allowed stockholders. Like the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, the G. L. F. conducts an active educational campaign thru a field service department.

Another successful co-operative purchasing organization is the Virginia Seed Service, which was organized in 1923 and now has more than 35,000 patrons. From about \$450,000 in 1924 its business has grown to approximately 2 million dollars annually. Its announced primary purpose is to guarantee high quality in farmers' supplies. The association has a seed-cleaning warehouse at Richmond, Va., with a capacity of about 150 carloads, and also contracts with outside elevators for feed and fertilizer. Its volume of business in 1927 totaled \$1,600,000, on which a net saving of \$10,000 was made.

Success in a different phase of co-operative buying has been achieved by the Fruit Growers' Supply Company of California. This organization whose stockholders are associations, packing houses, and individual shippers affiliated with the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, was formed in 1907. From that year until the end of 1927 its purchases for members aggregated \$103,943,760. In addition it sold \$7,922,319 worth of lumber and lumber products from its own lumber tracts and mills. It has returned \$5,528,438 to members in dividends on capital stock and in refunds and deductions on purchases. In 1927 its total sales amounted to \$10,225,670.

Organization of the Fruit Growers' Supply Company followed the announcement of a 100 per cent increase in the price of orange boxes by a combination of pine lumber mills. The farmers' organization acquired lumber tracts in Lassen and Colusa counties, California, and Jackson county, Oregon. Today it owns 70,000 acres of timberland, carrying about 1,500 million feet of virgin timber, and holds 1 billion feet under contract with the Federal Government under the Lassen and Klamath National Forests. It has two mills with a combined annual capacity of 50 per cent more than the present annual requirements of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. It sells the better grades of lumber manufactured from its timberlands, manufactures only the lower grades into boxes. Funds available from the sale of the upper grades are used to buy box stock manufactured by other mills. But if necessary, the supply company could supply the entire requirements of its members direct.

Farmers' elevator associations, especially in the Soft Wheat, Corn Belt and Pacific Coast areas, purchase large quantities of supplies for their members and patrons. A recent survey made by the Department of Agriculture shows that for the 1926-27 season the value of sideline sales of farmers' elevators, exclusive of livestock and other sideline sales for members, totaled over 100 million dollars. Flour and feed comprised the largest single item, and fuel ranked second. Other important items purchased were lumber, twine, machinery and miscellaneous supplies. A considerable proportion of these supplies were purchased thru purchasing departments of certain of the state farmers' elevator associations or thru state-wide brokerage agencies operated for the benefit of the member farmers' elevator associations.

An experiment in Indiana was launched in 1922 by the Indiana Farm Bureau. This enterprise, now known as the Indiana Farm Bureau Purchasing Department, Inc., in 1927 purchased and distributed goods amounting to \$2,120,567. It distributed \$1,132,000 worth of fertilizer; \$388,480 worth of feeds; \$287,356 worth of coal and \$221,953 worth of seeds, besides a considerable quantity of lubricating oil, grease, binder twine, fencing, tires and batteries.

In Nebraska, the Farmers' Union State Exchange does a large purchasing business. The exchange was incorporated as a separate enterprise in 1919, and now has about 7,000 stockholders. Its sales last year totaled \$1,774,000. It maintains many branch stores which handle groceries, work clothing and shoes, implements, and other commodities in general demand by farmers.

Opportunities in co-operative purchasing for agriculture vary regionally perhaps more than in the case with co-operative selling. Some districts, such as for example the eastern dairy region, depend much more than others on purchases of what may be termed raw material. Whereas the eastern dairy farmer must usually buy most of his concentrated feeds, the producer of the Corn Belt does not. Yet the relatively smaller production items in the farmers' business often lend themselves well to co-operative buying, as is indicated by the development of the oil co-operatives and the progress made in the co-operative purchasing of coal, twine, fencing and many other commodities. Organizations that anticipate the needs of a farming community, buy goods in large quantities, and distribute small lots as need arises can often save the farmer as well as money, the most difficult problem in obtaining a sufficient volume of business, becomes less formidable as the economy of combined buying is better understood.

Dairy Co-operatives Grow Rapidly

The dairy products co-operatives are one of the important groups of farmers' business organizations in number of associations, in value of products handled and in membership, declared Chris. L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Co-operative Marketing. Reports on file with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Christensen says, show that in 1927 there were 2,479 co-operative dairy associations in the United States which did a business of 640 million dollars. This is an increase of 140 per cent over that done by dairy organizations in 1915. The most conspicuous growth in the marketing of dairy products co-operatives, he pointed out, has been in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, where 41 per cent of the creamery butter manufactured in the United States is produced. Estimates indicate that 60 per cent of the creamery butter coming from these states is manufactured co-operatively.

Co-operation among co-operatives has been stressed as a significant recent development in co-operative marketing. "One of the outstanding examples of this," Mr. Christensen declared, "is found in Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., where 460 local co-operative creameries have formed a central selling organization which, in 1928, handled 86 million pounds of butter. This organization is the marketing agency for 80,000 farmers, the majority of whom live in the most intensive dairy section of the United States. In building this large organization, farmers have recognized that marketing differs from production in that production is a problem of the individual farmer on his own farm, whereas efficient marketing is dependent on group action. A single farmer, acting alone, can bring about important improvements in our marketing system, but thru group organization dairy farmers have effected important changes in the marketing of their products."

A Smaller Farm Population

The farm population of the United States is now the smallest in 20 years, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which estimates the farm population of 27,511,000 persons on January 1, 1929, as compared with a peak of 32 million persons in 1909.

The bureau's estimate also shows a decrease in farm population during the last year despite improved agricultural conditions and a slight slackening in industrial employment, the January 1, 1929, figure comparing with a farm population of 27,699,000 persons on January 1, 1928.

The decrease in farm population in the (Continued on Page 40)

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A Peak in Hog Prices?

BY R. M. GREEN

The spring peak in Kansas City top hog prices has come in March or earlier just about half of the time during the last 50 years. In 29 of the last 49 years, hog prices were on the uptrend for a period of one to three years or thereabouts, due to declining hog production. In 21 of these 29 years the peak price for the first six months of the year came in April or later. On the other hand, in 20 of the last 49 years hog prices were generally tending downward, due to increasing hog production. In 16 of these 20 years the peak price for the first six months of the year came in March or earlier. It seems, therefore, that a general trend upward in hog prices, attending decreasing production, is closely associated with a late spring peak in prices. A general trend downward in hog prices attending increasing hog production is closely associated with an early spring peak in prices. This lends a great deal of importance to the trend of hog prices during the next 30 days.

Barring the usual seasonal price fluctuations, hog prices have been tending generally upward since February, 1928. This is 12 or 13 months. With but one possible exception, there has not been a period of generally advancing hog prices since 1880 but what has continued more than 13 months. With the one exception referred to, advances have varied from about 25 to 60 months. The one exceptional period was from November, 1921, to March, 1922, when top hogs at Kansas City advanced from \$7.60 to \$11.25 a hundred. Considering the general level of all prices, the present advance since February, 1928, is not quite so large as the 1921-22 advance, and it has been much slower in developing. Likewise, the present advance, considering the general level of prices, is smaller than in previous periods of advancing prices. These considerations suggest a continuation, for some months at least, of the uptrend in hog prices beginning in February, 1928. If such proves to be the case, a spring price peak in April or later seems likely.

In 20 of the 21 years when the spring peak price came in April or later, the following July price remained above the best price in March despite declines between April and July. If the present advance in hog prices continues into April, reaching a new high, it would seem quite likely the July price will at least be above the highest March price. Up to this writing, the highest price has been \$11.75 at Kansas City.

In 18 of the 21 years of late spring peak price, the following August price was higher than the previous March price. In 19 of the 21 years the September price was higher than the highest price in March. In 11 of the 21 years, or just about half the time, the following December price was higher than the best March price despite the fact that November and December are seasonal weak spots.

All of this suggests that a spring peak price in April or later will be a good forecast of prices for next summer's market as good or better than we have had in March. Beyond that point much will depend on the turn that demand takes. Before that time little serious change in demand seems likely. Tightening credit and a possible halt in the advance in the general price level that started in June, 1927, may affect the demand for pork and pork products during the latter part of 1929.

It is out of the general level of prices for other products that the buying power for pork and pork products comes. Advancing prices not only make buying up to full consumptive capacity easy, but they also encourage speculative purchases and storage for future sale. Tightening credit and less money received from the sale of most other products brings about a reverse influence on the demand for hogs.

As suggested, the general price level as measured by the Bureau of Labor's wholesale price index, started an advance from June, 1927. Should such an advance continue until June, 1929, it would cover 24 months. Excluding the war period, 1914 to 1919, inclusive, this period of advance would be within two or three months of as long as any period of advancing prices since 1900. Present credit conditions and an ex-

panded stock market do not encourage belief in a period of rising commodity prices over a period much longer than in the past. In fact, there has been some decline in the general level of commodity prices since last September. However, the January, 1929, level was a little above that of January, 1928, indicating some strength yet above a year ago.

Until new crop conditions become more of a factor in the market, it seems the most likely trend of corn prices is steady to down into April, with any important advances not likely to come before about July or later. Corn prices, therefore, should not be a factor in pushing hogs on to the market prematurely. This situation, likewise, should slow up the movement of hogs to market at any time when there are severe setbacks in prices.

Can Use More Meat

Meat production in the United States is not keeping pace with the growth of the population. This fact was brought out by J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, and chairman of the National Livestock and Meat Board, in a statement to the board, analyzing government statistics for 1928 and reviewing conditions over a period of several years.

Mr. Mercer quoted comparative figures on human and livestock population covering the last 40 years to show that in this period, human population has doubled, increasing from 59 million in 1887 to 118 million in 1927,

while the number of meat animals has shown a decrease amounting to 27.2 per cent in beef cattle, 13.7 per cent in sheep and 5 per cent in hogs. He stated, however, that this spread was partially offset by the introduction of improved methods within the industry; that greater efficiency in breeding, feeding and shipping, has made it possible to supply more meat with fewer animals than in the past.

There is yet a deficiency in production, however, if the industry is to meet the advances in population, Mr. Mercer pointed out. Figures for 1928 were cited as evidence of this fact. In 1928, some 16,955 million pounds of meat, not including lard, were produced, which was 83 million pounds more than in 1927. This increase, however, failed to equal the increase in population and as a result per capita consumption of meat showed a slight drop from 139.7 pounds in 1927 to 138.0 pounds in 1928.

Attention was called to the fact that the slight decline in per capita consumption of meat was in reality a falling off in beef and veal, as pork and lamb were on the upgrade. Per capita consumption of beef fell from 58.4 pounds in 1927 to 51.7 pounds in 1928, and veal dropped from 7.4 pounds in 1927 to 6.8 pounds in 1928.

The falling-off of per capita beef consumption was looked upon as the natural consequence of the comparatively small amount of beef produced. The total of 6,082 million pounds for 1928 was smaller by 744 million pounds than the volume for 1927, which in turn was considerably below the peak

year of 1926 with 7,458 million pounds. It was pointed out that the shortage of the beef supply was counteracted to some extent by the enormous increase in the consumption and production of pork and a slight up-turn in lamb. A total of 9,337 million pounds of pork produced in 1928 was more than for any year on record, except 1923, and was greater by 854 million pounds than the figure for 1927. As a result, per capita consumption of pork jumped from 68.5 pounds to 73.9 pounds for last year.

Increase in lamb production from 645 million pounds in 1927 to 671 million pounds in 1928 was enough to boost per capita consumption from 5.4 pounds to 5.6 pounds.

To Aid Extension Workers

"Planning and Conducting Extension Campaigns," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Circular 58-C, is, as the title indicates, primarily designed for county agents and other workers in the field of agricultural extension instruction. It also will be of informative value to officers and directors of local organizations that co-operate with county agents in organizing and carrying out such campaigns. It may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In Mexico parents are to be allowed to attend school with their children. Which is going to add to the complications of playing hockey.



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Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 38)

last year would have been much greater were it not offset by an excess of births over deaths, the figures revealing that in the movement of population from and to farms, 1,960,000 persons left farms during the year, and 1,362,000 persons moved from cities to farms.

The movement away from farms slowed up somewhat during the year as compared with immediately preceding years, but the movement from cities to farms was also smaller. Thus it is shown that 1,960,000 persons left farms during the last year, compared with 1,978,000 in 1927, and with 2,155,000 in 1926. The movement from cities to farms was 1,362,000 persons last year, 1,374,000 in 1927, and 1,135,000 in 1926.

The large farm birthrate of 23 births to 1,000 persons and a small death rate of 8 deaths to 1,000 persons has been a large factor offsetting the farm to city movement, so that the net loss of farm population last year was 138,000 persons, compared with 193,000 in 1927, and with 649,000 in 1926.

The bureau's figures show that in the New England states 65,000 persons left the farms last year and 60,000 went to farms; Middle Atlantic states, 119,000 persons from farms and 93,000 persons to farms; east north central, 299,000 from farms and 218,000 to farms; west north central, 372,000 from farms and 232,000 to farms; South Atlantic, 265,000 from farms and 190,000 to farms; west south central, 253,000 from farms and 167,000 to farms; west south central, 327,000 from farms and 204,000 to farms; mountain, 135,000 from farms and 95,000 to farms; Pacific, 124,000 from farms and 103,000 to farms.

To Increase Meat Consumption

The use of universal standards in all branches of the livestock and meat industry would effect economies in production and distribution costs, and result ultimately in increased consumption thru the ability of consumers to buy meats according to specified grade, according to C. E. Gibbons, senior marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Unless the consumer can obtain meat which in all essential respects comes up to his requirements and expectations, Mr. Gibbons says, "he is likely to use less and less of this commodity and may eventually turn largely to other food products. From observation it seems likely that in every section of the country meat consumption is falling considerably short of its maximum possibilities largely because consumers so often find their meat purchases disappointing in that they fail to give a degree of satisfaction commensurate with their cost."

Most of this disappointment can be eliminated by the use of universal standards according to this federal authority, who points out also the advantages of standards to producers, livestock markets, market reporters, packers and retailers. Stockmen, Mr. Gibbons declares, need more complete information regarding the needs and tendencies of consumers, a better understanding of the methods, practices and prices prevailing in stockyards, and a broader knowledge of basic economic conditions affecting the livestock and meat industries. Fixed universal standards and a standardized trade language will assist the stockman materially in obtaining this information.

The confusion of trade nomenclature and designations for the various qualities of livestock and meats, Mr. Gibbons declares, has been a limiting factor in the development of the industry. Following many years of study of the situation the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has formulated standards for livestock and meats the widespread adoption of which is being urged by federal livestock and meat specialists, and by leading livestock and meat organizations.

A timely discussion of the subject has been prepared by Mr. Gibbons and published by the United States Department of Agriculture as Miscellaneous Publication No. 33-M, entitled "Advantages of Standards for Livestock and Meats," copies of which may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Barton—Wheat is making a good growth. Several farm sales were held here recently, with satisfactory prices. Farmers are quite busy with their spring work. The annual meeting of the yard county Livestock Community Clubs will be held April 11. Wheat, \$1; yellow corn, 72c; heavy hens, 24c; roosters, 12c; cream, 46c; eggs, 22c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—This has been a backward spring; oats seeding did not begin here until March 25. In places the ground is wet, in others hard and dry, a nice rain would be helpful. Wheat came thru very well; it suffered but little damage. Livestock in good condition. The spring pig crop is below normal.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Butler—Oats seeding is completed, and the corn ground is being prepared. Livestock came thru the winter in good condition. The folks here had rather poor results with the chicks this year. Not many little chicks have arrived yet. Cream, 45c; eggs, 21c; corn, 85c.—Aaron Thomas.

Clay—Wheat is making a good growth; a few fields were injured by the freezing and thawing of the winter. Farmers have been busy seeding oats. Roads are in fine condition. Maple and elm trees are in bloom, and the country appears very beautiful. The month has been very welcome. Livestock got thru the winter very well, and there is plenty of feed to take the animals thru to grass.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—We have been having spring-like weather, and the soil contains abundant moisture. Farmers have been preparing the land for a large oats acreage. Wheat is making a fine start. Hens are laying eggs very well; the number of little chicks is not large yet, however. Land owners have been making quite extensive improvements on rented farms this year—they seem willing to give the tenants a better chance. Livestock has come thru the winter in fine condition, and with the minimum of losses.—W. H. Plumly.

Edwards—Wheat fields and pastures are becoming green, and the growth is coming rather slowly. We need a good rain. Farmers have been busy sowing oats and barley and preparing land for corn. A few farm sales have been held recently, with high prices; there is an unusually good demand for milk cows, many selling for \$100 or more. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; barley, 55c; cream, 43c; eggs, 19c; hens, 18c to 22c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have been having fine weather for several days. Roads are improving rapidly and the pastures are greening up. Farmers have been busy seeding oats, planting potatoes and early gardens and with general field work. Farm labor is scarce. Corn, 72c and 75c; heavy hens, 23c; light hens, 20c; eggs, 22c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—We have been having typical spring weather, but have received no additional moisture. Most of the wheat is making a good start. A great deal of barley is being sown, and also some spring wheat and oats. Potato planting is underway. A few public sales are being held, with fairly good prices. A good many hogs

and cattle are being shipped to market. The demand for hogs is increasing. Livestock is in fairly good condition. Eggs, 20c to 25c; butterfat, 43c; cane seed, 85c; potatoes, \$1.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Wheat is making a fine growth; the top soil is rather dry, but there is plenty of moisture in the subsoil. Farmers have been busy sowing barley and preparing the land for other spring crops. Farm sales are numerous; everything moving at high prices. There is plenty of farm help. Wheat, 95c; corn, 72c; eggs, 20c; cream, 48c.—C. F. Welty.

Gray—Wheat is doing well, and conditions are favorable for a continued growth. Considerable spring wheat is being sown this year, and the barley acreage also is being increased. Many farm sales have been held recently with good prices. Considerable grain is being moved to market.—Forest Luther.

Greenwood—The cattle in the county are being tested for tuberculosis. Farmers have been busy sowing oats, and they have been doing some listing where the fields are dry enough. Kafir threshing is nearly finished. Corn, 80c; kafir, 60c; oats, 75c; cream, 47c; eggs, 21c; bran, \$1.70.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been warmer recently, and the wheat has been greening up quite a good deal, but the outlook for a bumper crop is not very good. Wheat, 96c; corn, 80c; oats, 45c; potatoes, \$1; butter, 45c; eggs, 21c.—H. W. Prouty.

Labette—The soil contains plenty of moisture. Oats fields sowed the first part of March are green, wheat has made a surprisingly fine growth. Potatoes are mostly all planted. Very high prices were paid here recently at a public sale, especially for cows and horses. Corn, 80c; wheat, 95c; cream, 49c; eggs, 23c.—J. N. McJannet.

Lyon—Farmers have been very busy in the fields, largely sowing oats, altho many patches of potatoes and early garden crops also have been planted. Wheat is making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well; there soon will be good pasture on the bottoms.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Spring is here at last! Farmers have been busy planting potatoes, sowing oats and cutting corn stalks; we are about two weeks behind with our work. Wheat is in fine condition. Farm labor is scarce. Hogs, \$1.60; corn, 80c; oats, 50c; hay, \$7; cream, 52c; eggs, 20c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Wheat fields are becoming green; the prospects for a crop are very good. The soil is somewhat dry on top, and a rain would be helpful; there has been a little blowing. Farmers have been sowing oats.—James McHill.

Republic—We have been having typical spring weather. Wheat is becoming green; some fields will be sowed up. The oats acreage is smaller than usual on account of the wet fields, which delayed seeding. Egg production is increasing. Wheat, 97c; corn, 75c; oats, 55c; butterfat, 48c; eggs, 18c, 20c and 23c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Wheat is making a fine growth. Most of the oats have been planted, and farmers are getting their fields in condition for the planting of spring crops. The outlook for a fruit crop is good. Considerable wheat has been moved to market recently. Wheat, 95c; cream, 43c; eggs, 21c; hens, 21c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have been having some real spring weather—at last! Roads are in good condition. Farmers have been busy in the fields, mostly with oats seeding. Livestock is in fine condition, and there is plenty of feed to take the animals thru to grass, even if the winter was long and cold. Prices being paid for cattle and hogs certainly are very satisfactory! Hogs, \$10.90; wheat \$1; corn, 95c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—Wheat is greening up splendidly, altho it is several days behind its normal schedule. Good progress is being made with field work. Livestock is doing well.—William Crotinger.

Russell—Wheat is greening up nicely. Many public sales have been held recently; everything sells at a good price. A considerable number of shade trees has been planted here this year. The potato acreage will be reduced this year. Hens, 24c; corn, 75c; wheat, \$1; seed potatoes, \$1; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 43c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Trego—We have been having unsettled weather. Wheat came thru the winter in good condition, and it is making a fine growth. Farmers have been busy sowing oats and barley. There will be plenty of work for the livestock men as the grass comes. Some road work is being done. Wheat, \$1; barley, 54c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 20c.—Charles N. Duncan.

A Glance at the Markets

Farm markets have been about equally divided between rising and falling tendencies. The underlying shortage of livestock has helped to hold the prices in those lines. Grain lost its recent gains because of larger supplies and better crop news. Butter, eggs and vegetables still show the usual spring tendency to find lower levels as the output gains, but little recoveries have occurred for a few days at a time. Apples have been selling a little better.

The wheat market developed a weaker tone in late March and prices declined sharply at times, influenced by renewed pressure of offerings from Argentina and generally favorable reports as to the progress of the new winter wheat crop, which in most instances indicated no severe winter-killing either in the United States or in the principal European producing areas. It is generally believed that the amount of winter-killing on an average will not be more than usual.

The oats market declined with corn. Export takings of corn were of small volume, with prices generally above an export basis. Cash prices on corn were lowered 3 to 4 cents. A slow cash demand for barley was the principal weakening influence in the market for that grain, altho the lower prices of other feed grains also assisted in depressing prices. The flax market continued weak with the mill inquiry rather indifferent.

The feed market continued weak, with the relatively heavy offerings meeting a slow demand, and prices of important feeds at most markets declined. Rather unsettled conditions prevailed in the hay market near the end of March. Large offerings of alfalfa, together with less urgent inquiry weakened the market for that class of hay, and prices declined \$1 to \$2 a ton. Pastures are improving and are showing green as far north as the Ohio Valley, with prospects of pastures somewhat earlier than usual. The demand for dairy hay fell off slightly in southern markets.

A moderate increase in the marketward movement of cattle in late March failed to stem the upward trend of values for yearlings and light steers, the demand for a more or less sluggish and unreliable outlet for weightier bullocks. Supplies of stockers and feeders are light, and the countryward movement thus far this year has been small compared with the corresponding period last year and in 1927. Vealers sold largely at \$14 to \$15, and choice shipping yearlings stopped at \$17, as contrasted with an \$18 to \$20 market for that kind in mid-March. Higher prices brought increased shipments of hogs the last half of March. Improved country roads favored the transportation of hogs to loading points in many sections. Prices lost a little of the March rise, with tops mostly under \$12 at Chicago. The sheep and lamb market fluctuated

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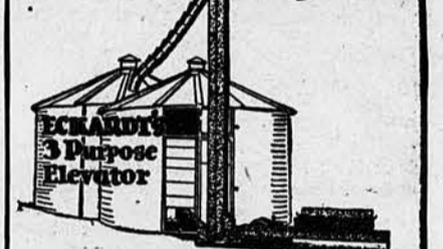
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within narrow confines. Producers in early lambing sections succeeded in getting a few small shipments of new crop lambs to mid-western and eastern consuming centers in time to participate in pre-Easter trade requirements. A fairly liberal marketward movement from Colorado and Western Nebraska is probable during April. Winter fed supplies in other sections, however, have been closely garnered, and price levels promise to be well-sustained until at least such time as new crop lambs begin to show up at market centers in sizable volume.

Demand for wool in eastern markets during the last half of March was lighter, and interest was centered largely on the 64s and finer quality domestic wools. Ohio 64s and finer Delaine wools sold at 43 to 44 cents in the grease.

Butter prices declined further in late March, under the pressure of accumulated stocks and general lack of confidence. It was the pressure of the accumulation of fancy butter which was largely responsible for the break in prices. Arrivals of butter from individual factories in most quarters are slightly larger week by week. Most dealers feel present prices are in line with actual conditions.

Egg receipts since January 1 are running considerably lighter than they have been since 1924, with 1928 being the high year. Prices recovered somewhat from the lowest of March but remained below the level of a year ago. The storage holdings in 26 cities in late March are only about 12 1/2 per cent of what they were last year. There was some call for fancy eggs for Easter holidays. Receipts of fresh killed poultry have again fallen off.

Potato prices were generally lower. Growers in Wisconsin have been getting as little as 20 cents a hundred. New-potato shipments have increased rapidly. Bliss Triumphs are selling lower in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

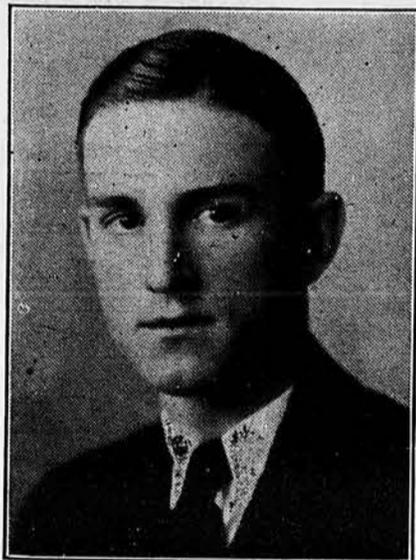
Texas Bermuda-type onions, mixed No. 1's and No. 2's declined in the Raymondville district to a cash-track level of \$2.50 to \$2.75 a crate. Michigan onion shippers got \$4.50 a 100-pound sack. In city consuming centers, New York yellows sold at \$3 to \$4.25, midwestern yellow varieties at \$3 to \$5.

New cabbage is moving from South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Southern California. Florida cabbage in 1 1/2-bushel hampers is jobbing at \$1-\$1.65. Celery now coming from Florida is mostly fair to ordinary, and culling has been very heavy. Northern market quotations were higher at \$2 to \$3.50 a crate.

K. S. A. C. Wins Again

The recent victory of John T. Correll of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in winning the Missouri Valley Oratorical Contest at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., is quite in keeping with records made steadily for the last nine years. During that period the Aggies have made the highest average of the entire association, having won three first places, three seconds, two third places and one fourth place.

Washington University is the permanent host of this annual contest, and



John T. Correll, K. S. A. C.

the eight institutions represented include Kansas State Agricultural College, University of Missouri, University of Kansas, Washington University, University of Oklahoma, University of Texas, University of South Dakota and Drake University.

Dr. Howard T. Hill, head of the public speaking department at our agricultural college, who coaches the work in oratory, is widely known thru the Missouri Valley as well as in Kansas, for his ability as a public speaker. He delights in talking before Kansas farm groups.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 32)

God and reverence for law are very closely related, and that when a people lose their reverence for God, they are pretty likely to lose their reverence for law. One of our most distinguished American jurists, after 33 years upon the bench, during which period he dealt with thousands of criminals, declares it to be his belief that while many criminals profess adherence to some religious creed, every one of them long before he became a criminal had abandoned his faith. And

this, it seems to me, is necessarily true, because before one becomes a criminal he must first suffocate his finer emotions, and religion is the protector and the nurse of these finer emotions. If this be true in any large measure, what a tremendous responsibility it imposes upon the church and upon Christian people, because the greatest of all the corrective forces upon which we must depend for the rehabilitation of justice in our country is a vital, a growing, and a wholesome, faith in God.

Those Garden Tractors

The garden tractor, during the last few years, has had an increasingly wide usage. A survey just completed by the agricultural engineering section of the Michigan Experiment Station and reported by E. C. Sauve shows that the tractor is recognized by many growers as a satisfactory and economical means of cultivation on small areas and for special crops.

The survey indicates that the garden tractor is used on conditions and types of farming as follows:

1. Small acreages.—For those living near large cities, where an acre or two has been retained for providing a home and garden. Frequently the income from the produce of these small acreages is supplemented by the income of other employment in the city. Under these conditions, keeping a horse is impracticable.

2. Medium sized acreages.—On which specialized crops such as onions and celery are grown. Due to the fact that onions are grown in narrow rows, horses cannot be used without serious damage to the crop. It is a question of substituting mechanical power for man power. Owners generally agree that under these conditions the garden tractor is a time and labor saver.

3. Large acreages.—Tho but few owners have reported the use of a garden tractor on large acreages to supplement other forms of power, it appears that this type of power may prove satisfactory and economical when a considerable portion of the farm is devoted to narrow row crops and, in addition, to its work performed in the field, it can be substituted for the stationary engine for operating light machinery, such as pumps, washers, grinders and the like.

Many truck growers find this type of tractor valuable because it does away with the necessity for maintaining horses thruout a large part of the year when they are not in use, motor trucks being used for marketing. On such farms, little or any of the feed needed by the horses is raised, and must be purchased.

Eighty-five per cent of the owners of the 112 tractors included in the survey declared positively that their tractors effected a saving. Four per cent believed they were not economical and 11 per cent were undecided. Advantages reported in the survey were:

1. The overhead cost of a garden tractor when not in use is low as compared to other forms of power.
2. The operating cost of a garden tractor is low.
3. The garden tractor when properly handled does not destroy the plants.
4. The garden tractor is a labor and time saver.
5. The garden tractor may be adapted to belt work.
6. The small sizes are especially adapted to narrow row crops.

High initial cost, lack of traction in sandy soil and difficult turning at ends of rows in some cases were reported by some as disadvantages. Poor service on repairs was reported in some instances, a situation which is being remedied as more tractors are put into use. Tractors of this type range in size from machines large enough to pull a 12-inch plow, a 6-foot mower or a two-row cultivator to a size suitable only for light garden tillage tools.

What Crop for Silage?

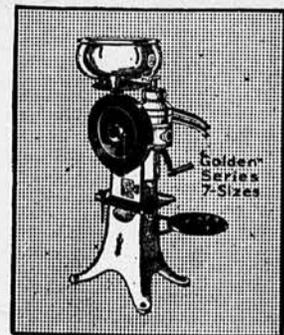
BY H. J. BROOKS

Which crop shall I grow for silage this year—corn, cane or kafir? Experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural College show that on good bottom land over a four-year period, cane produced an average of 18 tons an acre a year, kafir 11.8 tons, and corn 11.8 tons. The feeding values vary somewhat, but from a production standpoint, cane was considerably the best. Thirty thousand pounds of milk were produced an acre of cane in the form of silage, 22,000 pounds from an acre of corn as silage, and 21,600 pounds of milk from an acre of kafir silage.

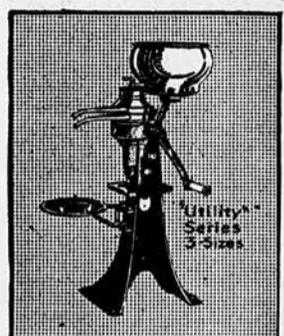
Physician reports that women are not so nervous as they used to be. They're more unruffled, for one thing.

It is always correct to say that the war is over in China if you specify which war.

Now—everyone • • can have a • • De Laval —the World's Best Separator



FOR THE USER WHO WANTS the BEST



FOR THE LOWER PRICE FIELD

NOW everyone can have a De Laval quality separator—for they are made in such a wide variety of sizes and prices that no separator user can afford to be without one. They skim so clean they will soon pay for themselves—it is not unusual for a De Laval to save from \$50 to \$150 a year in fat. See and try a De Laval at your local agency, or send coupon for full information.

The "Golden" Series

The De Laval "Golden" Series are the world's best cream separators. They are the most completely and conveniently equipped, the cleanest skimming, easiest running and most durable separators ever made. Perfectly designed and finished in gold and black lacquer colors, they are likewise the most beautiful. Seven sizes, varying in capacity from 200 to 1350 lbs. of milk per hour. Furnished in hand, belt or electric motor drive.

The "Utility" Series

The De Laval "Utility" Series Separators are identical with the "Golden" Series in construction and separating efficiency, but lack several non-essential equipment features. They are finished in all black "crinkle" Japan. While their prices are less than the "Golden" Series, they are superior in every way to any others. Three sizes—350, 500 and 750 lbs. milk separating capacities per hour. Hand, belt or electric motor drive.

2 New De Laval Milkers

Remove the drudgery of hand milking and put more profit and satisfaction in dairying.

New De Laval Magnetic Milker retains all the good features ever developed in De Laval Milkers, plus a perfection of milking, simplicity of installation, and minimum power requirements never before approached in a milker. Controls pulsations by electro magnetic force. Made in a variety of sizes.

New De Laval Utility Milker—a quality milker for the low price field. Units can be used with any existing single pipe line installation, or it can be used as a complete outfit. Send coupon for complete information.

Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make. New De Laval's are sold on such easy terms and extended payments that they will pay for themselves while being used.

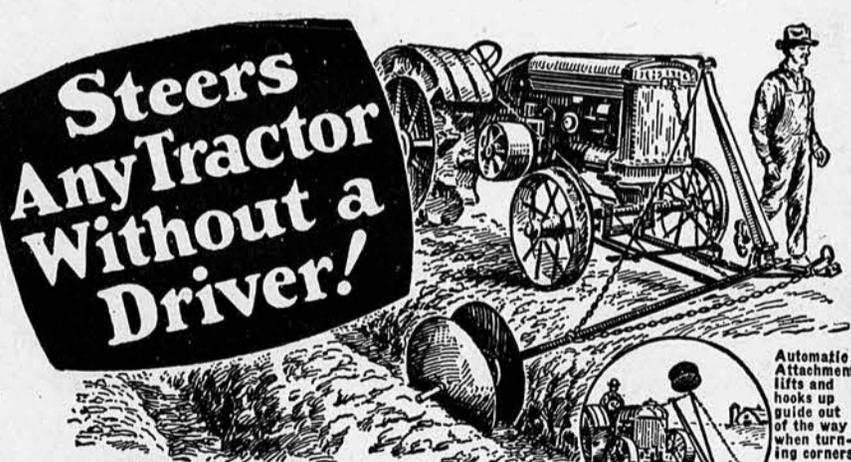
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4234
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Please send me, without obligation, full information on { Separator
Milk
check which

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R. F. D..... No. Cows.....

"I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.



New WILLRODT Tractor Guide

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

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

Advantages Over Any Other Guide

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

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

WILLRODT TRACTOR GUIDE COMPANY
Dept. B-21, East Omaha, Nebr.

Mail the COUPON!

Willrodt Tractor Guide Co., Dept. B-20, Omaha, Nebr.

Send me your free illustrated literature, and prices of Willrodt All-purpose tractor guide.

Name.....
Town.....
State..... R. F. D.....

El Vampiro kills Chicken Lice, Head Lice, Mites

Use EL VAMPIRO, the non-poisonous insecticide in the handy Bellows Box, a positive cure for lice, and mites without harm to baby chicks. Ask your dealer for EL VAMPIRO and a circular telling how to rid your chicks of vermin or order direct.

Specialty Dept. ALLAIRE, WOODWARD COMPANY Peoria, Illinois

DUST YOUR BABY CHICKS with El Vampiro

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Checking History of Your Present Laying Flock May Eliminate Future Trouble

HERE we are at the end of the first week in one of the biggest egg producing months in the year. Right now your hens should be doing their best if they have had the proper treatment. And it is easy to check back over the history of your present laying flock. Naturally you will ask yourselves whether you started with eggs or chicks from the right kind of flock; whether the chicks were hatched under proper conditions, whether they were started right and developed by proper feeding methods. While you are checking back to find mistakes in your poultry management of the last year or two, perhaps you will find something to apply in this season's work that will eliminate your present troubles.

to say that of all the mash hoppers we have seen and tried, the plan put out by our own college at Manhattan is most successful and economical; the hens cannot waste any of the mash, none is soiled, and still it always is where they can easily get it.

We feed kafir in the litter and all the shelled corn they will eat each evening; there always is a bale of bright, green alfalfa kept before them and a trough of buttermilk. Oyster shell is kept in a box in one corner of the house and to keep the lice menace down we placed an old mortar mixing box, wherein we keep plenty of road dust and wood ashes, in the laying house.

We clean the dropping boards and spray them with kerosene and dip once a week and change the litter on the floor once every two weeks.

October showed a small deficit as only a few had come into production but from then on we have received a neat sum of from \$75 to \$100 more than the cost of feed.

A good many farmers wish they could live on the farm and still have a job like the fellow in town with a steady income of 75 or \$100 a month. but we know that any farmer can have it if he wants to attend to the care of his flock as carefully as he would to a job in town in order to make good at it.

Mrs. Ralph Hilton, St. Marys, Kan.

Found Success With Geese

I have raised geese the last eight years and have had success with them. I keep six Embden geese and two ganders for breeding stock. I keep 2-year-old stock or older, and always have the ones in November that I am going to keep the following year.

Geese begin mating in January, and by getting them in the fall the ganders are thru fighting and are accustomed to the geese and to the farm by the mating and laying season.

I collect the eggs as soon as found; keeping them in a warm room and turning them daily. I never set a goose egg over 2 weeks old and prefer to set the week-old ones. I set five or six settings at a time and usually get an 85 per cent hatch. I hatch all my goslings under chicken hens. When a goose stays on the nest two nights in succession, I fasten her up, feed and water her, and in two weeks' time she will start laying again.

I keep the large Barred Rock chicken hens and put six goose eggs under each hen in cold weather and seven when it is warm. After the eggs have set eight days I begin rolling them around in the nest once a day until hatching time. On the 28th day I lift the hen from the nest, sprinkle the eggs well with luke-warm water, replace the hen and cover her up. At the end of the 30th day the goslings are all out of the shells. I never help the goslings to get out, as one that is too weak to get out by itself will die soon anyway.

When the goslings are dry I take them from the nest and put them in a box with two thicknesses of soft cloth in the bottom. I keep them in a warm place for 24 hours. At the end of that time I sprinkle some dry baby chick starter on their little yellow backs, and it is not long before they begin pecking at the starter. And at the end of 48 hours I cut some tender grass in a fountain pan of water and put before them. They soon will begin to pick at the grass in the water and will get a taste of both. I stay with them as long as the water is before them to keep them out of it, as dampness is fatal to goslings in cold weather.

By the fifth day I dampen the chick starter enough to make it hold together and put it in little piles on clean boards or papers and they will eat all they want. By this time they can have all the water they want, but must not dabble in it. In two weeks I mix ground kafir with the starter, and in three weeks I gradually change them to

Feeding Well Cuts Costs

A good deal has been said and written about feeding the laying flock for best results, and everyone agrees that such a procedure is quite the thing. There is plenty of urge to feed when eggs are bringing good money. But when eggs don't bring the best returns, what about feeding the layers?

R. R. McFadden, county agent at Newton, answers this for all of us: "When eggs get cheap a great many folks quit feeding their hens, when, as a matter of fact, they should feed as generously as ever, because the more eggs that can be obtained from 100 hens, the less the cost of a dozen eggs. It has been determined that under farm conditions, a dozen eggs cost the farmer somewhere between 12 and 16 cents. Chickens will not pick up enough bugs, worms and green grass around the farm premises to maintain a high egg production very long. Hens allowed to rustle for their living in this manner certainly will make a living, and that is about all. They probably will go into an early molt and stop production long before they should."

Quality Will Win

We have had some remarks in these columns from time to time concerning marketing of eggs on a quality basis. We asked for opinions regarding this, and received quite a number of letters. One letter criticized some of the present methods of grading eggs, but all the letters received were for selling eggs on a grade basis.

In this connection it is interesting to include here a remark by Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics, at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Here it is: "A Kansas poultry firm has been paying for eggs on a quality basis. It has been found that the proportion of high quality eggs produced in the community where such a practice is followed is increased. Payment for eggs on the basis of their quality provides the incentive needed to produce high quality products. There is little incentive for producing a high quality product where quality is not considered."

And it might be added that quality in products is the factor that eventually will capture the various markets.

Hens Pay Good Profit

We are sold on the slogan, "Care for the hen and she will care for you." The first of last October we placed in an open front type house, 255 White Wyandotte pullets. We fed them a balanced ration of a good laying mash, and let me pause here

BRIGGS & STRATTON Fullpower GASOLINE ENGINE

4-CYCLE AIR-COOLED

America's Finest Washing Machine Engine

The majority of leading washing machines advertised in this publication are equipped with Briggs & Stratton gas engines. These washing machine manufacturers are giving you easy starting with dependable power. We guarantee Fullpower engines for one year.

Fullpower Engines are sold separately for general farm use. Write Dept. KP-1 for Free Booklet.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP. MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

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

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

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10. Get our special prices on large orders. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

HOW TO KEEP Turkeys From Dying

Thousands of turkey raisers from all parts of the United States have found that Rayzem takes the bad luck out of Turkey raising. Rayzem is a stomach and intestinal antiseptic that is guaranteed to prevent blackhead. Follow our instructions use Rayzem and you will have good luck. Large trial size \$1.10 postpaid; medium size \$2.50; large size \$5.00. C. O. D. if you wish. Money back if you are not satisfied. Order now.

EVERARD-MORRIS CO. 616 Rice St., St. Paul, Minn.

QUALITY QUILT PATCH ROLLS

Special Bargain. Now only 98c a roll containing two pounds of 15 yards. All sizes, colors, varieties. Dandy premium Free with each order for two rolls. No money necessary. Sent C.O.D. or write today for interesting literature and get Free sample. Stauffer Sales Service, 51 E. Goepf St., Dept. 6, Bethlehem, Pa.

It's Easy To Sell Hatching Eggs

How many hatching eggs have you to sell? Would you like to dispose of them quickly? All you need to do is run a Classified Ad in the Kansas Farmer. You'll be surprised how the orders will come in.

Turn to the Classified Section of this issue and plan now to get your ad in the very first available number. The cost is only 10 cents a word for each time the ad is to run.

Get the Classified Ad Habit!

Buy Steinhoff's Chicks from Healthy Blood Tested Flocks

We Are an Official Blood Test Hatchery

Tested by the Agglutination Method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College and the Federal Government. Culled for Standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced, state qualified poultry men. Our laying hens have every one been tested and found free from B.W.D. germs. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free.

STEINHOFF & SONS, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

whole kafir, letting them have all the green grass they can eat. At 6 weeks I feed them very little in the morning, but feed them all they want at night to get them to come to the coop.

I raise the goslings by hand, keeping them in the yard the first three weeks and turning them outside afterward. I have a pan to keep them in in doubtful weather or to keep them from going to the branch if I am going away. At night I put them in covered boxes and set them in the brooder house with the baby chicks. I never put more than six to the box. When danger of chilling is over I put them in a tight coop.

If goslings have plenty of tender grass and clean water they need very little feed in summer. When full feathered, I put them in a wire pen at night and leave them in the open.

Six weeks before selling time I begin feeding all the whole corn they will eat and feed until I market them, which usually is on the Thanksgiving market.

I pick them twice during the summer and get a good price for the feathers, \$1 a pound. Goslings must be kept away from branches or ponds on account of turtles, as they will catch and kill goslings that are three-fourths grown.

I raised 73 young geese to maturity from the six old geese last year, and considering that we live in the edge of the timber and a branch runs thru the pasture where the goslings feed, I think that I did very well.

Mrs. Jessie Heavisides, Garland, Kan.

We Hatch at Home

By dearly paid for experience we have learned that it pays either to hatch our own eggs or buy hatching eggs. Before we started hatching our own baby chicks every year was filled with disheartening experiences. One year we sent to Pennsylvania for 1,000 baby White Leghorns and after waiting six weeks for them they were shipped to us from Southern Texas.

Those southern acclimated chicks got every care the most exacting chick could expect and a nice warm brooder house, but they absolutely could not be kept warm enough to keep them from piling up and smothering; and altho we practically lived with them, only 125 pullets were saved.

Another year we sent to Missouri for English Leghorns. We received them all right, likewise American Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks mixed. The next year we bought 1,000 chicks from a nearby hatchery, hoping for once to know what we were getting. Fluffy little fellows that looked healthy enough when a day old but in a few days began to droop. We had a hatch from a machine that had been overheated and the little fellows had no vitality. At least that was the verdict of a poultry specialist.

We have had no more such experiences since we bought a machine and hatch our chicks. By using a hygrometer to control the moisture and a little care we get better than 90 per cent hatch; big, strong, hungry fellows that live and grow.

Some years we do not set our own eggs, we buy eggs at hatchery prices and our chicks cost us not more than 3 cents at the most—and how they do live and grow! Our incubator has paid for itself many times and is as good as new.

Mrs. Albert E. Linger, R. 2, Independence, Kan.

Emphasize Good Brooding

We did a great deal of blood testing in Nemaha county last year, and some progress was made in controlling intestinal parasites. One flock entered the Record of Performance work, and eight flocks are in state accredited work. Brooding and disease control are getting much attention thruout the county this year.

Seneca, Kan. G. M. Reed.

Baby Chicks Will Do Well

Poultry progress in Montgomery county last year was good, and the entire situation is improved for 1929 over previous years. We are going to spend considerable time on feeding and housing problems this year. One thing we are bound to accomplish is the rearing of healthy chicks under sanitary conditions.

A. W. Knott, Independence, Kan.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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

Inches	One time	Four times	Inches	One time	Four times
1/4	\$4.90	\$15.20	2 1/4	\$24.50	\$77.00
1/2	7.85	25.00	2 1/2	26.95	85.10
3/4	9.80	31.00	2 3/4	29.40	93.20
1	12.25	39.00	3	31.85	101.30
1 1/4	14.70	47.00	3 1/4	34.30	109.40
1 1/2	17.15	55.00	3 1/2	36.75	117.50
1 3/4	19.60	63.00	3 3/4	39.20	125.60
2	22.05	71.00	4	41.65	133.70

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.

18 BREEDS BABY CHICKS AS LOW AS 7 1/2 cents each. Free catalogue. Prompt shipments. Riverview Poultry Farms, Grand River, Iowa.

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% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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

GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 11c. 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. 8c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS, WHITE AND Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Minorcas, \$12. Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds, \$13.50 per 100, \$65.00-500, Heavy assorted \$11.00-100; \$50.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank reference. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

BABY CHICKS

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

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses up. Free catalog. 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; \$57.50, 500. Specializing in Certified and Record of Production Tanned, English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, QUALITY FIRST consideration; accredited White and Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorns. Hatch off every Monday, prepaid, 10c per cent alive, circular free. Flater's Poultry Farm, Hepler, Kan.

24 HOUR SERVICE! 30 DAYS TRIAL guarantee and other features explained on page 51 of our free chick book. Contain full page color plates, 9 by 24 inch birds eye view. Smashed prices on all leading breeds. Accredited. Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

WANTED THOUSANDS OF BABY CHICKS weekly for April, May. Will pay 7c for Leghorns, Heavy Mixed; 9c for all other heavy purebred breeds. Light Mixed, 8c. Hatchery to guarantee. 100% live delivery and ship direct to my customers. Thompson's Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS, PER 100: Leghorns \$10; Barred Rocks \$11; Buff & White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$12. Accredited flocks. Triple Tested for livability. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM OUR HIGH quality White Wyandottes. Officially tested by agglutination test for bacillary white diarrhea and reactors removed. Eggs \$6 108, chicks, \$14 100. Prices prepaid. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN—EGGS

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$5.50—100; \$3—50, postpaid. Mrs. John Smith, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTE—SILVER—EGGS

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR setting \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. John Brpedding, Olpe, Kan.

WYANDOTTE—PARTRIDGE—EGGS

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SMALL orders filled. \$1.00 15. Helen Smith, Stanberry, Mo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS AND EGGS WANTED. SEASON contracts on Leghorns available. Write "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

WANTED 100,000 BABY CHICKS FOR April and May delivery. We buy all breeds. Write today, P. O. Box 341, Denver, Colo.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McCann & Company, Room FA604, Winona, Minn.

DOGS

ESQUIMO SPITZ DOGS AND PUPPIES. Mabel Jacob, Reading, Kan.

ESQUIMO SPITZ DOGS PRICED RIGHT. M. E. Clark, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

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

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

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

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR Raters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Grassdars Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

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THE 4-SQUARE CHICKS, HEALTH

Vigor, production and type, are being looked by the thousands for Dec. Jan. and Feb. delivery. Write us your wants, 10 cents and up. B & C HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KANSAS

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SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SUDAN SEED, 50 per lb. W. W. Moll-hagen, Frederick, Kan.
SUDAN, OVER 100 LBS., 5/8 LB. WM. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.
SUDAN, STANDARD WHT. 5/8 LB. Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.

CERTIFIED DWARF YELLOW MILCO, 4c pound. W. C. Murphy, Protection, Kan.
STADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED Corn, certified. Harold E. Stadt, Ot-tawa, Kan.

CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO 98% GERMI-nation 99.99% pure, 5c per pound. E. G. Burt, Eureka, Kan.
PURE ATLAS SORGO SEED, 82 PER CENT germination, cents per pound. Bruce Wilson, Keosauqua, Kan.

ALFALFA \$8.50-\$16.00 bu; White Sweet clover \$1.50-\$4.50; yellow \$5.00. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

50 BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLUS BULBS, large blooming size, all colors, for only \$1.00 postpaid. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

CONCORD GRAPES—EXTRA 3-YR. BEAR-ing size. Vines, 10 ft., 100 \$7; 1,000 \$50. Weaver Nurseries, Wichita, Kan.

MASTODON STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.50 hundred, \$12.50 thousand, prepaid. Abernathy Berry Farm, Sterling, Kan.

I HAVE 40 BU. OF EXTRA GOOD AL-falfa seed \$3.00 per bu. Sample on re-quest. Jos. N. Haack, Florence, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, Or-der today, pay postman 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1. Postal Plant Co., Albany, Georgia.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLUS, ALL COLORS, 1,000 small bulbs (bulbets) for only \$1.00 postpaid. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

PAY ON ARRIVAL—FROSTPROOF CAB-bage Plants, immediate shipment, 75c, 1,000. Empire Plant Co., Albany, Georgia.

WHIPPOORWILL PEAS—FANCY NEW crop, \$3.65 per bu.; 10 bu., \$35.00 f. o. b. cars. Tulsa, Okla. Binding Stevens Seed Co.

SEED CORN: "PRIDE OF SALINE," CER-tified, upland, field selected, tipped, shelled, graded, \$3.00 per bu. E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

CERTIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$6 bushel, scarified \$5.00. Purity 99.92% and 99.97% respectively. H. E. Davis, Nor-wich, Kan.

FEIGLEY'S PURE GOLDMINE SEED corn, guaranteed .99%, \$2.25 bu. prices lots. Samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, Leading varieties now ready, 500, 65c; 1,000 \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

CERTIFIED SEED OF PRIDE OF SALINE Corn, Sunrise Kafir and Atlas Sorghum. Write for price circular. C. C. Cunning-ham, El Dorado, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 93% PURE; \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

CERTIFIED AND GRADED—PRIDE OF Saline White corn, germination test 98.5%. Price \$2.50 per bu. 1928 yield 77 bu. per acre. R. J. Hafsa, Chapman, Kan.

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.

PLANT SPECIAL—45 CABBAGE, 40 TO-matoes 10 pepper, 5 egg plants. Strong transplanted. \$1.10. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Greenhouse, Wichita, Kan.

CHINCH BUG REGISTER SEED CORN, big red or yellow hardy, vigorous Hybrid tests 95-98; samples; details free. Green-wood Farms, Route 1, Parsons, Kan.

SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. FROST PROOF cabbage and onion plants. All varieties now ready, \$6.00, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA Onion plants. Prepaid mail, 500—\$1.00; 1,000, \$2.00. Expresed, 5,000, \$2.75; 10,000, \$7.50. Coleman Plant Farms, 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.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS AND Bermuda Onion plants, 500—65c and post-age, 1,000—\$1.00 and postage; 5,000—\$3.75 and express charges. Eureka Farms, Tif-ton, Ga.

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

BUY HARDY, NORTHERN ALFALFA SEED from the oldest and best authority on alf-alfa culture since Coburn's time. Eight varieties to choose from. Free sample. Alfalfa John, Beaver City, Nebr.

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 12-14. 1-yr. whole roots \$3-\$1. Washington Asparagus 2-yr. 25-31. Prepaid. Weaver Nurseries, Wichita, Kan.

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

PLANT ASSORTMENT—200 CABBAGE, 300 tomato, 200 onions and 25 peppers all \$1 prepaid. Large hand selected plants. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jack-sonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.

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

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, Earliana, Bonnie Best, New Stone, 100 50c; 200 \$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 guaran-teeed. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED)—Our large, vigorous Ozark grown plants outyield small, inferior plants; Dunlap, Aroma, Dr. Burrell, Klondike, Excelsior, Gandy, 200, \$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 Mastodons, \$1. Everything postpaid and guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Large quantities less. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Oklahoma.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CANNAS, FINEST VARIETIES, DOZ. \$1.00, mixed 75c. Gladioli, 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.80. blooming size, 100—\$1.00. Rhubarb, doz. 50c; Asparagus, 25c. Postpaid. Annuals, Perennial and vegetable plant list free. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, Topeka, Kan.

PLANTS, POSTPAID, HARDY, FROST-proof cabbage and tomatoes. All vari-eties, 300 75c; 500 \$1.10; 1,000 \$2.00. Onions, Bermudas, 500, 75c; 1,000 \$1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle, Mount Pleas-ant, Texas.

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.

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

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, \$3.00—dozen; \$5.00—100. Rhubarb roots, 75c—dozen. Dahlias, Mixed Gladioli, Geraniums, Bedding plants, etc. Harmony Gardens, Wamego, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$13; ALFALFA, \$9; AL-sike 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.

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. Ber-muda onion plants same prices as cabbage plants. Roots wrapped in moss and shipped promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BER-muda Onion Plants, Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charle-ston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid; 200, \$7.5; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,500, \$4.50. Express collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Ber-muda, Postpaid: 500, \$7.5; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Express collect: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, sat-isfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seeds true to name, 43 years in plant busi-ness. Satisfied customers everywhere. Guar-antee 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, celery 60c-100; \$5.00-1000. Tom-atoes transplanted 35c additional per 100; winter onion sets 15c lb., \$3.20-32 lb. 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 Dent) White Corn, and Hlawatha Yellow Dent. Price \$2.00 per bu. track. Wamego, Nebr. Burlap bags free. Write for samples. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

MOLINE TRACTOR NEW, WITH PLOWS —cheap. Thos. Lee, Perry, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE EACH 25-45 27-44, 17-28 Twin City Tractor bargains. F. L. Gro-nau, Whitewater, Kan.

FOR SALE—POWER SHEEP SHEARING machine. Two-man machine. Used one season. H. Croft, Beeler, Kan.

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 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.

WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS

will make your ads stand out and pay better. Rate is \$9.50 an inch, one insertion, or \$4.40 an inch, each insertion for four consecutive inser-tions. Your ad set in this space measures exactly one inch and would cost \$9.50.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLY-ing 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 informa-tion on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 150-R, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Build-ing, Washington, D. C.

BUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

RABBITS

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

PEDIGREE CHINCHILLAS—3 AND 4 months old. Does \$2.50, Bucks \$1.50; pair \$3.50, trio, \$5. Unrelated. Sunflower Rab-bitry, Harper, Kan.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAY-ments; steady work. Experience not nec-essary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.
\$12.00 DAILY SHOWING NEW LINEN-Like Tablecloth, Washes like oilcloth. No laundering. Sample free. Bestever, 673 Irving Park Station, Chicago.
AGENTS—MAKE \$25.00—\$100.00 WEEKLY, selling Comet Sprayers and Autowashers to farmers and autoists. All brass. Throws continuous stream. Established 35 years. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnstown, Ohio, Box C15.

BIG OHIO CORPORATION WANTS COUN-ty manager. \$50 weekly commission. Earnings start immediately. Good for \$5000 yearly. We furnish everything, deliver and collect. Capital or experience unnecessary. Fyr-Fyter Co., 1880 Fyr-Fyter Bldg., Day-ton, Ohio.

\$50.00 WEEKLY—MEN WANTED TO DEM-onstrate and take ten orders daily direct from motorists. Amazing Magnetic Trouble Light. Sticks anywhere! More orders, big-ger pay. Write for demonstrator and par-ticulars. Magno, Beacon Bldg., Dept. 574, Boston, Mass.

HONEY

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

CHOICE WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY—Two 60-lb. cans \$11. One can, \$6.25. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

MUSKRATS

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

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.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smok-ing, 10, \$1.75. Pipe free. Pay postman. Uni-ated Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSI-tons prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Se-dalia, 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.

TRIAL OFFER—FIRST FILM DEVELOPED 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P. Water-loo, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEWIVES—LARGE TWELVE OUNCE bottle finest imitation vanilla, \$1.00 pre-paid. Pay postman on arrival, plus small collection charges. Satisfaction guaranteed. Williams' Sales Company, Manufacturers, Wellington, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE, PRICED right. Box 98, Lenora, Kan.

YOUNG TOM PERCHERON STALLION, \$300. Mammoth Jack, \$100. Leo Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—YOUNG JACK AND PERCH-eron stallion; sacrifice sale. Mrs. J. M. Garvey, McCune, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE, Coming five. Registered. Firat prize, State Fair, 1 ton. Marion Velthoen, Greeley, Kan.

FOR SALE—REG. PERCHERON STAL-lion, age 7, weight 2000, or would trade on other stock. Leslie Bippes, Reserve, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, FIVE TWO year olds, blacks and greys, Carnot and Casino breeding. Size and quality. River-side Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE CHOICE BOARS AND gilts. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG, SELECT, CHESTER WHITE SERV-iceable fall boars, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDI-greed, bred gilts and boars. Cholera im-muned. 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 \$2.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull, three years old. Gaius Horst, Rt. 2, Newton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—THREE POLLED HEREFORD bulls, 15 months old. John G. Renyer, Wakarusa, Kan.

FOR SALE—A REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull, thirteen months old. Mrs. Minnie Allgeler & Son, Home, Kan.

FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, practically purebred and Regis-tered male (unrelated), six weeks, tested. \$175.00. F. E. Green, Evansville, Wis.

CALF LOSSES PREVENTED. LIVESTOCK Birth Losses resulting from weakness or undevelopment prevented. Sent on trial. Produces sound newborn calves or no pay. Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Neb.

CATTLE

HOLSTEINS CHOICE HIGH GRADE HEIFER calves, shipped express safely. Clarke Bros., Rt. 1, New Brighton, Minn.
FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG Smith County

We have been having nice spring weather with some wind, which is not at all unusual for this season. March was a dry month despite the fact that the weather forecasters have been telling us that we are to have moisture and some cooler weather. The winter just past has been the longest continuous stretch of cold weather we have had in this part of the state for a long time. The task of sowing oats is getting pretty well along, and will no doubt be completed within another week if the weather continues favor-able. A neighbor has been trying to disk a 40-acre field for oats with his tractor and one-way disk plow. The field, being stubble ground, held the snows that came last winter and was slow in drying out. This caused him some delay in getting the ground in condition, but he finally made it, and is now drilling in the crop.

High prices were paid for livestock at recent farm sales in this vicinity, the same as at previous sales held during the winter. Horses sold better than at other sales, as the time is at hand when they are needed for field work. Some farmers are getting in the notion of trying to raise colts again if they can locate a stallion. I talked with a man from Iowa the other day representing a well-known breeder of purebred Percheron stallions and mares who is out placing a few stallions over the country—he is taking the first 50 service fees earned each year for two years as full payment for the stallion. He stated that he had already placed two animals in the western part of the state.

A trip made to Stockton by way of Phillipsburg last week revealed but very little farming activities along the way. Some men were seen husking corn, and several fields were to be husked yet where nobody was seen at work. The continued cold weather of January and February kept many farmers out of the field, and conse-quently corn husking has been de-layed. It is very seldom that so much corn is seen afield this late in the season.

There seems to be a smaller acreage of wheat along the route traveled than last year, which means that the 1929 acreage of corn and sorghums will be correspondingly larger. There were several patches of bound sorghum feeds still standing in the shock un-touched, and mowed feeds were still in the fields; some was being stacked up to carry over for another season. What few wheat fields there were along the road were beginning to green up rapidly. The stand of wheat in nearly all the fields is good and the plants thrifty, but a good rain would help out greatly.

Potato planting is the next piece of field work to be looked after, as soon as the oats sowing is out of the way. The last two or three years the farm-ers around here have been treating their seed potatoes for dry rot and scab by dipping them in a solution of hot formaldehyde. Judging from the reports turned in to the county agent's office this paid big. Some folks re-ported a 50 per cent increase in yield over seed planted untreated. The qual-ity was better, too. The county farm bureau purchased a new seed treating machine a year ago for this work and takes it around to various towns in the county to accommodate the farm-ers in each vicinity who want to treat their seed potatoes.

Last year we got about a half gal-lon of Jerusalem artichokes from our brother-in-law. It was getting a little late in the season to plant them, and we put them beside the potatoes. On pulling up a hill of them for examina-tion early last fall I didn't think they would amount to anything, but on examining them the other day I found that there were several small tubers in each hill and from four rows a hundred feet long we will get about 4 bushels. We are planning on plant-ing some in the hog feed lot near the stock well and let the hogs do their own harvesting next fall or the fol-lowing spring. They relish this kind of a diet, and the exercise in rooting them out is what they need.

The Real Estate Market Place

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RESULTS

READ WHAT ONE OF OUR ADVERTISERS HAS TO SAY

You might be interested in knowing that a six line ad in the "Copper Big Six Combination," advertising land for sale, is selling land and bringing about 500 letters per month from farmers. (Signed) J. W. Wilson. (See his offer.)

KANSAS

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. Berale Ag'y, Eldorado, Ka.

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.

BUSHEL PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oaklev, Kan.

640 ACRE A-1 Stock & Grain Farm. 260 Cuit. Bal. blue grass and meadow. Well watered, never falling wells, good Bldgs. On Trail 75, in leased territory the 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. In 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.

CANADA

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Cannibalism in Chickens

BY R. L. HAUSEN

I recently listened to a talk given by a well-known poultry authority in which he stated that losses by death among chickens of all ages are increasing rapidly in poultry flocks throughout the country, a disquieting feature of the more intensive methods of poultry keeping now being generally practiced. One of the important causes of mortality is cannibalism, manifested as toe-picking and tail-picking in chicks and picking of the vent or "pick-out" in laying birds.

The causes of cannibalism are not thoroughly understood, and while it is hardly possible to prevent all losses of this sort, there are, nevertheless, ways to cut down such losses. The other day a practical poultryman, in discussing the subject of toe-picking among chicks, declared that he considered it largely the result of mischief caused by idleness.

"When children in school do not have enough to do," he said to illustrate his point, "they become mischievous. When the teacher keeps them busy, they do not get into trouble."

While I never taught school, I do know that lack of water, absence of feed and bare floors on which there is nothing to scratch in—conditions which when remedied keep the little fellows busy drinking, eating and exercising

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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.

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she is attacked, the result will be the same.

There have been some remarkable changes of opinion in regard to prolapsus in the last few years. It used to be thought that the trouble was caused by a weakening of the egg passages by the strain of continued heavy laying coupled with a thin and run-down condition in the bird. The advice which used to be given was to reduce the protein in the mash, feed greens, and increase the amount of grain fed. However, hens which are fat sometimes have this trouble, and the opinion arose that an excess of fat in the abdominal cavity interfered with normal egg laying and was responsible. Constipation has also been blamed. Probably either a too thin or a too fat condition would cause trouble; but the causes are not understood.

Pick-outs are not caused by any special weakness in the bird, but are the result of a hen's natural liking for blood and red meat, which under some conditions may become an abnormal craving and finally develop into a vicious and destructive habit. I have heard of flocks which got so bad that birds would be attacked at any time, whether during the process of laying or not. Very often this trouble begins when hens lay on the floor instead of in the nest where they are protected.

The other morning while going thru my laying pens I noticed a pullet laying on the floor. She was having trouble, and as the egg started to appear the end of it was covered by a clot of blood. Several pullets were attracted by this blood, and if I had not been there to drive them away they would have continued to pick, and the pullet would have been a victim of pick-out. As it was, she laid the egg without serious difficulty, and was then apparently all right. There was no condition of prolapse.

It is my opinion, based on this little incident, that an abundance of nests for the birds to lay in will help out greatly in reducing pick-outs, altho there will always be contrary individuals that will lay on the floor and run the risk of committing suicide thereby. I have a notion that pick-out causes more deaths than prolapsus.

Aside from providing plenty of nest room, there are other ways of reducing losses from cannibalism in adult flocks. I believe that it is best to keep the birds in good condition, neither too fat nor too thin, and feed a fairly laxative diet containing green feed. Some have suggested using a commercial mash containing oilmeal or adding a little oil meal to the ration.

Contrary to the old advice about cutting down protein, some of the experiment stations and practical poultrymen handling birds in large numbers now advise putting a small pan of clear meat scrap in the mash hopper where the birds have free access to it at all times. The theory is that during periods of heavy production some of the birds at least require extra protein, and if this is not supplied an abnormal craving will develop.

In some cases where nothing else avails, paring the upper beak nearly to the quick will stop an outbreak. A method of doing this recommended by Doctor Kennard of the Ohio Station is to make a cut on each side of the bird's beak near the tip, then tearing rather than cutting off the tip so that the quick is almost exposed. The beak remains sensitive for about two weeks, during which time it may be necessary to hopper-feed the grain.

Culling Hatching Eggs

BY H. H. STEUP

When the egg bucket is filled with the day's lay, what a variety of eggs there is in it. Did you ever stop and examine each egg closely? If so, you will find no two eggs exactly alike in shape, size and color. Some are large, unusually large, or small; some are round, oval or pointed; some are dark brown, medium brown or light brown. In this vast assortment are some eggs that should not be set because they will never produce normal chicks and would thus be wasted. There are still others that should not be set, not because they will not produce chicks, but because the chances are the chicks they do produce will lay the same kind of eggs next year and increase the number of low-grade eggs on a market already overloaded with poor eggs.

The chance of a very dirty egg to hatch is small and the washing of eggs helps matters very little. Produce clean eggs by keeping clean nests. If

dirty eggs do occur it is better to eat them than to gamble on their hatching out chicks. Eggs with porous, thin shells very seldom hatch, and those with shell ridges and other shell imperfections do not result in many chicks. Extremely large or small eggs also do not have a large hatchability. Do not waste such eggs by placing them in an incubator. Cull out the dirties, the imperfect and weak-shelled, the large and the small eggs, and use them as food. The chicks that do hatch from them will have the tendency to produce poor eggs when they go into the laying pen.

The market demands a 2-ounce egg. If your eggs do not weigh 24-ounces to the dozen they will not receive the top price. Why produce small eggs if this is the case? The place to remedy this is at incubation time. Never set eggs that weigh less than 22 ounces to the dozen, and by so doing you will be able to hold up the average weight of all the eggs produced on your farm. Whenever you set a medium-sized egg you are increasing the number of second-grade eggs from your next year's laying pen. If you are producing white eggs, do not set those eggs that have a brownish tint. The market demands a chalk-white color, and tinted eggs must be rigidly separated from the whites if the top price is received. To set a tinted egg is to perpetuate and continue their production.

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The Consumer's Viewpoint

BY C. E. GIBBONS

The average meat consumer has little knowledge of the origin of the meat he eats. Usually he is satisfied to know that it has been properly inspected and handled under sanitary conditions. If he is an urban dweller he may remember the restaurant at which he got a particularly thick, juicy steak, or the one at which he had a steak that resembled a piece of a rubber boot. If he lives in a small town he may make a mental note regarding the shop where his wife bought an especially fine roast or the one which was like a bundle of dried corn-stalks. Beyond such perfunctory interest the average meat consumer does not go. Yet some appreciation of the forces which combine to make the steak or roast what it is essential if the consumer is to obtain full value for his meat dollar or a reasonable degree of satisfaction from his meat consumption.

Fortunately, many agencies, both governmental and private, and a small army of individuals are devoting their energies to discovering the wants and needs of the meat consumer and to supplying them as nearly as circumstances permit. The wise stockman keeps his eye constantly focused on consumer preferences. He selects and breeds the kind, breed and type of animals which give promise of producing meat which will be acceptable to the consumer. Later he feeds his animals on such things and to such weights as to produce the quality and size of cuts which will meet consumer requirements. And he markets his animals at such times and in such numbers as will most nearly match the meat consumer's needs.

But it is after the livestock reaches the stockyards that the consumer really has his innings. It is here that his steak, chop, or roast is really selected. Up to this point the meat consumer has been considered as a composite. From now on, he takes on an individuality which is recognized and catered to by everyone about the stockyards. Packers and slaughterers employ expert, high-salaried buyers who make their selections with great care and a high degree of skill. The commission firms maintain a corps of salesmen who are expert judges of livestock. The stockyards company provides acres of pens, miles of alleys, many barns and scales, together with hundreds of employes. And finally, the Government contributes a corps of inspectors and market reporters and a system for classifying and grading any meat animal or carcass which may be offered.

This vast machinery has for its main object the interpretation of consumer needs. Here cattle are not bought merely as cattle but as steaks and roasts of a given class, weight and grade. On the range or farm a lamb may rank high in growth and development, but in the stockyards he must figuratively shed his fleece and stand before the world as chops and legs, and it is by no means certain that the lamb which shows the greatest development in those parts will bring the highest price, for consumer preferences are not limited to quality but include size of portions.

The packer representative does not go into the stockyards to buy cattle, but to buy beef; not hogs, but loins, shoulders, hams and lard; and not sheep and lambs as such, but rather as chops and legs and breasts. Discrimination is keen; specifications are exacting and rigidly enforced. A slaughterer may buy yearling cattle but refuse to look at 2-year-olds; he may pay the top market price for hogs weighing 190 pounds, but ignore those weighing 20 pounds more. Frequently he will eagerly accept a 78-pound, choice grade lamb, but will as promptly reject a lamb of equal grade weighing 85 pounds. Why? Because the consumers for whom he is buying at the moment demand so-called "baby beef," lightweight pork loins and a 6-pound leg of lamb. Tomorrow he may buy meat for a different set of consumers and will purchase animals of different age, weight and grade.

Today he is buying for the Boston market, where 800 or 900-pound carcasses are preferred, because much of the beef is boned out and the consumer wants heavy steaks and roasts. Tomorrow he may be filling an order for New York, where 500 to 600 pound carcasses are required, because the

average consumer wants small, tender cuts with relatively little fat.

The necessity for thus selecting the cuts on the stockyards is apparent, for unless an animal of the right age, weight, class and grade is selected the carcass resulting from its slaughter will be deficient in some respect and the consumer will be unable to get the kind of steak or roast he wants. This is a situation largely outside the control of the retail meat dealer.

Recognizing the importance of these stockyard selections, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has set up definite standards for most of the important market groups of livestock and meat carcasses, and these are uniformly applied at all markets. The bureau also maintains a market-reporting service at most of the leading livestock markets and meat-consuming centers. The purpose is to simplify and expedite trade by providing fixed and authoritative units of measurement and a common trade language by means of which everyone from producer to consumer can describe his products and express his preferences.

They Seem to be Needed

CORRECT GRAMMAR

TAKES SPOTLIGHT

Classes in English Usage is Gaining Rapidly in Popularity
—Head-line in a Tulsa (Okla.) paper.

"The next war will be infinitely more complicated." Yes, the Fords have a hand gear shift now.

LIVESTOCK NEWS
By J. W. Johnson
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



About 10 years ago J. L. Griffiths of Riley was one of the best known breeders of Poland China hogs in the state. He was a better advertiser those days than he is now, and while that did not make his hogs any better it did make them better known. Anyway he is breeding just as good Polands as he ever did and takes just as good care of them. A few years ago he decided to breed Durocs and his herd now is 50-50 Polands and Durocs. He is offering in the next issue some real fall boars of both breeds. He also has a nice herd of registered Ayrshire cattle and offers in the Ayrshire section of this issue of Kansas Farmer a bargain in a three-year-old herd sire and some younger bulls, all registered. His breeding establishment joins Riley on the east and Riley is on highway 40 N.

March 22 the Clay county Holstein breeders organized the Republican Valley Holstein Breeders' association and all of those who joined this association become a member of the big state Holstein Breeders' association. This makes, I think, eight units or district associations already organized. H. R. Lascelles, the west central states representative of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, was present for the meeting and banquet, as were several from the dairy husbandry department at Manhattan. Officers were elected as follows: Leslie Roenick, president; John Taddiken, vice president, and Clara Long, secretary-treasurer. Vern Carson and Ira Martin directors. There is a number of mighty good Holstein herds in Clay county and this organization is timely and will be of great benefit to its members from now on.

E. P. Miller, Junction City, for years the leading druggist in that place until his health began to fail, is now the owner of one of the most up-to-date dairy establishments it has ever been my pleasure to visit. The cows are Holsteins, largely pure bred, there being 60 registered cows and heifers in the herd. In the 1927-1928 cow testing association for Kansas the Miller herd was the high herd for more than 30 cows, 39 of his cows averaging 373 pounds of butter fat for the 12 months. Mr. Miller enjoys the dairy business and has regained his health and is starting in this spring on a building campaign that will still further modernize his dairy plant. His dairy is two or three blocks of Highway No. 40, south, as you enter Junction City from the south, and if you are interested in Holsteins you will be welcome at Mr. Miller's dairy when you are passing thru.

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.

W. H. Gobh, Piper, Ford touring car, model 1924, engine number 9,169,184, license number 247,490.
E. V. Nellisch, Havana, Twenty-four Rhode Island Red, Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte hens.
Clarence D. Miller, Everest, Brown and white coon hound, wearing brass studded collar bearing the name and address of owner. Hair burned off one side of tail.

RED POLLED CATTLE
6 RED POLLED BULLS
5 to 15 months old, out of our best cows and sired by Leomas True Value.
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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.
18 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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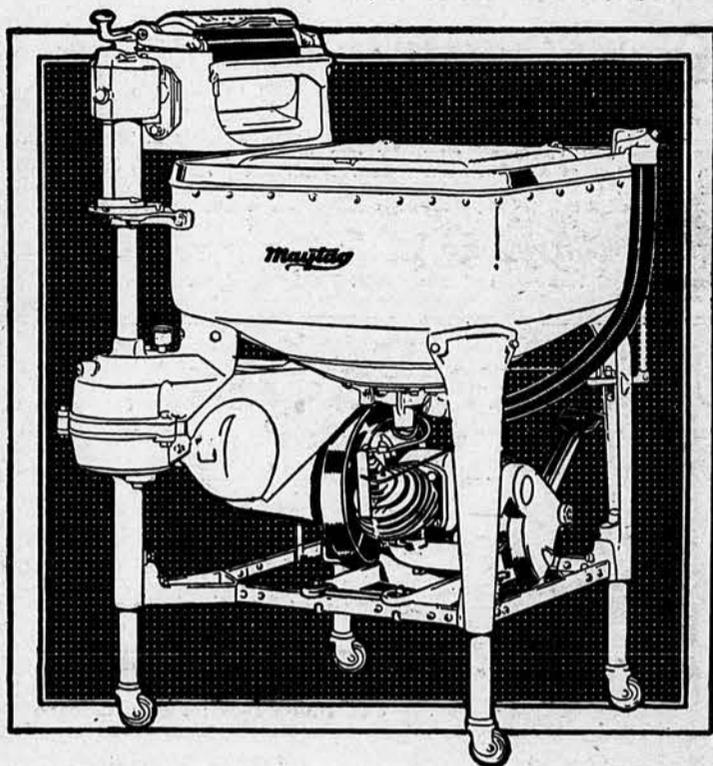
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| Baxter Springs Four State Maytag Co. | | | Mulberry Herman McPherron | Randolph Moline Hdwe. Co. |
| Bazine Humberg Lumber Co. | Hardtner Allen Bros. | Kansas City Swenson Maytag Co. | McCracken Humberg Lumber Co. | Richmond McCandless Hdwe. Co. |
| Belleville Gregg Electric Co. | Harper O K Light & Power Co. | Kingman O K Light & Power Co. | | Riley Fritz-Nanninga Hdwe. Co. |
| Beloit Concordia Maytag Co. | Havensville McDonald Produce Co. | Kinsley Nevins Hdwe. Co. | | Russell S. S. Miller & Sons |
| Bison Humberg Lumber Co. | Hays N. M. Schlyer | Kiowa O K Light & Power Co. | | |
| Blaine A. L. Choquette | Herington Reich Impl. Co. | | Ness City Miners' Cash Store | St. Marys St. Marys Produce Co. |
| Blue Rapids Brockenicky Plbg. Co. | Herkimer Miller Impl. Co. | La Crosse Humberg Lumber Co. | Newton Rich Merc. Co. | St. Paul Dowd Hdwe. Co. |
| Bonner Springs Owl Hdwe. Co. | Herndon Herndon Light & Power Co. | Larned A. A. Doerr Merc. Co. | Norton H. J. Milz Hdwe. Co. | Sabatha Minger Music Store |
| Burlington Winn Plumbing Co. | Hiawatha Spaulding Fur. Co. | Lawrence Linge Maytag Co. | | Salina Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co. |
| | Hill City Webster Hdwe. Co. | Leavenworth Swenson Maytag Co. | Oberlin Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co. | Satanta Farley Maytag Co. |
| Caldwell Detrick Bros. | Hillsboro J. V. Freisen | Leonardville Chaffee Hdwe. Co. | Olathe Phebus Fur. Co. | Scammon Carlson Fur. Co. |
| Centralia Mrs. Condit | Hoisington Fred Childs | Leoti Western Hdwe. Co. | Onaga Hochard Produce Co. | Sedan S-H Maytag Co. |
| Chanute Shamrock Battery Co. | Holton Abbuehl Maytag Co. | Liberal Farley Maytag Co. | Osawatomie Barnett Elec. Co. | Seneca Waller Electric Co. |
| Cherokee Nick Favero | Home City Rhinehart Garage | Lindsborg Train Bros. | Osborne Woolley Impl. Co. | Smith Center Beatrice Creamery Co. |
| Clay Center W. W. Smith & Sons | Horton Carl Latsener Music Store | Lyons Taylor & Sons | Oskaloosa D. C. Waugh Fur. Co. | Stull Kraft Merc. Co. |
| Coffeyville Liebert Bros. Elec. Co. | Howard F. L. Dobyns Hdwe. Co. | Manhattan Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co. | Oswego Walcott Maytag Co. | Sublette Farley Maytag Co. |
| Colby Fitzgerald Hdwe. Co. | Hoxie Electric & Radio Store | | Ottawa Kansas Maytag Co. | Summerfield Glick Produce Co. |
| Columbus J. S. McCaulley Furniture Co. | | | Overbrook R. E. Tatcher | |
| Concordia Concordia Maytag Co. | | | | Timken Humberg Lumber Co. |
| Conway Springs S-H Maytag Co. | | | | Tonganoxie Tonganoxie Plbg. Co. |
| Cottonwood Falls Maytag Sales Co. | | | | Topeka Linge Maytag Co. |
| Council Grove Pierce Elec. Co. | | | | Troy Jones Hdwe. Co. |
| | | | | |
| Dighton Dighton Lumber Co. | | | | Ulysses Gallaway Hdwe. Co. |
| Dodge City Nevins Hdwe. Co. | | | | Valley Falls Sampson Lumber Co. |
| Dorrance Weber Hdwe. & Fur. Co. | | | | |
| Dover Winters Mfc. Co. | | | | Wakeeney J. J. Kerasus & Son |
| Downs Geo. P. Nixon & Co. | | | | Wamego Hecker Fur. Co. |
| | | | | Washington Concordia Maytag Co. |
| Elkhart Marshall Hdwe. Co. | | | | Waterville Mrs. Reitzel |
| Ellis Waldo & Waldo | | | | Wellington Cortelyou Fur. Co. |
| Ellsworth Ellsworth Produce Co. | | | | Wichita Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co. |
| Emmett Kennedy Garage | | | | Wilson Weber Hdwe. & Furniture Co. |
| Emporia Maytag Sales Co. | | | | Winfield Stewart Battery Co. |
| Eureka Maytag Shop | | | | |
| Everest Miller Hdwe. Co. | | | | Yates Center Coblenz Elec. Co. |
| Fort Scott Fort Scott Maytag Co. | | | | |

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT