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KANSAS FARMER

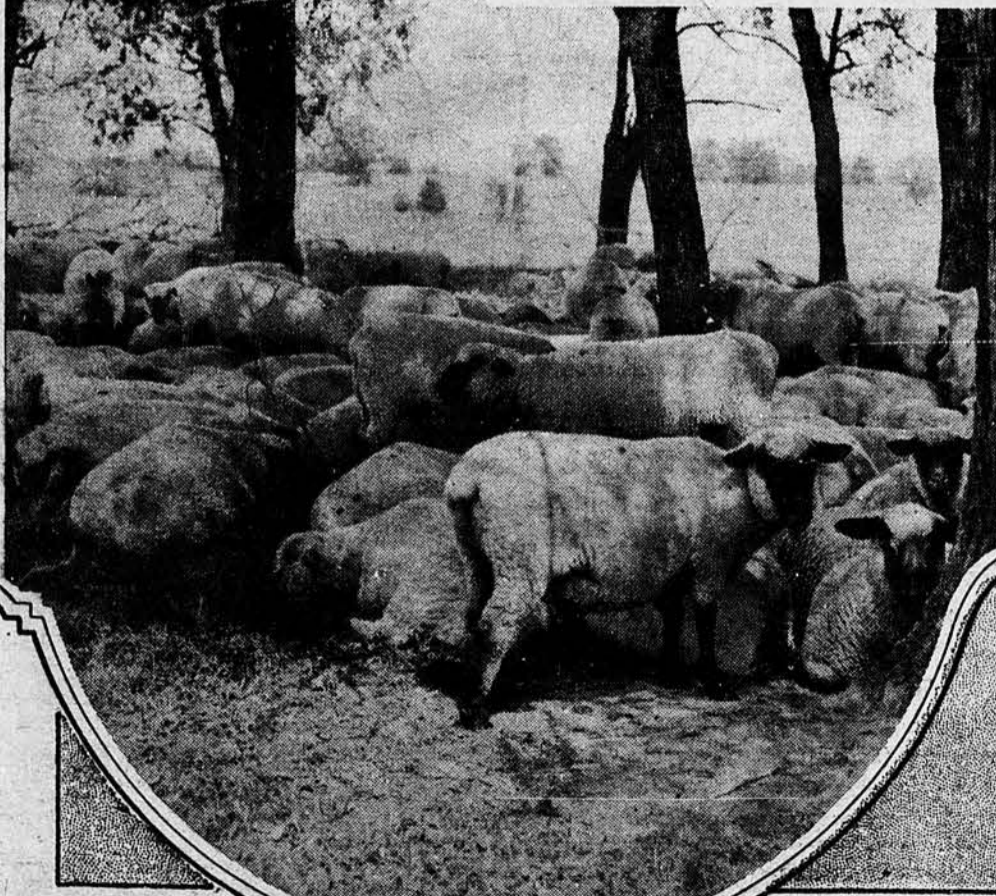
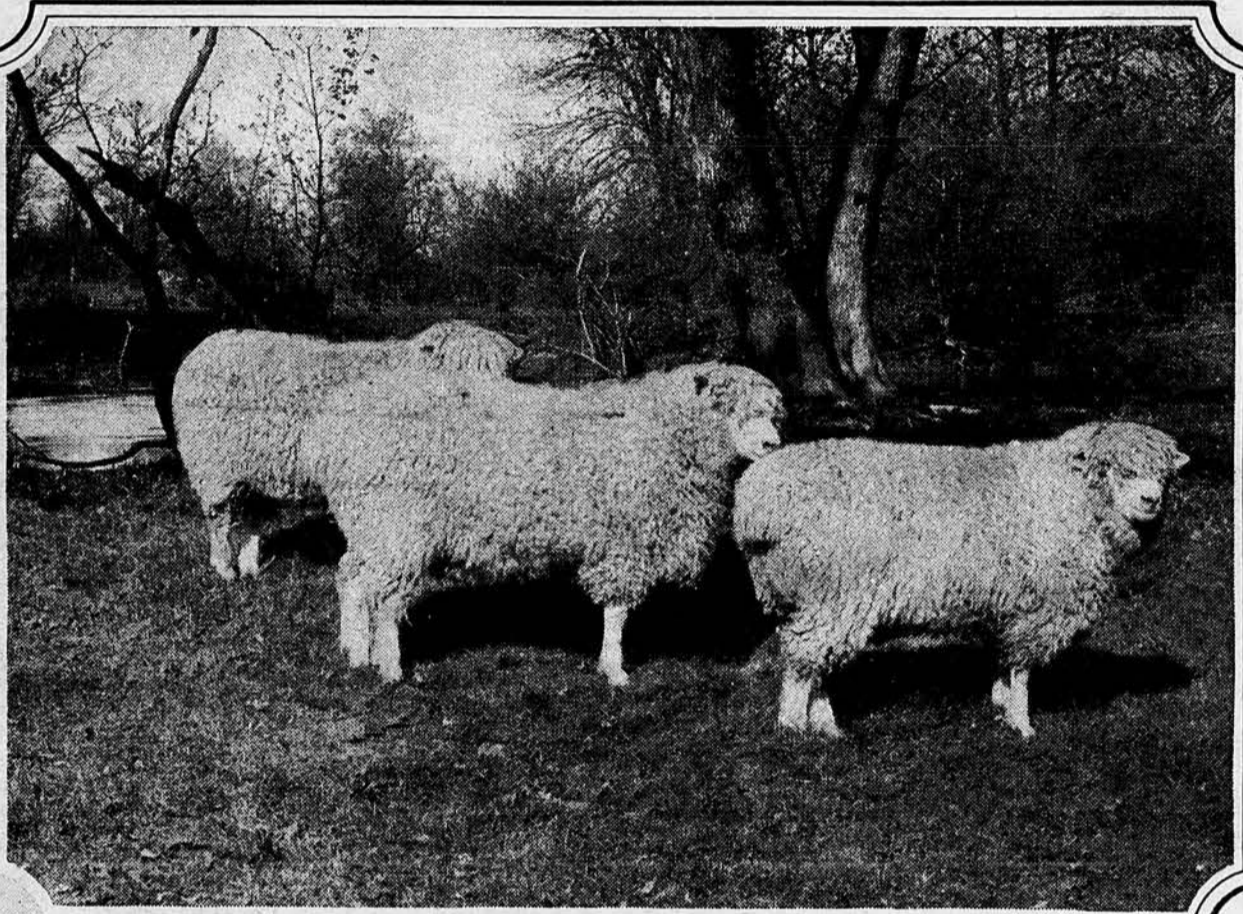
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

April 13, 1929



Number 15



When
Spring
Means
Ease
And
Contentment



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KANSAS FARMER

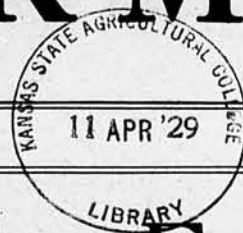
By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

April 13, 1929

11 APR '29

Number 15



These Men Will Pick Master Farmers

Every Candidate to Receive Very Careful Consideration

KANSAS FARMER again has the very great pleasure of introducing three distinguished agricultural leaders as the Master Farmer judges for 1929. They are F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Will J. Miller, president of the Kansas Live Stock Association, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Not one of these men actually needs an introduction to any farm group in the state; all are so well known and honored for years of valuable service to Kansas agriculture. But this is the formal announcement of the judging committee. Naturally Kansas Farmer would be happy to have such a capable group make the final decisions in the Master Farmer work this year; but the fact that President Farrell and Secretary Mohler are on the committee for the third year, and that Mr. Miller will be a judge for the second time, is doubly gratifying. It indicates that our judges believe in the value of the Master Farmer project and are willing to lend their efforts and influence to the movement.

All information obtained about each Master Farmer nominee will be turned over to the judging committee and they will select the 10 Kansas farmers who this year will be honored as the 25 successful candidates were in the two previous years.

One thing we would ask you to bear in mind, please, is that nominations made last year or the year before do not count for 1929. Any man who is to be considered must be nominated or re-nominated this year. Likewise, work sheets and records of other years will not count for 1929.

Who May Make Nominations

Nominations for this degree of Master Farmer will be accepted by Kansas Farmer until June 1. Nominations may be made by a neighbor, the county agent, banker, editor of the local paper, business man, teacher, friend, any member of the fam-

ily other than the nominee, or any other interested person. No farmer will be permitted to nominate himself. Men who are nominated will be compared by the score card method. Score your candidate, please, on the score card which appears in this issue and mail it to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, before June 1, but as soon as possible. The number of nominations from any community is not limited, and additional score cards will be supplied on request.

Every nomination must be accompanied by a score card filled out as completely as possible, and in every case the name and address of the person doing the scoring should appear on the card. This information, however, will be regarded as confidential. Only the names of those who finally are selected to receive the degree of Master Farmer will be published.

Whenever it is apparent from preliminary investigation that a farmer has a chance to qualify, he will be visited personally by a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer, who will obtain additional information about the candidate.

Only those men who live on farms in Kansas, and who operate them as the principal source of income, are eligible to be nominated for the Master Farmer degree. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as farm owners. The important thing is that they actually are responsible for the success of the farms, and of the farm homes in which they live.

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that counts; it is the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in nominating your candidates. All nominations will be acknowledged by letter so you will know your candidates are receiving proper consideration.

The judges will know candidates by number only, but in each case the location of the farm and

Briefly—

TO NOMINATE a candidate for the Master Farmer Award of 1929, simply fill out the score card which is printed in this issue on another page, and mail it, before June 1, to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Every nomination will be acknowledged by letter, and every farmer nominated will receive the most careful consideration.

This is the third year for this project and it is meeting with the same wide-spread interest and response that has been enjoyed the two years previous. If you haven't made a nomination from your community so far, please don't fail to do so this week. We hope every county in Kansas will be well represented. Instructions for making nominations are printed in this issue. If you wish to make more than one nomination, additional score cards will be mailed to you on request.

Every candidate considered for the awards for 1929 must be nominated before June 1. The fact that a man was nominated in 1927 or 1928 doesn't mean that he will be considered this year. If he is to be a candidate his name must be sent in again.

the type of agriculture adapted to that section of the state will be taken into consideration in making the awards.

The Master Farmer Award has been made a national project by the Standard Farm Paper Group. (Continued on Page 32)

MASTER FARMER JUDGES



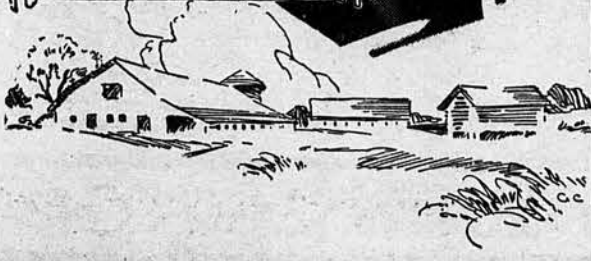
F. D. FARRELL



WILL J. MILLER



J. C. MOHLER



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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

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Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

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Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE Virgin Islands may not be of very great value commercially or agriculturally, but they have the charm of romance and virgin beauty. Evidently they appealed to the strong vein of romance that was part of the urge of Christopher Columbus in his quest for the Indies. That was why perhaps he named them the "Island of Eleven Thousand Virgins." Certainly that must have been a mere figure of speech with Christopher, for there was nothing in his own narrative that would indicate that he supposed they were thickly populated with virgins, lovely or otherwise. He was no doubt impressed with the beauty of the forested hills, the shady ravines and lovely little valleys. It must have occurred to his Latin poetic imagination that here would be a location where beautiful nymphs would love to wander in the shade and dance by the light of the tropic moon.

Perhaps there are few if any more scenic harbors in the world than that of St. Thomas. Almost completely land locked, surrounded by hills covered even yet with vivid green, when the quiet waters are touched by the silver light of the moon they sparkle and dance with an entrancing beauty that stirs the mind of the onlooker and lingers with him in his dreams.

Situated in the old romantic days at the cross roads of the Atlantic, a free port where ships of every nation anchored with few questions asked, it became the port of adventure, the trysting place of pirates and freebooters. At that time piracy does not seem to have been regarded with the disfavor that afterward attached to it. Indeed, some of the pirates were regarded as rather respectable—for example, Sir Francis Drake, who was honored by an English sovereign. There were, however, some pirates who were beyond the pale of mercy. They sailed always with a price on their heads and gloried in their reputations.

On two of the hills overlooking the harbor of St. Thomas stand two ancient towers, resembling enlarged Dutch windmills minus their sails, or rather large silos built by Kansas farmers. One of these is known as Bluebeard's Castle, and the other as Blackbeard's. I suppose every boy and girl has experienced a shuddering thrill as he or she was told of the cruelties of the pirate Bluebeard, and how he cut off the heads of his 14 wives, not on account of any particular fault he had to find with these unfortunate ladies but just to vary the monotony of his domestic existence.

Now I find down here that there is considerable doubt among the inhabitants about this Bluebeard story, in fact some doubt as to whether such a pirate as Bluebeard ever really existed and built this castle and wore a beard of that peculiar shade. The real villain was not Bluebeard but Blackbeard. He seems to have been a real character, and even worse if possible than he was painted. He started out as a Bristol seaman, as was common among the male residents of Bristol who were mostly seafaring men. Along in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, about 1716, Edward Teach visited Jamaica. That was then the resort of desperate men, many of them pirates, and there the idea of becoming a pirate seems to have entered the brain of Edward Teach.

Once having made up his mind to go into the pirating business, his ambition was to be the worst pirate that ever cut a throat, scuttled a ship or sailed under the black flag and the skull and cross bones. And it must be said that he realized his ambition. He is described as a very large, powerful man with a repulsive face almost hidden by a mane-like beard that grew up almost to his eyes. It was jet black, from which he took the name of Blackbeard. His long beard he twisted into tails and tied them with ribbons and hung them back over his ears. He generally carried a cutlass, and in his belt were not less than six pistols. He had a huge head, like a brindled gnu.

While he was a fiend incarnate, he possessed decided ability in his particular line, so that an English writer described him as a Napoleon of scoundrelism. He indulged in acts of horrible cruelty, apparently just to gratify his desire to witness suffering. He led men because they feared him, and knew no such thing as genuine friendship. Sometimes he robbed and murdered his own crew. On one occasion he marooned 17 of his own pirate crew on a desert island and left them there to die of hunger and thirst, which they certainly would have done if another free-booter had not happened along and rescued them.

One time he invited the harbor pilot and one of his crew, the master of the sloop, named Israel Hand, into his cabin, then just to gratify his sardonic sense of humor he took a pistol in each hand, blew out the light, crossed his hands and fired both pistols in the general direction of the pilot and Hand. The pilot escaped, but one of the bullets caught Israel in the knee and lamed him for life. Naturally, they asked him what he meant by such conduct, and he told them that it was necessary for him to kill a man every now and then so that they would not forget who he was.

On another occasion when the pirate ship was lying at anchor and the crew had drunk and fought until there was nothing more to fight about, Blackbeard proposed a new kind of entertainment. It was in brief to start a hell of their own. He forced two or three other men to get down into the hold with him and then closed the hatches and lit pots of sulfur. The test was to see who could

In guarding against a terrible blow aimed at him by Blackbeard, Maynard's sword was broken off at the hilt, and it seemed as if he was at the mercy of the pirate chief. Bellowing like a mad bull, Blackbeard aimed a blow at Maynard's head that had it landed would have split the nery lieutenant from head to toe, but fortune favored him. One of his sailors struck Blackbeard on the back of his neck with his cutlass, cutting the cords so that the pirate's head hung forward. That saved Maynard's life, altho in throwing up his hand to ward off the blow of the pirate he lost some of his fingers. But Blackbeard was not yet dead.

With blood streaming from his face and neck, and suffering from 25 wounds, as it was afterward found, five of them bullet wounds and 20 wounds from swords, he turned and cut down the sailor who had struck him on the neck. Bracing himself against the rail he drew a pistol from his belt and cocked it, but he had reached the limit of his endurance. His eyes closed and he fell dead on the deck. Lieutenant Maynard cut off the head of the pirate, and with the gory trophy hanging at the bow of his ship, sailed away with 13 of Blackbeard's crew whom he had captured. He landed them at a North Carolina port, where they were promptly hanged and he collected his reward. So ended the career of Blackbeard, said to have been the most cruel and the most dreaded of all the pirates who roamed the seas. A curious thing in connection with this story of his capture was that the only pirate who escaped was Israel Hand. He was on shore at the time of the fight, nursing a wounded knee. So he perhaps forgave Blackbeard for playfully puncturing his limb and putting him out of commission.

Blackbeard, by the way, was really credited with having 14 wives. Whether he murdered them is not stated. As a striking contrast to the use to which the old castle was originally put, it is now used as the residence of two female teachers on the island of St. Thomas. They evidently are not superstitious as most of the natives are, or they would imagine that ghost of the old pirate still haunted the castle.



Myron T. Herrick Is Dead

I FEEL a sort of personal interest in the career of Myron T. Herrick, our former ambassador to France, who died last week. He was born up in Lorain county, Ohio, about 50 miles from where I was born. I know that country well. A boy born on a farm in Lorain county certainly had no silver spoons to cut his infantile teeth on. It took hard work and rigid economy to wrest a living out of a farm for a fair sized family in that locality. It was hard work; there were long hours and no luxuries. His biography does not say that he was born on a farm, but my guess is that he had to work even if he happened to be born in a village, such as Huntington was. Huntington has perhaps grown a little since Myron T. Herrick was born, but it is a village of only 650 persons now. He was educated in the common schools and at Oberlin. That gives another sidelight on his character that I understand, for I, too, was a student at Oberlin. It was perhaps the most radically Puritan college in the United States, and the most democratic. Race, color, or previous condition of servitude cut no figure at Oberlin, but the personal habits of the student counted for a great deal. It was not a school that was sought for by the children of the rich. Poverty was not a disgrace but a badge of honor.

All the members of the faculty were poor, and so far as I knew them, all the students were, also. Oberlin has changed a great deal since young Herrick attended there. It has a fat endowment now and rich students attend. I will venture to say that there are many students in Oberlin today who spend as much money every year as 20 average students spent when Myron T. Herrick was in school.

There were certain things that the old Oberlin emphasized. Maybe the new Oberlin does, also, but not to the extent they were stressed then. These were religion, honesty, industry and economy. It is not strange, therefore, that at the beginning of his business career, or almost at the beginning—he practiced law for two years—he became connected with a savings bank. That was just the kind of business one might expect a boy raised as he had been raised would engage in.

He was a good banker, because he was honest, industrious and thrifty. At one time he became

stand it longest. In a few minutes the others, nearly asphyxiated, climbed up the ladder to the deck. Blackbeard was the last to come, and boasted of his powers of endurance.

The governor of Virginia finally offered a reward of 100 pounds for Blackbeard dead or alive, preferably dead. Lieutenant Maynard, commanding the British man-of-war Pearl, started on the hunt of the pirate leader, and found him resting in a little cove with ship and crew. When Blackbeard discovered his pursuer he cut his anchor cable and this let his ship drift to shore in water too shallow for Maynard's ship to follow, but Maynard lightened ship by throwing out all the ballast, and everything else that could be spared, including the water in the casks. This enabled him to creep in nearer the shore. Blackbeard, standing by the rail of his ship, cursed and defied him. Maynard sent out some boarders in small boats to attack, but the pirates met them with such a destructive musketry fire that 29 of the men were either killed or wounded, and the remainder were barely able to get back to the shelter of the ship. However, Maynard finally managed to get his ship near enough to board the pirate ship from his deck.

Blackbeard did not wait, however, to be boarded. He took the initiative and boarded the man-of-war. Then occurred a battle to the death. No quarter was asked. Blackbeard and Lieutenant Maynard met face to face in mortal combat. Both discharged their pistols at each other at point blank range. Maynard managed to dodge the bullet of his adversary, but his bullet took effect in the face of Blackbeard. Then they engaged in a terrific duel with cutlasses. Blackbeard was by far the more powerful, but fortunately for himself Maynard was the better swordsman. The deck became slippery with blood and the pirate chief kicked off his shoes so as to give him a more secure footing.

an accommodation endorser on a note. The principals on the note failed. The bank to which it was made knew that Herrick was merely an accommodation endorser; his name was signed to satisfy some requirement of the law. The bank did not insist that he pay the note, but he insisted on paying it. He said that he was legally bound, and proposed to make good his legal obligation. All he asked was time so that he could make the money. He paid the note to the last dollar, including interest, altho it took a good while to do it.

That established his reputation for business integrity, and was worth all it cost him. He became a multi-millionaire, but never was charged with a dishonest transaction. He rose from obscurity and poverty to a place among the great financiers of the country, and also to a place among the leading statesmen. He never lost his simplicity and honesty of manner. He was the same unpretentious man as Ambassador to France that he was when he started in business for himself. He became known as one of our great ambassadors; only Thomas Nelson Page exceeded him in reputation. His greatness arose as much out of his natural kindness of heart as out of his great business ability. When he died he was by all odds the most popular representative of the United States in Europe.

I do not believe there is another country that can show a parallel to the career of Myron T. Herrick, and yet in the United States there are hundreds of careers just as remarkable and just as honorable as his. All these simply serve to show what a country of glorious opportunity this land of ours is.

Too Much Home Rule!

THE news dispatches say that a petition has been presented at Washington asking that a greater degree of home rule be granted to the people of Porto Rico, and that a native Porto Rican be appointed governor at the expiration of the present governor's term. Incidentally I might say that the present governor was not appointed for any particular term: he is removable by the President.

Just what additional powers these petitioners want I do not know, but the fact is that they have too much home rule now. Under the Jones law the Porto Ricans elect both houses of the Insular legislature, and have full power to make all the laws for the government of the island, subject to the veto of the governor. If their government has not been actually corrupt, as is freely charged in Porto Rico, it certainly has been incompetent and recklessly extravagant. Under the operation of this home rule the public debt has steadily and rapidly increased. The municipalities are bonded to their legal capacity, and at that bills for large amounts remain unpaid.

With a very limited assessed value to tax, the Insular Government has spent money as if it had vast wealth from which to collect revenue. Not only the governor but the legislative officials are furnished with high priced automobiles and salaried chauffeurs, and with large allowances for upkeep. Altho the total area of Porto Rico is just

about equal to that of five average Kansas counties, and altho the total assessed wealth of the island is less than one-tenth that of Kansas, the president of the Insular senate and speaker of the Insular house are allowed several times as much in the way of salary and perquisites as the highest paid public official in Kansas.

The public service is loaded up with useless job holders, and extravagance and waste are everywhere manifest. What these petitioners want is the unlimited right to govern the island, with the Government of the United States standing back ready to pay the bills they contract. They have not demonstrated that they are competent to govern themselves—on the contrary they have pretty clearly demonstrated the opposite.

The wisest and fairest minded native Porto Rican I met on the island said in 1926, "The gov-



ernor of the island should, for a long time to come, be the leader of the people, and I take it that until we have satisfactorily demonstrated our capacity for self-government, he will be an American, born in the United States."

Mexico Has Hard Luck

FOR many years I have hoped that Mexico would settle down and establish a stable government. It is a country of magnificent resources. Of course there are desert places and vast mountain ranges, but there are also fertile plains,

as rich as can be found anywhere. There are regions along the coast that are hot and unhealthy, but the elevated plateaus have as delightful a climate as can be found anywhere. The mineral resources are almost unlimited, and have as yet hardly been touched.

Mexico has "everything" and yet it seems impossible to establish a government there that will command the respect of the world. I had hoped that the government established by Obregon and carried on by Calles was a real government that would be permanent. Of course it may be yet. If the present rebellion is suppressed the government established by Obregon and Calles may be stronger than it ever was, and it may last a long time.

Somehow the Mexicans do not seem to understand or be willing to support a republican form of government. They never have had one as yet. The government which the present rebellion is trying to overthrow seems to be the nearest to a real republic Mexico ever has experienced, and for that reason I hope it will not be overthrown.

A Real Farm Relief Bill

THIS will get into print just about the time Congress is gathering for the special session. It is understood that the principal business of the session will be to pass some farm relief legislation. Just what that will be nobody knows. President Hoover has refused to permit Congress to pass the bill to him. He says it is the business of Congress to pass legislation. The President may say that he does not approve of the legislation passed and veto it, in which case unless two-thirds of both houses of Congress pass it over his head, it dies.

I do not understand that President Hoover will refuse to consult with the members of Congress concerning the kind of legislation he believes ought to be enacted; what he wants to have understood is that he does not intend to be both President and Congress. In that he is entirely right.

Congress will pass some kind of farm bill, and it will be approved by the President. How it will work after it is passed can be told only by trying it out.

There is a general obligation on all citizens to be law abiding, but there is a special obligation resting on the men who make the laws. I have no patience with the two Congressmen who are accused of violating the Volstead law. If they are guilty as charged they ought to be "soaked" harder than a common citizen. He at least did not help make the law. They did.

Wants Separate Account

What grounds must a woman have in order to obtain separate maintenance?—Reader.

A wife is entitled to reasonable support, as good as the husband's means will permit. If the husband fails to support his wife properly, altho financially able to do so, she would have a right to go into court and ask that she be granted separate maintenance. This order might be granted without granting a divorce.

Wall Street Betting Country's Credit

IT IS ESTIMATED that about 15 billion dollars in credit funds is now tied up, or soon will be, in Wall Street's speculation-drunk stock market, which continues to absorb hundreds of millions daily.

It is well known that unrestricted speculation always outruns the strongest credit facilities. This is true of the mania now dominating Wall Street, which the Federal Reserve Board has been trying to check before it harms the entire country.

Western banks never before have had so much money on call in Wall Street. Money needed for the development of western business and the West's agricultural operations is going to New York, where call-money rates have ranged from 8 to 20 per cent this last month.

Money needed at home is being drawn from western banks to continue this orgy of speculation at the expense of western agriculture and western business interests.

Transactions for March totaled \$11,365,198,974 on the New York Stock Exchange. The high tide of speculation is exceeding all former records. The daily average for the market that month was 468 million dollars.

Fifteen billion dollars of the country's cash credit has been absorbed in New York for speculative purposes, the Business Economic Digest estimates. This publication asserts that brokers' loans in New York City alone have been averaging 6 billion dollars.

The average margin put up by a gambler in stocks is 35 per cent of the price of the security, this paper explains. Accordingly, 6 billion dollars so invested represents 10 billion dollars in securities frankly bought for speculative purposes. Add the loans in other cities and the total would be 15 billion dollars, the Digest believes, making the enormous total of 15 thousand million dollars of the country's available credit funds virtually tied up or pledged to the big gamble in Wall Street, which continues to absorb other millions daily.

The credit stringency is affecting building construction and other business in the East.

Under the circumstances, for western bankers to throw their millions into New York's call-money market, that the stock gamblers may bet the entire country's available resources on their gigantic poker game, seems almost criminal.

I recall no time in my generation, not even in the days of the bucket shops, when so many people were "playing" the market. Millions of shares change hands daily in Wall Street, more and more to the detriment of wholesome economic conditions and to the peril of the country.

The bull pen of the stock exchange has attracted so many men who formerly risked their money in the bear pit of the Chicago Board of Trade that that grain market has recently voted in favor of adding speculation in stocks to its trading in crop futures.

As a center of speculation, the New York Stock Exchange is leading the world with its 4 to 8-million share days, in which even the electric ticker is outdistanced by the rapidity and surge of trading. Its activities have continually increased since 1921, until this year unprecedented totals have been reached, not only in the stock market, but in the great increase in the volume of loans necessary to conduct such an enormous amount of speculation. It is now bringing about a serious drain of credit in this country and in Europe. During 1928 brokers' loans increased 50.7 per cent in Wall Street, the volume of trading about 100 per cent, and the average rate of call money rose 90.1 per cent.

A recent Monday the Wall Street stock market "crashed thru a record-breaking" five hours of "frenzied trading that saw more than 2 billion dollars in values wiped out."

In those five hours 8,246,740 shares changed hands. It was the biggest day in the history of the Stock Exchange. The stock-ticker was two hours and 14 minutes behind the market at the close, it being unable to record the trades as made.

Thousands of little speculators in all parts of the country, gambling on margins, lost millions of dollars because they could not get more money to their brokers fast enough. The most acute money squeeze since the deflation crisis of 1920 sent the call loan rate up to 20 per cent. Crazed speculators paid 20 per cent to borrow money to margin their accounts, or to use in buying stocks that yield from 3 to 5 per cent on their market value. Think of it!

There are 1,093 separate stock issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange. In one day, March 25, this year, 8,246,740 shares changed hands. In one year more than 500 million shares now are transferred!

Anyone can see what a drain this must be on the credit of the country. A banker's obligation is to provide funds at as low a rate to business as possible. But when he can make vastly more profits safely away from home, the money goes there.

Just now the farmer needs all the credit advantages he can get, and the country's available credit is being used to further the big gamble in Wall Street.

The outcome may result in some form of legislation to outlaw or curb the stock gambler, or limit such trading. Or it may take the form of giving the Federal Reserve system more power to deal with such circumstances.

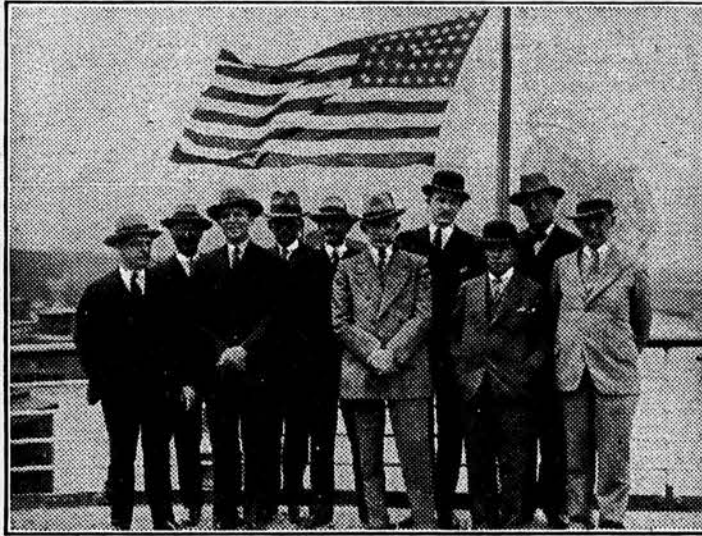
In the meantime, the credit situation has reached the point where bankers will be consulting their own interests by keeping their money at home. Otherwise there can be only one end to the orgy of speculation which seems to have lost the power to cure itself except in a sudden crash that may involve the country.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



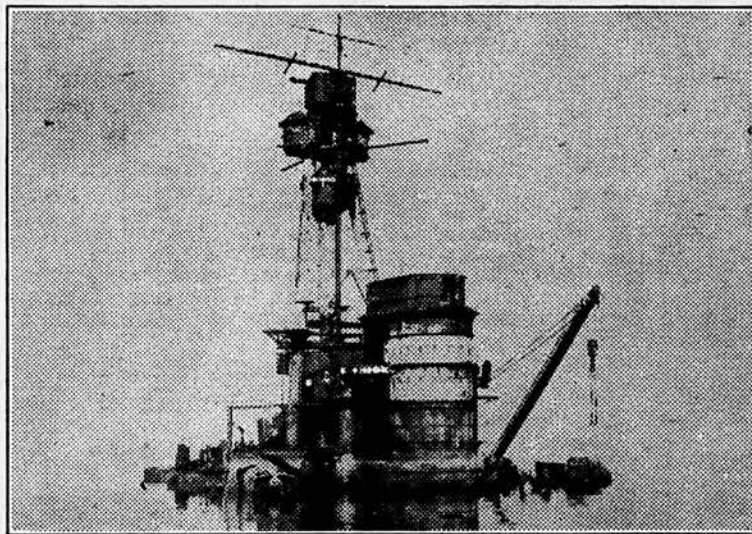
Capt. Benjamin Mendez, Colombian Ace Who Flew From New York to Bogota, Will Receive Distinguished Flying Cross from U. S. Congress. He Wears Medals of Cuba, Guatemala, Panama and Colombia.



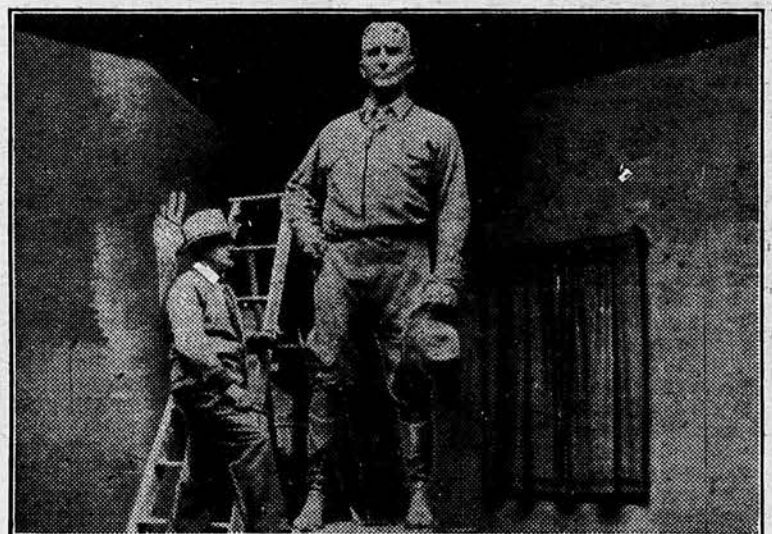
Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Former Vice President, With Some of His Committee of 20 Prominent American Financiers and Budget Experts Who Will Make a Study of Santo Domingo's Finances at the Invitation of President Vasquez. This is to be a Strictly Business Trip, According to Dawes. No Golf Clubs



A Very Smart Ensemble of French Blue, Finely-Checked Rayon Crepe, Worn With a Contrasting Blouse of Apricot Crepe. Note the Long Coat—Something New in Spring and Summer Ensembles



The Raised Section of the "Kaiser," German Battleship Sunk During the War at Scapa Flow, Which Is Being Reclaimed From Its Watery Grave by a Salvaging Company. Thus Finishes Another "Pride of a Navy"



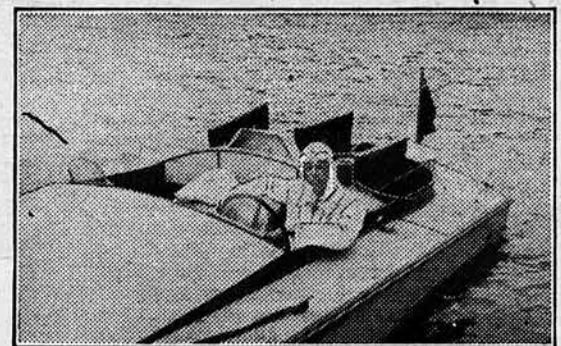
Gutzon Borglum, Noted Sculptor, at Work on Statue of Late Brig. Gen. J. C. Greenway, Arizona Miner, Engineer and Soldier. It Will be Cast in Bronze and Will be Placed in the Hall of Fame, Washington, D. C., as Arizona's First Contribution to the Hall



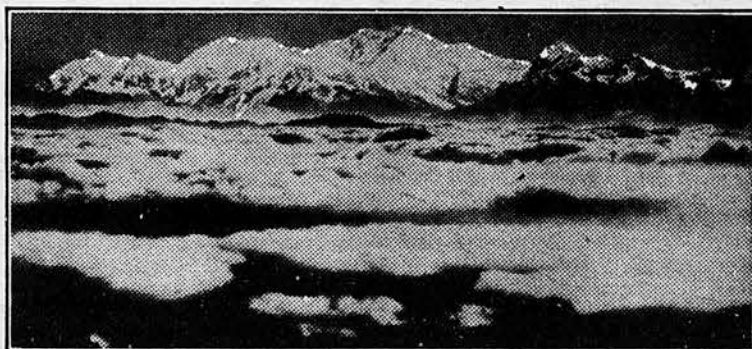
Crown Prince Peter, Future King of Jugoslavia, Keeping a Watchful Eye on His Little Brother in the Garden Surrounding the Palace. He Prefers This to Romping With Other Children His Age



Martin Jensen Shows Us the "Victory Smile" After Setting a New Record for Solo Flight Endurance of 35 Hours and 33 Minutes



Major H. O. D. Segrave of England, One of the World's Foremost Motor Car Racers, Now Chalks up New Honors After His Name as Winner of the International Speedboat Championship, Miami, Fla.



Mt. Kanchanjanga 28,000 Feet High, Towering Above the Clouds Near Mt. Everest in India. This Picture Was Taken by Francis A. Flood, Whose Series of Travel Articles You Have Been Enjoying in Kansas Farmer. But One Doesn't Have to Go to Some Foreign Country to Climb Above the Clouds on a Mountain



Oil Kings of the World—J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Left, and Sir Henri Deterding, Aboard the Ile de France at New York. Rockefeller Just Returned From an Expedition into Egypt, While Sir Henri Came to Attend the Meeting of the American Petroleum Institute. He Is Managing Director of the Powerful Royal Dutch

As We View Current Farm News

Competition Is Keen, But It Brings Higher Standards of Living

KANSAS could live alone. That is, if a huge wall were built entirely around the state, so outside trade and communication would be cut out, we could live. Some of the luxuries would be missing, of course, but so far as necessities go, none would be missed.

We grow more winter wheat than any other state; plenty of corn, barley, oats, potatoes; fruit from 7 million apple, 4 million peach and 1 million cherry trees, not to mention the small fruits; we lack citrus varieties. The livestock and dairy industries provide great quantities of food. Slaughtering and meat packing centers are located at Kansas City, Kan., one of the largest packing units of the country. Dairying provides an annual income of more than 38 million dollars. The income from poultry and eggs is more than 16 million dollars, and the annual wool clip is 2 million pounds.

Implements would be lacking for want of iron ore. We have lead, zinc, coal, petroleum, natural gas, building materials, salt, and numerous other items. Yes sir, we could get along, but wouldn't you hate to go without your coffee for breakfast?

The point is this: We need contact with other states just the same as the United States needs contact with other nations. It is one factor in the big scheme of progress.

If we were walled away to ourselves we naturally would start some industries that do not now exist, at least to any large extent, and we would make substitutions for some of the things we now have from outside sources. But what would agriculture do without modern machinery? What would we amount to in wheat production with almost "stone age" implements?

We take our place among states, as it is. This brings down upon us very keen competition. But to overcome this we work and think and plan. Therein lies real progress and ultimately higher and higher standards of living which we all desire. No sir! We don't want to live alone.

We Need More Industries

OUR broad state has sufficient room and resources to make great advancement in an industrial way. And we believe agriculture is doing considerable toward bringing industries to this state. Of course, it is for the benefit of agriculture, but with the prosperity of the farmer every other line profits.

Farming communities have brought condenseries into the state. There are a good many such instances. Another case that comes to light now is the tomato factory at Winfield.

Plans now are under way, sponsored by Prof. I. L. Plank, head of the vocational agricultural department of the Winfield high school, to organize a 10-ton tomato club. There will be at least 10 boys in the club and they will compete to see who can grow the biggest yield. Cash awards and medals will be presented by the Chamber of Commerce. The club movement is in line with other plans of truck gardeners in the community who are raising tomatoes under contract for the canning factory.

When new industries do come to Kansas, town business and agriculture pull together to make the most out of them. Kansas needs more industries for the common good of all.

The Most Useful "Animule"

OLD Uncle Mose, faithful servant to some southern gentleman, is alleged to have selected with finality the most useful animal. "It's this heah way," he said. "The hen am de most usefulest animule what am. H'its good to eat befo' it's born and after it's daid."

Additional evidence to prove this is found in the comment of A. P. Hotten, Geary county farmer. The hen continues to help even after her egg-laying days are over, he said.

Recently Mr. Hotten took stock of his White Rocks and found some of them were getting too portly, impairing their egg-ability. He collected 10 of the most obese, took them to town and exchanged them for \$20.76.

Should Keep M. D.'s Away

IF THE old saying about "an apple a day" is correct, we ought to be able to keep the M. D.'s far away from our doors in company with the wolf, because nearly one-half of the world's apple crop is produced in the United States.

According to the Bureau of Railway Economics, from 1924 to 1927 we produced annually an average of 178,600,000 bushels, with 94,800,000 bushels entering commercial channels as fresh fruit and 12,835,000 bushels going for export trade. Our apples reach 72 different countries.

With such a production we still are not doing our best, but we are better producers than we were some years ago. The number of apple trees

of bearing age in the United States is about one-half of what they were 25 years ago, according to the report, but the average yield to the tree has almost doubled during the same period so the average annual production is about the same. Improved cultural methods have done this.

Washington state is the leading producer, then New York, California, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Idaho. Kansas is a good fruit state and folks who know from experience say every Kansas farm family can produce some fruit on their farms.

This Market 500 Years Old

WELL, someone has started a disturbance about ice cream now. Not that we are to be deprived of it. It merely is an argument about where it originated.

A dispatch from Florence, Italy, says that recent allegations in the American press that Philadelphia produced the first ice cream have been met with sardonic sneers by historians over there.

Florentine records are alleged to show that there was a thriving ice cream trade in Italy back in the Fifteenth Century. Toward the end of that period a certain Genoese navigator started some-

cause scientists are on the job endeavoring to make it easier for motorists to miss folks who are afoot. Engineers of the General Electric Company have fastened various substitutes for tail lights on walkers, to determine how folks may venture out upon highways at night with greater safety.

The object was to learn what natural conditions make for safety, and not to discover a warning signal. White objects as a part of the clothing were the only sort of signals that were reliable on unlighted roads. A white suit of clothes did very well, but a man dressed in a dark outfit 100 feet ahead, in the beams of bright headlights, was found to be virtually invisible to the automobile driver.

We might pass a law to make pedestrians wear white uniforms, or accept the suggestion of lighting all of our highways with street lights. But in the meantime let's all walk and drive more carefully.

They Still Pay Best

AN UP-TO-DATE farmer near Newton, C. G. Clawson, keeps farm accounts, and in a recent survey found that his chickens compose the best money-making department on his farm. His flock consists of 120 White Leghorn hens, and for 1928 they produced an average of 199 eggs, and made a profit of \$2.83. Mr. Clawson uses prepared feeds for his flock, and his success seems to prove that poultry is a good revenue producer on any farm in any part of the state. The investment in poultry equipment doesn't need to be heavy either. This man has just average equipment, but he gives his birds careful attention and feeds them well. Good feeding, breeding, weeding and housing do the work. A hen will pay her owner in proportion to the care she receives.

Made a Wise Choice

THE board of directors of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita did a very wise thing in elevating John Fields, vice president of that bank, to the president's chair. Mr. Fields succeeds the late Milas Lasater.

The new president was elected a director of the bank from Oklahoma January 1, 1926, and the following May was elected vice president, the position he held until the recent change. Mr. Fields is a man of wide knowledge and experience in an agricultural way, and is a champion of the idea that the best place for a man to live is within his income.

Another Husking Record

HERE is another championship claim. John Renspeas, who has been husking corn in Finney, Haskell and Grant counties all winter, believes he has made a record. He husked 105 days: 1,248 bushels for Roy Potter, and 2,008 bushels for George Frey near Garden City; 2,138 bushels for John Yohn of Ulysses and 833 bushels for John Shuss of Satanta. This makes a total of 6,227 bushels, and an average each day of more than 59 bushels. Did anyone beat that mark?

Fish With a Stovepipe

IN THE spring most everybody has a fancy they would like to fish, but did you ever hear of doing it with a stovepipe? Norwegian fishermen have discovered something new then. Next time you go down to the creek take a section of the stovepipe—it'll be all right now since March is away past—and try your luck. Our northern friends fasten a piece of glass over the end of a stovepipe with adhesive tape to form a "water telescope." When the glassed end is thrust below the surface of the water, it is said one can see fish at a considerable depth below.

Sales Bring Good Money

SOME pretty high marks were reached for farm sale prices at the Bert Isom sale near Lebanon. A record price for chickens was reached when his White Wyandottes brought \$19.20 a dozen, or \$1.60 a bird. A team of mares of fair quality sold for \$306. Four horses were sold at a profit of \$196 over the buying price of a year ago.

Two top cows at the R. E. Hale public sale near Radfall, brought \$103 each and the top horse, a coming 4-year-old mare, sold for an even \$100.

He Believes in Hogs

RECENTLY C. E. Fogo, a farmer living near Burr Oak, shipped in 400 head of shotes to feed along with 100 he purchased locally. Last year he shipped out eight carloads of fat hogs.



Signs of Spring in Town

thing; but Columbus did not discover Philadelphia, nor did he carry any ice cream back from the New World. The industry already was established in Italy.

That's all right, Florence. If you did it, "much-obliged." There is nothing that quite takes the place of a good freezer of home-made ice cream in summer, when the day's farm work is done and the family and friends have gathered out on the lawn. We won't fight about the honor of discovering this particularly palatable dish, but don't try to swipe the fine market this commodity provides for our dairy output.

To a More Quiet Life

IT IS quite a job to keep the state supplied with enough quail to last during open season apparently. At any rate, 5,000 of the birds are being distributed over Kansas, according to Alva Clapp, state game warden. These birds are imported from Mexico and are slightly different in color from the native quail. They cost \$2 each and are being sent out in crates of 24 birds.

Well, the little foreigners likely will find it quiet and comfortable until hunting season opens. Then they will wake up some fine morning thinking they are back home again in the midst of another Mexican political outburst.

But Be Careful Now

THERE are more automobile tags out at the present time than there were a year ago on the same date. Something like 21,000 more as of the first of this month, according to the automobile license department. If that means more motor cars, life continually becomes gloomier for the pedestrian.

But don't lose heart, ye who sometimes find it convenient to trudge the country highways. Be-

What the Folks Are Saying

WHEN Kansas was settled pioneers brought with them the seeds they raised in the land or state from which they came. And in this way the center of the state had many varieties of soft wheat. In the fore part of the eighties, Russians came from the Crimean Province and introduced their wheat, the Turkey, our bearded hard winter wheat, which has been improved by selection. Simultaneous with this the walking plow was changed to a sulky, and soon after to a gang plow. The hoe drill was replaced by a disk drill, the header replaced the reaper, and the average farm grew from 160 to 320 or 480 acres.

This caused a production of more wheat than the population and export demand needed, and naturally lower prices. Then such states as Illinois, Indiana and Ohio put more acres to corn, raised more hogs, and less wheat.

As the cities grew the surplus was gradually absorbed and prices grew better, till in the World War and shortly after we reached peak prices, which caused land not so well adapted to be planted to wheat, this producing an excessive surplus and a lower demand caused by impaired buying power.

This we may say is the end of the first transition.

Then came the emergency to survive in the wheat industry. Labor and overhead absorbed all profit. The time was ripe for the next change, power farming, to start. The tractor had developed to where it was dependable. The combine had done away with the excessive thrasher bill. The one-way disk arrived. The truck eliminated distance. More acres with less man power could be cultivated. Soil moisture was better preserved, and the Wheat Belt gradually crept west, till now it is in Eastern Colorado. Farms increased from 320 to 640 acres. This second transition is well along. The same process, probably in not so large a degree, is going on in Canada, Argentine, Russia and Australia, our competitors.

We are still unsettled in the second

transition. The pickup is still in the experimental stage, by which it is possible to improve quality and save waste. The combine has room for improvement.

And so it seems to be rather likely for production to get ahead of consumption unless acres not so well adapted to wheat raise some other crop. Much virgin soil is put to crops, so that such elements as drouth, frost, and insects can only hamper the increase of production.

From those conditions we should not expect a continued increase in the price of wheat. There is a tendency in Central and Western Kansas to put all the acreage to wheat, which gives employment to the operator just part of the season, leaving him unemployed too long. We cannot expect to be at our best in an industry when we work only five or six months a year, with no side line for spare time.

Bushton, Kan. F. J. Habiger.

The Mystery of a Seed

If there could have been nine wonders of the world, surely the first would have been a seed. With powers as strange as the human mind and a plan which embraces all living things, the seed concentrates in its small substance all the physical, moral and intellectual past and the future of millions of creatures.

Whether it be in the egg, the oat or the acorn, the germ of life lies concealed and dormant, hiding the history of its kind, holding the vitality of its race in store and embodying an amazing and unsolved mystery. To the chemist the seed shows starch and protein and fiber; to the farmer it foretells corn or cabbage or cocklebur; to the housewife it may mean food, and to the dealer, a commodity, but to all thoughtful minds the seed is life's most miraculous manifestation.

No living thing but comes from a seed germ, no continuing species but produces seed germs and, whether the origin of all was direct from the hand of the Creator as perfect living things,



Buildings roofed and sided with Armco Ingot Iron are safe from fire, hail and lightning. And they last for years and years.

Fighting rust with PURE IRON

THERE are fewer repairs to implements and buildings on farms where Armco Ingot Iron is used.

For this iron is so pure that it resists rust far longer than other low-cost metals. The foreign elements that hasten rust in steels and other irons are taken out of Armco Ingot Iron. It is even purer than the old-time, hand-wrought iron that has lasted so long.

So when you buy threshers, combines, silos and stock tanks, or when you build or

repair, look for the Armco Triangle. Many of the stores that sell these products, display the sign of the Armco Roofing and Siding Ass'n.

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

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY

Executive Offices:
Middletown, Ohio

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

Here's an Unusual 4-H Project



The Three Buffalo Calves Being Fed by the Griffith Brothers

THREE brothers in Norton county, Paul, John and Harry Griffith, are carrying on a very unusual 4-H Club project. It is a buffalo feeding demonstration. Kansas Farmer asked the boys why they were doing this and here is what they have to say:

"In discussing various phases of 4-H Club work with our Dad, who has been leader of the Edmond club for five years, we mentioned the high prices some of the 4-H stuff was bringing at fairs. Dad remarked that he believed if a baby buffalo was offered at one of these auctions, it would go well.

"So Dad and Paul got in the car, took a 4-wheel trailer and drove down to the 101 Ranch in Oklahoma. The cowboys roped a baby buffalo, hog-tied it, and brought it in. A crate was made to put the buffalo in, then Dad and Paul left the ranch at 6 p. m., drove to Wichita that evening and home the next day, making a total mileage for the trip of 811 miles.

"Our buffalo got out of the barn the first night at home and the following morning some of the neighbors saw a real chase of some 13 miles before we finally captured the runaway. And talk about running! A buffalo can run mile after mile and make a good horse get right down and travel to keep up. Trying to rope one is about like roping a jack rabbit.

"We decided that while we were feeding one buffalo we might as well feed three, as there are three boys. So we visited Bill Collings's herd at Beaver City, Neb., and he supplied us with two more calves. We now are feeding three little bulls. We feed a ration of cob meal, cottonseed screenings and linseed meal, also hay and roughage. These buffalo are May calves and stand considerably larger than a cow brute of the same age.

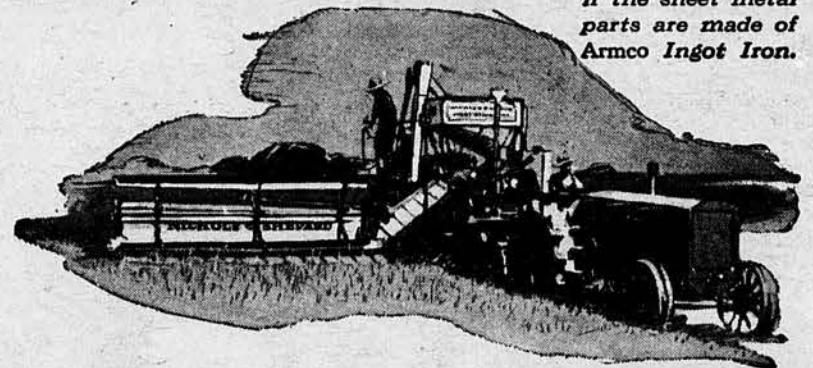
"We intend to show them at Ak-Sar-Ben, American Royal and maybe the International. We expect to put them in the 4-H Club auction. Paul intends to go to school at K. S. A. C., Manhattan, and we expect the profits from our buffalo to help put him thru school. Some years ago we three boys bought some registered Hereford cattle and started in business. Then our Dad sold his grade Herefords and bought purebreds. We went into partnership with him, forming Griffith & Sons. We now have a nice herd of cattle and are fitting several young bulls for the American Royal, also."

Another interesting feature of the Edmond 4-H Club is the baseball team. Paul, 18; Harry, 16; and John, 14, the Griffith brothers, together with the other members of their club, challenge any other 4-H Club baseball team in the state.



Stock tanks, silos, and feed bins made of Armco Ingot Iron are a good investment. They will outlast those made of steel by many years.

Your thresher or combine is exposed to rain and weather. But it will resist rust if the sheet metal parts are made of Armco Ingot Iron.



ARMCO
INGOT IRON
RESISTS RUST

or as the germs which produced them, is unknowable to human science, but is none the less a Divine masterpiece.

The clarion call of the morning rooster, as he tiptoes on the fence to greet the coming day, had its origin in the egg. The rosy cheek of the apple, warmed by the sun and kissed by the dew; the moon tints of the rose, shimmering in the evening breeze or glowing in the noonday glare; the perfume of the violet, Elysian in its delicate aroma and the ripening substance of the corn as it grows gold from the ground, all come from the seed which was their beginning and is their ultimate end.

Nature holds no such mystery as the seed, and creation produced no greater wonder. Down the ages man has used it as food, handled it as merchandise, planted it for his welfare, analyzed it for its substance and lived upon it and with it in intimate contact, and yet he knows nothing of the vital principle which causes it to grow and produce its kind.

When Adam looked upon the new wonders of a new-made world his untrained eyes saw all that man now knows of the mystery of the seed. More of varieties, more of methods of harvesting, storing and planting and more of different uses for seeds have come to man down the long corridors of time, but of the mystery of life stored in a seed, he knows no more than Adam saw. I. D. Graham. Topeka, Kan.

Young Stock Needs Legumes

It is a good plan to sort livestock according to size and age and handle the groups of different ages separately during the winter. Young growing animals should not be run with the older stock, for their feed requirements are not the same. Better growth and development of young stock will result if they are given a ration which supplies more protein and mineral matter than is needed by the older animals. The young stock needs more legume hay or feeds which furnish the equivalent protein and mineral matter, such as cottonseed or linseed cake or meal. Alfalfa and clover hay are excellent feeds for growing animals. Manhattan, Kan. F. W. Bell.

To Get Full Weights

When steers are shipped to market there is always some shrinkage or loss in weight. By proper handling, it is possible to reduce this loss. Steers which have been getting a full feed of corn and alfalfa hay should have their grain somewhat reduced a day or two before shipping and be given mostly prairie hay or fodder in place of alfalfa. Steers which have been getting a good deal of silage should be fed dry fodder before shipment to market. Arrange to ship so the cattle will arrive at the stockyards during the night or early in the morning, so they can take on a fill before the buyers bid on them. Manhattan, Kan. F. W. Bell.

A Livestock Share Lease

The stock share lease is increasing in popularity in Kansas. Under this lease, the landlord and the tenant share in the keeping of livestock. Such a plan overcomes many of the objections of other types of leases. Copies of blank contracts may be obtained free from the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

Kansas Soils Need Phosphorus

Phosphorus applied at the rate of 150 pounds an acre increased the yield of alfalfa on the Meierkord farm near Linn 1 ton an acre last year. I forecast that there will be a great increase in the use of this essential element of plant food in the near future. John V. Hepler. Washington, Kan.

A Good Article

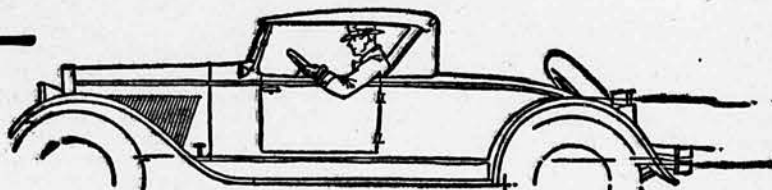
We liked the way the story about our farm which appeared recently in your paper was written, and we are quite proud to have this article in such a popular paper as the Kansas Farmer. Abilene, Kan. L. B. Stants.

Queered the Game

Jim—"Did the honor system work well in your college?"
Joe—"Yes—until some dark sneak went and squealed on us."

Suppose someone offered to—

add 10% to 30% more power to your engine—



**lower oil consumption 15% to 50%—
reduce your repair bills 25%**

**You'd want to know how and why
The "how" is the amazing New Mobiloil
The "why" is told below**

In spite of our scientific prejudice against superlative language, we are prepared to make some very strong statements about the New Mobiloil. We assure you that, compared with the actual test facts, they are conservative.

For example: We are willing to assure you that use of the New Mobiloil in your car, truck or tractor engine, provided you use the correct grade as specified on the Mobiloil Chart, will help it develop 10% to 30% more power than other oils generally supplied for the same purpose. Our road and laboratory tests have bettered the higher figure.

Thousands of miles of rigid speed tests on the Atlantic City Speedway have shown that the New Mobiloil consumes more slowly than other high-grade oils of equal body. And it is an established engineering fact that the oil which lasts longest at high speed also lubricates best at any speed. This amazing wearing quality of the New Mobiloil means a saving of 15% to 50% in oil consumption, fewer repair bills, and less time lost through costly breakdowns.

Substantial quantity discount

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

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

Make this chart your guide

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

| NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS | 1929 | | 1928 | | 1927 | | 1926 | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Engine | | Engine | | Engine | | Engine | |
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Auburn, 6-66 | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " 8-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Buick | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Cadillac | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Chandler Special Six | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chevrolet | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chrysler, 4-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| " Imperial | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| De Soto | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Dodge Brothers | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Durant | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Erskine | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Essex | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Ford, Model A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | E | Arc. | E | Arc. |
| " Model T | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | E | Arc. | E | Arc. |
| Franklin | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Gardner, 8-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Graham-Paige | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Hudson | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Hupmobile | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| La Salle | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Marmon, 8-cyl. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Moon | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6 | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Oakland | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Packard | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Peerless, 72, 90, 91 | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| " other models | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Plymouth | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Pontiac | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Reo | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Spartan Knight, 6-30 | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| " other models | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| Studebaker | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Vellie, 8-cyl. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. | BB | Arc. |
| " 6-cyl. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |

the New



Mobiloil

WIBW Presents the "Women's Forum"

These Experts Are Eager to Help Every Housewife in Radio Land Fill Life With Health and Happiness for Their Families

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

DIDN'T we tell you that radio programs over WIBW would pay a great deal of attention to the ladies? Well, here goes this time with a whole page decorated with the pictures of some of the nicest folks in the world. We say that for seven reasons—count 'em! Then, too, some of these folks continually are trying out new ways of making cakes, pies and cookies taste better, even if there weren't any bad ones to begin with. Having baked such delicacies, they have to be tried out on somebody, and editors like to eat just the same as other growing boys.

Before we give you a "left to right," on this good-looking group, just see whether you can pick out the farm woman. She is there, all right! Then see whether you can connect the right names with the other six pictures; all of these ladies, except, of course, the farm woman, broadcast regularly over WIBW in the "Women's Forum" at 10:10 o'clock every week day morning. Look at the caption under the pictures now and see how nearly correct you were with the names.

There is one member of the Women's Forum

smart things about this place men folks wouldn't notice maybe, but just rest assured that our home editor knows how to brighten the countenances of faded furniture with paint.

The second person in the top row, friends, is the first person we mentioned—the farm woman. She is Nelle Callahan of Miami county, and she is going to broadcast for us on Thursday, April 18, at exactly 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on our special series of talks by real farm folks.

She successfully followed the teaching profession until ill health in the family made it necessary for her to take up the household affairs at home on the farm. Immediately she put into practice the things she had been teaching, and again success has crowned her efforts. She is an immaculate housekeeper, she has a wide knowledge of pre-

recipes broadcast at this time will offer to the rural housewives a solution to their meal planning and meal cooking problems."

Saturday's recipes include seasonal suggestions for feeding the family, those that may be used for the Sunday dinner and recipes that may be used for unusual occasions, such as club meetings or a neighborhood party. Mrs. Kiene has a background of schooling, and of actual experience as home demonstration agent, housewife and mother that qualifies her for this particular work.

Now meet Zorada Z. Titus, top row, right, a specialist in foods and equipment, who directs all work done at The Household Searchlight with both of these classifications of products. The Household Searchlight is the testing plant maintained in Topeka by The Household Magazine.

Miss Titus has a B. S. degree from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and an M. S. degree from the Iowa State College. In planning the testing programs for foods and equipment, both the technical and practical views are kept in mind, in order that the questions can be answered



whose picture doesn't appear on this page. She is Aunt Lucy who goes on the air four days a week, giving her favorite recipes. She is a little bit camera shy, but landy folks, how she can frame up things to make fat individuals put off reducing!

Say, neighbors, Aunt Lucy just saw how this article started out about paying so much attention to the women folks. "Well," she said: "It occurs to me that this Women's Forum is considerably for the men folks. I figure it's them who eats about as much as their wives."

A lot of fine friends of WIBW, the Capper Publication's Broadcasting Station, sent in letters requesting that recipes be broadcast daily. They asked for comparatively simple ones so they could readily be adapted to home use. So the search began for the proper person to do this and ended when Aunt Lucy said yes. All of her recipes first are tried out carefully, and unless Aunt Lucy feels everything is hunky-dory, out goes the failing recipe for repairs or for good.

Now we will start with the folks we introduce this week via pictures. Top row, left, please shake hands again with Florence Wells, home editor of Kansas Farmer. You met her this way some weeks ago, but to make sure all of you folks got to meet everybody in the Women's Forum, she was included. You maybe remember we told you about this particular editor's experiences in building a play house. She was too large to get into it so she dug a basement. Well, along came a heavy rain and Miss Wells thought most of it ran into the playhouse cellar. She has had an urge to remodel and redecorate all of her life, and she still is doing those very things. She furnished her present home on less than \$600. Oh, there are a lot of



Left to Right, Top Row, Florence Wells, Home Editor, Kansas Farmer; Nelle Callahan, Miami County Farm Woman; Mrs. Julia Kiene, Women's Editor, Capper's Farmer, and Zorada Z. Titus, Specialist at The Household Searchlight. Bottom row, Mrs. Kate Marchbanks, Women's Editor of Capper's Weekly, Harriet W. Allard, Director of The Household Searchlight, and Mrs. Ada Montgomery, Society Editor of the Topeka Daily Capital

paring wholesome food and is as neat and capable appearing as any sister business-woman in town. In addition to her household and social duties, Miss Callahan finds time to write, conduct a food testing laboratory for Kansas Farmer and take a short-course in home economics every summer. Next Thursday she will talk to you about "Professional Homemaking," and she might be induced to mention her hobby of turkey raising.

The third person in the top row, from the left, is Mrs. Julia Kiene, women's editor of Capper's Farmer. You have heard her many times of course, because she broadcasts every Thursday and Saturday mornings at 10:30 o'clock. On Thursday a complete menu is broadcast, the recipes being built around a budget plan of feeding a family of four on \$12 to \$15 a week. No recipe is broadcast before it has been thoroughly tested. "It is my hope," Mrs. Kiene said just the other day, "that the

which the housewife will ask herself as she uses a product.

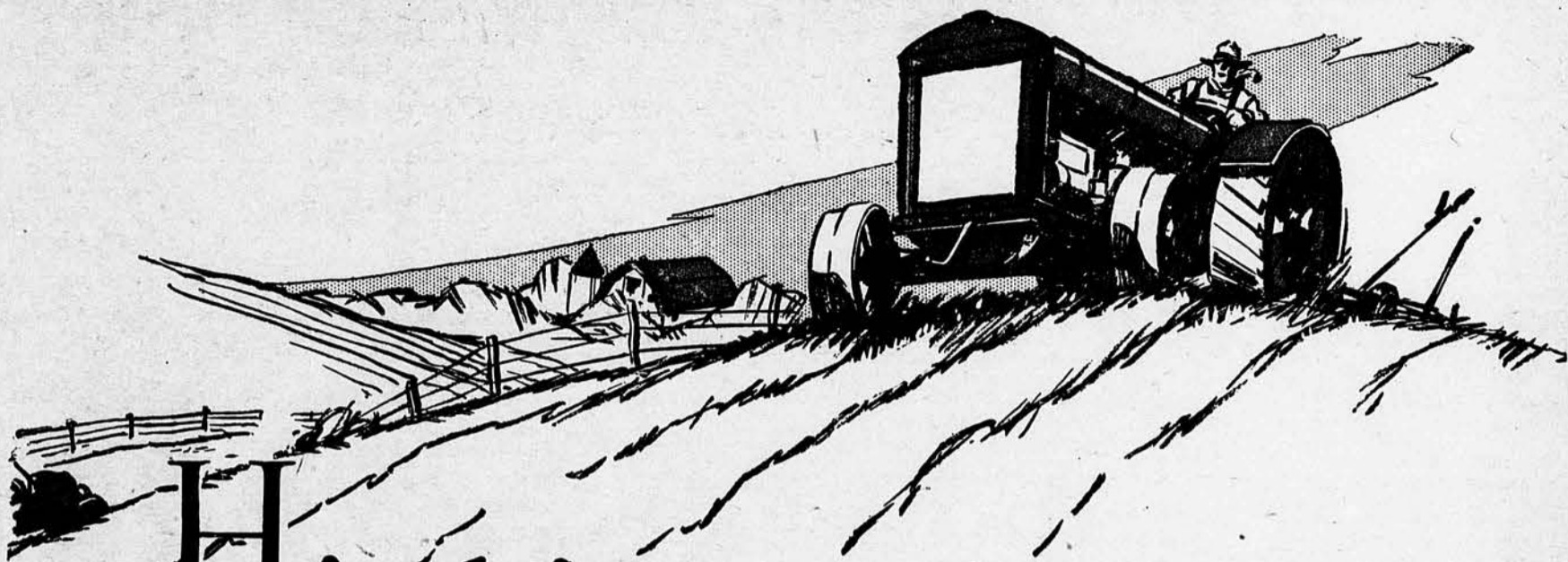
The results which have been found with foods and equipment are used as the basis of the talks Miss Titus gives every Wednesday morning over WIBW. Recipes which are included in these talks have been prepared in The Household Searchlight kitchen and approved by The Searchlight Family before they are broadcast.

First person we meet in the bottom row at left, is Kate Marchbanks, women's editor of Capper's Weekly, who receives thousands of true stories of home life—serious, comic, tragic, or just gay, real-life stories. Using these as "flavor" Mrs. Marchbanks makes her radio talks unique. She has a sympathetic knowledge of the things housewives want to know, as she is a housewife herself, and keeps the "workings" of her suburban home well-oiled and running smoothly. She keeps her family well-fed, properly patched and what she considers more to the point, in good humor.

If you wish to listen to something different, tune in on WIBW every Friday morning for the program by Kate Marchbanks. You are as likely to hear how to keep your girlish figure as you are how to keep your husband in love with you no matter how you look. Mrs. Marchbanks can tell you most everything from the latest fashions to what the President's family had for breakfast.

The central picture in the bottom row is a likeness of Harriet W. Allard, director of The Household Searchlight, who broadcasts every Monday morning on some subject pertaining to home furnishings. Mrs. Allard uses the results from the ex-

(Continued on Page 38)



Hitching up your tractor's full plowing power

HEAVY-GOING field work is demanding performance. This is certainly not the time to have tractor trouble. Nothing but prompt starting and constant, full-powered plugging will get every job done on time.

Thousands of farmers have found that Shell Kerosene is clean-burning, quick-firing. It vaporizes readily, burns completely, and delivers full power.

The power in Shell Kerosene is made certain by the special hand-picked crudes from which it is prepared, and by a special refining process which removes all the lazy particles that your tractor cannot use. That's why farmers are using Shell as their one, all-purpose kerosene—using it straight on

many jobs they used to think required gasoline.

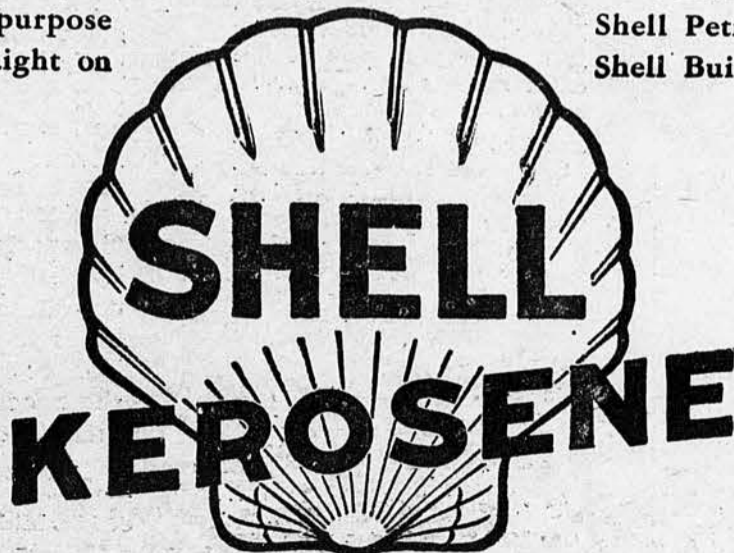
There is only one grade of Shell Kerosene; a clear, water-white, power-packed fuel. Figure the money-saving convenience of using one, all-purpose kerosene . . . a kerosene which delivers an abundance of power in tractors and stationary engines, and which burns clean and smokeless in incubators, brooders, stoves and lamps.

Shell, costing no more than ordinary kerosene, provides greater efficiency, brings more profitable results wherever used, and permits the economy of larger bulk purchases. Order from the Shell tank wagon salesman, from any Shell dealer, or the nearest Shell bulk station.

Shell Petroleum Corporation,
Shell Building, St. Louis.

Shell Tractor Oil

—provides the 4 essentials of complete and proper lubrication; ideal body at all operating temperatures, low pour point, low carbon content, non-fouling carbon. Honest virtues which add improved efficiency to a long life for the Shell-lubricated tractor. After sixty hours of grueling service, Shell Tractor Oil is fresh and fit for work ahead.



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KEROSENE , , , TRACTOR OIL , , , GASOLINE , , , MOTOR OIL , , , GREASES

Back to the Deck Passage!

Steamship Officers at Last Decided to Accept Us Fully as Renegade Whites

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

WE HAD seen "the snows" on the Roof of the World, from the top of Tiger Hill, and were now ready to turn from the icy peaks of the Himalayas to the sweltering plains of India below. We would take the bucking, snorting little railway from Darjeeling back again to Calcutta—and then where?

Again we rode third class along with the hundreds of others who were as dark by nature as we soon became ourselves from the dirt and grime of the trains. It was our last of the several nights that we had spent riding third class on the crowded trains of India, and we had had enough. When we arrived in Calcutta the next morning we decided to leave India.

Our general route was east, and again we considered those three routes: trekking across Northern Burma, Siam and China; hiking across the upper end of the Malay Peninsula; or the regular way around, the ordinary ocean voyage around the peninsula, via Singapore.

Again our advice was all one way—and again we ignored the advice. The only way to get around to the Pacific slope, our advisers said, was to go by boat via Singapore. And they, of course, were entirely right. That is proved by the fact that thru all the centuries there has never yet been developed a route across. The only way is to go around.

It was only an inch or so on the map from the Bay of Bengal to the Pacific coast, across the lower part of Burma or the upper end of the Malay Peninsula, but it was a long ocean voyage to go around the peninsula by way of Singapore. Our advisers, incidentally, were the American Express Company in Calcutta, Thomas Cook & Sons travel agency, the various railway and steamship companies, the daily newspaper, the local automobile clubs and even the American missionaries. All these authorities were right on the ground and knew what they were talking about. Jim and I were up in the air and didn't know what we were talking about.

Might Ride an Elephant

The rainy season was about to begin in Burma and Siam. If we should walk thru the jungle it would be a mighty wet job. We were told that we might be able to charter an elephant, for a part of the journey, and that settled it with us. We would go overland, first by boat to Rangoon, in Burma, and then hike across lots thru the jungle to the railroad in Siam, 200 miles away.

As usual, we would ride third class, or deck, on the ship to Rangoon. We approached the P. & O. steamship line in Calcutta and were told in their offices that they would not sell a white man a deck ticket. To get around that ruling we simply lined up with the scores of natives at the booth outside where the deck passages were sold, and we each got a ticket.

Next morning we rode down to the dock where the liner Edavana lay in the Holy Ganges River. The porters sprang to meet our taxi, put our baggage on their heads and started for the gangplank where all the other Sahibs and Memsahibs were going aboard. We saw the clumsy deck passengers' entrance and motioned our porters to go that way. They protested in a volley of Hindi that we couldn't understand at all. But we insisted and, to their extreme surprise, the officer at the deck gangplank checked our tickets and motioned us along. Apparently we were out and out renegade whites and should be accepted as such.

Plenty of Filthy Hindus

That deck was a mess. Already it was so cluttered with baggage, bedding, baskets of fruit and foods and worried and excited natives, men, women and children, strewn everywhere about the deck, that our porters and ourselves could hardly pick our way along. There was no place at all to spread our own blankets, every inch of that unsheltered, open deck was piled to the limit with distracted humanity and the melee of their baggage. One of us might have nudged a dirty, mournful, brown fam-

ily of six a little closer together, although they were already practically piled on top of each other, and thus have made room so that we could sleep on the edge of the same pile and next to another similar one. But that didn't appeal to us.

The edge of the deck, next to the rail and the open air, would have seemed to be the most desirable place for us to locate our home for the next three days—but investigation proved that not to be the case. The shallow gutter, or drain trough along the edge of the deck, designed to carry away the water used in scrubbing the deck or the waves that might splash on board during a storm, had already been made to serve as a regular sewer by the scores of filthy Hindus and Burmese on board. Next to an open sewer of this sort was not an inviting place to sleep. The afterdeck was just as bad as the one forward; it couldn't have been any worse.

There were two doorways to the second class dining room that opened

out upon the deck. I think the dining room steward welcomed the excuse that our presence would be for blocking the doorway and keeping the deck passengers out of the way and so, for a remuneration, he gave us permission to pile our suitcases and spread our blankets in the starboard doorway. And that was our home, just a little nook on one corner of that foul and crowded deck. On the deck below was a cargo of goats, and Jim and I could never decide which smelled the worse, the goats or the crowds of natives.

Liked the Baksheesh

The Ganges, called Hooghly, is none too pleasant an atmosphere itself there in the harbor of Calcutta. And that putrid, lurid deck with its hundreds of filthy denizens sleeping and sprawling all about, sick and irritable and crowded like cattle in a truck, did not help the situation.

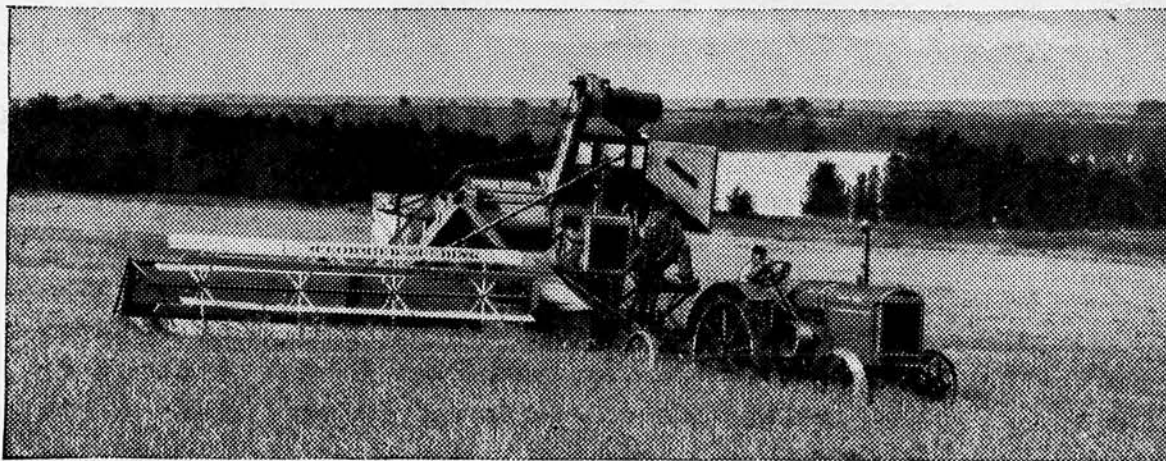
Came lunch time. We weren't hungry. Came dinner time and not yet hungry, but we felt that we must eat. Again the second class dining room steward proved amenable to our suggestions and our baksheesh. There were only a few second class passengers anyway, a dozen or so natives of scanty means and not enough pride to make them prefer first class, and three or four Tommy Atkins, British soldiers who themselves, the white, rank lowest of all whites in the social scale in India. They ate first.

Then our friend the steward would set the table for Jim and me. Curry and rice, three times a day. I grew to like it before our weeks in Burma and Siam were over, and my wife has been working ever since I returned trying to learn how to make it in the crude, rich fashion as we had it there, the way I learned to like it. Our meals weren't so bad, and gradually we began to have the run of the ship, and were finally even given permission by the captain to use the first class social room and to make ourselves at home. But we had bought deck tickets and kept in our place.

When we landed in Rangoon the customs and immigration officers looked askance at two Americans arriving in such a fashion but after much questioning, permitted us to land. Here we were, in Burma, "On the Road to Mandalay" only a few hours by train from that famous city, and only a short ride by boat up the famous Irrawaddy to that silken city of the East, Mandalay itself.

We went first to visit a timber merchant whom the Siamese consul in Calcutta had suggested would be able to tell us about an overland route thru the jungle to the railroad in Siam. This ruddy, white-haired Englishman showed us, there in his office, the log of a trail that promised such an interesting diversity of travel that we decided at once to try it, despite the rains and other complications.

The Direct Descendant of one of the Greatest Inventions in the History of the World



THE McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher enables you to harvest swiftly when the time is exactly right. Once over your fields, with a crew of 2 or 3 on the machine, and the threshed grain is put under cover—the job is done. Labor and time are saved, risk is avoided, and you realize extra savings as high as 20 cents a bushel.

For 1929, McCormick-Deering harvester-threshers include 10, 12, and 16-foot sizes; units for both prairie and hillside harvesting; windrow-harvesters; and pick-up devices. Sold and serviced by McCormick-Deering dealers. Write for catalog.



The McCormick Reaper, first tested near Steele's Tavern, Va., A. D. 1831

Ninety-eight years ago Cyrus Hall McCormick introduced the Reaper, the first practical grain harvesting machine, which released men from the soil and proved the master key to the industrial upbuilding of America.

For ninety-eight years the McCormicks and their associates have developed, built and improved grain harvesting machines. In so doing they have accumulated an unequalled fund of knowledge and experience which has been passed on to the advantage of millions of farmers.

For sixteen of these years the International Harvester Company has been perfecting the modern idea of harvesting and threshing in one fast profitable operation. Among harvester-threshers and combines there is only one direct descendant of the Reaper of 1831—only one line in position to reap the benefits of nearly a century of grain machine manufacture. *Its name is McCormick-Deering.*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
606 So. Michigan Ave. (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

McCORMICK-DEERING

Then we went up on the hill to see the great Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the most venerable, the finest and the most universally-visited place of worship in all of Indo-China. It is a monstrous affair overshadowing the city just as the great Buddhist religion, which it represents, overshadows the thought and philosophy of the Burmese. The pagoda itself is built upon a terrace that has been paved and repaved by the pious, and is now more than 150 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. And rising from the top of this great platform is the gilded pagoda itself 370 feet above the terrace.

"The Great God Budd"

Everyone, except soldiers and policemen in uniform and on duty, must enter the pagoda barefooted, and so, loath as we were to walk about in that vast temple whose streets were necessarily infested with hookworm, Jim and I removed our shoes and socks and checked them with the guard below the south entrance. Then we began the climb. Up and up we went. The dilapidated stairs of flagstone and sun-dried brick were covered with a great series of hand-carved teak-wood roofs, and the paneling was decorated with frescoes showing the torture of the wicked.

On both sides of the stairs, hundreds of steps up, were beggars and countless little stalls where offerings to the gods could be bought by the pilgrims going in to worship. There were flowers, and there were great collections of gold leaf done up in little packages for sale. A Buddhist pilgrim would buy these and later present them to the gods. The towering steeples of the pagoda itself were covered with this leaf, a great gilded monument to the devotion and faith of its peoples.

Hundreds were selling these offerings, hundreds of pilgrims, ragged and thin, were buying them, and once we gained the top of the terrace we saw hundreds more at the foot of the great pagoda presenting their offerings and doing their obeisance to the great god Buddha.

The circumference of the mammoth octagonal structure is 1,355 feet or about a quarter of a mile, and all the way around are images of the complacent Buddha. Some of these are tiny miniatures stuck away in niches and some are colossal figures illuminated by thousands of candles. Here is the real East, ancient, sublime, primeval. The pagoda itself was first erected in 588 B. C., more than 1500 years ago, and in the present shrine has remained unchanged since 1564 A. D.

On the outer edge of the platform are a host of smaller pagodas, each with its own gilded "umbrella" roof and each with its own countless images of the Buddha, some white, some black, some wood, some clay, some alabaster, some bronze and some iron.

For the next several weeks we were to be in the land of the Buddhists.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

A light rain last week was of some general benefit. The wheat was much brighter after the shower. It softened up the crust over the ground and helped to close up some of the cracks. There had been quite a large loss of soil moisture. With the present rapid growth of the wheat it is likely we will need all the moisture now in the soil and all that may fall.

All the oats and barley planted early is coming up in fine condition, and is showing green across the fields. The stands are fine. Quite an acreage of barley has been planted. Several farmers have their corn ground disked and ready to plant. Some men are planning on beginning earlier this season than usual. Ordinarily very little corn is planted in this locality before about May 1.

Wheat prospects over Southwestern Kansas are very good. A number of neighbors from this community drove about 150 miles to the southwest to attend a funeral, and everyone reported little poor wheat seen on the entire trip. A few of the fields had blown some, but little or no damage had been done. A large part of the wheat was never planted! There had been so much shattering and waste that it was not necessary to put on any seed. Practically all the ground was prepared with one-way plows, and

the casual observer usually thinks the fields have been drilled.

The moving of a large tractor-sized harrow from one field to another takes some rather large gates. The easiest way to accomplish the job is to wire the sections together and hitch the tractor to one end of the line. This does not take so very long, and most any sized harrow can be moved thru a narrow gate. It is much quicker than to take the harrow apart and load it on to a wagon to move it. One of our neighbors hit on this scheme to move an 11-section harrow he was pulling with his tractor last fall.

Many poultry raisers would give almost anything for a sure formula to raise baby chicks. It seems that most every method so far devised fails sometimes. Plans that work successfully for you this year may completely fail next year—try as hard as you will. There are many factors that vary from year to year. If conditions were always the same it would be fairly easy to make a fixed rule as to how to raise every chick. Sanitation is the biggest factor in successful chick raising, we believe. No matter how good the feed and how even the heat is, if the floor and

drinking vessels are unsanitary, trouble is bound to be on you soon.

Two years ago we built a portable brooder house, and every spring we move the house to a new location. A permanently located brooder house is almost a certain death trap for the baby chicks sooner or later. We have never used the hail screen on the floor of the brooder house and for the sun porch on the outside, but we feel quite sure the precaution would be worth while. "Anything for sanitation" is a good investment, we have found. A lot of trouble comes every year from using some feed left over from the last year. The safest plan is always to get new feed and be sure it is fresh.

We have found a very good sanitary measure is to feed the chicks on newspapers and roll the papers up and burn them. Last year we used an old piece of linoleum, and after every feed we carried it outside and spread it in the sun and swept it with a broom. Every day the linoleum was cleaned with a mop and warm water.

From the way hogs are selling at the public sales it seems as if some good times were ahead for the hog raisers. Conditions are very good for

spring pigs, and the mortality should be fairly low. A neighbor told me this morning that five of his sows have farrowed 45 pigs. Our last spring's seeding of alfalfa should carry several heads of hogs this summer. Alfalfa makes the finest hog pasture of any crop we grow here.

Flock Always Does Well

I have 225 White Leghorns and 40 White Rock chickens which I put in my laying house November 1, for the winter. I keep no roosters as I buy all my chicks from a hatchery. I feed them corn on the cob in the morning, cooked oats at noon and shelled corn at night. I keep a good laying mash before them all the time. I always have some eggs to sell the year round; my pullets started laying the last of November and did pretty well until in December, when I gave them a liquid worm treatment, and that stopped them laying for about three weeks. I always have made some money on chickens, but hope to do better every year as experience is the best teacher.

Mrs. Bertha Shean.
Gardner, Kan.

NEW MARLAND GASOLINE

**HI-TEST AT NO EXTRA COST
Delivered Free to Your
Very Door!**

Here is great news for farm homes ▲▲▲ Effective immediately, *New Marland Gasoline* will be delivered to you at no excess cost ▲▲▲ This new and finer motor fuel—*New Marland Gasoline*—is the latest development of the Marland Companies. It is water white, sweet, clean and full-powered. Refined entirely from the pure crude and without doping, yet it is truly high-test ▲▲▲ It gives immediate starting in zero weather, instantaneous pick-up at the touch of the accelerator, and perfect flexibility ▲▲▲ The Marland Companies in the production of this new and finer gasoline realize the futility of any other kind—so there is just one



Marland Gasoline—and that at the same price you would pay for ordinary gasoline ▲▲▲ Give the Marland truck salesman your order today or telephone your nearest Marland station or stop anywhere at the sign of the Red Triangle ▲▲▲ There will be no confusion—you'll get one gasoline—one price—high test ▲▲▲ Begin now to enjoy the advantages of this new and finer motor fuel.



**new MARLAND GASOLINE
Hi-test at no extra cost**

Henry Arose Before the Sun And He Then Built a Fire Out of Baled Hay Near the Apricot Tree!

BY HARLEY HATCH

ON EASTER Sunday this locality was visited by a "just right" rain, about ½ inch falling. This was just the thing for the wheat, the newly sown oats and the grass, and it puts the soil in fine condition over the newly planted gardens and potatoes. But, as there always is some bitter with every sweet, the rain was followed by much colder weather, and on Monday morning the ground was crusted over, altho there was no frost showing, owing to a wind which blew all night. There is one thing which seems always certain to bring a freeze; let the apricots bloom and the thing is done. We have one very large apricot tree which was filled with bloom, and if these blooms could come to fruition it would supply apricots enough for Jayhawk Farm. I don't know yet what the outcome will be, but Henry got up about 5 a. m. and kept a warm fire of baled hay to the northwest of the tree until the sun was well above the horizon. The growing weather of last week showed up a lot of very thin wheat, some fields being so thin that listing them up and planting to corn will be in order.

"Save the Surface—"

With the arrival of spring come the letters asking about paint both for houses and other farm buildings. Many folks recall that I have written about the various kinds of paint in the past, but have forgotten just what I said. Among them is a friend from Gove county who asks about the white lead and oil house paint which I used one year ago. This is composed of pure white lead and pure linseed oil, with a little turpentine or Japan dryer. This is not a cheap paint, but it is in most respects the best house paint one can apply. The white lead at most dealers will cost from \$15 to \$16 a hundred, and pure linseed oil can be had at from \$1 to \$1.25 a gallon. For a priming coat use 10 to 12 pounds of lead to the gallon, and for the second coat use 15 pounds or more, just as you wish. A little dryer should be added or the paint takes too long to dry. Get an empty 5-gallon can and mix about 3 gallons of paint at a time, stirring it until it is evenly and smoothly mixed. This paint will never crack or scale, and a building painted with it never has to be scraped before it is repainted.

Good Paint is Cheapest

As you will note, the paint mentioned in the foregoing paragraph is not cheap in first cost, but it is cheap in the end. The low priced ready mixed paints may seem cheap, but in the end you will find them dear enough. One has only to note the wholesale cost of white lead and linseed oil to see that good paint cannot be sold at a cheap price. Cheap paint is "loaded" with inert materials which produce the weight which white lead paint carries, and while it may appear well when first applied it soon begins to crack and scale, especially in this Kansas climate, which is hard on any kind of paint. If ready mixed paint is bought get a good quality; there is plenty of good ready mixed paint on the market sold under old reliable firm names, but you will not find it cheap in price, altho it may be cheap in the end. For farm buildings such as barns and granaries linseed oil and a dry color called Venetian Red is better than cheap ready mixed mineral paint. Use 6 pounds of Venetian Red to each gallon of oil, and keep it well stirred. This makes a cheap paint and also a good one, for the linseed oil is the best protector of wood to be found. In fact, oil is the life of the paint; lead is used to form a film to hold the oil in and prevent too rapid an evaporation. Any adulterant is worse than worthless, even tho it may seem cheap at the time of purchase.

Life is What You Make It

A red hot controversy has been going on in the columns of a Nebraska daily paper this spring over the merits and demerits of farm life as compared

with life in the city. A young woman started it by writing a letter to the editor of the women's department in which she said she had broken with her "intended" because he was a farmer and she was sure she never could stand the hardships of farm life. Well, as you may know, that started the fire-works, and with each succeeding issue the fight grew harder and faster. The city advocates would tell how terrible was the life of the farm woman, who had to make garden, tend chickens and slop the hogs, and at the same time doing without modern conveniences. The farm advocates would come back with tales of life in city slums among social conditions almost unbearable, and of families living in filth and dirt

and not having enough to eat. Finally a woman who had lived in both city and country told all hands that neither had looked at the good points of city and country living; for herself, she loved the country and had in her home all modern conveniences and suggested that life in either place was about what you made it, and that both city and country had their fair share of drudges and parasites. This seemed to end the controversy, with no opinions changed and no converts made for either side. There still are plenty of folks in the country who would like to move to the city, and plenty in the city who would like to live in the country.

A Fine Grange Meeting

Last Saturday was meeting day for the Coffey County Pomona Grange, and it met at the Rural High School building in Gridley, an ideal place for such a meeting. The basement where the basket ball games are played gives plenty of room for the long table required, but this time that table did not hold the great quantity and variety it

usually does. It has been agreed by most Grange members that it is best to let the noon spread be of sandwiches, coffee and pie rather than an elaborate dinner; there is less napping after such a lunch than after a capacity meal. As always, the best feature of the Pomona is the meeting with Grangers from all over the county, and when the meeting is held in the southern part of the county, as it was this time, we usually are favored with Woodson county guests, who always are heartily welcome. Coffey county meets with Lyon county at Hartford in May, Hartford being rightly located it is on the line between the two counties. At this Gridley meeting we had the state lecturer with us and it was agreed by all who were there that no mistake was made at the election held in Osage City last winter. Lecturer Ottaway is going on the theory that the way to get out attendance is to make the meetings interesting, and to do this is largely the lecturer's part.

Mr. Hoover is a good engineer, but it does not follow that he is going to be a liberal and expert pie-cutter.

Farmers soon learn to depend on its rugged strength . . .

No other feature of the New Pontiac Big Six is more reassuring to a farmer than the ease with which it wins its owner's confidence. The impression it gives on the showroom floor, of big car strength and big car dependability, grows deeper with every mile you drive in this brilliant new General Motors product.

Its new, noiseless, four-wheel brakes are the kind you trust from the very first moment—internal-expanding and completely protected from rain, snow, ice and mud.

You learn at once to rely upon its big, thermostatically-controlled cross-flow radiator—a life-long guaranty of quick warming up and uniformly positive cooling. You never doubt, at any time, its new, larger, more powerful engine—with the G-M-R cylinder head giving maximum freedom from spark knock and roughness, and many other exclusive engine features.

And what a pleasure it is to know that its wonderfully low prices also provide you with the big car comforts and beauty of bodies by Fisher.

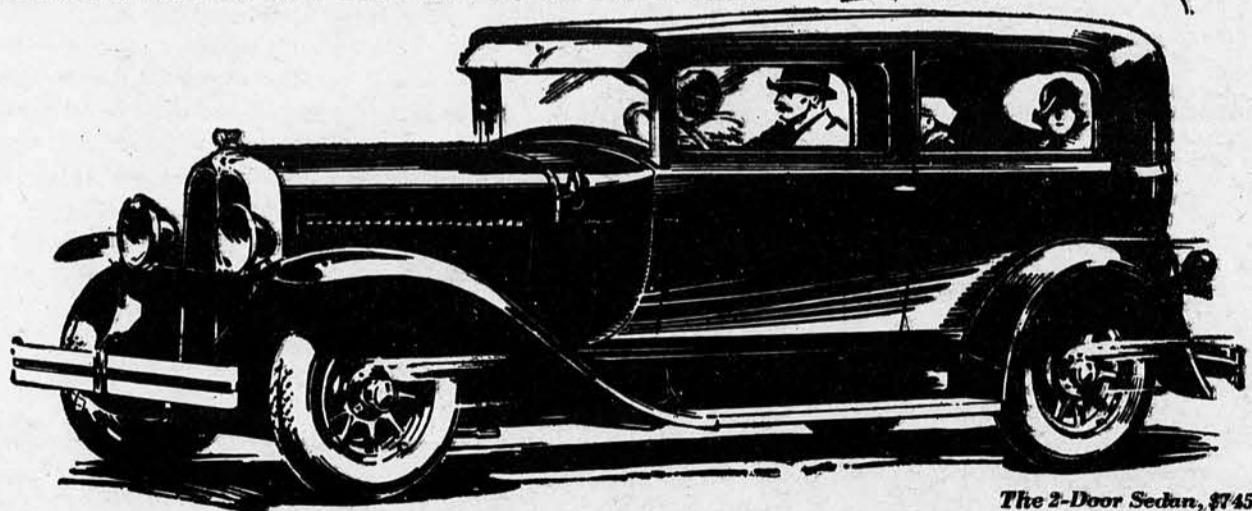
Now, indeed, with the New Pontiac Big Six you can step up the quality of the car you drive—and do so easily and conveniently, without stepping out of the low-priced field.

Pontiac Big Six, \$745 to \$895, f. o. b. Pontiac, Michigan, plus delivery charges. Bumpers and rear fender guards, spring covers and Loujey shock absorbers regular equipment at slight extra cost.

Consider the delivered price as well as the list price when comparing automobile values.

Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN



The 2-Door Sedan, \$745
Body by Fisher

THE NEW
PONTIAC
PRODUCT OF
GENERAL MOTORS
BIG 6 \$745
and up

The Co-ops Will Co-operate

A National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives Will be Organized at Washington

ANATIONAL Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives will be launched next July when the American Institute of Co-operation—the educational forum for co-operatives—meets in Baton Rouge, La., in its fifth annual session. A committee of seven men, named by the institute last summer, met in Washington, D. C., the latter part of March and outlined articles of association. The new national clearing house will aim to do for agriculture what the United States Chamber of Commerce does for organized industries, it is said, and it will begin operations with practically every large-scale co-operative in the country as charter members. C. O. Moser, Memphis, Tenn., is chairman of the committee, and the following men are members: E. R. Downie, Wichita; J. J. Knight, Kansas City, Mo.; R. A. Ward, Portland, Ore.; S. D. Sanders, Seattle, Wash.; John D. Zink, Springfield, Mass., and Judge J. D. Miller, New York City. The delegation called on President Hoover, Mr. Downie says, and were congratulated by him for forming the over-head organization. It will be on such groups, President Hoover said, that the administration will depend for help in working out the farm problem. Altho the matter has not been decided, headquarters of the National Chamber likely will be established in Washington, D. C., where it can keep closely in touch with developments affecting farmers and their organizations.

To Increase Poultry Sales

Revolutionary methods of marketing poultry are being introduced by farm co-operatives with a view to expanding markets and increasing the quality of products shipped to points distant from the point of production. Dwellers in large cities can now buy chickens with heads and feet removed, thus saving the farmer a part of the cost of transportation. Industrial leaders look forward to the time when fowls will be shipped piece by piece, whereby the consumer can buy a wing or leg or breast for the family dinner, as he wishes. Canned chicken also is gaining the favor of the American consumer, and in buying chicken in this form, the consumer buys only the meat, the bones having been removed prior to canning. The simple but bothersome business of breaking egg shells is saved the busy chef thru the use of frozen eggs, the market for which has expanded remarkably during the last few years. The retail poultry trade anticipates the time, in the not so far distant future, when the housewife will consider it more economical to buy parts of a fowl which she knows will be eaten readily and completely by the family, instead of an entire chicken, the odd pieces of which ordinarily are left over after the meal, sometimes to spoil.

Will Help the Pools

Many of the rank and file of American farmers who are figuring on farm relief from the special session of Congress called for April 15 are going to find disappointment. That, at any rate, is the consensus among co-operative farm leaders who have studied the new McNary bill on which the co-operative phase of relief legislation probably will be based. The legislation, these men point out, likely will benefit the poolers to a considerable extent—but it also will leave the non-poolers not a great deal better off than they now are. Co-operative heads point with significance to a statement by President Hoover indicating that business men should encourage co-operative marketing among producers for the same reason that they should support any method for the advancement of the business and economic life of the country—because it is good business. The new McNary bill is understood to contain the essential ideas of both former Secretary Jardine and President Coolidge on farm relief, and by President Hoover's pronouncements is presumed to contain what the new President deems most essential in the way of actual help for the American farmer. This help, reduced to an actuality, is legislation to help the

American farmer to help himself. And this means just one thing, as exemplified by the attitude of Mr. Hoover—co-operation.

9 Cents More a Pound

If you are in doubt as to whether farmers can do business co-operatively in a big way, note the 1928 record of Land O' Lakes Creameries, which held its eighth annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., last month. It did a business of close to 50 million dollars and increased its net worth by \$250,000, or from \$655,000 in 1927 to \$906,000 in 1928. When Land O' Lakes began selling butter in 1924, the lowest average price of New York extras was 37.9 cents a pound, while the highest average monthly price was 53.3 cents.

Thus there was a difference of more than 15 cents a pound on butter during the low as compared with the high month of the year. In 1928, this spread had been reduced to 6.7 cents. Last year Land O' Lakes put in storage, on its own account and for its customers, approximately 17 million pounds of butter during the flush season of May, June and July. This was released in October, November and December, the months when less butter normally is produced than the country requires. An egg and poultry selling department was established last year that is proving popular. It handled 2 million pounds of poultry during the 10 months of operation. The total amount of butter marketed last year was \$6,560,000 pounds, of which 30 million pounds was sold in pound prints. Member creameries of the organization received from 7 to 13 cents more a pound, or an average of about 9 cents more than the average price received by unorganized farmers.

Will Aid Crop Movements

Farm organization leaders, meeting in Washington recently recommended

to the special session of Congress that the 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks be separated from the 12 Federal Land Banks, and that a Federal Intermediate Credit Board be established as a separate and independent body to supervise the Federal Intermediate Credit system. They favor establishing a 300-million-dollar revolving fund under control of the Credit Banks, to be lent to co-operative associations to enable them to acquire or erect various types of processing plants, warehouses and other facilities. The minimum time limit on loans now made by the Intermediate banks is six months. Co-operative officials would reduce that time limit somewhat, believing that, while it might increase clerical work of the banks slightly, it would mean increased patronage to the federal system. Under their recommendations, the Intermediate Credit Banks would be authorized, wherever needed, to draw on the treasury to increase their capital stock so the lending power of any bank would be sufficient to care for the needs of the largest co-operative within its territory.



THE DOWN GRAIN TOO

YOU can pick up the down grain clean as a whistle with the famous Case-Osborne Binder because the platform can be set to shave the ground and the reel can be lowered to within 4 inches of the cutter bar. A single spring-assisted lever lowers the reel, raises it up to 34 inches to handle tall grain and moves it forward or back—there's ease of handling for you!

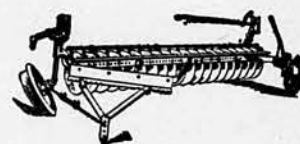


Light draft is one of its outstanding features—assured by roller bearing equipment on the extra-strong, suspension type main wheel, the grain wheel, countershaft and pitman shaft.

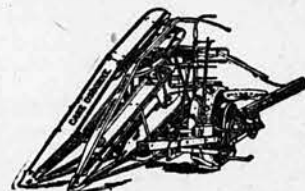
The binding mechanism is severely tested and set exactly right before it leaves the factory. The

bronze bushing and oil hole in the knottor assure long life to this hard working part. No strain on needle because packers precede it and do the heavy work. Bundles are nicely shaped—easy to shock, load and pitch.

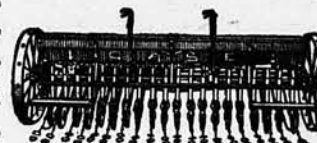
There are so many time and money saving advantages built into the Case-Osborne Binder that you have to see it to get any idea at all of its remarkable construction. You never saw a machine more carefully and ruggedly built to do a first class job and keep on doing it year after year without a let-up. See your Case dealer next time you're in town or write us for attractive, well-illustrated pamphlet.



CASE-GRAND DETOUR
Wheatland Disk Plow—Cutacost of seed bed preparation. Speeds job under all soil conditions.



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—Easy-running, no side-draft. Does a perfect job.



CASE GRAIN DRILL—Saves seed—gets a better stand—bigger crop. Long life built in.

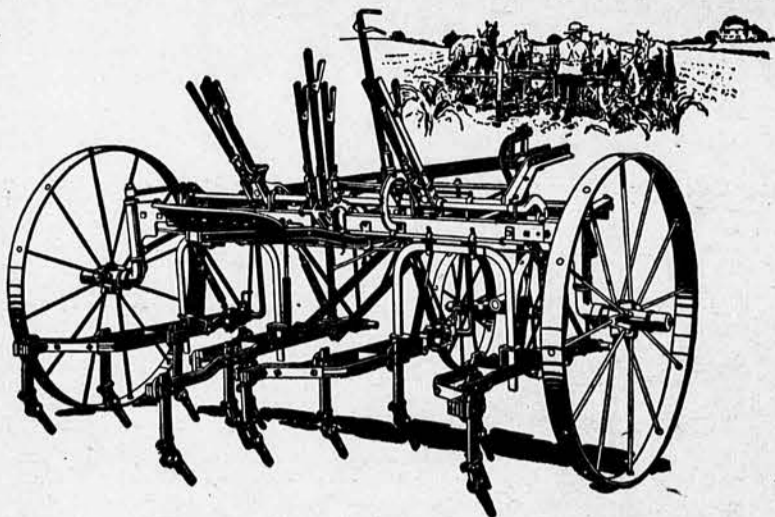
J. I. CASE T. M. CO., INC., Dept. 213D, RACINE, WIS.

CASE

Full line now includes

E-B ~ OSBORNE ~ GRAND DETOUR

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING



Do Your Cultivating Twice as Fast

YOU can speed up your cultivating, do the job in half the time it takes with a one-row cultivator, and do it thoroughly if you own a

John Deere ND Two-Row Cultivator

Not only will it speed up your operations, saving you time and labor, but it will do the same good work and handle just as easily as a John Deere one-row machine.

Easy to Handle

When you get in the field you will appreciate the features that mean easier handling. With the one master lever you can raise or lower all rigs at once—a great convenience. Eliminates stopping at row ends.

Convenient Levers

Spacing levers provide for quick, easy setting of rigs at desired distance from rows. Tilting lever provides adjustment for keeping

front and rear shovels at uniform cultivating depth.

Independent depth levers enable operator to adjust depth of each rig separately.

All levers are easily reached from the seat.

Lifting Springs

Lifting springs aid in easy handling. Compression springs help hold gangs down to work.

Convenient pedal controls give you a quick, easy dodge on crooked rows.

Row-Spacing

With the ND you can cultivate rows from 36 to 44 inches wide. Wheel tread is adjustable from 81 inches to 88 inches.

Stop in and see this time- and labor-saver at your John Deere dealer's. Write immediately for complete information. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois and ask for Booklet DM-611.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

One Man Handles 6,000 Bushels of Grain A Day!



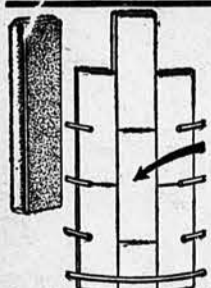
With a Liberty Grain Blower one man elevates, airs and conditions 800 to 800 bushels threshed or shelled grain per hour. Tractor mounted grain blower keeps 6 threshers going.

STOPS HEATING of damp grain. Removes dirt, weevil, smut. Improves quality; cuts dockage. Pays for itself in labor saved. Unlimited Lifetime Service Guarantee. Operates on six horsepower.

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"The Blower is a labor saver, grain cleaner, and most of all a grain dryer, which was of great value to me."—Joseph Seider, Spring Grove, Wis.

STANDARD STEEL WORKS 153 Howell Street North Kansas City, Mo.



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

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

The Pirate of Panama

By William MacLeod Raine

EVEN now when it is only a memory I do not like to look back upon that twenty minutes. My poor girl was hysterical but decided. Neither argument nor entreaty could move her from her resolution to save my life, no matter what the cost. I pleaded in vain.

"I can't let you die, Jack—I can't—I can't." So she answered all my appeals, with a kind of hopeless despair that went straight to my heart.

Through my remonstrances there broke a high pitched voice jabbering something in Spanish of a sort. The sound of running footsteps on the deck above came to us. Someone called a warning.

"Keep back there or we'll fire!" Then my heart leaped, for across the water came the cool, steady voice of Blythe.

"My man, I want to talk with Bothwell."

More feet pattered back and forth on the deck, and among the hurrying steps was one sharp and strong.

"Good evening, Captain Blythe. You're rather late for a call, aren't you? Mr. Sedgwick was in better time. We have to thank him for an hour's pleasant entertainment."

I recognized the voice as belonging to Bothwell.

"If you've hurt a hair of his head I'll hold you personally to account. Unless you want me to board your schooner you will at once release Mr. Sedgwick and Miss Wallace."

"Miss Wallace has practically ceased to exist," the Russian drawled.

"What do you mean?"

"I shall have the honor to send you cards, captain. Miss Wallace has become my wife."

I stuck my head out of the porthole and shouted. "That's a lie, Sam. You're just in time to save her."

"Are you a prisoner, Jack?"

"Yes. So is she. In the next cabin."

Someone stepped quickly across the deck and leaned over the rail above me. Bothwell's dark face looked down into mine. He leveled a revolver at my head and fired just as I drew back.

That shot served as a signal for the attack. Bullets sang back and forth, some from the schooner, others from the boats of my friends.

"Wild to Be Free"

As for the battle, I saw from my porthole only the edge of it, and that but for a few moments as a boat full of men swept forward. Someone was

firing with a rifle, while the others put their backs to the oars.

Presently the boat swept round the bow of the schooner and was lost to my view. But I could hear the firing of guns, the trampling of men above, and from their words could tell that the attackers were keeping their distance, even tho they were firing pretty steadily from the cover of the shore bushes.

I must confess that Blythe's method of attack surprised me. How many men Bothwell had I did not know, but it was plain to me that the only way to take the ship was to rush it. We might fire at long distance for a week without doing more than keep them busy.

That I was wild to be free and in the thick of it may be guessed. Knowing as I did how matters stood between Evelyn and her cousin, I saw that she must be rescued at once to prevent the unholy marriage the Slav planned.

Strange that Sam could not see this and that he had not led a more dashing attempt at succoring the girl.

Three taps on the door of my prison jerked me round as if I had been pulled by a string. My revolver was in my hand. The door opened slowly and let in a man.

"That's far enough. What do you want?" I asked brusquely.

"S-sh! It's me, Mr. Sedgwick. Are you in irons?"

It was Gallagher. If I had been a Frenchman I would have kissed his ugly old mug for the sheer pleasure of seeing it. I knew now that Blythe had kept up the long distance fusillade to distract the attention of the defenders while Gallagher had crept close from the shore side.

I ran forward.

"Where is your boat?"

"Hidden in the bushes. Alderson is with it. Where is the lady, sir?"

"Where is the lady, sir?"

"Where is the lady, sir?"

"Where is the lady, sir?"

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"Where is the lady, sir?"

"Where is the lady, sir?"

Holsteins Set New High Record

WITH an average annual butterfat production of more than 360 pounds a cow for 20 Holsteins, and a good whole milk market at Newton, J. A. Kauffman, member of the Harvey County Cow Testing Association, has had the highest annual income to the cow for the last two years of any of the 400 farmers in Kansas keeping farm accounts in co-operation with the farm bureau, according to I. N. Chapman, farm management demonstrator of the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

This remarkable record has been made by keeping well-bred animals, giving them proper care and feeding, and culling out the unprofitable cows located by the tester. His herd bull, King Pontiac Mutual Segis, a



A View of the J. A. Kauffman Farm in Harvey County

brother to King Segis Pontiac Count that ranks with the three or four greatest sires that ever lived, from the standpoint of number of record daughters, is his best insurance of a high-producing herd in future years.

Mr. Kauffman will maintain the maximum profit from his herd as he has in the past, by feeding the standard 4-2-1 grain mixture, together with silage and alfalfa hay. The mixture is 4 parts ground corn, 2 parts ground oats or bran, and 1 part cottonseed meal or linseed meal. Every cow receives 1 pound of this feed a day for each pound of butterfat she produces in a week, 12 pounds of alfalfa and 30 pounds of silage. In other words, a cow giving 40 pounds of 4 per cent milk a day is fed a little more than 11 pounds of the mixture daily, and a cow giving 20 pounds of 4 per cent milk is fed only half as much grain. All cows receive the same amount of alfalfa and silage.

Equipment on the Kauffman farm is similar to that found on most Kansas dairy farms. There are two silos, hay shed, milk house, and a well-kept dairy barn with 20 stanchions, concrete floors, feed bunks and a milking machine.



Dirt-filled oil comes from your crankcase to the AC Oil Filter

Clean oil flows from the filter back to your engine

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AC

OIL FILTER CARTRIDGE every 10,000

miles

CLEAN oil is essential to a sweet-running engine. But you need not change oil oftener than 2,000 miles, if you help your AC Oil Filter do its duty.

In time the Oil Filter itself becomes filled with the dirt taken from the oil. All it needs is a new AC Oil Filter Cartridge every 10,000 miles—to make it as good as ever. Installed in a few minutes by your dealer.

AC Spark Plug Company

FLINT, Michigan

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AC-TITAN Clichy (Seine) FRANCE

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crouching behind the bulwarks, raising their heads above the rail only to shoot.

A constant crackling of small arms filled the air. The boats had crept nearer and were pouring a very steady fire upon the defenders.

The forward movement was only a diversion under cover of which we might have a chance to escape, but it was being executed with so much briskness and spirit that Bothwell could not guess its harmless nature.

At my signal the sailor led Evelyn quickly toward the poop. With my eyes over my left shoulder I followed at their heels. We had all but reached the stern when I heard the smack of a fist and turned in time to see a Panama peon hit the deck full length.

He had been hurrying forward and had caught sight of us. His mouth was open to shout an alarm at the time the Irishman's fist had landed against the double row of shining teeth.

The fellow rolled over and was up like an acrobat. But my revolver, pointing straight at his stomach, steadied him in an instant.

"Don't move or shout," I warned. From the bushes Alderson had been waiting for us and his boat was in place. He flung up a rope ladder with grappling hooks on the end. Gallagher fixed them to the rail and helped Evelyn down.

"You next," I ordered. "Yes, sir."

"Your turn now, Sambo," I told the peon after the sailor had gone. The fellow rolled his eyes wildly toward the stem of the vessel but found no hope from that quarter. He clambered over the rail like a monkey and went down hand after hand. I followed him.

We were huddled promiscuously in the little boat so that it rocked to the very lip. For a half a minute I was afraid we were going down, but a shift in position by Gallagher steadied the shell.

Meanwhile Alderson had thrown his muscles into the oars and we drew away steadily; fifty strokes, and the shadows had swallowed us.

Alderson pulled across the river and let the boat drift down the opposite bank. The outgoing tide carried us swiftly. We slipped past the schooner unobserved. Gallagher blew twice on a whistle and the two boats commanded by Blythe and Yeager at once drew back into safety.

Some three hundred yards farther down stream they caught up with us. "All right, Jack?" Blythe called across to me.

"All right, Sam."

"Miss Wallace is with you, of course?"

"Yes, and one other passenger who nearly swamped us. Can you take our prisoner?"

His boat pulled up beside us and relieved us of one very frightened Panama peon. We were very glad to be rid of him, for a dozen times the waves had nearly swamped our overloaded skiff and I had been bailing every second.

A few minutes later we reached the Argos. From Blythe I learned that Gallagher had been responsible for the plan by means of which he had rescued us. Moreover, he had insisted on taking the stellar role in carrying it out, dangerous as the part had been. It was his way of wiping out his share in the mutiny.

Again the Treasure

We resumed next morning the digging for the treasure. The shore party was made up of Blythe, Yeager, Smith Higgins and Barbados.

Those of us left on board had a lazy time of it. I arranged watches of two to guard against any surprise on the part of the enemy either by an attack upon the yacht or by a sally along the shore upon the treasure diggers.

Having divided my men into watches, I discharged my mind of responsibility. Evelyn and I had a thousand things to tell each other. We sat on the upper deck under the tarpaulin and forgot everything except that we were lovers reunited after dreadful peril.

Youth is resilient. One would scarce have believed that this girl bubbling over with life and spirits was the same one who had been in such hopeless despair a few hours earlier.

A night's good sleep had set her up wonderfully.

Last night I had looked into tired

Here's how Delco-Light builds profits and cuts expense

HOW would you like to save two to three hours a day on your farm? How would you like to make \$300, \$500, \$1000 extra profit from your work? Other farmers, with problems exactly like yours, are doing it. And so can you.

Read what Henry Zumbel writes: "Delco-Light makes possible three extra hours' work a day in the barn. Two of my brothers work with me, so that's nine additional working hours a day." At only 30 cents an hour, that one item alone makes the Delco-Light Plant pay \$985.50 extra profit a year! . . . Unusual? Not at all. W. E. Miller says Delco-Light enables two men to do the work of four. And in the house, Mrs. C. E. Schmidt finds that electricity and running water save the time of a hired girl. Figure that saving by the year!



Henry Richterkesing says Delco-Light enables him to do two hours' extra work in the barn every night. "That means \$1 a day saved by Delco-Light."



The new 4-cyl., 1500-watt Delco-Light Power Plant provides ample power and light for the bigger jobs.

Lights in his hen-house bring him an extra dollar per hen per year . . . No matter what kind of farming you do, Delco-Light will help you do it better and more profitably.

Earns its cost twice over

Yes, Delco-Light does save time and work—in a hundred ways. And look at the other ways it pays profits. Here's W. C. Stuart, of South Dakota, who says lights in the farrowing pens save him better than one pig per sow . . . Then there's Frank Saukup, a poultryman.



Zumbel Brothers of Missouri. Henry Zumbel says, "We use Delco-Light for lights in the house, two barns, hogshed, hen-house, garage, smoke-house and silos. The safety from fire means a great deal."

All the power and light you want!

See the new 4-cylinder Combination Delco-Light Power and Light Plant. It generates abundant power for the largest farms in the country. And for smaller farms, Delco-Light offers automatic, storage battery, and combination plants for every requirement. All are surprisingly low in price . . . remarkably easy to buy on G.M.A.C. terms.

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Call your local Delco-Light dealer. Arrange for a home demonstration. But before you do another thing, mail the coupon for our new, handsomely illustrated book. It will tell you about a Delco-Light Plant that exactly fits your needs. It will prove how Delco-Light pays for itself in savings and extra profits. Get your copy of this big, new book now. Mail the coupon today.

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There is a Delco-Light Dealer in every community. The nearest wholesale distributors are listed below:

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MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 213-215 N. Desplaines St., Chicago

Get Rid of Horns before they start

HORNS are a nuisance. Prevent their growth by covering the horn button once with Franklin Dehorning Paste. No bleeding or infection. Quick, safe and humane. Guaranteed. Enough for 50 calves, \$1.00 postpaid.

Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.

Des Moines, Iowa



eyes that had not yet fully escaped from the shadows of tragedy, into the sharp oval of a colorless face from which waves of storm had washed the life.

This morning the sun shone for her. Courage had flowed back into her heart. Swift love ran now and again thru her cheeks and tinted them.

She was herself, golden and delicate, elastic and vivid as a captured nymph. "When I left the old Argos I thought I never wanted to see the yacht again, but now I think I could be happy here all my life," she confided.

"Wouldn't you prefer to have your cousin just a few miles farther away?" She fell grave for a moment.

"Do you think he'll try to do more mischief?"

"He'll try. That's a safe bet. But I think we have him checkmated. By night we ought to have the bulk of the treasure on board. Once we get it the Argos will show him her heels."

Four bells sounded, six, eight. Dugan came down from the bridge to report to me.

"Captain Blythe's party coming down to the beach, sir."

Two of the men were carrying a large chest. It was so heavy that every forty or fifty yards relays relieved each other. The box was brought down to the edge of the water and loaded into a boat. Smith and Higgins took their places at the oars and Blythe stepped into the bow.

The cargo seemed to call for tackle

and ropes. I had them ready before the boat reached us. Blythe superintended the hoisting of the chest, arranging the ropes so as to make a slip impossible. We hauled it safely aboard.

"Have it taken to the strong room, Jack. There's another waiting for us ashore," Blythe explained.

"Want me to go back for it?" "No. Keep a sharp lookout for our friend up the river."

He was pulled ashore again and returned two hours later with a second chest, this time leaving Yeager and Barbados on guard at the cache. Gallagher and Alderson were sent ashore later to join Tom's party for the night watch.

A few more hours' work would be enough to lift the rest of the treasure. Already we had on board a fortune in doubloons and bars of gold, but there was still one more chest to be unearthed. We felt that we were near the end of our adventure and our spirits were high.

Sang Plantation Songs

Blythe got out his violin and Evie sang some of her plantation songs, her soft voice falling easily into the indolent negro dialect.

My stunt was Irish stories. We dragooned the staid Morgan into playing the piano while we ragged.

It must have been close to midnight before we spoke of breaking up.

Evelyn and I took a turn on the deck. Our excuse was to get a breath

of fresh air, but the truth is that we were always drifting together.

Even in the company of others our eyes had a way of sending wireless messages of which we two only understood the code.

We leaned against the rail and looked across the bay. It was a night of ragged clouds behind which the moon was screened.

"Isn't that a boat over there?" Evie asked, pointing in the direction of the river mouth.

The moon had peeped out and was flinging a slant of light over the water. I looked for a long minute.

"Yes. I believe it's Bothwell's schooner. He has slipped out unnoticed. The fellow must mean mischief."

"Oh, I hope not," said Evie, and she gave a little shiver.

A sound came faintly over the water to us from the shore.

"Did you hear that?" Evelyn turned to me, her face white in the shining moonbeam.

A second pistol shot followed the first.

"Trouble at the cache!" I turned toward the pavilion and met Blythe.

"Lower a boat, Neidlinger. Smith will help you. That you, Higgins? Rouse all hands from sleep. We've work afoot."

Again came a faint echo across the still waters, followed by two sharper explosions. Someone had brought a rifle into action.

Blythe turned to me. "It's my place to stand by the ship, Jack. This may be a ruse to draw us off. I can spare you one man to go ashore and see what the trouble is. Take your pick."

I chose Smith.

"Keep a sharp lookout, Jack. He's wily as the devil, Bothwell is. Better not land at the usual place. He may have an ambush planted."

"All right, Sam."

The Englishman turned to give Stubbs orders for arming the crew.

In the darkness a groping little hand found mine.

"Must you go, Jack? I—wish you would stay here."

"Don't Worry"

My arm slid around the shoulders of my girl.

"It's up to me to go, honey."

We were alone under the awning. Her soft arms went round my neck and her fingers laced themselves.

"You'll be careful, won't you? It's all so horrible. I thought it was all over, and now— Oh, boy, I'm afraid!"

"Don't worry. Blythe will hold the ship."

"Of course. It isn't that. It's you. I don't want you to go. Let Mr. Stubbs."

I shook my head.

"No, dear. That won't do. It's my place to go. But you needn't worry. The gods take care of lovers. I'll come back all right."

Her interlaced fingers tightened behind my neck.

"Don't be reckless, then. You're so foolhardy. I couldn't bear it if—if anything happened to you."

"Nothing will happen except that I shall come back to brag of our victory," I smiled.

"If I could be sure!" she cried softly.

The sinister sound of shots had drifted to us as we talked. The boat was by this time lowered and I knew I must be gone. Gently I unclasped the knotted fingers.

"Must you go already?" She made no other protest, but slipped a plain band ring from her finger to my hand. "I want you to have something of mine with you, so that—"

Her voice broke, but I knew she meant so that the gods of war might know she claimed ownership and send me back safe. For another instant she lay on my heart, then offered me her lips and surrendered me to my duty.

"Ready, Jack!" called Blythe cheerfully.

I ran across the deck and joined the man in the skiff. We pushed off and bent to the stroke. As our oars gripped the water the sound of another far, faint explosion drifted to us.

We landed a couple of hundred yards to the right of the spit and dragged our little boat into some bushes close to the shore.

I gave Smith instructions to stay where he was unless he heard the hooting of an owl. If the call came once he was to advance very quietly; if twice, as fast as he could cover the ground.

The mosquitoes were a veritable plague. As I moved forward they swarmed around me in a cloud. Unfortunately I had not taken the time to bring the face netting with which we all equipped ourselves when going ashore.

Voices Raised in Anger

Before I had covered fifty yards I heard voices raised as in anger. Presently I made out the sharp, imperious tones of Bothwell and the dogged, persistent ones of Henry Fleming.

"I'll do as I please. Understand that, my man!" The words were snapped out with a steel edge to them.

"No, by thunder, you won't! I don't care about the cattleman, but Gallagher and Alderson were my shipmates. I'm no murderous pirate."

"You'll hang for one, you fool, if you're not careful. Didn't Gallagher desert to the enemy? Wasn't Alderson against us from start to finish? Didn't one of them give me this hole in my arm just now? They'll either join us or go to the sharks," Bothwell announced curtly.

From where I stood, perhaps forty yards north of the cache, I could make out that my friends were prisoners. No doubt the pirate had taken them at advantage and forced a surrender. Of Barbados I could see no sign. Later I learned that he had taken to his heels at the first shot.

Twice I gave the hoot of an owl. (Continued on Page 28)



Take an Extra Profit!
For 20 years - After-Harvest Prices
have Averaged 25¢ Higher

Check back over Government reports. Note the difference in wheat prices at harvest time and after. The average between low and high, over a 20 year period, figures 25c a bushel. Some years the high comes one month, some years another—but is never at harvest time. Too many trying to sell all at once. Buyers don't need it all then and buy the surplus low to sell high later, just the same as farmers take advantage of bargains at auction sales.

Most every grain grower, who watches prices, long ago resolved to take an extra profit. Thousands each year equip with Butler Ready-Made Farm Storage Units. So great is our volume that an investment of a few cents a bushel sets on your farm, safe,

and money saver for grain farmers since the combine and tractor. Handles grain in and out of storage faster than all the scoop hands you could pack in a bin. Turns grain quickly and easily. Air, cleans and conditions all grains. Either blower or bucket types. Modern power seeding and harvesting machinery calls for modern farm storage and farm grain handling facilities to balance the marketing with production efficiency of grain farming.

Butler Ready-Made Farm Storage comprises both round and rectangular units in sizes suitable for every farm.

Butler-Dixie Farm Elevator

The handiest and greatest labor, time and money saver for grain farmers since the combine and tractor. Handles grain in and out of storage faster than all the scoop hands you could pack in a bin. Turns grain quickly and easily. Air, cleans and conditions all grains. Either blower or bucket types. Modern power seeding and harvesting machinery calls for modern farm storage and farm grain handling facilities to balance the marketing with production efficiency of grain farming.

Popular 500 and 1,000 bushel round bins are quoted at low delivered prices. Made only of prime quality galvanized steel. Adequate gages and unique construction secures greatest strength per pound of steel. Owners report 10 year old bins still like new. If properly anchored there is no wear out to them. What other investment in equipment will return itself and more each year? Decide now to take an extra profit.

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Insured 5 years. For nearly 30 years the standard of quality. Rus-Pruf or Rus-Pruf Jr. offer best watering tank value on market. Sold by our reliable dealers everywhere

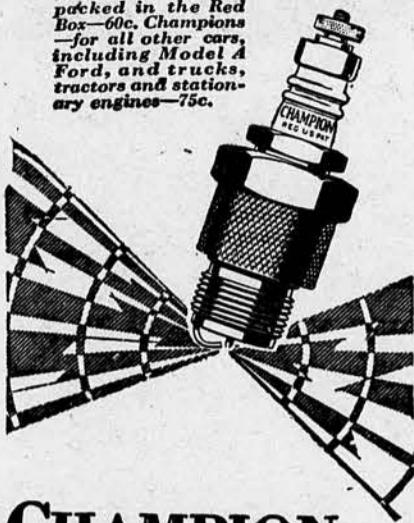
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FARM STORAGE
 Farm Elevators - Farm Tanks



Free Booklet

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

Champion X — For Model T Fords — packed in the Red Box—60c. Champions — for all other cars, including Model A Ford, and trucks, tractors and stationary engines—75c.



CHAMPION Spark Plugs

Promote Efficiency on the Farm

PRESENT day, advanced farming methods involve a speeding up of all work through mechanical aids. Trucks, tractors, and a great variety of engine-driven farm equipment, together with the farmer's personal car, give the farm a new and revolutionary efficiency.

And efficiency on the farm is a vital factor to the successful farmer.

Wherever and whenever there is a hard task to be done by engine-driven farm equipment, these new improved Champions meet every need for sustained power and dependability.

The exclusive sillimanite insulator with a remarkable new glaze is practically impervious to carbon and oily deposits. Special analysis electrodes have been greatly improved to resist pitting and burning and through intrinsic design insure a maximum spark and a fixed spark gap under all operating conditions.

You can be sure of superior performance and service with the new improved Champions. But to secure the best results from your engine, be sure it is equipped with the proper type. There is a correctly designed Champion for every type and kind of engine, and for every operating condition. Consult your dealer's chart which shows which Champion should be installed in your engine for best results.

Remember—it is a genuine economy to install new Champions once a year, thereby promoting year-round efficiency on the farm.

Champion SPARK PLUGS

TOLEDO, OHIO WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

Usually March is supposed to "come in like a lion and go out like a lamb," but it was the reverse here this year. We had nice weather at the first of the month and cold and cloudy weather at the last, and when Easter Sunday morning dawned the vegetation was all coated over with sleet and ice, which gradually melted away as the day wore on. As a rule we have considerable windy weather during the month, but this year didn't seem to bring as many high winds and heavy dust storms as usual.

In scouting around among the fruit trees I have noticed that the apricot trees are full of buds. They are far enough along to begin to show the color of the blossom, and will soon be in bloom again if the weather continues favorable. Here's hoping we "get by" without any freezes to kill the fruit this season, as we need all the fruit we can raise in this country—and more too. It has been some time since we have had a good fruit crop on what few trees there are. I also noticed that the sand plums seem to be safe. It has been some time since we have had a good crop on them.

Last week we cleaned off a 15-acre field of young alfalfa and were surprised to find a fine stand. We fully expected to have to plow up the most of it. There was a row of Osage orange hedge set along the west side of this farm in the homesteading days, which was allowed to grow back to grass. This wire grass has crept out in the field for 30 feet in places. We expect to plow most of this up and possibly a little of the alfalfa ground adjacent thereto and put some kind of a feed crop in. I noticed that there are a few pocket gophers that have taken up their abode in this field since last summer.

On account of the 1928 crop of corn stalks being rank and heavy, we are planning on floating them down with a float made from two heavy planks, about 16 feet long, before disking the ground for this season's crops. This will get the stalks in better condition to disk, and the disk will do a better job of chopping them up.

Years ago the farmers used to cut their stalks with the stalk cutter before disking the ground for corn. They gradually did away with the cutters, but are now coming back to this kind of farm implement again. One farmer told me recently that competition was so keen in bidding for one at a recent sale that this old piece of machinery sold for over \$35.

One young farmer who is doing some tractor farming fastened four stalk cutter bars on a long, heavy timber and put a wheel on each end of this timber. He then hitched the implement behind the tractor and is cutting his stalks that way at the rate of about 40 acres a day.

Here is a comparison between the local markets at this point this year with that of a year ago.

| | 1928 | 1929 |
|--------------------|--------|------|
| Cream | .45 | .48 |
| Eggs | .21 | .21 |
| Heavy Hens | .12 | .22 |
| Light Hens | .13 | .18 |
| Old Roosters | .8 | .10 |
| Corn | .77 | .73 |
| Wheat | \$1.35 | .95 |

Tells About Terracing

Farm operators and owners over a considerable part of Kansas will be intensely interested in a new bulletin just off the press and issued by the Kansas State Agricultural College on "Terracing Farm Lands in Kansas."

This bulletin answers your questions as to what terraces will do: They will prevent the formation of gullies; reduce the amount of sheet erosion from the entire surface of the field; conserve water on rolling lands by causing a greater absorption of the rainfall; reduce the loss of manure, lime, or fertilizers applied to the surface soil; prevent the washing out of young plants; provide a means of cropping rolling land without excessive losses of soil water; and reduce flood damage to highways and culverts.

You will find detailed information in this bulletin regarding land adapted to terracing, location of terraces, slope, length, spacing, crossing gullies, cost of construction and management.

This bulletin may be obtained free of charge by writing L. L. Lonsdorf, Extension Editor, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, and asking for Extension Bulletin No. 58.

Worms won't take away their profits after this



A. H. Martin's men in Attica, Ohio, capsuled his flock of 750 white leghorns with Nema in 1½ hours. "The next morning," he says, "we found any number of dead roundworms in the droppings. Results were most satisfactory. Egg production increased right away. The flock is more 'peppy'—and we didn't lose a chicken from the treatment."



THERE'S no need to let roundworms, hookworms or stomach worms rob you of a good part of your year's profits. You can find the way out just as J. L. Clarke, Jr., of Menard, Texas, did.

He had just about made up his mind to quit the sheep business because of his losses from stomach worms. Then he used Nema Capsules and he tells us his worries are over.

"We took a band of 86 sheep infested with stomach worms," he writes, "and dosed them with Nema. Within a month they gained an average of 4.19 lbs. a head."

"Where formerly I was losing sheep I'm now making a gain—to say nothing of the better condition of the wool and the improved health of the sheep all around. So I'm extending operations on my ranch."



A Deerfield, Mich., farmer tells us he used to pay \$1 a head to treat his hogs with a general worm medicine—and lost some of the hogs. With Nema Capsules, it cost him about 5c a hog, and he never lost a hog.

A scientific, reliable remedy for Roundworms, Hookworms, Stomach Worms

in hogs, sheep, poultry, goats, dogs and foxes

[low cost]

Nema Worm Capsules aren't a guesswork dewormer put out to get the farmer's money. They are the result of years of research and experiment. And they are made by Parke, Davis & Co.—that means something to you. Parke-Davis, you know, have been leaders in the production of medicinal products since 1866. Your own doctor will tell you that you can depend upon the quality of anything Parke-Davis make.

Nema gets rid of 95% to 100% of roundworms, hookworms or stomach worms—usually in a single treatment, within 24 to 48 hours. And without setback to otherwise healthy livestock.

Nema Capsules are easy to give. They cut out guesswork. Each infested animal or fowl gets its correct individual dose. When you mix worm medicines with feed you can't be sure of results. Some stock is bound to get too much and other stock, too little.

Get Nema Worm Capsules at your drug store—they carry all sizes. Be sure to ask for Nema by name.

FREE Bulletins

give valuable information on how to treat livestock for worms.

Just mail coupon

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Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 7 years old and in the second grade. I go 2 miles to Cox school. I have two married sisters—Marie 20 years old and Beula 22. I have a sister and brother at home—Geneva 16 years old and Eugene 18. For pets I have a cat named Grey Girl. I have two dolls. Their names are Agnes and Tom. I have a doll buggy and a tricycle.
Marjorie Baer.
New Cambria, Kan.

Janetta Has Seven Dolls

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I have one brother. His name is Howard. I have two pets—one a dog named Lindy. I have seven dolls. Their names are Rachel, Ruth, Ella, Effie Julia, Rosie Joan, Vivian Joanne and Garland. Rachel is a negro doll. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Roose. I enjoy the children's page very much.
Wamego, Kan. Janetta Alsip.

Enjoys Children's Page

I am 11 years old and in the second grade. I am not in school because I am not well. I have three brothers but no sisters. My brothers' names are Clinton 10, Marcus 9 and Leroy 5. For pets I have a cow named Rosie, a white cat named Tommy and a dog named Shep. My birthday is on Washington's birthday. I have brown eyes and light brown hair and weigh 86 pounds. I enjoy the children's page.
McPherson, Kan. Mildred Hilts.



When is a straight field not a straight field? When it is a rye (wry) field.
Why does a duck go into the water? For diver's reasons.
What prescription is best for a poet? A composing draught.
How many sides has a pitcher? Two, inside and outside.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go 1/2 mile to Stone Corral school. The school house is built upon a hill. It is made of stone and was built about 60 years ago. My teacher's name is Miss Crutcher. There are 27 pupils in our school. We have a merry-go-round at school and have lots of fun. For pets I have a horse named Johnny, a cat named Jack and a dog named Spot. I have one sister. Her name is Gertrude. She is 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Raymond Heckethorn.
Little River, Kan.

Missing Letter Puzzle

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

-OOPS
-arry and -elen -ave -oops -ere, you see,
And o-, -ow delig-ted and -appy t-ey'll be!
T-ey'll -ippety-op, s-outing -ip, -ip, -ooray!
And -ave suc- a -appy play -our every day.

—Margaret Whittemore.



There is one little secret that I am keeping all to myself and that is what animal is pictured on the cut-out. If

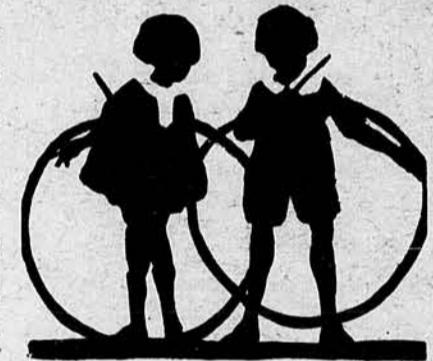
How many bears can you find hidden in this picture? When you have found the correct number send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

you want to get in on this secret you will have to get busy and cut out the pieces so that you can fit them together. 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

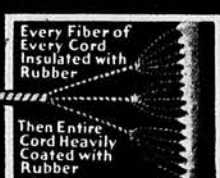
Why can you never expect a fisherman to be generous? Because his business makes him sell-fish.
What is the greatest terrifier? Fire.
When is a penniless state of things the cause of rejoicing in a poor man's

family? When bread is a penny less a loaf.
What food is good for spinning wheels? Rolls.
When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them water.
What does an envelope say when it is licked? Just shuts up and says nothing about it.
What is the most indigestible supper you can take? Bolt the door and tuck in the sheets.
When is a toper's nose not a nose? When it is a little reddish.
Why are dudes no longer imported into this country from England? Because a Yankee dude'll do (Yankee doodle do).



The Hoovers—April Showers!

Why Firestone Tires Hold All Records



Cords Twisted for Greatest Strength and Elasticity!

Firestone owns and operates the world's largest exclusive cord fabric mills. In these great mills, the choicest of long staple cotton is first twisted into threads. These threads are next tightly twisted into ply yarns—and these ply yarns are then twisted into super-strength cords. In each operation exactly the right number of twists is scientifically determined to secure the greatest strength and elasticity.

Gum-Dipped for Greatest Endurance and Mileage!

Before these cords are built into Firestone Tires they are Gum-Dipped—the extra Firestone patented process, which saturates and insulates every fiber of the cord with pure rubber. Thus Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have *double reasons for their toughness, ruggedness, and unequalled mileage...* the result—these tires hold all world records for speed, safety and endurance.

M O S T M I L E S P E R D O L L A R



The Destructive Months ~

December
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
7 14 21 28

November
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

October
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

September
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

August
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

July
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

June
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

May
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

April
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

March
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

February
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23 29 30

January
Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

PAINT is needed every day in the year. Each month is a destructive month for buildings not protected with paint. The pores of the wood are open. Decay starts. Nails rust and loosen. Cracks develop. The wind creeps in and boards begin to rattle. Gradually, quietly, yet as surely as if in a conflagration, unpainted buildings are weakened and destroyed. A small expenditure for paint, promptly applied, gives protection.

Not only protection, but beauty, attractiveness, newness are added to the whole place. People driving by will say, "How well the old place looks!" And the family will feel the stimulus that always comes from bright new surroundings.

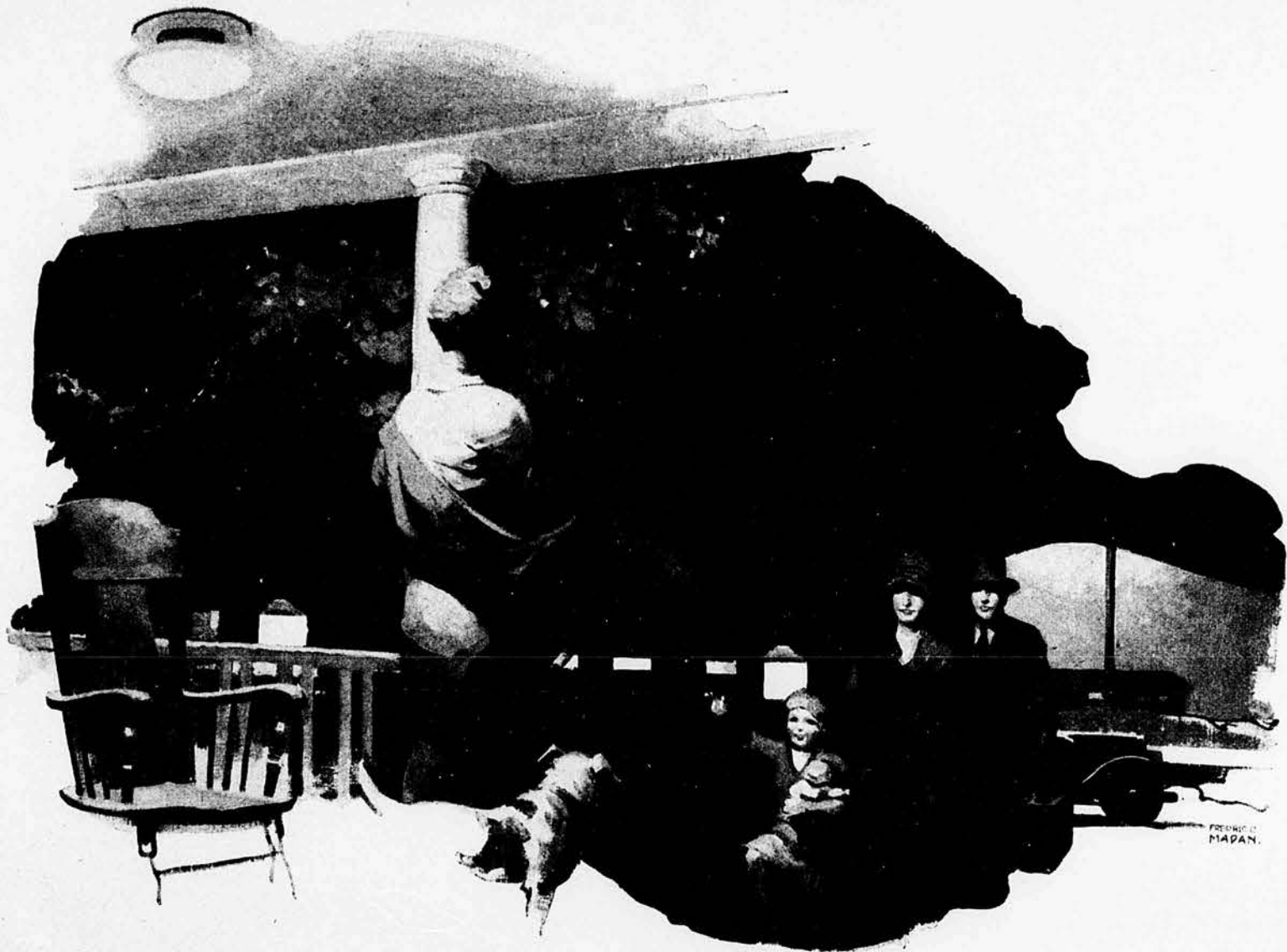
Money spent for paint is well invested. It protects and beautifies.

Remember, when you

buy paint, that cheap paint is expensive, and quality paint is economical. A difference of a few dollars in price may add many times that amount in durability. Buy paint that is made to serve, not to sell at a cheap price. Our advertisers compound paints that give long service and honest value. Depend on them when you are buying paint.

A paint advertised in these columns must be good or it wouldn't be here. You're safe when you buy from our advertisers.

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Tune in on the General Electric special Weekly Farm Program over G-E Stations WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). Also listen every Saturday evening at 9 P.M. Eastern Standard Time to the "General Electric Hour" broadcast over a nation-wide chain.



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A path of friendly light between house and barn



Farm tasks are more quickly and easily done under good light

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This Great New Six Cylinder Truck

only
\$545

(Chassis only) f. o. b. factory
Flint, Michigan

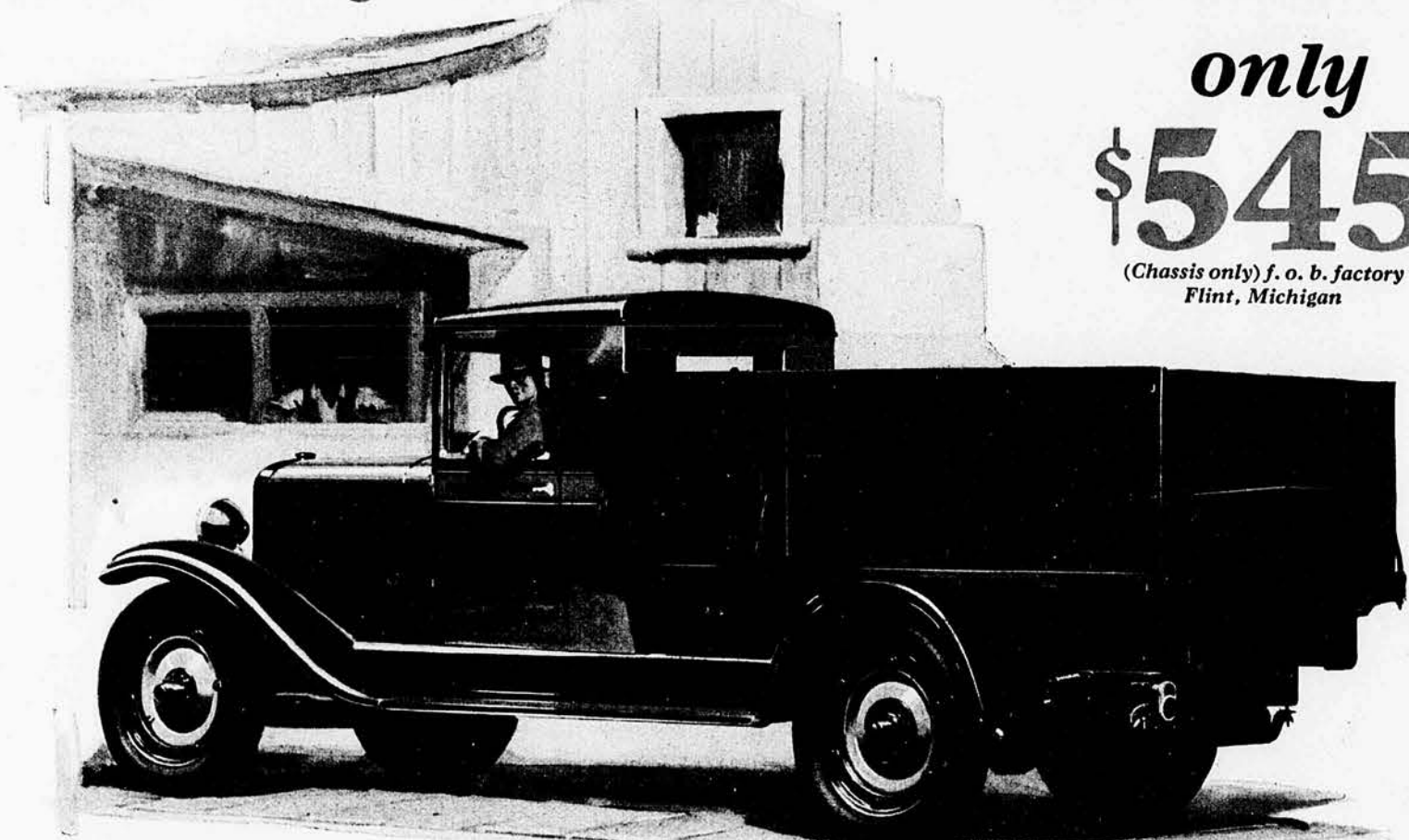


Illustration shows Grain Body
mounted on Chevrolet 1 1/2 Ton
Chassis with Cab

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- 1 1/2 Ton Chassis \$ (with Cab). ... **650**
- Light Delivery Chassis **\$400**
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All prices f. o. b. factory
Flint, Michigan

AT A PRICE of only \$545, the new six-cylinder 1 1/2 Ton Chevrolet Truck offers a dollar-for-dollar value that has never been equaled.

Its new six-cylinder motor provides a power increase of 32%. It accelerates faster in every gear. It operates smoothly and quietly—with unusual freedom from “lugging” at slow speeds. And its operating economy is outstanding—for in addition to providing gasoline mileage equal to that of its famous 4-cylinder predecessor, it is unusually sturdy—and its cost of maintenance is as low as, if not lower than, that of any truck you can buy.

Combined with this great economy, increased power and finer performance is a wheelbase of 131 inches and a rug-

ged 189-inch frame. This provides a carrying capacity of 1 1/2 tons, and permits the mounting of all types of bodies with a load space up to 9 feet.

A perfected 4-speed transmission provides increased pulling power for heavy roads, deep sand and steep hills. A new and completely lubricated ball bearing steering mechanism makes steering easy over any road. The newly-designed 4-wheel brakes are powerful, quiet and easy of operation—with emergency brakes operating entirely independently. And while this new truck has an unusually low loading height, it has a road clearance that is ample for all requirements of farm service.

Investigate this remarkable truck at your Chevrolet dealer's today.

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—a Six in the price range of the four!

32% More Power—7 Inches More Wheelbase

Greater Speed—50% More Capacity

4 Speeds Forward—4-Wheel Brakes

Economy Equal to Its 4-Cylinder Predecessor

Q U A L I T Y A T L O W C O S T

Children Need Balanced Breakfasts

Diet Includes Variety in Fruits, Cereals and Beverages

By Doris W. McCray

THE RIGHT breakfast must have some kind of fruit. It may be apple sauce, oranges, peaches, pineapple, cherries, grapefruit, prunes, dried apricots or any of the other canned, fresh, or dried fruits. For variety, we have them all, alternating, but since we like fresh citrus fruit best—oranges and grapefruit—we have these most.

Milk is also necessary unless the child under 12 gets his quart a day in other ways, and the adult or child over 12 gets a pint daily. Babies and pre-school children generally like warm milk, while older ones like hot cocoa in winter, and ice cold milk in summer. There are various things which can be added to milk if it is not liked plain as a beverage, as malted milk, cocomalt, vanilla, orange juice, beaten egg and sugar, or chocolate sirup.

A hot cereal is needed. The cooked cereal tastes so good that the grown-ups eat it too if it is thick enough; not oversirred, understirred, lumpy or slippery. Whole grain cereals are better because of their vitamins, but we like variety. The cereal is piping hot, and served with cream or top milk. Skimmed milk is good, but cream is better for growing boys and girls. Likewise we use real butter for the toast.

Whole wheat bread is better, and when you start them young enough children seem to like it. Also there is a difference in the flavor and palatability of brown bread. It needs a short rising period, should be light enough, with enough salt and a little sugar to prevent the flat taste. Crisp, hot, crunchy toast develops the teeth by exercising them.

An egg for breakfast is a very good rule, since each person, adult or child, is supposed to have an egg a day for health. I give the youngsters their egg, but save mine for cooking. The egg may be hardboiled if the water does not actually boil, but

is held at the simmering point, or it may be soft boiled, poached, or scrambled at low temperature. If cooked at high temperature it becomes tough, and for children should not be fried. The egg may be used later in the day in a custard for the child, but if the appetite is good, now is a very good time to give this concentrated body building food. The egg may be well beaten and added to a glass of milk. Sonny does not tire of this food combination.



Sonny's Rosy Cheek Special Breakfast

To summarize: The correct breakfast should include fruit, milk, cereal, cream, butter, toast, and possibly egg. Crisply broiled bacon is well digested even by the tiny child.

The Wrong Breakfast for the Child

Pancakes, waffles, hot biscuits or any hot breads are not meant for the child, because they are too filling, spoil the appetite for more valuable food, and are likely to lump up in the stomach in a soggy mass, giving discomfort. When the adults wish to have these foods, it is wise to give the child his regular breakfast, then one biscuit, or one pancake, after he has "finished his plate." We are careful, however, not to overload the plate, or to give too large servings of cereal; so he can always finish. If he does not finish, he does not get any waffle with maple sirup, or at dinner time, any dessert.

Right Psychology

There are other problems not so well mastered, but we surely have solved the problem of meal time discipline well. There is a race to see whether daddy or sonny gets to table first, which starts the meal off in good humor and merriment. The one who wins the race gets a few raisins, a much coveted prize. There are more raisins as reward for finishing first. The time limit is when mother clears off the table, then if sonny has dawdled with his meal, he has to get down from the table anyway.

Plenty of sleep, rested nerves, outdoor play, fresh air, and codliver oil all help the appetite, so that it is always good. We try to see that things are appetizing and cooked right before offering them to the child.

For Brides and Graduation Girls



412—This charming frock with draped effect in skirt and loose flowing tied collar has possibilities in crepe de chine, chiffon or voile for the bride to be or the girl who is graduating. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 40 inch material.

2629—A smoothly fitting foundation for the perfect costume consists of perfectly fitting bloomers with hip yoke and bands at the knees and a fitted vest. The silk crepes or voile are suggested for this suit. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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.

Useful Clothes Pins

ENAMEL a snap clothespin. Paint on one or both sides a rose or forget-me-not. This can be used as a memorandum holder in the kitchen. Tie a string near the spring, then with a thumb tack

place it near a window or cupboard and snap in the recipe you are using, a meeting you have to attend, a date you have to keep, a letter you must answer soon, or a poem you want to memorize.

You might use it as a napkin holder for an overnight guest, or in the summer time to hold the curtains or drapes back from the screen.

Wyandotte Co. Mrs. H. J. Hammond.

Ashes as Insect Destroyer

THE ASHES and stubs of cigars and cigarettes can be saved and if well sprinkled over the ground before planting melons, squashes, or cucumbers will kill the eggs of the melon louse and the vines will be free from this pest. This also destroys the insects infesting house plants.

Gray Co. Clara Brown.

To Freshen Bread

DID you ever try heating baker's bread to freshen it? Leave the wax paper on the loaf and place in moderate oven for several minutes. Remove from oven and let cool before using. You will find the bread to be as light as when first baked.

Harper Co. La Verne Frye.

Save Time in Painting

WHEN using ready mixed paints, which are always settled in the bottom of the can, much time is saved by letting the can stand upside down for an hour before opening. This saves many precious moments of stirring, for you will find your paint thoroughly mixed.

Cloud Co. Mrs. Josie Gassey.

Decorating With Wall Paper Designs

HERE is an easy way to decorate your tea towels, especially if you are not fortunate enough to be able to draw different designs. Cut from a piece of wall paper a design you think you could use. Not all designs can be used but most of the

WHAT to say when introduced—how to make an introduction, and a million other questions of social customs are answered in our little booklet "Today's Etiquette" which is now available at 5 cents a copy. Send for your copy to Book Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

latest wall paper designs such as a bunch of flowers or a bird can be used. Dampen the pattern with a sponge or a cloth, being careful not to rub it, then lay it face up, placing the corner of the towel over it. Now place another light piece of material over this to keep it from smearing on the towel. Hold this still with one hand and with the other roll a "bed roller" over it, pressing it hard until the design comes thru. Press with a hot iron after it dries. The design may be embroidered if you wish.

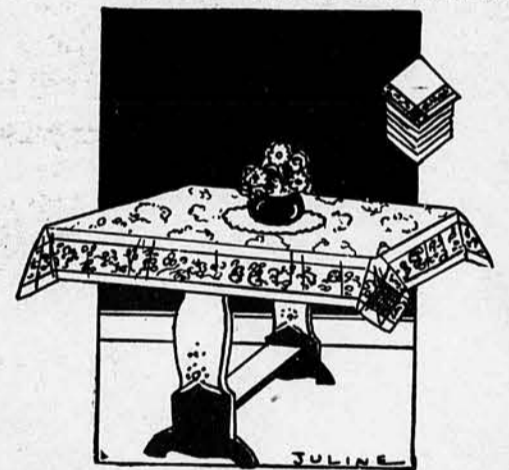
Mrs. M. Ralph, Crawford County.

Zinnias Beautify the Garden

BY MRS. E. F. ENGLISH

ZINNIAS grow so tall and have such a wide range of colors that I choose them year after year, and have come to be quite well known in my own little world for my zinnias. I get the best dahlia flowered zinnias, mixed colors, from a seed house and plant them indoors. When they grow

Dinner Sets from Distant Lands



FROM far off Czecho-Slovakia come daintily patterned dinner and luncheon cloths for our dining tables—charming gifts for brides and not inconvenient to have in your own linen drawer. We have obtained a lovely collection for you to choose from. The luncheon sets which measure 45 inches square and have four 12 inch napkins come in rose or blue. Dinner sets which are 50 inches square with six napkins offer a choice of dark blue, yellow or white.

to about 1 foot in height I transplant them, not closer than a foot apart. I pinch back every blossom and all the side shoots, leaving only a tall, gangling main stem. This makes the strength go to the root. As soon as the plants begin to grow unevenly, I pinch the tops out of the taller ones until they are all about 18 inches high. They will grow as high as 6 feet if trained. The heat of the sun will rarely penetrate the roots so that even thru a long drouth they will be glorious.

Order luncheon sets from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering mention the following numbers. 1214, luncheon set 45 by 45 inches, rose or blue, price \$1.60 each. 1560, dinner set 50 by 50, yellow or dark blue, price \$2.25 each. 1146, dinner set 50 by 50, white, price \$2.25 each.



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

An Investment in Your Health Is the Best Use You Can Make of Money

THE recent legislature did no better piece of work for the welfare of Kansas people than the enactment into law of Senate Bill No. 175. This bill, introduced by Senator Bradley of Cherokee county, is not mandatory, but permissive legislation. It gives boards of county commissioners the power to levy a special tax, not in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ mill on the dollar of assessed valuation, to make a "county health fund." The money in that fund may be used to employ a doctor and nurse to give whole time to protecting the health of the people. At present 10 counties in Kansas have full time health workers. It can be definitely shown that in such counties there is less disease and less death.

This valuable piece of legislation is a dead thing unless you citizens get together and urge the county commissioners to make use of it. If you desire aid, write to the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, or if you prefer, you may get advice and help from the Kansas Tuberculosis and Health Association, Topeka. But for the sake of your schools and homes and children, do something. Make it a project of your Grange, or your Chamber of Commerce, or your Women's Club, or your Church Aid Society, or any body you like—but do something or it is only another dead law.

Your commissioners should be prepared to pay \$4,000 a year for a first class, well-trained doctor who will give his full time. Remember that "just any old doctor" won't do. If you want to provide for some faithful old physician who has served the community long and well, give him a pension, but the man to do the job of county health officer so as to save you from disease and be a real economic gain is likely to be a young man, thoroughly educated and full of zeal. You cannot get a good man cheap. Pay him \$4,000 and get the best. Your nurse will cost \$1,800, and she also must have a good background of public health training. There will have to be an office girl and a clerk at \$900 to \$1,200, so some \$7,000 a year will be needed for salaries. It will be money well spent. I shall personally be glad to give information how to go about getting this project started.

Four Good Books

Can you tell me where to write for leaflets on the sex question? I have both boys and girls growing up and want to give them all the wholesome information necessary. If I can get it in printed form it will be better expressed than I can.

By writing to the American Social Hygiene Association, 370 Seventh Ave., New York City, you can secure their list of approved books on Sex Education. The following pamphlets may be bought for 25 cents each from the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Margaret, the Doctor's Daughter—For girls from 12 to 14.
Life's Problems—For girls from 15 to 18.
John's Vacation—For boys from 10 to 15.
Chums—For boys from 16 to 18.

The above four pamphlets are written by Doctor Winfield Scott Hall, Professor Emeritus of Physiology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago.

Should Go Bareheaded

I want to know what I can do to stop my hair from falling out. My head is very itchy and gets sore when I comb my hair and I have a lot of dandruff on my head which I cannot get rid of. My scalp is very dry all of the time. Is there anything I can get on the market that will do me any good? I would like to get a full head of hair again. I am only 30 years old.

M. D. R.

The chances are not very good for a man 30 years old, who has reached this stage, and especially if it is a family trait for the males to get bald early. He should have begun years ago massaging the scalp to get a good blood supply and keeping it clean so dandruff could not accumulate. There are many advertised preparations, but all of them disappointing. The best thing now is to go to a professional hair dresser and take a few thorough treatments for cleaning up the scalp,

also mechanical vibration. Then he can keep the circulation going by a daily massage with finger tips and a stiff hair brush. In families where early baldness is a tendency the boys must invigorate the scalp by twice daily brushing from the early teens. It is well for them to go bareheaded, too.

See a Doctor at Once

A 16-months old baby boy cut the inside cord of the index finger on the left hand. The wound has healed, but he cannot close the finger. Can anything be done? Mrs. J. D.

It would have been better to take the boy to a surgeon while the wound was fresh and have him find the severed ends of the tendon and unite them. It will be a more difficult job now, but it can and must be done. Do not put it off, because the longer you wait the harder it will be to get good results. You owe it to the baby to save him from the humiliating handicap of a deformed finger.

Sprays Help the Profits

BY L. C. WILLIAMS
Horticulturist, K. S. A. C.

The "hit and miss" idea of applying sprays to fruit trees and vineyards is being put into the discard. In its place Kansas fruit growers are substituting systematic applications of sprays to more thoroughly combat insect pests and diseases of fruit trees and vines.

For best results, cherries should be sprayed before and immediately following petalfall with a spray consisting of $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of liquid lime-sulfur, or 4 pounds of dry lime-sulfur plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of spray. The spray is very important for the control of cherry leaf spot and curculio.

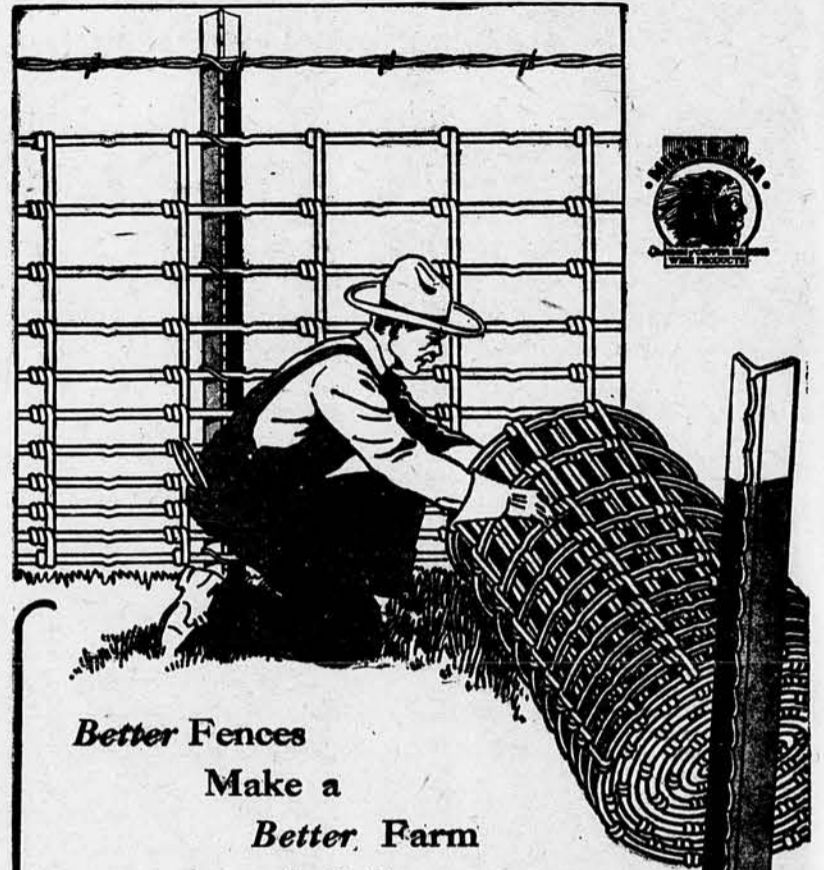
Last season the cherry trees in Kansas that were not sprayed, lost their foliage during the middle of the summer. As a result of this defoliation, trees are in a very weak condition this spring.

Recommendations call for a spray of dry mix lime-sulfur and arsenate of lead immediately following petalfall for peaches. The spray prevents worms in the fruit and brown rot. The following formula is used in mixing the spray: 8 pounds sulfur, 4 pounds hydrated lime, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound calcium casinate, to 50 gallons of water. To this material 1 pound of arsenate of lead should be added for the control of worms.

Grapes should have a spray of Bordeaux mixture, 4-8-50 or 5-10-50, as soon as the young shoots are 4 to 8 inches long. In order to control insect pests, 3 pounds of arsenate of lead should be added to each 50 gallons of spray. This is one of the most important sprays for the control of Black Rot, the disease which causes the grapes to dry up and fall off in the middle of the summer.

On Fattening Beef Calves

Because of the higher price of beef, smaller families, and a smaller proportion of the population doing heavy manual labor in recent years as compared with former years, consumers are demanding lighter weight cuts of beef. Cattle breeders and feeders have been gradually adjusting their operations to meet this change. Instead of feeding the heavier type of beefs commonly marketed 40 years ago at 4 or 5 years old, they are now feeding calves and yearlings and marketing them when they weigh from 700 to 1,200 pounds. On account of the tendency of calves to grow rather than to fatten, more skill is required to fatten them within a reasonable time than is necessary in the case of older cattle. The several phases of the fattening of calves for market are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1416-F, "Fattening Beef Calves," just issued by the government. A copy may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Better Fences

Make a

Better Farm

COLORADO FENCE

To withstand strain without damage requires fence material and construction of unusual merit. When a heavy animal throws his weight against COLORADO FENCE, the impact is taken up and the sudden rush stopped by the "give" of this FENCE, without damage. Construction and material hold fast.

In COLORADO FENCE the line wires, with their tension curve, give and take; the special lock joint which holds the stay wires to line wires cannot slip nor slide; for note the offset where the stay grips the wire—a special feature.

The copper-bearing steel of which COLORADO FENCE is made, and its heavy galvanizing, resist wear, weather and rust. The outstanding feature in COLORADO FENCE is great STRENGTH.

SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS

NOW you may safely burn the weeds and dead grass along your fences without damage to your posts, for SILVER-TIP Steel Posts will not burn.

They stand strain equally well, front, back or sideways. They will not bend, break nor rot out. Made from rust-resisting copper-bearing steel, coated with special green Gilsonite enamel, they give you the utmost in protection against acids, alkali and moisture.

Post hole digging is eliminated, for they drive into the ground. The fence wires CLAMP on, without nails or staples, holding the fence straight and true.

SILVER-TIP Steel POSTS are strong, economical, dependable. They will last for many years and their fine appearance enhances your property. Easy to haul; put up in handy bundles of 5 posts, with clamps for each post.

Colorado Barbed Wire

The barbs are evenly spaced, firm, sharp and well pointed. That is a feature of COLORADO BARBED WIRE. It is made from copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized to further insure protection against rust and wear. Of great tensile strength, it withstands heavy strain.

Select any of our famous brands: Glidden 2 and 4 point; Colorado Perfect 2 point; Minnequa 2 and 4 point; Glidden Special 2 point. Either painted or galvanized; both hog and cattle.

Buy These Better Fence Materials FROM WESTERN DEALERS

They Cost No More!

AMARILLO
EL PASO
FORT WORTH
LINCOLN
SALT LAKE CITY

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

KANSAS CITY
WICHITA
SPOKANE
PORTLAND
OKLAHOMA CITY

In the Sewing Room



3345—Attractiveness, comfort, convenience and ease of laundering are the attributes of a house dress. They are all to be found in this model. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3329—For the little maid to whom severity is becoming the straight lines effected by box plaits and the Peter

Pan collar are intended. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

840—The advent of summer dresses renews the need for shadow proof slips. This perfectly straight fitting model is recommended. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Women's Service Corner

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

If Static Drowned Me Out

A few weeks ago I tuned in just too late to get all of your recipe for paper hanging paste. I would like to have this recipe and could you give me the first steps in paper hanging which I missed? Mrs. C. S.

I am glad to send you abstracts from my talk on paper hanging, in the stamped self addressed envelope which you inclosed. I am publishing this so that all Kansas Farmer readers may know that a copy of any of my radio talks may be had for the asking. If you came in too late to get something that interested you or static cut you out just as you were getting some directions you wanted, just let me know. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer.

Mixing Gilt Powder

In painting some greeting cards, I had trouble with the gilt. I was told to mix it with banana oil, and instead of hardening, it returned to the former powdered state, as soon as it dried. Can you inform me correctly in this matter? Hazel P. F.

You were right to mix the gilt with banana oil. The trouble which you had probably results from the imperfect condition of the oil. It must be fresh, and must not be diluted. Be sure that it is fresh when you buy again.

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.

Toddler Learns by Investigating

WE ARE intimately acquainted with a baby boy 16 months old and his mother. Perhaps some of their experiences will be interesting to the readers of this column. This little fellow is

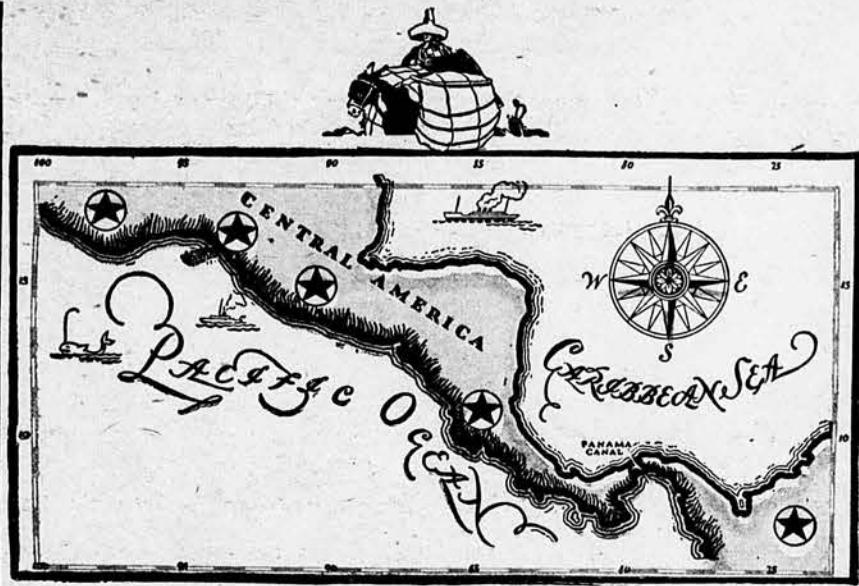
toddling all over the house and his fingers attack anything and everything he can reach or climb up to. Sometimes accidents happen. The other morning he took hold of the oven door when it was hot. He learned from that one touch that it hurt and since then has not touched the oven door. A few days later his mother had left a bowl of ice cold milk too close to the edge of the table and darling little toddler, investigating and learning, pulled the bowl of cold milk over on him. This was quite a shock and perhaps he learned enough from that experience not to make just that kind of motions again, for a while at least.

Such accidents as these inconvenience mother a good deal. Little burned fingers must be wrapped and kept clean so they will be well in a few days. And to leave off right in the midst of preparing the evening meal and undress a little man who is thoroughly drenched in cold milk, bathe and redress him, is quite a bit of extra that isn't exactly planned. But his mother is wise enough to take such inconveniences understandingly because she realizes a lot of getting into things and investigating is satisfying his curiosity and is essential to her baby's mental development. This mother knows there are so many things for the toddler to learn and reasons to herself that there is no better way or place for him to learn them than to be left as free as possible in his own home.

We have seen mothers who worked very hard and were too tired physically to meet similar situations good naturedly. Little children have been severely spanked or their little hands or faces slapped red for some little tinkering. The little one cannot realize that he is doing something he should not do or that he will inconvenience his mother by spilling or upsetting something. Baby Mary Louise.

Brooder House as Hotbed

IF ONE has not a regulation hotbed but wishes to start some seed early she may well make use of the even heat in the brooder house. We have a box of tomato seed that came up in two or three days. Such boxes should be placed on some high, firm base. When the seed is planted very shallow and the ground moistened we cover the box with paper until the seed sprouts. Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.



A New Rare Flavor in Coffee

that comes from the West Coast of Central America

Its spicy tang and its full-bodied mellowness, experts say, are different from any other coffee in the world

THERE is really no mystery about coffee. Nature herself puts the flavor in it. Expert blending and roasting (in spite of advertising talk) merely bring out the flavor that is already there. That is why Folger's Coffee has a flavor different from all others. It comes from coffees grown on the high western mountain slopes of Central America. A region that experts agree, produces probably the mellowest, fullest-bodied flavor of any coffee in the world. Utterly different from any other coffee used in the United States.

Coffees from the West Coast of Central America first sprang to fame in the noted Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco,

where they were brought by Folger. Travellers captivated by the rare flavor, wrote back for shipments. For years it could be obtained nowhere else. Now, however, your grocer has it, packed by Folger in vacuum tins that seal in the flavor.

How To Make The Folger Test

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

FOLGER'S COFFEE

VACUUM PACKED



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

The Pirate of Panama

(Continued from Page 18)

Falling clearly on the still night, the effect of my signal was startling.

"What was that, boss?" asked a Panamanian, faintly.

"An owl, you fool," retorted Bothwell impatiently. "Come, I give you one more chance, Gallagher. Will you join us and share the booty? Or shall I blow out your brains?"

Gallagher, from where he lay on the ground, spoke out firmly:

"I'll sail no more with murderous mutineers."

"Bully for you, partner!" boomed the undaunted voice of the cattleman.

"And you, Alderson?"

"I stand with my friends, Captain Bothwell."

"The more fool you, for you'll be a long time dead. Stand back, Fleming."

As I ran forward I let out a shout. Simultaneously a revolver cracked.

Bothwell cursed furiously, for Henry Fleming had struck up the arm of the murderer.

The Russian turned furiously on the engineer and fired point-blank at him.

The bullet must have struck him somewhere, for the man gave a cry.

Bothwell whirled upon me and fired twice as I raced across the moonlit sand.

A flash of lightning seared my shoulder but did not stop me.

"Ha! The meddler again! Stung you that time, my friend," he shouted, and fired at me a third time.

Then Fleming Fired

They were the last words he was ever to utter. One moment his dark, venomous face craned toward me above the smoke of his revolver, the next it was slowly sinking to the ground in a contorted spasm of pain and rage.

For George Fleming had avenged the attempt upon his brother's life with a shot in the back.

Bothwell was dead almost before he reached the ground.

For a moment we all stood in a dead silence, adjusting our minds to the changed conditions.

Then one of the natives gave a squeal of terror and turned to run. Quick as a flash the rest of them—I counted nine and may have missed one or two—were scuttling off at his heels.

George Fleming stared at the body of his chief which lay so still on the ground with the shining moon pouring its cold light on the white face.

In another moment he and his brother were crashing thru the lush underbrush to the beach. I judged from the rapidity with which Henry moved that he could not be much hurt. From the opposite direction Smith came running up.

I dropped to my knees beside Yeager and cut the thongs that tied his hands. "Hurt?" I asked.

"No," he answered in deep disgust at himself. "I stumbled over a root and hit my head against this tree right after the game opened. Gallagher and Alderson had to play it out alone. But Bothwell must have had fourteen men with him. He got Gallagher in the leg and rushed Alderson. You dropped in right handy, Jack."

"And not a minute too soon. By Jove! We ran it pretty fine this trip. Badly hurt, Gallagher?"

"No, sir. Hit in the thigh." I examined the wound as well as I could and found it not as bad as it might have been.

"A good, clean, flesh wound. You're in luck, Gallagher. The last two days have more than wiped out your week of mutiny. We're all deep in your debt."

"Thank you, sir," he said, flushing with pleasure.

"I Didn't Do It"

Here I may put it down that this was the last word Gallagher heard about his lapse from duty. He and the other reconstructed mutineers were forgiven, their fault wiped completely off the slate.

I sent Alderson down to the spit to signal the Argos for a boat. One presently arrived with Stubbs and Higgins at the oars. The little cockney was struck with awe at sight of the dead man.

"My heye, Mr. Sedgwick, 'e's got 'is at larst and none too soon. 'Ow did you do it?"

"I didn't do it. One of his friends did."

"Well, 'e 'ad it comin' to 'im, sir. But I'll sye for him that 'e was a man as well as a devil."

We helped Gallagher down to the boat and he and I were taken aboard. The wound in my shoulder was but a scratch.

It was enough, however, to let me in for a share of the honors with Gallagher.

In truth I had done nothing but precipitate by my arrival the final tragedy; but love, they say, is blind.

It was impossible for me to persuade Evelyn that I had not been the hero of the occasion.

She could appreciate the courage of the three men who had chosen death rather than to join Bothwell in his nefarious plans, but she was caught by the melodramatic entry I had made upon the stage.

"You were one against fourteen, but that didn't stop you at all. Of course, the others were brave, but—"

"Sheer nonsense, my dear. Anyone can shout 'Villain, avaunt!' and prance across the sand, but there wasn't any pleasant excitement about looking Boris Bothwell in the eye and telling him to shoot and be hanged. That took sheer, cold, unadulterated nerve, and my hat's off to the three of them."

She leaned toward me out of the shadow, and the light in her eyes was wonderful.

With all the innocence of a Grecian nymph they held, too, the haunting, wistful pathos of eternal motherhood. She yearned over me, almost as if I had been the son of her dreams.

"Boy, Jack, I'm glad it's over—so glad—so glad. I love you—and I've been afraid for you."

Desire of her, of the sweet brave spirit in its beautiful sheath of young flesh, surged up in my blood irresistibly.

I caught her to my heart and kissed the soft corn-silk hair, the deep melting eyes, the ripe red lips.

By Heaven, I had fought for her and had won her! She was the gift of love, won in stark battle from the best fighter I had ever met.

The mad Irish blood in me sang. After all I am not the son of a filibuster for nothing.

A Dull Ache

The morning found me as good as new except for a dull ache in my shoulder. I was up betimes for breakfast and ready for shore duty.

Yet I was glad to accept Blythe's orders to stay on board as long as we remained in Darien Harbor.

It was good to avoid the sun and the mosquitoes and the moist heat of the jungle, tho I felt a little guilty at lying in a hammock on the shady side of the deck with Evelyn at my side, while my friends were perspiring in the burning sand pits with shovel and pick.

Fortunately, it was only a few hours before the last of the boxes buried by Bucks was uncovered. Jamaica Glinger's hatchet found it a good fifty yards from the others. Within an hour it had been dragged out of the dirt and brought aboard.

We sailed the same afternoon about twelve hours later than the schooner, which had quietly slipped past us on its way to the sea in the faint light of early dawn.

That Fleming had given up the attempt to win the treasure was plain. I doubt whether his men would have followed him even if he had wished it,

for he had not the dominant temper of his chief.

We dropped anchor under the lee of a little island in the Boco Chico, but our engines were throbbing again by break of day. As we puffed across the North Bay we passed the schooner almost within a stone's throw.

Henry Fleming was on deck, and half a dozen of the blacks and browns who made up the crew swarmed to the side of the vessel to see us. Blythe had made quiet preparations in case any attempt at stopping us should be made, but apparently nothing was farther from the thoughts of the enemy.

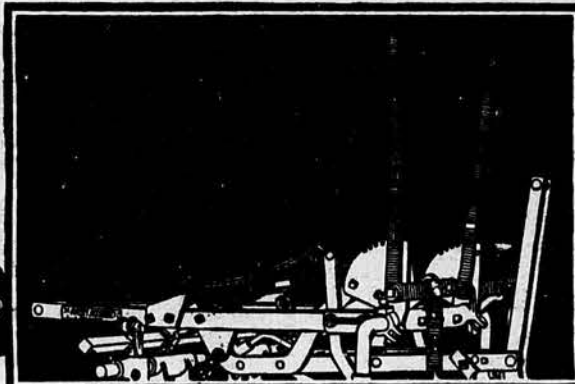
In fact several of the dusky deck hands waved us a friendly greeting as we drove swiftly past. From that day to this I have never seen any member of that crew, tho a letter received from Gallagher—who is doing well in the cattle business in the Argentine—mentioned that he had run across Henry Fleming at Buenos Ayres.

Out of the Gulf of San Miguel we pushed past Brava Point as fast as Stubbs could send the Argos. The lights of Panama called to us. They stood for law and civilization and the blessed dominance of the old Stars and Stripes.

We were in a hurry to get back to the broad piazzas of its hotels, where women at their ease did fancy work and played bridge while laughing children romped without fear.

Adventure is all very well, but I have discovered that one can get a surfeit of it.

Before the division of the treasure there arose a point of morality that, oddly enough, had not been considered before. It was born of my legal conscience and for a few minutes was disturbing.



Two Levers instead of Three An AVERY PLUS Feature

The Avery Jack Rabbit Cultivator has won a mighty name as a worker. It does a wonderful job. But the thing everyone praises especially is the *perfect balance* and the *ease of control*.

All cultivators are not easy to control. But the Avery Jack Rabbit is smooth as silk—free and easy. Why? Because Avery designers and inventors found a way—by study and experiment—to control a cultivator with

one lever less and to make the control easier. This saves 25% of the time of the operator, also 25% of the labor. It means a man can manipulate the cultivator 25% faster and 25% longer without tiring.

It is a big aid to more work and better work—an Avery Plus Feature—something more for your money—due to the Avery ideals of implement service.

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Any Avery implement costs what good quality is worth. These Avery Plus Features—created by Avery designers, inventors and craftsmen—are extra dividends which your money earns when you invest in the name Avery. They save both time and money. That is why an Avery Plus Implement is the cheapest implement any man can own. See your local dealer and write us for any information.

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AVERY JACK RABBIT CULTIVATOR

Tom and I were in Blythe's cabin with him discussing an equitable division of the spoils. Into my mind popped the consideration that we were not the owners of it all but certain remote parties in Peru.

A Moral Question

After having fought for it and won it, the treasure was not ours. The thing hit me like a blow in the face. I spoke my thought aloud. Sam looked blankly at me.

Yeager laughed grimly. There was a good deal of the primitive man still in the Arizonian.

"If they want it let them come and take it. I reckon finding is keeping."

But I knew the matter could not be settled so easily as that. A moral question had arisen and it had to be faced. Evelyn was called into counsel.

She had an instant solution of the difficulty.

"We can't return it even if we want to. The town of Cerro Blanco and the neighboring mines were destroyed by an earthquake in 1819. Not a soul at the mines escaped and only a few peasants from the town. You will find the whole story in Vanbrough's 'Great Earthquakes.'"

"Then, after all, we are the rightful owners."

"I'm afraid we are," she smiled.

Blythe, already as wealthy as he cared to be, declined to accept any share of our spoils beyond the expenses of the cruise. Each of the sailors received a good sized lump sum, as did also Philips and Morgan.

Rather against the wishes of our captain the three former mutineers shared with the rest of the crew. We did not of course forget the relatives of the men who had fallen in our defense.

The boatswain Caine left a widow and two children. We put her upon a pension until she married a grocer two years later.

We were never able to hear that she thought the loss of husband No. 1 anything but a good riddance.

Jimmie's share went into a fund, which is being managed by Yeager and me as trustees. It is enough to keep him and his mother while the boy is being educated and to leave a small nest-egg in addition.

Yeager, of course, put his profits into cattle. Since Evelyn and I moved to Los Angeles we see a good deal of Tom and his wife. At least once during the winter we run across to his Arizona ranch for a week or two. His boy is just old enough to give him name proudly with a lisp as "Tham Blythe Yeager."

Ours is a girl. She has the golden hair and the sparkling spirit of her mother.

N. B.—The autocrat of the household has just read the last line as she leans over my shoulder. She will give me no peace till I add that the baby has the blue, Irish eyes of her dad.

The End.

Didn't Like the City

BY C. J. GALPIN

Ten thousand farmers—owners, tenants and hired men—who were living on farms January 1, 1927, but who had recently moved to the farm from city, town or village, were asked why they exchanged town life and work for farming. Eleven hundred and sixty-seven of these 10,000 new farmers gave their reasons. Apparently if they had elected a spokesman to present their case, he would have spoken much as follows:

We are a group of 776 farm owners, 344 farm tenants and 47 hired men. Our homes are scattered thru 45 states, the three not represented being Arizona, Delaware and New Mexico. Ninety of us live in Pennsylvania, 86 in New York, 80 in Missouri, and 70 in Michigan. Considerably more than half our number left city, town or village for farming in 1925 and 1926; 1 in 7 of us left in 1924.

It will doubtless occasion no surprise to learn that nearly all of us were either brought up on farms or had had some previous farm experience. In fact, only 155 of us were totally new to farming. Three hundred and eighty-nine had owned farms, 330 had been farm tenants before and 163 had been hired men.

We have as a group a good many children. One-fifth of us have 1 child to the family, another fifth have 2 children to the family, while an eighth of us have 3 children to the family. As to age, our group falls about equally into four divisions—aged from 30 to 34; from 35 to 39; from 40 to 44; from 45 to 49.

The great majority of us like farm work, after all, better than town work and we consider farming a good occupation, altho a certain number of us view farm work and city work as about equally desirable; farm work being perhaps a little harder, but usually more healthful. The fact is that half of our number make a better living on the farm than we did in the town; especially is this true with the tenants. Some of us expect to make a better living on the farm, but have not yet had time enough to prove out on it.

It is a mystery to many why we left town and went back to farming in precisely those years when so many other farmers were leaving the farms for city, town, or village. The reasons were very clear in our own minds, for you will remember that most of us had had experience on farms before and were able, therefore, to compare farm life and city life. The main inducements which won us back to farming were the basic advantages of the farm for health and living conditions, especially for our children. We highly valued the closeness to nature and the spacious character of country life.

Some of us who are hired men found out to our sorrow that the cost of living in cities ate up all our wages; and that we could really do better on the farm and save more money. A considerable number of us owners and tenants feel the same way as

the hired men about the opportunity in the country.

The fact is that, more or less, we all got tired of city life; and it is no small advantage to us that we can live on the farm an independent life.

This short story from our supposed spokesman, in the words of this group of farmers, as their replies came in to the United States Department of Agriculture, indicates some disillusionment in the experience of these men with city living, and leads one to believe that a part of the large group of farmers who left the farm for the city in the

same years in which these farmers came back to the farms from the city will in turn pay for their experience with unfulfilled expectations and disappointment and later turn their backs on city life.

Cramped Her Style

Mrs. Housekeeper—"Why did you leave your last place?"

Cook—"The poor simps were trying to live within their income."



**Treads
Lightly
Over
Soft
"Spongy"
Ground**

Look for Your Dealer

The Allen Tractor & Implement Co., Liberal
Counties: Grant, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens.

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Counties: Butler, Chautauqua, Comanche, Cowley, Barber, Elk, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Pratt, Reno, Sedgwick, Sumner, Stafford.

Dwyer Machinery Co., Dodge City
Counties: Clark, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Hodgeman, Kiowa, Meade.

Essminger Tractor & Equipment Co., Parsons
Counties: Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Montgomery, Labette, Cherokee.

Gem Tractor & Equipment Co., Larned
Counties: Ness, Rush, Barton, Pawnee.

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Counties: Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearny.

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Counties: Smith, Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne, Russell, Lincoln, Ottawa, Dickinson, Marion, McPherson, Saline, Ellsworth, Rice.

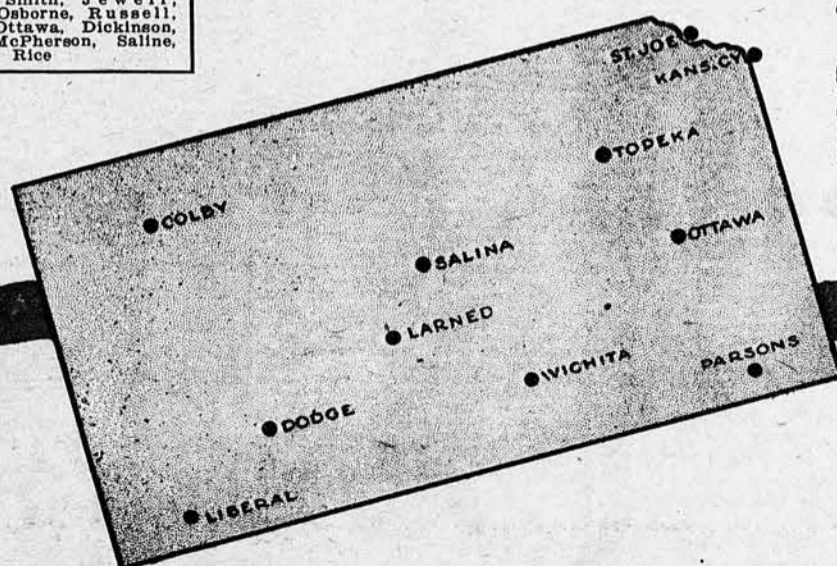
PLENTY of "soggy" spots on most Kansas farms this spring after a winter long to be remembered by just one snow storm, then rain and then another blizzard!

That's why you will smile if you own a "Caterpillar." Those soft mushy spots will hold no terrors since the wide track distributes the weight. "Treads lightly", is the right way to describe it.

And if you don't own a "Caterpillar", stop frowning about your spring work; hunt up the "Caterpillar" dealer for your county. A telephone call or wire will bring him to your farm in a jiffy!

Remember, there's a size suitable for every Kansas farm.

Kansas "Caterpillar" Dealers



"Caterpillar" Prices

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Sixty..... | \$4,300 |
| Thirty..... | 2,475 |
| Twenty..... | 1,975 |
| New 15..... | 1,500 |
| Ten..... | 1,125 |

F. O. B. Peoria

Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat and Livestock Are Doing Well in Kansas; Corn is Being Planted

FARMERS are busy with their spring work over all of Kansas. Wheat is generally making a good growth; some reports of thin stands have been received, however, from Central and Western Kansas. Considerable corn has been planted in Southern Kansas. Livestock is generally in good condition, and selling at quite satisfactory prices.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City reports that general business activity in this district continues at a high rate, despite the fact that January and February combined made the coldest two-month period the Tenth District experienced in 24 years. Weekly reports of checks cashed by banks at the principal centers show a higher total than ever before recorded for this period. Carloadings of freight, indicative of trade and industrial activity in this regional district, and in the entire country, show a gain during the first nine weeks of the year over the like period in 1928.

The outstanding development in the situation in this district during the year to date was a forward surge in industrial production. February setting a new peak for the second month of all years for which records are kept. The output of manufacturing establishments which operate during the winter months was larger than a year ago, save for decreases in the output of meat packing plants and of cement mills. Steel and iron works, machine shops and factories including the manufacture of "composites" for harvesting wheat, and other farm implements, the building of freight cars and aircraft, and the assembling of automobile parts—all reported a high rate of operating activity.

The production of coal, zinc and lead ore and other metals was larger than in February of last year, and there was a small increase in the output of crude oil over a year ago. This, however, was the result of tests of full production in Oklahoma for one day to obtain data for use in a conservation program which seeks to reduce that state's output to 650,000 barrels of crude oil per day, or more nearly to market requirements.

Meanwhile the outlook for this year's farm production improved with the passing of the winter. Wheat survived the severe cold weather and, altho somewhat backward and showing injury in spots from freezing and thawing, and soil blowing, it made good progress during March. Farmers were in their fields early and late preparing the ground and planting spring crops.

Building permits during the first two months ran considerably behind those for the corresponding two months last year. Under more favorable conditions in March there was a revival of activity and a large volume of spring building was starting. Building contracts awarded during the first two months of this year ran ahead of last year's first two months.

Trade reports indicate that goods moved into distributive channels and into the hands of consumers in a large and sustained volume during the first two months of the year, altho the returns of wholesale firms were somewhat irregular. February sales of groceries at wholesale were larger than in February last year, while the month's sales of dry goods, hardware, furniture and drugs showed decreases as compared with a year ago.

Sales of department stores were at a higher daily average during February than in January of this year or February of last year, after allowance is made for the difference in the number of trading days.

The grain trade during February was seasonally heavy, due to unusually large receipts of wheat at the markets in this district, which were more than twice the volume of receipts in the second month of the preceding year. Marketings of other grain and of livestock, were smaller during the month than a year ago.

The money and credit situation in this district experienced but little change in recent weeks. The demand for funds at banks continued steady, with a tendency toward a seasonal increase in commercial and agricultural requirements at the opening of the spring season. Interest rates charged by banks in lending, which were decidedly firmer on March 6, than one month earlier, and slightly higher than at this time last year.

Weekly condition statements of 63 reporting member banks as of March 6, 1929, showed outstanding loans for commercial and agricultural purposes amounting to \$364,524,000, which was \$5,722,000 higher than the amount reported four weeks earlier and \$17,382,000 higher than one year earlier. Security loans, aggregating \$142,597,000 on the first reporting date in March, were \$8,338,000 below the amount reported four weeks earlier and \$10,607,000 less than one year ago. Investments of these reporting member banks, aggregating \$238,648,000 on March 6, showed an increase of \$1,541,000 in four weeks and an increase of \$16,991,000 in one year. Thus it is observed the total volume of credit extended by the reporting banks in loans, discounts and investments was smaller on March 6 by \$325,000, or 1-10 of 1 per cent, than four weeks earlier, but greater by \$23,876,000, or 3.6 per cent, than one year ago.

Net demand deposits of \$508,066,000 indicated a decline of \$4,712,000 in four weeks and \$4,075,000 as compared with a year ago, while time deposits increased by \$4,532,000 in four weeks and were \$11,384,000 greater than on March 7, 1928. Reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank, amounting to \$59,133,000, were \$1,212,000 larger than four weeks earlier and \$1,350,000 larger than a year ago.

A Smaller Corn Acreage

Reports of intentions to plant indicate that farmers are expecting to decrease their corn acreage slightly this year. The principal decrease reported is in the eastern and central part of the Corn Belt. Increases are intended in the western part of the Corn Belt, in the North Atlantic states and the western states, and only slight changes in the South. Should these intentions be carried out and should yields equal to the average of the last 10 years be obtained, a crop of 2,810 million bushels would be produced. This would be about 1 per cent smaller than the 1928 crop of 2,840 million bushels.

Total stocks of corn on March 1 were 1,056 million bushels, which was 10 million bushels more than a year ago. With fewer hogs to feed and more plentiful supplies of other feed grains, it is likely that the domestic disappearance of corn from March 1 until November 1 will be considerably below that of the corresponding period of 1928. While exports during the first four months of this season have been much greater than in the corresponding months

of last season, and while they may continue above last year, it is not expected that these will offset the decrease in domestic consumption. Consequently, the carryover into next year may be expected to be considerably greater than the carryover into the present season.

Prices of corn of the 1928 crop have been supported by a strong export demand, reflecting a short corn crop in Europe, and reported low yields in Argentina. The strong export demand together with the large number of hogs fed during the first part of the season and the early feeding of the new crop, has maintained prices at relatively high levels thus far this season.

Such a combination of circumstances is unlikely for the new crop. Indeed so many hogs are fed each year that the season and so complete an exhaustion of stocks of old corn are almost out of the question. Should reported intentions to plant corn be carried out and should average yields be obtained, somewhat larger supplies are likely to be available in the United States on November 1, 1929, than were available on November 1, 1928. With smaller domestic feeding requirements in prospect early in the season, this would probably result in a less favorable market for corn grown for sale in the principal surplus regions than has been the case for the 1927 and 1928 crops. Given average yields, an even greater reduction in price would be necessary to maintain prices at the levels of the last two seasons.

Farm Price Index Advances

The index of the general level of farm prices advanced from 136 to 140 per cent of the pre-war level from February 15 to March 15, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. At 140, the index is 3 points higher than on March 15, 1928, and 14 points higher than in March two years ago.

The advance of 4 points since February 15 is accounted for by a seasonal advance in the farm price of horses and mules, a sharp advance in the price of hogs, moderate price advances of all other meat animals, corn, cotton and apples, and slight advances in the farm prices of wheat, flaxseed, hay, milk cows, butterfat and chickens. The upturns in these commodities, however, were partially offset by a seasonal decline in egg prices and minor declines in farm prices of oats, barley, potatoes and wool.

Hog prices continued to advance from February 15 to March 15. At \$10 hundred pounds on March 15, the farm price was about 13 per cent higher than in February, and nearly 24 per cent higher than in March of last year. Higher farm prices of hogs have been due primarily to the rapid falling off in receipts. Receipts at seven primary markets during the four-week period ending March 16 were about 22 per cent smaller than during a similar period ending February 16, and 32 per cent lower than receipts during the corresponding period last year.

While hog prices were making sharp advances from February 15 to March 15, the farm price of corn showed only a comparatively small change. This resulted in considerable improvement in the feeding ratio, the corn-hog ratio for the United States being 11.3 on March 15, as compared with 10.2 on February 15 and 8.7 a year ago.

After an almost continuous decline from the peak reached last September, the farm price of cattle advanced 4 per cent from February 15 to March 15. During the latter period the farm price advanced about 4 per cent in the far western and south central states, 3 per cent in the north central states, and 1 per cent in the South Atlantic and the North Atlantic States. The farm price advanced in the country as a whole was accompanied by a decline in cattle receipts at principal markets. Receipts of all cattle at seven primary markets for the four-week period ending March 16 were about 4 per cent below receipts during a corresponding period ending February 16.

Corn prices advanced about 2 per cent from February 15 to March 15. The advance was accompanied by a continued strong export situation, expectations of a relatively low yield in Argentina, and a considerably smaller increase in commercial corn stocks than occurred last year.

The farm price of potatoes declined about 2 per cent from February 15 to March 15. Price declines of 6 per cent in northern producing areas and 1 per cent in the south central states were partly offset by a 5 per cent price advance along the South Atlantic Seaboard. The average farm price in the far west held steady on March 15 at the February 15 figure. The farm price advanced in the southern states was influenced by the new crop situation, with apparent intentions to make a drastic cut in this year's early potato acreage and the movement of the 1929 crop from Florida gathering momentum.

An increased movement of the 1928 crop from northern potato districts has apparently been the weakening influence in the price decline for the country as a whole.

Let's Grow More Alfalfa

High-grade alfalfa hay could be profitably produced and marketed in much greater quantities than at present, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Dealers in all big alfalfa-hay distributing markets annually receive thousands of orders from dairymen for high-grade alfalfa hay which they cannot fill because an insufficient quantity of such hay is produced. Many dairymen who do not now utilize much alfalfa hay would become buyers if supplies of high-grade hay were available at all times.

Farmers who grow alfalfa for a cash crop are urged to study market demands and then make their production and loading practices conform to the market requirements. Methods of producing, baling and loading high-grade alfalfa hay for market are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1529-F, entitled "High-Grade Alfalfa Hay," just issued by the department.

Among the causes for low-grade alfalfa listed and discussed in the bulletin are thin stands containing weeds and grasses, foreign material such as decayed rakings from previous cuttings, weather damage, overripeness at time of cutting, overdrying, baling and stacking unclean hay, baling during weather conditions which cause loss of leaves and cause stemmy appearing bales. Characteristics of high-grade alfalfa hay, on the other hand, are purity, a high percentage of leaves, clinging foliage, green color and pliable stems. Leafy alfalfa hay having one or more of these desirable characteristics is the type of leucaume forage that is always in demand with the dairy-cattle feeders because of its well-recognized effect on milk flow.

The foundation of the business of producing alfalfa hay for market is a good, pure stand. Seed of varieties known to have local adaptation, free from foul weeds, and sown



Model 24 Remington .22 Caliber Auto-loading Rifle Standard grade \$25.45.

Remington-Union Cartridge Co. Cartridges prevent rust, corrosion, and pitting inside the barrel.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

EVERY year rats eat millions of dollars worth of farm products. You can cut down your losses from rats, gophers, woodchucks and other pests with a Model 24 Remington .22 Caliber Autoloader. Fine for small game, too.

The Model 24 gets 'em. It's fast and accurate. It shoots every time you pull the trigger. The recoil ejects the empty cartridge puts a new one in the chamber, and cocks the action. All you do is aim and shoot.

Takes down without tools. Fits in a suit-case. Chambered for .22 shorts or long-rifle cartridges—not interchangeable. Dark American walnut pistol-grip stock and fore-end. Beautifully balanced—points naturally.

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Straightening out for the landing

Time is short and the Lehigh money squadron is getting ready to land. Midnight May 31st will close the big Lehigh Farm Building Contest. Write us a letter about any building completed or under construction before that date, and you may win the grand prize of \$1,500. There are 242 other prizes—a grand

total of \$3,075. Be one of the winners!

Ask your Lehigh dealer for details and an official entry blank. We'll send you his name if you don't know him. Write the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa., or Chicago, Ill.



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in sufficient quantity to produce a thick stand of greatest importance. In the official United States hay standards, alfalfa hay is classified according to its purity. The class named "Alfalfa" cannot contain more than 5 per cent of grasses nor over 10 per cent of other legumes. If the grass content is over 5 per cent but not over 20 per cent the class is designated as "Alfalfa Light Grass Mixed." The grading factors in the United States standards are leafiness, color and foreign material, any one of which may lower the grade of a lot of hay.

The most important item of all in loading is to load cars with hay of uniform class and grade. Uniform loads invariably sell for better prices than nonuniform loads, and sometimes the difference in price is substantial. Nonuniform loads often sell on the basis of the lowest grade found in the car lot.

A copy of the bulletin may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Atchison—Heavy rains have formed a thick crust over the soil, but despite unfavorable conditions wheat is making a fairly good growth. Grass also is doing fairly well; all it needs is plenty of warm weather. There is enough farm help. Roads are improving. The supply of roughage is about exhausted, and the coming of pasture for livestock will be welcome—we have had a long, hard winter, so far as farm animals were concerned. A considerable number of fat cattle and hogs has been shipped to market recently. The prices paid for horses and mules are on the upgrade.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Wheat is making a fine growth. Quite a good deal of the spring planting has been done. Most of the corn of last year's crop remaining on the farms has been shelled. Heavy hens, 22c; light hens, 17c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 21c.—Alice Everett.

Clay—Wheat is making a good growth; winter injury was light in this county. Alfalfa and Sweet clover also are doing well. The acreage of oats is smaller than usual. Farmers are preparing land for corn. Livestock is doing well; some of the animals are on wheat pasture. Poultry also is doing well, and prices are quite satisfactory. Considerable road work has been done. The surface of the ground is rather dry; a good rain would be welcome.—Ralph Macy.

Cloud—Wheat is doing well and oats is coming up; more rain would be welcome, however. Pastures are making a good start; livestock is yet on feed. The young stock is doing fine; the young colts and calves are quite numerous. Many incubators are running; the folks are taking quite an interest in poultry raising this year. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 46c.—W. E. Plumly.

Douglas—Oats seeding is finished, and farmers are preparing land for corn. Rye and Sweet clover are greening up. Gardens and potatoes have been planted.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We are in need of a good rain; the winds of the last month have dried out the fields. Wheat is making a good growth; it is in better condition than at this time last year. About a normal acreage of oats and barley has been sown. Wheat, 92c; corn, 65c; barley, 55c; bran, \$1.80; shorts, \$1.90; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 46c.—C. F. Erbort.

Finney—The weather has been spring-like, and we have received some moisture recently. Wheat is making an excellent growth; some farmers are killing the volunteer plants, as it is evident they will require considerable moisture later. Fruit trees are blooming; the peaches were all killed by the hard freeze in February. Some grain is being moved to market.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Ford—The weather has been warm; wheat has been making a good growth, and is being used for pasture. The stand on many wheat fields is too heavy, and it will "fire" if dry weather comes. Oats have been in the ground for some time; farmers have been sowing barley recently. A light rain fell a few days ago. Much new machinery has been sold here this spring. Roads are in good condition for travel, but they need more grading.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—We had another rain a few days ago. Pastures are making a good growth. Alfalfa fields are making a seriously during the winter, probably by wet weather. Many farm buildings are being erected here this year, especially poultry houses. The real estate market is becoming more active. Hens are laying well. Wheat, 92c; corn, 65c; eggs, 22c; heavy hens, 23c.—Elias Blankenship.

Gave and Sheridan—Wheat is making a good growth; there is plenty of subsoil moisture, but a rain would be helpful so far as the top soil is concerned. Spring seeding is finished. Potato planting, gardening and work with the chickens have been the main farm jobs recently. Livestock is in fairly good condition. Eggs, 23c; corn, 65c; cane seed, 85c to 90c.—John L. Aldrich.

Graham—The weather has been cloudy, but we have received no moisture; wheat and barley need rain quite badly. Farmers have been busy preparing land for spring crops. The spring "crop" of calves and pigs is rather light. There is plenty of feed for the livestock; wheat is supplying some pasture. Hogs, \$10.25; wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; eggs, 20c; cream, 46c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—The surface of the wheat fields is cracked badly, and wheat prospects are not very good. Farmers have started to plant corn. Livestock is doing well, but due to the high price of feeders and the severe winter cattle feeders have not made much profit recently. Wheat, 95c; corn, 80c; oats, 45c; kafir, 72c; potatoes, \$1; cabbage, 3c; eggs, 22c; butter, 45c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—A wind storm did some damage here a few days ago. Alfalfa fields were damaged by the severe winter; a considerable acreage of this legume will be sown this spring. Wheat is in fairly good condition. Livestock is doing well. Fruit prospects are good; apricots are in bloom. Baled alfalfa, \$25; bran, \$1.45; hens, 24c; eggs, 23c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lyon—The warm spring weather has put new life into everything that grows. Most of the wheat fields are in good condition. Alfalfa is doing well. Several large patches of potatoes have been planted. There is an ample supply of farm labor.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Farmers have their oats sown and the potatoes planted; they are busy now cutting corn stalks, hauling out manure and with similar spring jobs. Cream, 50c; eggs, 20c; wheat, 92c; corn, 72c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—The weather has been damp and cold recently. The wheat is making a good growth, but a rain would be welcome. Oats and barley are all sown, and nearly everyone has his potatoes planted. Several carloads of sheep and cattle have been shipped from here recently. Corn, 68c; wheat, 92c; kafir, 55c; barley, 70c; cream, 44c; eggs, 21c; hens, 24c.—Albert Robinson.

Neosho—Wheat is doing very well; while a few fields are spotted and thin it would seem that we should have an average crop if the weather is favorable. Oats are greening up nicely, and there is a good start. The folks here have been very active recently in making gardens, setting hens and incubators and caring for little chicks. Livestock is doing well, and the animals will soon be on the pastures. Some drilling for shale gas is being done. Road conditions have improved; the township

graders are busy once again. Prairie hay, \$9; wheat, 95c; oats, 60c; corn, 75c; corn chop, \$3.40; bran, \$1.40; hens, 24c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 42c.—James D. McHenry.

Morris—Good progress is being made with the spring work. A rather small acreage of oats was planted this year, as unfavorable weather delayed the seeding until late. We received a good rain a few days ago that will be very helpful to the wheat and oats. Wheat is doing well. Many tractors have been purchased here this year. Corn, 68c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 47c.—J. R. Henry.

Republic—Owing to the low prices of last year, the potato acreage for 1929 has been reduced somewhat. A large acreage will be seeded to alfalfa this year. Roads are in good condition. Wheat is making a fine growth. Eggs, 21c; butterfat, 46c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Riley—Farmers are preparing land for corn. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed on hand. We have had several large fires here recently, where farmers were burning the heavy growth of grass produced last season. Corn, 75c; wheat, 90c; hogs, 9c to 11c; potatoes, 50c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—Spring work is going ahead in a normal way; the planting of gardens and potatoes is one of the main jobs. A good many public sales have been held recently, with quite satisfactory prices. Cows are bringing from \$50 to \$100 a head, and calves from \$10 to \$20.—C. O. Thomas.

Stanton—We received a good rain a few days ago; it will be of great help to the wheat. High prices are being paid at public sales. A few sales of land are being reported; smooth grazing land brings \$20 an acre. Corn, 70c; milo, 95c a cwt.; kafir, 95c a cwt.; eggs, 21c.—R. L. Creamer.

Wallace—Spring work is going ahead in about the normal way. A good many tractors were purchased by the farmers in this county this spring. A large acreage of barley has been sown. The weather has been unsettled. Baby chicks and incubators require a good deal of time these days.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—Wheat and oats are greening up nicely. Farmers are busy plowing ground for corn. Early planted gardens are up. Fruit trees are in bloom. Many little chicks are being hatched or received thru the mails; there is a big interest here in poultry raising this spring.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Big Machinery Exports

Who uses American made farm machinery? Roughly, three-fourths of it is sold and used in the United States and one-fourth exported. Statistics from custom house records just released by the agricultural implements division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that \$116,524,084 worth of American implements and machinery were purchased by foreign farmers in 1928.

Pertinent is the fact that those countries which are important competitors of United States' farmers purchase the greatest amount of American farm machinery. Wheat growers of foreign countries, for instance, recognized the value of the combine more quickly than did farmers of the United States and, until 1925, more combines were exported annually than were sold in this country, with the majority going to Argentina. Last year, notwithstanding the large number sold in this country, 7,317 combines were exported—more than one-third of the number sold in the United States.

Canada is the largest purchaser of farm machinery exported from the United States, with tractors forming nearly half of the total value of machinery exports to that country. Argentina, Soviet Russia in Europe, Germany and Australia are other large purchasers.

The leading purchasers of American farm equipment in 1928 were:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Canada | \$46,131,918 |
| Argentina | 20,688,277 |
| Soviet Russia in Europe | 7,159,218 |
| Australia | 6,848,355 |
| Union of South Africa | 4,953,753 |
| Germany | 3,114,672 |
| Algeria and Tunisia | 2,985,535 |
| United Kingdom | 2,405,312 |

Nearly all of these countries are important wheat-producing areas.

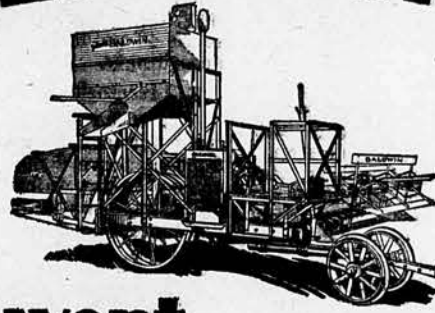
A Profitable Percheron

A 22-year old Percheron mare, Glee, bred and owned by L. E. Fife, whose farm is near Newton, has made a remarkable record in field and stable. She has worked since she was a 3-year old, and in addition has paid for herself over and over again.

Glee was foaled in 1907, and sold as a coming 7-year old to J. P. Hershberger of Harper for \$360. Mr. Fife had a 6-months old colt out of the mare when he sold her. Two years later the stud colt was traded even to Mr. Hershberger for the dam, and Glee had paid for herself once. She was in foal when she returned to the home farm.

Five filly colts in as many years were then produced by the prolific mare. Her owner remembers only two years in which the mare failed to raise a colt after she became old enough. Once she lost a colt, and one year she failed to get in foal. Glee has 12 pure-bred colts, including a yearling. She is believed to be in foal again, and is still capable of doing a good day's work.

EVERYTHING



you want in a Combine

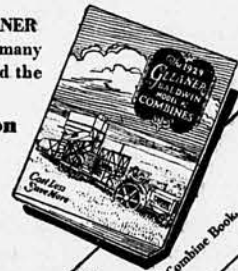
The 1929 GLEANER BALDWIN has everything you have asked for in a Combine. It is built for REAL SERVICE—ECONOMICAL OPERATION—in all kinds of grain, in all kinds of weather. It costs you LESS—yet does MORE and lasts longer. It will do cheaper work and make your harvest easier and more PROFITABLE. Several new refinements in the 1929 GLEANER BALDWIN will interest you—the new steel straw spreader—the new heavy duty motor—the new roller chain, steel sprocket and pulley equipment. In addition to these the GLEANER BALDWIN has the ORIGINAL PATENTED Spiral Conveyor-Feeder (which eliminates canvas)—the Special Rasp Threshing Cylinder—Heavy Frame and other features which give their owners more for their money.

FREE CATALOG—the first edition of the new 28-Page GLEANER BALDWIN Combine Book is yours for the asking. It contains many illustrations and is full of interesting Combine facts. Send the coupon for it today.

The Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation
400 Cottage Avenue, Independence, Missouri

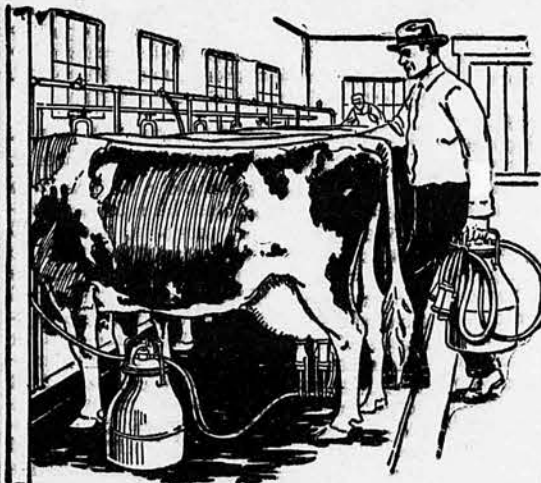
The Gleaner BALDWIN COMBINE

MAIL COUPON FOR FREE CATALOG



Please send my copy of your FREE Combine Book
Name _____ Address _____
City _____ State _____

The Wonderful · NEW De Laval Magnetic Milker



- Perfect Milking
- Easy Handling
- Simple and Reliable
- Less Power
- Easy Cleaning

ALREADY the De Laval Magnetic Milker is making a great name for itself—users are delighted with it—they say no milker ever approached it in perfection of milking, ease of handling and cleaning, in reliability and satisfaction. The De Laval Magnetic retains the famous De Laval principle of controlled and uniform pulsations, but accomplishes it with a new and patented application of electro magnetic force which provides simplicity of construction and installation, requires less power to operate, and gives controlled and uniform pulsations which milk cows in the best possible manner. The new Magnetic is easy to operate, easy to clean, and will give more profit and satisfaction to every cow owner. Made in a variety of sizes for milking one to 1000 or more cows. Can be operated by electric motor or gas engine. Sold on such easy terms it pays for itself while you are using it—send coupon for full information.

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

A quality milker for the low price field. Units can be used on existing single pipe line installations, or it can be used as a complete outfit. Made in one and two unit sizes for milking one to 20 cows. Sold on easy terms—send coupon for full information and prices.

Two complete lines of De Laval Separators for every need and purse. Send coupon for full information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 4235
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Please send me, without obligation, full information on Milker Separator check which

Name _____
Town _____
State _____ R. F. D. _____ No. Cows _____

These Men Pick Farmers

(Continued from Page 3)

and Kansas Farmer has the honor and privilege of conducting the work in this state. Degrees of Master Farmer will be awarded at a special meeting called for this purpose, and announcement of this meeting will be made in Kansas Farmer sometime in the fall issues. A special article will be written about each Master Farmer following the selection.

Please make your nominations without delay so the judges will have sufficient time to consider every candidate from every possible angle. Names of candidates will be accepted until June 1. Nominations, requests for additional score cards and questions concerning this project, should be mailed to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka.

Instructions for Scoring Candidates

You will notice the first five items under "Soil Management"—a, b, c, d and e—are for the Eastern Kansas farmer, so for him you should score these and skip the second group of five. When scoring the Wheat Belt farmer you should skip these first five items and start filling his score card with the second group of five items— a, b, c, d and e. Thereafter, please score for every item you can.

A. Operation of the Farm—total of 285 points.

1. Soil Management—75 points.

For the Eastern Kansas Farmer

a. If he applies manure regularly as it is produced, or provides storage so it doesn't lose its fertilizing value, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, deduct 10 points. If he makes no use of manure, score zero.

b. If he feeds or plows under his straw, score 15 points. If he burns it or otherwise wastes straw, score zero.

c. If his soil washes and he uses Mangum terraces, soil saving dams, tile, crops or other means to prevent soil washing, score 15 points. If he makes no effort to prevent soil washing, score zero. If his soil doesn't wash, allow full score of 15 points.

d. If 25 per cent of his crop acreage is in legumes, score 15 points. Deduct accordingly as acreage of legumes falls below this percentage.

e. If he follows a definite system of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he does not follow a rotation system, score zero.

For the Wheat Belt Farmer

a. If he returns straw to the land directly or in manure, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he practices control of soil blowing, score 15 points. If not, score zero. If soil doesn't blow, score 15 points.

c. If he practices summer fallow in lieu of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he practices alternate row cropping in lieu of summer fallow, score 10 points. If he practices neither, score zero.

d. If he grows legumes, score 15 points. If he can, but does not grow legumes, score zero. If he is beyond the legume territory, score 15 points.

e. If he follows practices equivalent to crop rotation, such as growing row crops, alternate row cropping, summer fallow, score 15 points. If he grows wheat continuously without fallow, score zero.

2. Farming Methods—25 points.

a. If he diversifies his crop production and follows a rotation; or in Western Kansas, if he follows practices equivalent thereto, score 5 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he sows pure seed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

c. If he sows seed of varieties adapted to his section of the state, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he practices early preparation of the seedbed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

e. If he practices insect, pest and disease control, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor—25 points.

If he has enough man, horse and machine power to do his farm work, score 25 points. If his power is deficient in any branch, such as men, horses, machinery, tractors, engines, trucks or other equipment, deduct points accordingly. If he has an excess

of any power units, deduct points in accordance with what he should have.

4. Crop Yields—40 points.

If his crop yields are better than, or as good as the best in his community, fertility of his soil considered, score 40 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Livestock Management—60 points.

a. If he maintains the proper balance between livestock and crop production, score 8 points. If the number of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs, or laying hens is deficient in any way, deduct points accordingly.

b. If the maximum proportion of his feed crops is fed to his livestock, score 8 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If he feeds balanced rations to all classes of livestock, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he has proper housing for all classes of livestock during bad weather, score 8 points. If not, score according to what he has.

e. If he practices control of livestock parasites and diseases, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

f. If all sires are purebred, score 10 points. If not, deduct points according to the per cent of grade or scrub sires he has. Example: If he has two sires and only one is purebred, deduct 50 per cent, allowing him only 5 points.

g. If he is receiving a net return from his milking herd, beef herd, hog herd, sheep flock, poultry flock, score 10 points. If any of his livestock projects are failing to make a profit, deduct points accordingly.

6. Tools, Machinery and Equipment—20 points.

a. If he has adequate tools, machinery and equipment to do his work efficiently and on time, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly. If he is over-equipped, deduct points accordingly.

b. If he has a well-equipped repair shop, score 3 points. If not, score zero.

c. If his machinery is housed when not in use and is kept in good repair, score 7 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

7. Field Arrangements—20 points.

If his fields are so arranged as to conserve time and labor in tilling, cultivating and other operations, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

8. Farmstead Arrangement—20 points.

If his farm buildings are arranged so as to save time in doing chores, located so as to save time in going to and from the fields, and arranged so as to insure sanitation, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

B. Business Methods—total 285 points.

1. Accumulative Ability—100 points.

If his operations since he has been farming have enabled him to accumulate a satisfactory surplus, score 100 points. (This surplus does not need to be in cash. It may be expressed in discharge of indebtedness contracted thru sickness or misfortune, the purchase of more land, improvements or education.) If his accumulative surplus has not been satisfactory, deduct points accordingly. Note: It is understood that you do not know the candidate's personal financial affairs, and that your score for him under this head "Accumulative Ability" will be your personal opinion gained thru observation.

2. Accounting Methods—50 points.

If he uses a system of accounting for his farming, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

3. Safety Financial Practices—100 points.

a. If he invests his surplus money safely in sound securities or more farm land, score 25 points. If not, score zero.

b. If all his farm buildings, household goods, implements, crops and livestock are fully insured against insurable losses, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

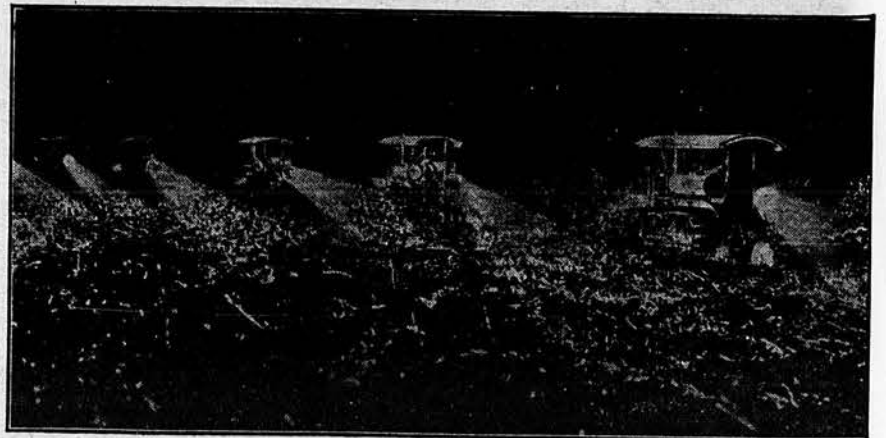
c. If his life is insured to the extent of his farm mortgage and other indebtedness, score 40 points. If not, score according to coverage.

d. If his life is insured to provide a cash fund for his family beyond his indebtedness, an educational fund for

"Notice the
DIFFERENCE
HARRY?"



LARABEE'S
Best FLOUR



Beat the weather with *Prest-O-Lite*

YOU CAN LAUGH at tomorrow's rain if your tractors are equipped with Prest-O-Lite Gas Light. You can work right on after dark and take advantage of good weather while it lasts.

More and more farmers are equipping their tractors with this inexpensive, dependable lighting system. It is especially designed to withstand the wear and tear of tractor service. It is a paying investment from the start.

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

Tractor Make..... Model.....

Name.....

Address.....

City or Town.....

his children, income for his wife and minor children, score 10 points. If not, score according to coverage. Note: It is understood that you do not know the details about your candidate's "Safety Financial Practices," but you should score him to the best of your ability from observation and from any information he may have given you in the past.

4. Marketing Practices and Production Program—35 points.

a. If he uses market information in buying supplies and in selling farm products, score 15 points. If not, score zero.

b. If he adapts his production program to market forecasts and probable demands, score 20 points. If he does this in any measure, score him for what he does.

C. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—total of 90 points.

1. Upkeep of Buildings—25 points.

If his buildings are kept in good repair, score 25 points. If not, score accordingly.

2. Condition of Fields—25 points.

If his fields and fence rows are neat and reasonably free from weeds, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

3. Fences, Ditches and Roads—20 points.

If fences, ditches and roads are in good repair and free from rubbish, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

4. Lots and Yards—10 points.

If his lots and yards are free from weeds and rubbish, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Lawn—10 points.

If his lawn is well-kept and has an attractive selection of shrubs and flowers, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

D. Home Life—total of 325 points.

1. Convenient House—125 points.

If his house is convenient and comfortable; if he has a water system, sewage disposal system, furnace, lighting system, power washer, provision for an ice supply in summer or some adequate method of refrigeration, a radio and any other labor-saving conveniences, score 125 points. Otherwise, score according to the equipment he has.

2. Character as Husband and Father—100 points.

If he has done everything within reason to increase the happiness and comfort of his family, such as providing companionship, recreation, enter-

(Continued on Page 37)

KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Master Farmer Score Card for 1929

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

Name of Farmer Scored.....
 Address.....
 Name of Scorer.....
 Address.....
 Date.....

"My 4-Month-Old Pigs Weighed 125 lbs."
Says G.G. Bacaston
 Arkansas City, Kansas

GEE BEE PIG MEAL

THIS Kansas farmer was getting only 70-lb. pigs at 4 months until he started using Gee Bee Pig Meal. This tested and proved feed netted him a 55-pound gain per pig—and of course a better profit, quicker.

Gee Bee Pig Meal will produce these same profitable results for you. It carries your pigs over weaning time without the usual setback—grows plenty of bone—produces young pigs of large stature. Assures you healthy, vigorous development into hogs that top the early market—especially when you follow with Gee Bee Hog Feed.

Don't depend on grass. Make 250-lb. hogs in six months. Let us tell you how. Your Gee Bee dealer can supply you with Gee Bee Feeds.

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 SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO.



FEED SERVICE DEPT., GRAIN BELT MILLS CO.
 Desk B429, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Please mail me literature on How to Make Pigs Pay Bigger Profits.

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Cultivate the Easy Way

The convenient double lever control which shifts beams in pairs and adjusts gangs for narrow or wide rows is only one of the many new improved features which make **DEMPSTER** the outstanding Two-Row Cultivator of 1929. Gangs raised or lowered separately or together. Adjustable to every cultivating condition. Exceptionally easy to operate. Does a cleaner, more thorough job. Constructed of strong, shock-absorbing steel. All parts securely riveted. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature, **DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.** 719 So. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

DEMPSTER
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The Only Way to Measure Combined Grain

The Hart Combine Register measures and counts every bushel that the combine threshes and records the total in U. S. Standard Bushels. It lets you know how your crop is running, every hour, every day, for every field. It is attachable to any combine—get it for yours this year.



See your dealer or fill out the coupon for full information and Hart's Conversion Table by which you can readily gauge your crop in either weighed or measured bushels.

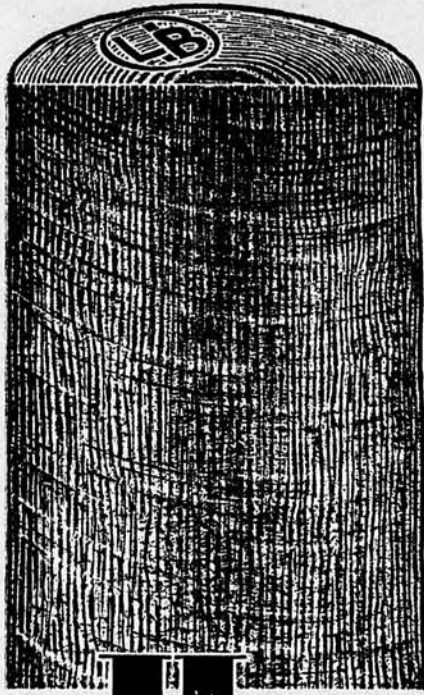
HART GRAIN WEIGHER COMPANY, 100 Eaton Street, Peoria, Illinois
 Please send me full information on the Hart Combine Register and Hart's Conversion Table.

Name.....
 Town..... R. R..... State.....

If you are a combine owner state make and year

HART COMBINE REGISTER
 —HART GRAIN WEIGHER COMPANY—
 Also make for the Combine — Hart Pick-Up Feeders — Hart Pick-Up Attachments —
 Hart ScourKleen Weed Screen and Register
WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDERS OF THRESHER EQUIPMENT

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



HAND in hand with Long-Bell creosoted fence posts, go soil culture, crop rotation and scientific stock raising—all playing their part in the efficiency and profit you have a right to expect from your farm in the years to come.

Ask Your Lumberman about **The Long-Bell Post Everlasting**

Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure and

NEVER-CREEP FENCE ANCHORS

Make Sturdy Fences That Stay Put — write for FREE Literature

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

I HAVE been interested in this man Hezekiah. He reigned 29 years, and in that time he effected one of the most beneficial reforms the kingdom ever enjoyed. The temple was repaired, the idolatrous altars were overthrown, the people were called back to the faith of the fathers, which they had long neglected, and a new spirit was infused into the nation as a whole. This was not only a religious reform, but it also affected the everyday life of the people. They must have been happy, as we are told that "all the congregation worshiped, and the singers sang, and the trumpeters sounded." As we used to say, they "enjoyed religion."

But where did this man Hezekiah get his religious convictions? Looking back, we find that his father was King Ahaz, a weakling, who allowed all manner of corruption to flourish. A brief passage tells much in few words: "He sacrificed unto the gods of Damascus, which smote him; and he said, 'Because the gods of the kings of Syria help them, therefore will I sacrifice to them, that they may help me.' But they were the ruin of him, and of all Israel." So Hezekiah could not have gotten many of his good characteristics from his father. Let us go back another step, and take a look at his grandfather, Jotham. Of him we are told, "and he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, and he became mighty, because he prepared his ways before the Lord his God." Going back another step, we find Uzziah, who was a good king in the early part of his reign, but fell later into disgrace, and died as a leper.

Does heredity count? Does family influence make any difference? You know right well it does. Scarcely a reader of this column but owns a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep, or a flock of chickens, that tell the story of heredity. When a cow makes a record in milk or butterfat, almost always she was blessed with good ancestry. Not long ago, the magazine "Eugenics" published an article, "Where Do Ministers Come From?" One hundred and four of the leading clergy of America were interviewed. It was found that a large number of these men who have attained eminence in the pulpit are the sons and grandsons of ministers. Said Dr. S. P. Cadman, "My father and grandfather were both clergymen. The ministry seems to run in the blood, so far as the Cadmans are concerned." Others, who were not the sons of ministers, had church officers as fathers. Out of 104 men studied, only 21 had parents who were not church officers or ministers. In other words, heredity and environment counted, in 80 per cent of the men. One man, well known thruout the East, said, "My parents represented the very best traditions of the old New England stock." Another said, "On both sides of my family there was a long and uninterrupted and steady stream of strong religious and church interest." The son of former President Eliot of Harvard University, (who was called "the first citizen of the United States") says, I come of a long line of church-going and church-supporting people." Another, a writer of books on religious subjects, and the dean of a great divinity school, said: "All my ancestors on both sides for generations have been church people. On my mother's side my grandfather was a minister, and in his family there were several ministers; on my mother's side my great-grandfather was a minister, the first president of what is now Colgate University; on my father's side both my grandfather and his great-grandfather were members of the little Baptist church in Monson, Maine. What incidental evidence we have would indicate that on both sides of the house the line was connected with churches in Massachusetts or Connecticut from colonial times."

Perhaps by this time we understand Hezekiah a little better. Of course, this does not mean that personal religious experience is inherited. If the child of good parentage resolves he will be a rogue, he can be one, despite all the weight of ancestry. But it does mean that the influence of ancestry on character is very great, both in hered-

ity and in environment. If you want a big man, begin far enough back. Don't begin with the man himself. In other words, you yourself must train yourself to be a good ancestor. Maybe some great grandson or granddaughter will look back, some day, and say, "I had a great-grandfather who was an indefatigable church worker, and he brought up all his children to love the church and to love the community where he lived. That's where I got my start."

Hezekiah started out to effect a nation-wide reform. He did not succeed fully. The pull of public sentiment was indifferent to the great moral changes that were necessary. But he did not fail utterly. People looked back with longing, as they thought of what the good king had attempted to do.

The building of the City of God is slow and hard. Men have attempted it again and again. But such attempts are never wholly in vain. Jesus believed that the City of God is a possibility. He said, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven." Heroic souls like Hezekiah have their reward.

Lesson for April 14—The Influence of a Good Ruler. 2 Chron. 30:1 to 27. Golden Text. 2 Chron. 30:9.

Angus Folks to Meet

The Kansas Aberdeen-Angus breeders are not superstitious, at least so far as the number 13 is concerned. This is demonstrated by the fact that 13 breeders from Geary and Dickinson counties again have banded together for the purpose of holding the fourth annual Better Livestock Day. For the last three years Better Livestock Day has proved to be a red letter date on the calendar of livestock men, and it promises to be so again this year.

The annual fete of the Angus men will be held on Thursday, April 18, at the farm of Elmer Sellin, 15 miles southwest of Junction City just off U. S. Highway 77. The roads will be well marked so that no one should have difficulty in locating the place. Two hundred head of blacks will be assembled there from the herds of the hosts which should prove a wonderful opportunity to study Angus type and characteristics. Many of these are sired by sons and grandsons of Earl Marshall, Black Cap Poe, Pugeune 9th, and Deverly, so that it will promise an excellent opportunity to study breeding as well.

The morning will be given over to a judging contest in which everyone is urgently requested to participate. The silver loving cup now held by the Miltonvale high school again will be at stake, and a goodly number of vocational high schools are expected to enter teams and compete for this trophy. Lunch will be served at noon.

In the afternoon an unusual program will be presented, in which demonstration teams from county club units will give exhibitions of their work. Dr. H. T. Hill, head of the department of public speaking of the Kansas State Agricultural College and a nationally known entertainer, will favor the gathering with some of his selections. Dan Casement, a well-known Hereford breeder and feeder, also will be there to present some of his philosophy of life and livestock. W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, will be present, this marking his first official visit to Kansas.

We learn from the press that broadcasting has added 500 words to the average radio fan's vocabulary. And we wouldn't dare to print any of them.

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

Horace Smith, Agra. Hog.
Otto Feizlen, St. Francis. Cap. wires, block and brush from Robert Bosch magneto, a vise-grip wrench and an end wrench from 16-30 Hart-Parr tractor.
Mrs. Derhard Hansen, Wamego. Thirty white Plymouth Rock hens. Numbered wing bands and toes punched.
Chas. W. Moore, Beattie. Dark brindle greyhound, female, white throat and breast, 6 months old, weighing about 35 pounds.

DUST away YOUR WEEDS



Simply shake Atlacide powdered Weed Killer from the perforated container.

CALCIUM CHLORATE

as used in Atlacide is recommended by Experiment Stations and Farm Agencies for the control and eradication of all noxious weeds such as

Bindweed Canada Thistle
Wild Morning Russian Thistle
Glory White Top
Quack Grass Johnson Grass

ATLACIDE

CALCIUM CHLORATE KILLS WEEDS

CONTAINS 45.5% CHLORIC ACID (ClO₂)
Calcium Chlorate Equivalent 56.4%

Dissolves Easily. Crops may be grown on treated soil a few months after application. Apply as a spray for large areas. Apply as a dust for small areas.

Packed in 3/4 lb. sifter cans for dusting on small areas and in 200 lb. and 50 lb. drums for use in standard spray tanks.

Satisfactorily used on 15,000 miles of railroad track last year.

Non-poisonous to animals or people.
No fire hazard.

Use Atlacide dissolved in water for horse drawn or motor sprayers

Write for Booklet "D" for full information!



Chipman Chemical Engineering Co. Inc.
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

225-lb. HOGS in 5 months

You Can Do It! Free Book Tells How!

Thousands of hog raisers are now producing 225 lb. hogs in 5 months by following proved methods and using SANTONIN regularly. It is simple and easy.



Costs 1c a hog per week

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

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

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

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KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

It's Your Last Chance, Folks

Join the Capper Clubs by April 15 or Be Left Out of This Live Group

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, the Capper Clubs

FAIR warning, everybody! Enrollment for the 1929 contest for Capper Clubs ceases April 15. If you are a boy or a girl on a Kansas farm and are between the ages of 9 and 19, you may become a member by filling out the application below and sending it to the club manager at once.

Mothers of club members are eligible in the mothers' department and may enter their farm flocks as projects.

Eighty-three cash prizes are offered for outstanding club records in the different departments. In addition, there will be awarded a number of silver trophy cups, chief of which is the large cup to be given to the club team showing the most pep and club loyalty during the year.

The Capper Club year closes October 15. To the two members—one boy and one girl—with the best all round club records for the year will be given a free trip to the Royal American Stock Show at Kansas City. There will be at least three days of royal entertainment under the supervision of a competent companion. Club members in the sow and litter department have the privilege of insuring their sows at a very low rate. Members of all departments may have their salable livestock and poultry included in the club advertisement which runs in the Kansas Farmer toward the end of the club year.

Club members and their friends will be given three days of entertainment during the Topeka Free Fair, ending with a pep banquet.

These are a few inducements we offer to Capper Club members. Then the local teams over the state will have regular monthly meetings with interesting and inspirational programs. All in all, the Capper Clubs are an organization which suits the specific needs of rural boys and girls.

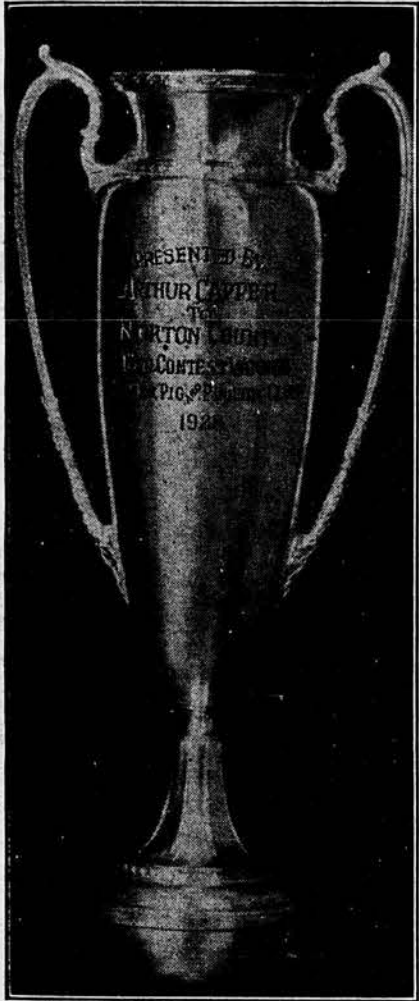
The enrollment for 1929 is more than double that of 1928. Everything points to a record-breaking year for achievement. If you are now caring for a project in connection with the young folks' club or vocational course, you may enter that project in the Capper Clubs and share all of the privileges mentioned above. If you have had no former club connections but own or can obtain a project, you will be welcomed into the Capper Clubs anyway.

In case you are interested in club work but have not the funds to purchase a more costly project, we recommend that you follow the example of many others and enter baby chicks for the first year. Some of the most remarkable records made in Capper Clubs last year were in the baby chick department. Many who began there are entering the new year with a more costly project purchased by the profits earned during the first year's club work.

For the Farm Boys

BY W. E. GRIMES

Many farm boys will finish high school and college this spring and go into business with their fathers. Such an arrangement is ideal if a satisfactory business relation is established. Contracts that cover this may be obtained free from the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.



The Pep Trophy Cup Won by the Norton County Team, at the Suggestion of the Winners, Will Not be Presented Till Sometime in the Summer, When it is Hoped Senator Capper Can be Present

You may join any one or more of the five departments open to young folks.

In the baby chick department you may enter 20 to 100 purebred chicks. In the small pen department you may enter 10 to 12 hens and one cock. In the gilt department you may enter one purebred gilt pig with the intention of bringing it up to enter in the sow and litter department next year. In the sow and litter department you may enter one purebred sow expected to farrow this spring, or a sow with a young litter now at her side. In the beef calf department you may enter one purebred or grade steer or heifer calf to feed during the club year.

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

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

.....county in the Capper

..... Club.

(Write Pig, Calf or Poultry Club.)

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; Girls, 10 to 18

Fill Out This Coupon and Send it to J. M. Parks, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. and Get a Start for Profits in 1929

Don't defy Lightning

-Control it!



Ajax defied the lightning—proving that he over-estimated himself and underestimated lightning.

Yet how many farmers are defying lightning today; not in the bravado of Ajax, but in their failure to control the terror of the black skies.

Lightning can be controlled.

More farm fires are caused by it than by anything else. In almost every case such a fire is due either to the absence of lightning rods or to rods improperly installed.

Farmers everywhere may buy lightning rods inspected and approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, whose Master Label means that both materials and installation have been approved. This is but one of many institutions and movements sponsored by the Stock Fire Insurance Companies for the protection of life and property.

These companies—all writing sound, reliable Legal Reserve Insurance, and as deeply interested in saving your property as in reimbursing you—have collected the only comprehensive statistics on farm fires.

Thirty-five hundred lives are sacrificed in farm fires in a single year; 150 million dollars' worth of farm property destroyed. You pay your part of that loss, whether you have a fire or not.

Legal Reserve or Stock companies strive to reduce such losses. The service you receive from their agents is designed to help you prevent fire, as well as to give you adequate coverage, complete protection, and an honest settlement in case of loss.

Consult the agent of any company named below. There is one near you, no matter where you live. Send for a free copy of the helpful booklet—"Burning Up Farm Wealth."

SOUND
RELIABLE

FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE
1029 Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

LEGAL RESERVE INSURANCE

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co., Ltd.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
Security Insurance Company, New Haven
Home Insurance Company, New York
Iowa National Fire Insurance Company
United States Fire Insurance Company
Continental Insurance Co.
Aetna Insurance Co.
Great American Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
American Insurance Co.
Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency
National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford

FARM INSURANCE COMMITTEE
Room 1029, Insurance Exchange
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me a complimentary copy of your booklet, "Burning Up Farm Wealth"

Name

R. F. D.

City.....State.....

Seeds of Ideas

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

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

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

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



Roy Morris Will Teach You Aviation Better and Quicker

Changing types in planes, ultra modern instruments and equipment make it imperative for flyers and mechanics to keep abreast of the times. That's why it is so important that you get your first training where only the newest methods are taught and only the newest ships are provided.

I teach you to fly in new ships, monoplanes and biplanes, including Travelair, Swallow, Lincoln Paige, Eagle Rock, American Eagle, Ryan Monoplane and our own make the "Dove". You help build new planes in our factory and rebuild old ones. Your training will be entirely practical and you work under the finest, experienced instructors in the country today. Right here in my school is the best place to get the right start for success.

MEN WANTED NOW!

Thousands of pilots and mechanics are needed NOW. Every day I have calls for men fully trained for Aviation. Aviation will soon be one of the biggest businesses in the world and now is the time to get on the ground floor, while it is still young.

At Lowest Cost—I have built up a wonderful school because I give every student his money's worth. I have made my courses just as low as is consistent with the best training. My schools rapidly filling up and you must hurry if you want to get in while prices are still low.

Large Class of Women Students
Opportunity is opening for women in flying. We have a large class already in training and are receiving more enrollments every week. Finest accommodations for young women.

Get My Free Aviation Book
Write today for my big free illustrated book "Looking Into Your Future in Aviation". It gives full details and tells you how you can quickly get into this big money making business. Just send your name and address to:

ROY MORRIS SCHOOL OF AVIATION
Dept. 13 420 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas



GRAIN BIN Agents Wanted

To take orders for Steel Grain Bins, Corn Cribs, tanks, fence, roofing, etc. Farmers also sell neighbors in spare time. Write for Free Catalog and Details.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
330 Am. Bk. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Cuts for School Annuals



You, Too, Should Give This Wonderful Product a Trial

Mr. Arthur Parker of Kansas had seen 3RD DEGREE advertised, but was a little in doubt about its ability to do all that was claimed for it. He had, however, some pigs that just lay around in their nests and had no appetites and so he resolved to give 3RD DEGREE a trial and bought two gallons. Read his own words:

"I fed the 3RD DEGREE in some milk and, to my surprise, the pigs seemed to relish it and in a week's time their appetites were better than anything I had on the place. I then sent an order for my brood sows—13 sows raised 111 pigs with only one runt. I think one cannot speak too highly of 3RD DEGREE."

Above, you see a picture of one of Mr. Parker's sows that produced 3 litters in less than a year. Thousands of users depend regularly on 3RD DEGREE—the original and genuine 3-purpose liquid for hogs. It stimulates the appetite, aids the digestive and respiratory organs and helps to prevent losses from worm infestation and disease.

Just as 3RD DEGREE has helped thousands of farmers make more money from their hogs, so it can help you. Send the coupon today for full details. Without any obligation, we will send you a valuable 50 p. hog raisers manual together with full information about 3RD DEGREE.

Drovers Veterinary Union, Dept. E-26, Omaha, Nebraska

Write today for your copy of this new book. **FREE** to any hog raiser. We will also send you the D. V. U. Poultry Book to poultry raisers.

FREE BOOK SEND TODAY

Drovers Veterinary Union
Dept. E-26, Omaha, Nebraska
Please send me **FREE** and without obligation your
 Hog Book Poultry Book

Name.....
Address.....



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Protective Service



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

Eighty Investment Opportunities But Only Four Were Sound and Safe

WIDOW HAS \$11,500 TO INVEST
Desires maximum income consistent with safety. Will grant confidential interview to most promising proposition. Mrs. T. C. W., Box 3...

SUCH was the advertisement recently inserted in the classified columns of two Atlanta newspapers by the Citizens and Southern National Bank, of that city. According to Printer's Ink, which tells the story:

"Mrs. T. C. W. received 80 answers to this advertisement, the bank reports—offering her everything from proposals of marriage to opportunities to make as much as 300 per cent on her money in a year's time. Four of the offers were sound and safe. Seventy-six were not."

"There seem to be at least two morals to be drawn from this happening," continues Printer's Ink:

"The first relates to the necessity of guidance in financial affairs, by the greater part of the people. The proportion of those who can analyze

Did You Miss This?
Under the caption, "The Continuing Need for Financial Advice," this article was printed in a recent issue of *The Literary Digest*. Have you eliminated any chances of its applying in your family? Whenever you need any investment information, remember that the *Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka* will provide you free with the facts.—Manager, Protective Service.

and decide upon the propriety of any certain investment will increase, of course, as general and specific knowledge is more widely diffused. But most of us will need help for a long time to come. Those who have had least experience in financial matters

TREND OF THE MARKET
\$50. Yearly
Conducted and Edited by John A. Hill

Stock Market Reporter
Daily Market Reporter
30 Days Service Free

THE FINANCIAL FORUM
New York Financial Daily, Inc.

THE MARKET REFLECTOR
STATISTICAL BUREAU

THE FINANCIALISTIC DEBATER
What will the Stock Market Do Now?
These Three Stocks Should Be Bought at Once

TELEGRAPH FINANCIAL SERVICE
Bulletin The Best Buy in Wall Street

"Tipster Sheets"
THE above are among the 88 publications listed as "tipster sheets" by the Pennsylvania Securities Commission in its official annual report which states in part: "The method of selling 'blue sky' to the public has, to a large extent, been changed to the operation of the so-called 'tipster sheets.' During the last year or two, in nearly all cases where citizens of Pennsylvania have been defrauded, it has been accomplished thru the use of these sheets. Tipster sheets are mailed from outside of the state to citizens of Pennsylvania, in most cases either from New York City, Boston or some city in New Jersey. These sheets highly recommended some one particular issue that they desire to sell the unwary investor. To hide their real purpose, they include information about several other well known securities. The tips given in these sheets are followed up over the telephone and by telegraph from outside the state. Of course, these solicitations could not be legally made in person within the state. Such an attempt would be speedily detected and the parties prosecuted."

Despite the very efficient and hearty co-operation of the authorities of the states from which these sheets are mailed, the securities commission of any state nearly is helpless to protect citizens of the state who are foolish enough to deal over the telephone, by mail and telegram with concerns located outside of the state and not registered with the state blue sky commissioner. Before you invest—investigate. Write to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and get reliable information free.

THE AMERICAN FLAG WAY TO FOREIGN MARKETS

THE fast freight services operated for the United States Shipping Board provide ready means for exporting surplus American farm products. Operating under the American flag, these services bring true American efficiency to overseas transportation. There are 20 lines in all with a total of 256 ships sailing regularly from Atlantic Coast, and Gulf ports for all parts of the world.

The speed, safety and dependability of these services have made them an important factor in the world-wide expansion of American industries. Every year they successfully carry many millions of dollars' worth of farm products and manufactured goods.

For full information on either freight or passenger services, write for free illustrated booklet.

PASSENGER SERVICES: Luxurious passenger accommodations are available on the fine liners of the United States Lines, which include the famous Leviathan, world's largest ship. The American Merchant Lines vessels, sailing weekly, offer comfortable passage between New York and London at reasonable rates.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buy Direct
and SAVE MONEY on your saddle by getting manufacturer's prices. Send for our FREE illustrated catalog.

THE WESTERN SADDLE MFG. CO.,
1651 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.

Lock-Joint Concrete Stave SILO

Best Quality Concrete **Rust-Proof Reinforcing**

Erected By Us — Freight Allowed To Your Station — Prompt Shipment

"I have been using your silos for over ten years and prefer them to any other type."—Fred Wilson, Andover, Kan.

"My silo saves me \$1000.00 per year in feed costs. Have used many different kinds and much prefer your type of silo."—Jack LeRoux, Topeka, Kan.

Quick Erection — BIG DISCOUNT NOW — Fully Guaranteed.
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co.
WICHITA, KANSAS

KG BAKING POWDER

25 ounces for 25c
More than a pound and a half for a quarter

Same Price for over 38 years

GUARANTEED PURE
Millions of pounds used by the Government

A disinfectant



for poultry houses, yards, pens, and stables

and about the home

DR. HESS Dip and Disinfectant destroys disease germs, keeps down foul odors and establishes health conditions. It is five times as strong as carbolic acid. Standardized—always uniform in strength.

Use in sinks, drains, closets—wherever there is filth or decaying, foul-smelling matter.

Sprinkle in poultry-houses, nests, roosts, pig pens, dairy barns and houses. It is death to lice. Keeps premises healthful and clean-smelling. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc.
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP & DISINFECTANT



Just Paint it on the Roosts!

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

"Black Leaf 40"
Kills Poultry Lice

are the most backward in asking advice, because they are ashamed to be shown ignorant. Had the Atlanta widow been unadvised, she probably would have ignored the sound and safe offers of 5 and 6 per cent return on her money for the more attractive offers of from 50 to 300 per cent.

"Now we come to the second lesson, which is closely tied up with the first. It may be that vigilance committees and Better Business Bureaus will succeed eventually in rooting out all shady 'investment' advertising from the pages of newspapers and periodicals. But we know that the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. It is not enough to remove the fake advertising from the usual mediums, for that sort of stuff can be bootlegged as well as other contraband. The investment houses that are honest must advertise the investments that are sound—in a way that is understandable and with a cordiality that disarms suspicion."

Holstein Meet Ahead

The next meeting of the Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders Association, on April 20, promises something different. This session will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in Topeka. In fact there are two specials. First of all, Holston Colantha Sir Madison, a purebred Holstein bull calf donated by the Holston Farms, To-



Holston Colantha Sir Madison

peka, will be sold to the highest bidder. This event will follow the dinner at the Chamber of Commerce at noon. Much can be said about the breeding of this calf. The dam of his sire has made three records of more than 1,000 pounds of butter in a year, the last record being 1,261 pounds. The money received will go into the treasury of the association for progressive work.

The other feature is that this will be a special meeting for the 4-H calf club. The club members will be given a dinner and will be backed in showing their stock at fairs. All boy exhibitors at fairs and livestock shows will get some prize and the winners will receive cash awards.

These Men Pick Farmers

(Continued from Page 33)

tainment, music, etc., score 100 points. If not, score according to what he has done.

3. Education and Training of Children—100 points.

If he has given his children proper training and schooling, and has encouraged or helped them to obtain a high school and college education, score 100 points. Otherwise, score according to what he has done.

E. Public Spiritedness—total of 260 points.

1. Neighborliness—50 points.

If he is neighborly, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—60 points.

If he takes an active interest in schools and churches, score 60 points. Otherwise, score according to the interest he does take.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—50 points.

If he takes an active interest in other enterprises for the good of his community, such as farm organizations and civic organizations, score 50 points. Otherwise, score according to his activities.

4. Interest in Local, State and National Government—100 points.

If he votes regularly at all local and general elections, score 100 points. If not, score according to the way he exercises his voting privileges.

The simple sturdy LAUSON

BUILT to Give Enduring Satisfaction—they have Earned their high reputation.

The "Full-Jeweled" Tractor

Liberal equipped with Roller and Ball bearings.

To effect real economy a tractor must be a one-man machine with sufficient power to handle enough plows to show a pronounced saving over horse power.

This 20-35 develops abundant power beyond the ordinary tractor of the 3 plow rating. The weight has been held down to avoid undue packing of the soil so the power developed, considering the weight, is remarkable. Substantial in every detail. High, convenient pulley. Handles easily in the field and has an extremely short turning radius.

"Know" the Lauson before you buy a tractor. It's built to fit your needs.

We also build a 6 cylinder 25-45 as well as a 20-40 Four.

John Lauson Mfg. Co.
800 Monroe Street
New Holstein, Wis.

LET US SEND YOU FULL DETAILS



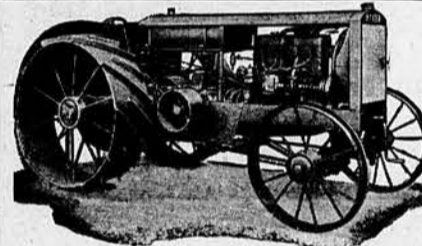
Buy Steinhoff's Chicks from Healthy Blood Tested Flocks

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



The Baker Gas Tractor

Two Sizes—22-40 and 25-50

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

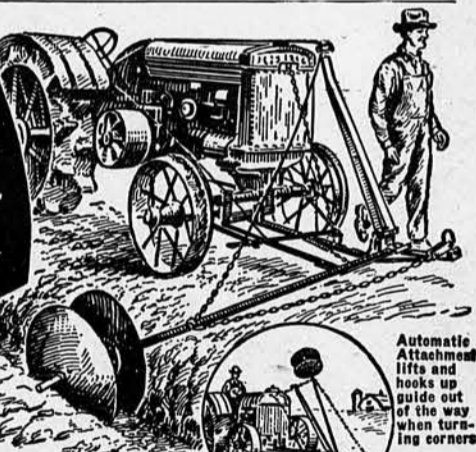
Complete tractor and thresher catalogues free.

THE A. D. BAKER COMPANY,

SWANTON, OHIO

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

Steers Any Tractor Without a Driver!



Automatic Attachment lifts and hooks up guide out of the way when turning corners

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-soller 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 get 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-22, East Omaha, Nebr.

Mail the COUPON!

Willrodt Tractor Guide Co.
Dept. B-22, Omaha, Nebr.
Send me your free illustrated literature, and prices of Willrodt All-purpose tractor guide.
Name.....
Town.....
State..... R.F.D.....

An Almost Perfect Railway Service Record

One of the greatest achievements in American industry and commerce since the war has been the abolition of "car shortages".

There are about 2,500,000 freight cars. In order to keep commerce moving they must be constantly distributed among shippers engaged in every kind of business and located in thousands of communities throughout the country.

And yet, in 1928 the railways furnished 99.97 per cent of the freight cars ordered by shippers on the days they were wanted and during the last five years the daily average has been 99.72 per cent.

The railways within recent years have made records in promptly filling the orders of their customers which have never been surpassed by the records made by any other American industry.

The remarkable improvement in railway freight service effected has been due to (1) better co-operation between shippers and railways through the Shippers' Advisory Boards; (2) the investment of about \$5,000,000,000 of new capital since 1922 in railway facilities; and (3) important improvements in methods of operation.

The maintenance of good service depends principally upon adequate railway earnings. Railway managements ask the co-operation of shippers of all classes in regard to all matters affecting the ability of the railways to render good service.

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Ground Limestone For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample
DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

WANTED - Boys Handy with Tools

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



Get This Free Book

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

FL. LUNDAHL, FOUNDER
BUDDY "I" CRAFTSMEN
E. MOLINE, ILL.

\$20 for Your Old Separator
Regardless of Age Make or Country

Write for Trade Offer
Write TODAY for our offer to take your old separator in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Melotte, on a most liberal Exchange Plan.
\$5.00 Down After 30 Days Free Trial!
Send for free catalog telling all about the NEW Melotte Separator with its many wonderful NEW features. Write at once for Big New Special Offer.
THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR
E. J. Johnson, E. J. Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois
2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 29-24, Chicago, Illinois
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED
At Cost of Ordinary Chicks
State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

| BREED NAME | Utility Strain | Egg Prod Quality | Market | Bred |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------|---------|
| Leghorns..... | \$10.00 | \$12.00 | | \$16.00 |
| Anconas..... | 11.00 | 14.00 | | 17.00 |
| Barred Rocks..... | 11.00 | 14.00 | | 17.00 |
| White Rocks..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 18.00 |
| B. & R. C. Reds..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 18.00 |
| Wyandottes..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 18.00 |
| Orpingtons..... | 12.00 | 15.00 | | 18.00 |
| Light Brahmas..... | 15.00 | 18.00 | | 21.00 |

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10.
Get our special prices on large orders.
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

WIBW Presents "Forum"

(Continued from Page 10)

perimental work done at The Household Searchlight as the foundation for her talks. She gives practicable help and ideas on finishing walls, floors, making curtains, refinishing furniture, making lamp shades and upholstering cushions. These talks are planned, not only to give suggestions as to making the homes attractive and comfortable, but to give directions definite enough so that one can carry out the ideas.

Every Monday Mrs. Allard gives a little word picture of what's going on in The Searchlight, telling radio listeners how in their homes they can do the many interesting things done in the testing home. Mrs. Allard has broadcast from a number of stations and is well-known to Kansas home-makers.

Since the Women's Forum has been one of WIBW's features, Mrs. Ada Montgomery has talked every Friday morning on social affairs, varying this subject with advice on other matters of etiquette. She is the delightful person whose picture appears at right on the bottom row.

For the last 16 years she has been society editor for the Topeka Daily Capital, one of the Capper Publications, and the subjects on which she talks are right in line with her daily work. Many of the talks are based on personal experiences in the work of the society department.

Since Mrs. Montgomery has been broadcasting she has received many letters asking for advice on giving parties, and she welcomes all that come to her. She is eager to have her radio fans use her department of the Women's Forum to the limit, hoping to create more interest in entertaining. "The art of entertaining is one of the finest," she explains, "and to be successful does not have to be elaborate or costly. It must, however, be done wholeheartedly or the effect of hospitality is lost."

So now you have met the capable women who make up the "Women's Forum." Each one is earnestly trying to serve you well.

Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, APRIL 14

- 8:00 a. m.—Recreator program
- 10:40 m.—Chimes from Grace Cathedral
- 10:55 a. m.—Organ prelude and service from Grace Cathedral. Sermon by the Very Reverend John Warren Day.
- 12:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra.
- 3:00 p. m.—Trinity Lutheran Church Program
- 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.

MONDAY, APRIL 15

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Harriet Allard, director, Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW-Trio.
- 12:00 m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 3:30 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, Pumpkin Center Sheiks
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Late markets, time, news, weather
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra. Margaret Morrison, soprano
- 8:30 p. m.—Preferred Risk Fire Insurance Company Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Hiram and Henry
- 9:20 p. m.—Helen Hays, pianologue
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, APRIL 16

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist, Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW-Trio
- 12:00 m.—Studio Program
- 1:00 p. m.—E. C. Paxton, Statistician, U. S. Department of Agriculture, speaks on "Reporting Crop Conditions." Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—WIBW-baritone
- 3:30 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, time, news, 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
- 9:30 p. m.—Margaret Morrison, soprano
- 9:45 a. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

THURSDAY, APRIL 18

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene, gives her weekly budget menu. WIBW-Trio
- 12:00 m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Band
- 1:00 p. m.—Nell Callahan, Oswatimie, speaks on "How I Make a Profession of Home Making." Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club
- 3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele
- 3:30 p. m.—Classical Recording Period
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—J. M. Parks, Capper's Clubs. Late markets, time, news, weather
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 6:40 p. m.—International Sunday School Lesson
- 8:30 p. m.—Owen B. Jones and the Jones Sisters
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

FRIDAY, APRIL 19

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period
- 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
- 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, time, weather, news
- 6:30 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
- 9:00 p. m.—Eastman Kodak Program
- 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, APRIL 20

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene, selection and preparation of food on weekly budget menu. Frances West, leveler problems. WIBW-Trio
- 12:30 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 Oberheim, soprano
- 3:30 p. m.—A Little Bit of Melody. Bernice Jones, and Mildred Cox
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather. Bruce W. Tallman, State Y. M. C. A. Boys' Work Leader
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
- 9:30 p. m.—Studio Program
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

Modern Poultry Feeding

BY ALFRED R. LEE

Poultry feeding has been materially influenced by recently acquired knowledge of the effects of vitamins, minerals and proteins on the growth of chickens and on egg production. Most of the previous information on poultry nutrition was obtained from common feeding practices, and it has been greatly clarified and improved by more fundamental research involving laboratory tests with chickens and rats. For instance, growing chickens kept confined would grow fairly well for a while but would soon become weak on their legs while still making good gains. When these chickens were put out of doors, they improved rapidly, and it was thought that proper growth could not be obtained except from chickens kept on the ground. Now we know that this leg weakness was caused by lack of certain vitamins, and when they are supplied a good growth can be obtained in chicks kept indoors.

Both egg production and growth may be greatly influenced by the character of the ration used. The use of animal protein, such as meat scrap, fish meal or milk, in a ration consisting only of staple grains, used for many farm flocks, will increase egg production about one-half and at the same time materially lessen the cost of producing the eggs. Proper feeding materially affects returns, since feed cost is the largest single item in the production of eggs and poultry. The common grains, such as corn, wheat, oats and barley, are all excellent poultry feeds; they supply particularly carbohydrates and fats, but are somewhat deficient in certain vitamins and minerals and in the quality and quantity of their protein. Chemical analysis alone will not determine the desirability of a ration. The character of the protein, the presence of certain vitamins, and the palatability of the feeds also must be considered. The high feeding value of yellow corn, when properly supplemented, has been clearly demonstrated, so that that grain is now being used

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

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

Mrs Bradshaw's Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 47, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Never Lost a Single Chick

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

Never Lost One After First Dose

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

You Run No Risk

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

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 47,
Waterloo, Iowa.

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

Name.....

Town.....

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

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

to make up a larger percentage of many poultry rations.

The essential requirements for a good poultry ration are as follows: Proteins not only of sufficient quantity but also of the right kind, carbohydrates and fats in sufficient quantity to meet the energy needs, sufficient supplies of certain vitamins, and an adequate supply of minerals. The relative prices of feeds also must be considered in making up a suitable ration. A well-balanced, egg-laying ration is a combination of feeds which furnish just the necessary amount of nutrient and accessory factors to produce the highest egg yields.

The protein is the most important and most expensive part of the ration, and materially affects both egg production and growth. Animal protein is superior to vegetable protein in poultry feeding. Vegetable protein may be used economically in some sections where animal protein is high in price and vegetable protein is cheap, if supplemented with additional minerals or with a small percentage of animal protein. Best results are obtained from mash, containing from 15 to 20 per cent of feeds which are high in animal protein. Certain amino acids are essential in the proteins, since some of the various amino acids cannot replace one another and are not synthesized by the fowl. Very little research work in poultry nutrition has yet been completed with either the amino acids derived from the proteins or with the fat in the rations. Meat scraps and corn, two of our most important feeds, are highly digestible, but information on the digestibility of many of our poultry feeds is very limited.

Much more work has been accomplished in the study of vitamins, especially with vitamins A and D, which are the vitamins most likely to be deficient in poultry rations. Lack of vitamin D in the ration of growing chicks, which are confined indoors, causes leg weakness or rickets. Sunshine that passes thru ordinary window glass loses its ultra-violet rays which assist in the use of this vitamin. Certain glass substitutes which do not cut off these ultra-violet rays are being used in the fronts of many brooder houses. Vitamin D controls the utilization of minerals in the ration. It is abundant in cod liver oil and egg yolk, and may be supplied by using 2 per cent of a high grade of that oil in the mash for young chickens. Chickens which get enough direct sunlight do not need cod-liver oil in their feed. Vitamin A is essential but is sufficiently supplied in rations containing green feed, and at least 40 per cent yellow corn. Cod-liver oil is rich in this vitamin, but feed containing the oil should be fed promptly, as vitamin A is unstable and is readily lost.

Vitamin B is important, but is usually well supplied in the ordinary poultry rations made up of cereals and their by-products. This vitamin is abundant in yeast and in green feed. Vitamin C is not considered essential in a poultry ration. Less is known about vitamin E, the lack of which causes sterility. This vitamin is found in small quantities in green feeds, in germinated oats, in yellow corn, and is most abundant in wheat germ. Yellow corn, green feed, direct sunlight, and cod-liver oil are useful in supplying vitamins.

Minerals are very essential in poultry nutrition, but are less likely to be deficient in the ordinary rations than are the vitamins. The essential minerals which are likely to be deficient may be furnished cheaply by including limestone, oyster shell, ground bone and iodized salt in the rations. A supply of oyster shell or similar product furnishing calcium should be kept before hens all the time, and from 2 to 5 per cent of bone meal should be fed in the mash for both hens and chicks.

Some of the most recent developments in poultry feeding are the general use of milk and the use of an all-mash ration. Milk always has been recognized as a desirable poultry feed, but its great value in the diet of growing chicks to help prevent coccidiosis has been demonstrated only recently. The all-mash method of feeding consists in supplying the entire ration in a ground form which is kept constantly before the poultry. One of the advantages of this method is that every fowl is sure to get a balanced ration instead of varying proportions of scratch feed and mash. This method is now used generally in research work, and also is being used successfully in commercial poultry feeding.

"I get 3 times the Eggs with SHELLMAKER"

—writes Mrs. Thies



Just What Heavy Layers Need

"It's great to get lots of eggs," says Mrs. Thies, (Neb.) "The yield increased from 26 to 80 eggs a day when I started to feed SHELLMAKER."

SHELLMAKER is guaranteed to bring more and better eggs. Your dealer will return your money if you don't find it the best shell-builder and grinder you ever used. Preferred by 100,000 poultry raisers. You'll like it, too. Try a bag!

SHELLMAKER

Don't confuse SHELLMAKER with ordinary grit or with shell. It is a new, harder calcium product, endorsed by State Agricultural Colleges and prominent poultry raisers as the best known shell-builder and grinder. Helps in 2 ways to get more eggs:

1. Its slow-wearing surfaces supply the hen's gizzard with a perfect grinder. Grinds feed finer. Gets more good from the feed. Less feed required.
2. Supplies the shell-building mineral (calcium) which feeds lack. Is over 98% pure calcium. Is a remarkable shell-builder. Highly digestible. Calcium is released at just the rate needed.

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Why Hens Need SHELLMAKER

Hens swallow grain whole. It is ground in the gizzard. If you don't furnish a really efficient grinder, the hen picks up whatever she can find. This takes her longer to digest and assimilate food. Also lacks calcium for shell-building. SHELLMAKER is a perfect grinder and splendid shell-builder. Over 98% pure calcium.



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Tag on every bag guarantees MORE eggs, BETTER eggs, more HATCHABLE eggs, healthier flocks, shorter moulting. If it fails, take empty bag and tag to your dealer and he'll give you back your money.



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CANNAS, FINEST VARIETIES DOZ \$1.00, mixed 75c. Gladioli, 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.80...

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FROST PROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, ALSO Tomatoes, strong, hardy plants. Leading varieties, 100, 40c...

MASTODON STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$1.75 -100; Dunlap and Gibson, 75c-100; \$6.00 -1,000...

RED CLOVER, \$13; ALFALFA, \$9; AL-sike clover, \$15; White Sweet clover, \$3.75...

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED)- Our large, vigorous Ozark grown plants outyield small, inferior plants...

MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

WANTED-USED "MONEY-MAKER" HAY baler, Robert Wallace, Stafford, Kan.

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ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new...

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STEEL FENCE POSTS Long Life tubular steel, 6 feet long 2 inches diameter. Longer lengths at little extra cost...

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BROWN-STAUSS CORPORATION 1515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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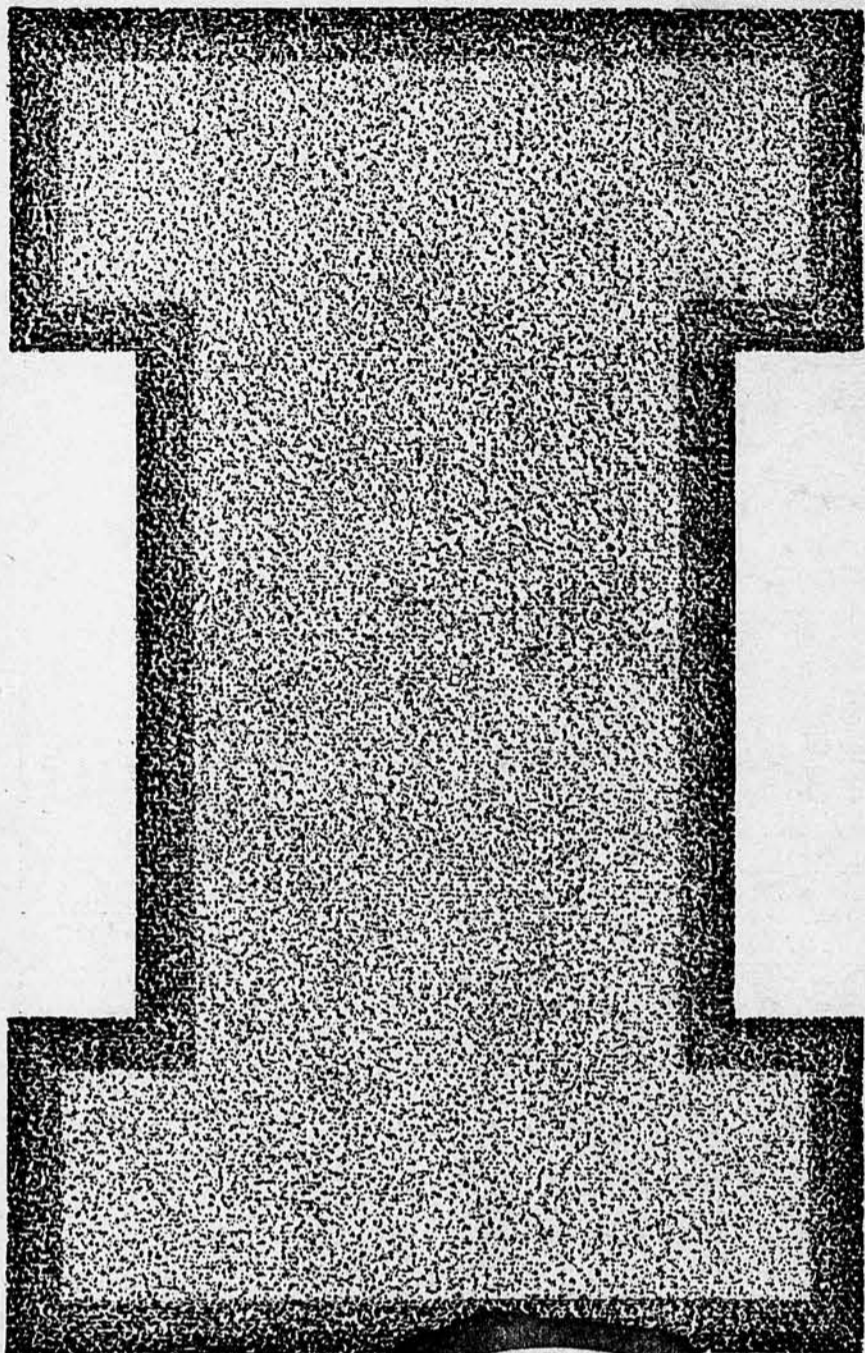
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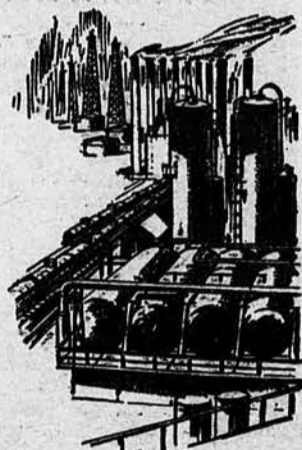
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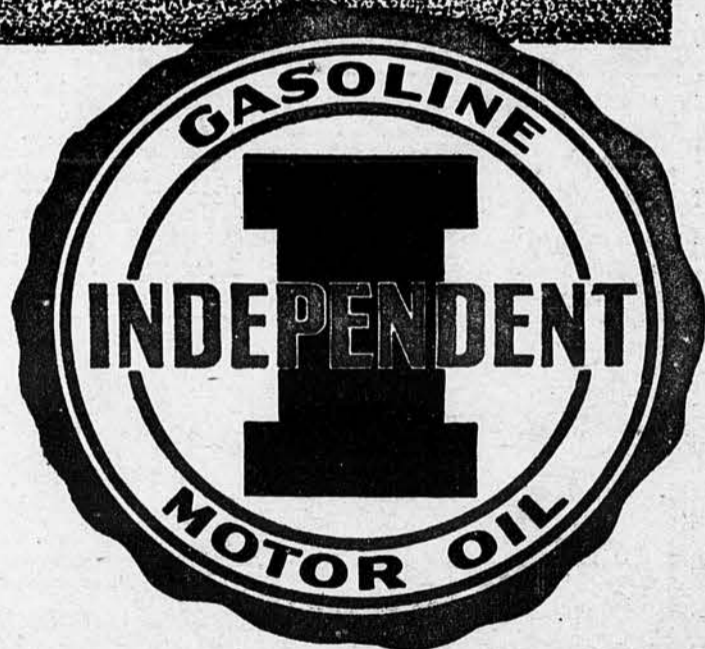
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