

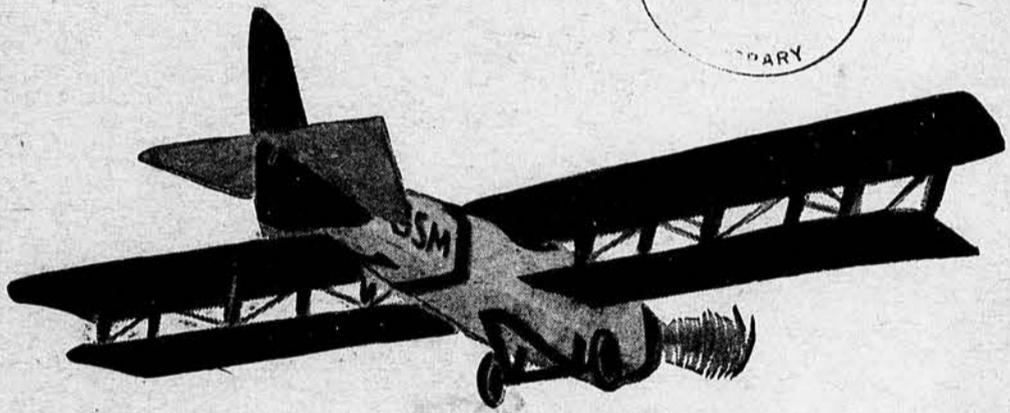
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

April 27, 1929

Number 17



# WHY FISHER uses Wood with Steel in every Body which it builds



## Why Has an Axe a Wooden Handle?

As a matter of fact, it would cost less to equip an axe with a handle of some other material—steel tubing, for instance. But the steel tubing, lacking the resiliency of wood, cannot absorb shocks as does wood. In fact, the shocks would be transmitted to the hands. For the same reason Fisher uses wood in its bodies so that the wood will absorb the real shocks and eliminate "drumming" both of which are increased when wood is not used.

**T**HERE is no substitute for wood, because nothing else combines durability, resiliency and strength—no other material will eliminate "drumming" and absorb noise and road shock—to nearly the same degree. That is why Fisher uses wood-and-steel construction in every body that it builds. ☞ In building bodies for Chevrolet, Fisher employs the same basic structural principles as in building bodies for Cadillac. This also holds true for Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Oakland, Viking, Buick and La Salle. Fisher and General Motors could save many millions of dollars every year by adopting cheaper body construc-

tion—especially in the lower price field—but Fisher and General Motors are committed to the policy of quality construction in every price field. ☞ That is why, when you buy a car with Body by Fisher, you are certain of better body quality. This quality is so far above anything else offered in that car's immediate price field that, when you go outside the Fisher Body group, you must go to cars costing several hundred dollars more to obtain anything comparable. ☞ In your next car, make sure of this greater value and better quality by buying a General Motors car with Body by Fisher.

Cadillac • La Salle • Buick • Viking • Oakland • Oldsmobile • Pontiac • Chevrolet

# Body by FISHER

## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Smith County

On last Tuesday evening we received our first big rain for this spring, which seemed to be general, covering a large area, and according to our measurements, and others too, we received an inch of moisture in about an hour. This is just what we needed. Since then we have had some cold weather. I found ice in the hog troughs one morning.

We were rather uneasy about the fruit situation for a day or so after this cold snap, as the apricots were out on full dress parade and the few peaches were partly in bloom, too. The wild plums seem to be all right as they did not "show their colors" until after this cold snap was over.

Since the rain came the oats have been showing up thru the ground in fine condition and with a few days of sunshine will be large enough to see from a distance.

Wheat prospects in this vicinity seem to be good. Since the rain the crop is greening up well. There was an abundance of moisture put into the ground last fall, which carried the grain thru the winter in fine condition and the recent rains supplied the surface moisture needed to start the crop on its way to maturity.

Altho March was a windy month we didn't get as many and as high winds as we have had in some years past. We have seen it so bad here on some occasions that the sun was completely hidden from view for several hours. I remember one time in the early 90's when the farmers were breaking up sod, there came a hard wind on equinox day in March, and there was so much dirt in the air that it became dark enough so we couldn't see where the windows were in the house without lighting the lamp. The heaviest part of that storm lasted for about an hour before letting up. One evening during that spring my brother and I went to church in town, riding a couple of father's horses, and while we were there a big hurricane from the northwest struck and we had to face it home for 2½ miles. We had a difficult task in making the horses face it. Finally they got off the road, as there were no fences to follow for a ways, and we were lost for awhile until we finally came to a cross fence between two farms and followed it until we found the road again. We got off our horses and led them the rest of the way home, a distance of a mile and a half. Several people at that meeting that night stayed there for quite awhile after we left, afraid to venture out, and others who left when we did experienced more trouble in getting home than we did.

The meadows and pastures are greening up well since the first of the month, and since the cattle have gotten a taste of the green grass they have lost their appetite for dry feed. Consequently they are not doing quite so well as they should and have been causing us quite a bit of trouble by going thru the fences. We put them on the Sweet clover patch about a week ago and until they were on it a couple of days they didn't seem to relish it very well. But they are a little better satisfied there now and are not causing so much trouble since the clover is getting big enough so they can get a good-sized bite.

At the rate the grass is growing now our pastures ought to be ready to carry the cattle pretty well in about two weeks, depending of course, on the amount of warm growing weather we have from now on. In former years we have been turning the cattle in on our west pasture early in May, and taking in stock to pasture for others about the 15th to 20th of the month.

## A Saga of the Sword

A Saga of the Sword, by F. Britten Austin, tells of war from the days when primitive men went forth to wrest new hunting grounds from a neighboring tribe to that day in 1916 when the tank began its victorious crawl over the battlefields of France. In a series of vivid, picturesque incidents, Mr. Austin shows the pageant of warfare thru the centuries. The price is \$2.50; it may be obtained from The MacMillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

In Mexico the paths of glory lead but to the border.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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## Dairy Income Is Checked Twice Daily

*Low Producers Do Not Have an Opportunity to Fool Wempe*

**W**HEN a cow is off in production, F. B. Wempe, Marshall county, knows there is something wrong with his method of handling her or with the animal herself. If he is wrong he doesn't try to excuse himself. The thing that interests him is to get right at the bottom of the trouble and correct it as soon as possible.

And when one of his Jerseys—there are some 26 head of purebreds in his milking herd—gets out of line he knows it promptly, because he checks up on every cow twice daily by weighing the milk. If the production is off to any extent he has a chance of figuring out whether it is due to improper rations, lack of attention in other respects or whether there is something physically wrong. In doing this he prepares himself to ward off loss of animals, reduced net income for the year and failure.

If something is lacking in the ration, Mr. Wempe can remedy that in a short time, and if expert advice is needed regarding an animal's health he gets right after that, too. After talking with him, one feels as if his method is business-like and efficient. He seems to have the idea that it is smooth, steady operation of man power and equipment, and constant, even production of butter-

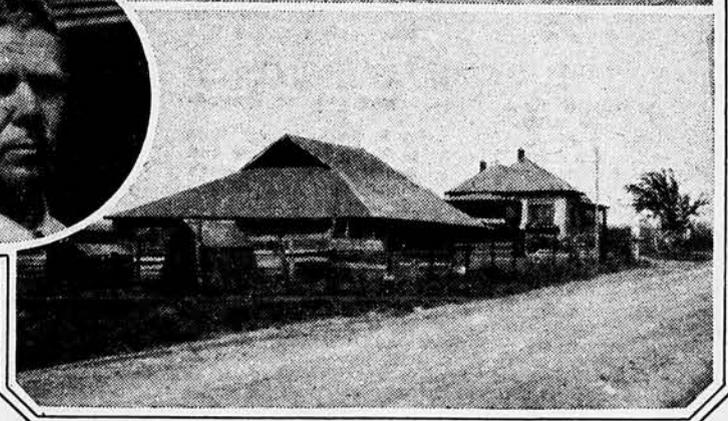
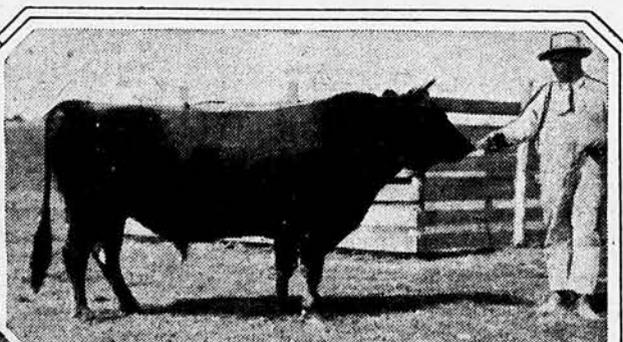
By Raymond H. Gilkeson

"I must keep records and weigh milk or a 2-gallon cow might look to me like a 4-gallon individual. In other words, I might be losing money every day in the year, or at least be taking a much smaller income than would be necessary, if I didn't check up carefully by weighing the milk." He has been in cow testing work, but at times when this wasn't available, he weighed the milk for no other reason than to be business-like and to know in which direction he was headed.

Such a high standard of procedure has resulted in what might well be expected—success. If you

examine the herd of purebred Jerseys headed by a purebred male, you likely will remark that they all seem to be outstanding individuals. Let's check up with Mr. Wempe's records and see how good you are as a judge of dairy animals. Here is a little history about "White Way Queen." A year ago she was shown at five fairs: Belleville, Onaga and Blue Rapids, Kansas; Grand Island and St. Paul, Nebraska. In these she won five firsts, five senior champions and five grand champions. Her daughter, as senior heifer calf, won five firsts and five junior champions. At some of the fairs she was milking, and she made 554.6 pounds of butterfat in 305 days. It is very likely she would have done better if she had not been on the show circuit.

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At Left is "White Way Queen," Winner of Many Ribbons; the Purebred Bull at Top, Right, Heads the Wempe Jerseys. He Was Sold at One Time, But Bought Back Again When Some of His Relatives Made Good Records. Perhaps You Will Recognize Mr. Wempe's Likeness in the Oval, and the Glimpse of the Home and Dairy Barn. The Ribbons are Recent Winnings on the Jerseys

fat, pork and crops that total up big at the end of any given period. And, of course, he is right.

Mr. Wempe has satisfied himself that it is only good business to keep a careful check on his operations so that he will know whether things are going smoothly and whether production is what it should be. He puts it graphically in saying that,

## Power Brings the Large-Scale Farm

By W. E. Grimes

**D**URING recent years interest in large-scale farming has increased materially. The development of a number of large-scale farms has focused public attention on the question of the feasibility of such farms and their probable effect on the economic and social life of the country in the event that they become numerous.

Large-scale farming is of three types. One type is the large area of land owned, controlled and operated by a corporation. This type of large-scale farming has attracted more attention than any other, because it is a distinct departure from the usual type of American farm, and may represent an attempt to introduce corporate methods of management into agriculture. Another factor tending to focus public attention on this type of farm has been the opportunity to purchase the stock of corporation farms. This opportunity has been presented to many Kansans, and has brought the problem to their attention.

As a matter of fact, corporation farms are few in number and far between in Kansas. I know of only two or three that can be truly said to be corporation farms. It is perfectly feasible for a corporation to own and operate farm land, but there are advantages accruing to the personally operated farm that tend to place the corporation farm at a disadvantage. Farming has tended to be a family affair the world over, and there seems to be no pronounced move away from this situation. The home advantages of the farm, the wholesome employment for farm boys and girls and the vast proportion of the farm living that comes from the farm, present advantages to the individually owned and operated farm of which the corporation farm cannot easily and readily avail itself.

These factors, it seems, are effectively preventing the displacement of the family farms by corporation farms.

Where corporation farms have been formed, in many cases, the corporation was a means of relieving a distressed condition due to farm failures and foreclosures during the depression period following the World War. The foreclosed land came into the possession of the mortgage holders, and some means of obtaining an income from it became necessary. The corporation farm was the answer to this problem. In many cases, the corporation is admittedly merely a passing phase in the problem, and will go out of existence as soon as the land can be disposed of to advantage.

Another type of large-scale farm operation that is now somewhat more common, altho less spectacular, than the corporation farm, is the chain or line of farms operated under expert management. Each farm has its independent operator who works under the direct supervision of the general manager or superintendent. This plan of operation gives each farm the advantage of expert management.

This method is most common in the case of estates, banks and mortgage companies owning a number of farms. Tenants are placed on the farms, and all are under the supervision of a general superintendent or manager. This method has many commendable features, but it is doubtful whether it ever becomes of any great importance in the aggregate.

The third, and economically the most important,

type of large-scale farming in Kansas is the large, independently owned and operated farm. There are many such farms in Kansas. However, when measured in terms of number of men employed to the farm, there are comparatively few employing as many as 10 men the year around. A recent survey of conditions within the state failed to reveal more than 20 to 25 farms that regularly were employing 10 or more men thruout the year.

These large-scale farms of Kansas are not attaining their size by employing a large number of men. They are attaining it by using large quantities of power and large acreages of land to the man. This latter is important and is worthy of repetition—the large-scale farms of Kansas are the result of using large quantities of power and large acreages of land to the man. In other words, the farm as a family affair is being maintained, but thanks to labor-saving, large-power units, one man can farm a large area and conduct a large business.

The movement toward this latter type of large-scale farm is the least spectacular, but the most important and far reaching in its consequences of all the types of large-scale farming. This movement is under way and is exerting a tremendous influence on the agriculture of the state. It is most pronounced in South Central and Southwestern Kansas. In one township of a typical Southwestern Kansas county, the number of farms declined one half from 1924 to 1927, and the average size doubled. This is not an isolated instance, but is an illustration of the typical change in a community where the change has worked itself out most completely.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

SOME years ago I wondered, with horror, how any person could sanction or express sentiments approving the red flag, representing socialism, anarchy, unrest or whatever it might be. Do not misunderstand me. I love our country, our flag and the ideals for which it stands. Perhaps adversities and hardships have not caused me to think otherwise. We often have heard the poem recited,
'Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land,
Whose heart within hath ne'er been burned
As home his footsteps he has turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If one there breathes go mark him well
For him no minstrel raptures swell.'

True patriotism is one thing, but there are a good many things that people 'holler their heads off' about that are like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

I went to the harvest this year. I didn't have to work very long, spend very much, and despite the fact that 'no one picks 'em up,' I rode on rubber tires quite a few miles. Rain, combines and idle men all over the country made quite a barrier for employment. Every year for decades there have been men out of work, partly by choice and partly by necessity, but last year there were thousands of men out of employment, not in one section of the country but all over it. Some, of course, may not have desired to work, but there were many who wanted work badly.

I landed in Clay Center. A farmer told me to go to the employment bureau. I went. A lady was reclining on an easy chair. She said that two men had been taken out to the farms the past day, and for me to go across the street to a park. I counted at this place just 60 men, and some of them had been there for a week. At other towns it was similar. Most of the men slept out in box cars or straw stacks, and a good many clubbed together and bought groceries. Some asked for handouts. In many places after the men have been idle for a time the wise city council gets their well trained home guards to drive these loafers out, I was told.

A man will fight for his home and his property. Yes, and above all a true man will fight for his loved ones that he left back. God knows where and are dependent on him for support.

But what about the man who has no home? Who sleeps under the stars. Who, even if he has sinned and made financial blunders is no less deserving, and needs help and sympathy. We must remember that despite poverty, color and creed we have the same Great Father in Heaven. But how many of these so-called patriots wave the Stars and Stripes around on Memorial, Fourth of July and Labor day? What do they care for the unfortunate? How many of these Pharisees trouble themselves to play the Good Samaritan? How many of these people would, 365 days of the year, give the hand of sympathy to the erring and unfortunate of mankind? If we do not want the Red Flag waving over our land, we must have these words burned into our hearts and lives: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'

Picture to yourself this scene: A beautiful night, with the stars shining. A tramp, hobo or harvest hand lay under a tree and was sick. His pal waited on him, gave him water to drink and what food would be beneficial for him that he could take. A thought came to me. 'He that gives even a cup of water to one of the least of my disciples shall in no wise lose his reward.' Simpson Eberhart. Alma, Kan.

Mr. Eberhart has raised a question which is a good deal easier to ask than to answer. It is not a new question at all; on the contrary it is as old as civilization, older even than the Christian religion.

President Hoover voiced it often in his campaign speeches. He has a dream of abolishing poverty; but how is poverty to be abolished? Even Mr. Hoover, great executive and wonderful business man that he is, evidently has no sure panacea. It is easy to say that no man who is willing and able to work should be without profitable employment, and that there evidently is something wrong with a system of distribution which permits food to go to waste when there are millions of people in the world who are undernourished.

The Socialist says that organized society, in other words government, should take charge of production and distribution; that each individual should labor according to his or her capacity, and that all should be supplied according to their needs. But to carry this theory into effect would seem to call for absolute despotism. It was the theory of Lenine, the great leader of Bolshevism. He believed that poverty could be abolished by law. Logically he favored the abolition of private property; all industry was to be conducted by the state and all land was to be held in common by the state, and all were to be compelled to work. He discovered that his theory would not work and therefore instituted what he called the new economic policy, which permitted the peasants to privately own their land and which permitted to a degree at least, private enterprise.

There are two institutions where the theory is put into operation in this country; one is the pen-

itentiary and the other is the army. In the penitentiary every convict is supposed to labor to the extent of his ability, or at any rate to perform certain tasks which are supposed to be a reasonable amount of labor for the average man. Each convict, without regard to his ability, is fed on the same kind of food, except when he may be deprived of part of his regular ration as a punishment. Each wears the same kind of clothing and each sleeps in the same kind of room and on the same kind of bed.

In the army each private soldier is supposed to perform the same kind of duty, for the same number of hours; is fed the same kind of rations, clothed in the same kind of uniform and housed in the same kind of barracks. Theoretically there is perfect equality so far as the private soldiers are concerned, and there is neither unemployment nor want in the American army. The soldiers are well-fed, well-clothed and comfortably housed. And while their wages are not large they are sufficient



to supply all the needs of the soldiers not directly supplied by the Government. Yet I think the average young man in the United States would rather take his chances on earning a living, precarious altho the chances may seem, to being a soldier, subject to the orders all the time of a superior officer. Now how can we escape the Scylla of unemployment on the one side and the Charybdis of despotism on the other?

President Hoover has made a suggestion that seems to have merit. He would have the general Government, the states and municipalities engage in public works to take up the slack in employment. When the opportunities for private employment became scarce he would have public works, such as the building of roads and the development of water ways, increased so that the otherwise unemployed could have the opportunity for employment at reasonable wages; then when the opportunities for private employment increased and the workers on the public projects could obtain better wages than the Government or State or municipality offered, the work on the public projects automatically would slow up until there was another period of unemployment in private industry. That, as Mr. Hoover believes, would not put the Government into competition with private business and would not take from the individual his liberty of action.

This looks like the most practical solution, but it must be coupled with cheap transportation so that when there is a surplus of labor in one locality it can be cheaply and rapidly transported to the places where there is a scarcity of labor. And yet I can see that this might not solve the problem entirely. There are a good many individuals unfortunately who are not exactly unwilling to work, but who are just naturally of no account. They are not capable of earning even small wages and if employed, even for no wages, would be a detriment to the employer, whether that employer be a private individual or the general Government, state or municipality. Fortunately, that class constitutes only a small per cent of the population. A much

larger class is constituted of persons who are not really looking for a job, who do not want to earn a living but want to get by with just as little effort as possible. Perhaps the best we can hope for is an approximate abolition of poverty and unemployment.

Cradled 6 Acres of Wheat?

NOTICE," remarked Truthful James to Bill Wilkins, "that the subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Coon Hollow Lyceum and Debating Society is 'Old Age, is it a curse or a blessing?' You are something of a philosopher and likewise you have been traveling thru this here 'vale of tears' for a good many years. What is your idea about old age?"

"It depends, James, entirely on the individual; to some, old age is a blessing, and to others it is a curse. For instance, here is an individual who never hez amounted to three whoops in a rain barrel; so long as he is young or middle aged he has no standin' among his neighbors. They speak uv him as a no-account who lets his wife support him, and say that he isn't worth the powder that would be necessary to blow him up, and that it would be a good riddance fur his wife and the hul community if he should take sick and die or be run over by an automobile. He simply don't count fur nuthin' nowhere, and people wonder how his wife stands it to hev him round, and other slightin' remarks uv that kind, but when he gits old then he hez an alibi.

"He can say that he would be mighty glad to work, but his rheumatiz is so bad that he simply can't get about, and his heart bothers him and his eyesight is bad. His wife, who maybe is nearly as old as he is, begins to make excuses for him, and his neighbors admit that he really is too old to work. That kind uv a man nearly always lives a long time, because he hez never done anything to undermine his constitution; the result is that after awhile unly a few people are alive who can recollect how worthless he wuz when he was young or middle aged. Then he comes to the time when he kin sit around at the corner store and lie about what he used to do when he wuz young and git by with it. After awhile he gits so that he believes what he says himself and gits a lot uv satisfaction out uv tellin' how hard he used to work.

"There wuz old Pete Smithers. When Pete wuz young and middle aged he wuz as near a dead loss as any man could be. He had managed to persuade a woman who wuz a good worker and a good manager to marry him, and she run things and let Pete hang around. If she hed landed on Pete and put bent pins under him, as she ought to hev done, she might hev stirred him up to do something, but she didn't. On the contrary, she made excuses for his durned laziness, and just kep on feedin' and clothin' him. Well, the years rolled round till Pete got up into the sixties, and then his wife told people that he hed trouble with his heart and liver, and wuz more or less crippled up with the rheumatiz, so that he couldn't work, and Pete would sit round and tell how sorry he wuz that he couldn't git out and labor as he used to do.

"At that time there wuz still a lot uv people who knew him when he wuz not more than 40, and they also knowed that he never hed been uv any account, but when they heard him or Mrs. Smithers talk about what a worker he used to be they just laughed to themselves and let it go at that.

"Well, by the time Pete wuz gittin' up toward 80, most uv the people who knowed him when he wuz 40 were dead, and what few were left hed got so old themselves that they didn't care. As he got older Pete talked more and more about what a worker he used to be. He said that when he wuz a young man there wasn't nary another man uv his age who could hold a candle to him when it come to gittin' away with work. He said that it wasn't no trick at all fur him to cradle 6 acres uv heavy wheat in a day, and that it took two rakers and two binders to keep up with him. He said that crack cradlers used to come fur miles and miles to engage in cradlin' matches with him, but nary one wuz in his class.

"And when it come to choppin' wood there wasn't no man in Ohio who could cut as many cords uv stove wood in a day as he could. He said that when he rel'y let himself out with his ax the chips would continer to fall fir several minutes after he quit choppin', and his reg'lar stunt wuz to chop,

split and rank up 5 cords uv stove wood a day. Likewise, he said that when the first reaper come into his neighborhood it wuz customary to hev five binders to foller the machine, takin' their stations, but that it wuz his custom to dismiss four uv the binders and keep right up with the machine. He said that it wuz no uncommon thing fur him to hev as high as three bound sheaves in the air at one time.

"Now I would say that Pete got a lot uv satisfaction out uv old age. His health wuz perfectly good notwithstanding his talk about his heart and rheumatiz and other ailments, but a lot uv the people who listened to him didn't know that, and the impression got around that Pete hed been the most industrious man and the most remarkable worker that hed ever been in that country. He wuz a good talker, and told his lies so plausible that he made the people who listened to him believe him. His old age wuz the best part uv his life. It wuz the first time that he ever hed the reputation uv amountin' to something, and enjoyed it.

"Unfortunately fur him, one day an old feller by the name uv Eli Perkins come along. He had knowed Pete when he was 40 or 45, but hed moved away and hedn't seen Pete fur something like 40 years. One day he strolled into town when Pete was tellin' what a wonderful worker he used to be. Pete didn't recognize him, and Eli stood and listened fur some time. Finally he introduced himself. 'Pete, I reckon mebbly you recollect Eli Perkins?' Pete wuz considerable dumfounded, but finally acknowledged that he did. 'Well,' says Eli, 'I'm glad I come back to the ol' stampin' ground. I see that you hev improved with age. When I used to know you 40 years ago you wan't no account fur any purpose whatever, but I see that you hev developed into the most accomplished gold-durned liar I hev ever seen. Now I am willin' to bet \$10 agin a doughnut, and prove it by your wife, that you never owned a grain cradle in your life; that you never cradled an acre uv wheat or ary other kind of grain; that you never chopped a cord uv wood or bound a sheaf of wheat, and that you don't know how to make a straw band.'

"Pete spluttered a little, but he knowed that Eli hed him dead to rights, and so makin' the excuse that the old lady wanted to see him about something, he got up and pattered off home. Well, that simply ruined him. He couldn't get no more enjoyment out uv life, and in six months he wuz dead. Old age hed ceased to be a blessing."

### The Goat's Trouble

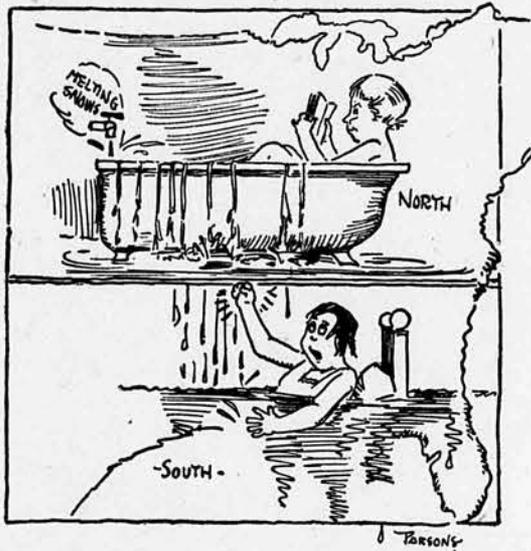
FROM time immemorial the goat has been an object of derision and unfeeling contumely. Under the old Jewish dispensation the goat always had to be the subject for sacrifice. To make matters worse he was used as the living emblem of human depravity, and on stated occasions was loaded, figuratively speaking, with the sins and shortcomings of the stiff-necked children of Israel, and then headed off into the wilderness to rustle for himself as best he could on the scanty herbage of the almost waterless desert.

Thru the succeeding centuries the goat has been

the living synonym of good natured stupidity and involuntary vicarious atonement.

If an individual has been made the butt of some practical joke or if his associates in some unfortunate deal, financial or otherwise, have all gotten out from under and left him to bear the entire burden and perhaps disgrace of the transaction, he is designated as "the goat," and generally with little sympathy. The common expression is that he should have had more sense than to be a "goat."

So the goat has borne an undeserved reputation during all the centuries. As a matter of fact, the lowly and ridiculous looking goat has been a great



friend of man. The milk of the nanny goat is perhaps the most nutritious furnished by any mammal. It has saved the life of many an infant and furnished nutriment for many a poverty stricken peasant. Asking little in the way of care, the humble goat finds a living for herself and progeny where other animals would starve to death.

Its meat may not suit the taste of the epicure, but it is a nutritious and welcome diet for the poor.

If the male goat who has attained to years of middle age and experience develops a pungent and powerful surrounding atmosphere that makes him unwelcome to persons of sensitive olfactories, it must be said for him that he rarely if ever intrudes himself on polite society, but rather prefers dignified and solemn solitude.

There has grown up an impression that the digestive organs of a goat are capable of assimilating any kind of food, and that with a careless indiscrimination he thrives alike on grass or noxious weeds, on garments carelessly left dangling on the line, or on tin cans and discarded footwear thrown into the back alley.

The common impression is that the goat can eat anything, digest anything, and that his stomach never is troubled with any of the ailments common to the lower animals.

I have here the last report of the parasitologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Porto Rico, which devotes three paragraphs to the goat and its troubles. I may say that this is the first sympathetic report I have seen on the goat. Porto Rico may not be the original home of the goat, but at any rate it outnumbers any other variety of domestic animal on that island. The goats there are not of the aristocratic families, such as the Cashmere or Angora; they are just common goats, left to take care of themselves as best they can, but owned by some Jibiro, furnishing him and his family with milk and meat with no compensating attention or care.

To be frank about it, I did not suppose until I got this report that a goat ever had anything the matter with it until its time came to pass away, but it seems that it does. I quote a few paragraphs from this parasitologist:

"Very little is known regarding the seriousness of parasites affecting goats. Stomach worms were found in about 75 per cent of the goats examined. Apparently the adult native goat is less resistant to stomach worm infection than are cattle, and the kid is more resistant to the resultant bad effects from infection than are calves. The goat should be considered as an important factor in the dissemination of stomach worms, as the same species occurs in both goats and cattle.

"Nodular worms were found in over 70 per cent and whip worms in about 30 per cent of the goats examined. Lungworms and liver flukes were common. Syngamus laryngeus is much more common in goats than in cattle, and the number of parasites to the animal usually is greater in the goat.

"Of the two species of lice which had been found on goats, the biting louse is the more common. The goat as a carrier of cattle ticks must be taken into account. Spinose ear ticks were found on several goats."

It would seem that even the common variety of goat has its troubles, and may revenge itself on the human beings who have neglected and despised it.

### Didn't Sign the Mortgage

Can A, the husband, mortgage his personal property, cows, horses, hogs and implements without his wife's knowledge, and is such mortgage valid? I never signed the mortgage.—Mrs. J. E. D.

A mortgage on exempt personal property is not valid unless signed by the wife, but if the personal property really belongs to the husband and is not exempt under our law, the husband would have a right to mortgage it without the consent of the wife. The following personal property in Kansas is exempt to the head of the household: A homestead if he owns one; that is, 160 acres of land in the country or an acre of land in town; a team of horses or mules and wagon, his farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep with the wool from the sheep; his household furniture and food sufficient to keep his family for one year and his animals for one year if he has it on hand. If he is a mechanic he is in addition to his team and wagon and household furniture and the animals mentioned, allowed his work tools.

# The Message and the Farm-Relief Session

ANY farm-relief legislation enacted by the special session of Congress will have to be a "starter" regardless of its merits. It will necessarily be a constructive act—something to perfect by experience, something on which to build a law that finally will fit the situation exactly, or come as near to it as legislation can.

This has been the history of other important legislation.

Legislation of any sort for putting agriculture on an equality with other industries, and with general business, will first of all have to be tested, then gradually hammered out on the anvil of practical experience.

But I believe we are going to make a beginning that will turn out a good job. That is the purpose and the spirit which animates the special session, altho there is some difference of opinion as to ways and means, as there always is.

President Hoover put it well in his message when he said:

The difficulties of agriculture cannot be cured in a day; they cannot all be cured by legislation. . . . Every effort of this character is an experiment, and we shall find from our experience the way to further advance. . . . We shall lay the foundation for a new day in agriculture, from which we shall preserve to the nation the great values of its individuality and strengthen our whole national fabric.

Remembering the long fight we had at first to convince the country as a whole that there was a farm problem, I heard with satisfaction the President inform the world that, "There being no disagreement as to the need of farm relief, the problem became one of method by which relief might be most successfully brought about."

Which is precisely the fact.

President Hoover wrote a constructive farm-relief program into his message. It is consistent with the views he has expressed all along.

One certain result of it will be an orderly marketing program that will have constructive value in putting the farming industry on a modern business footing.

In the language of the message, the most pro-

gressive movement in all agriculture has been the upbuilding by farmers of their own marketing organizations, which now have nearly 2 million members and annually distribute nearly 2½ billion dollars' worth of farm products.

The Federal Farm Board to be created by the farm-relief act, the President suggests, shall be on a par with those the Government has created for transportation and for banking. It will back the business and co-operative activities of the farming industry to the limit, from orderly marketing to financial support of market control, including storage, clearing houses and facilities for processing and distributing products, even to the point of providing licensed handlers.

It will be the board's chief business, as outlined by the President, to back up these special provisions in the direction of improved returns to farmers, to investigate every field of economic betterment for the business of farming and to provide guidance in amount of production. Also to develop the tremendous field of industrial by-products now opening to the agricultural industry which in no far-distant future is to assure a worthwhile market for what hitherto to a great extent have been farm wastes.

The whole field will be covered as only a well-organized big business corporation, alertly on the watch for business opportunities, could hope to cover it.

"Every penny of waste between farmer and consumer that we can eliminate," says the President, "whether it arises from methods of distribution or from hazard or speculation, will be a gain to both farmer and consumer."

That should ease the mind of the city man who may fear "a farm trust."

The President, it seems to me, takes an admirable stand on the whole question of the tariff, especially in regard to having an expert tariff commission make recommendations direct to the White House in regard to changes in rates to be acted on in season, instead of deliberating on them for months and years.

The message was emphatic in limiting tariff discussions at the present session to agriculture's needs.

The President asks for an effective tariff on farm products to meet the farmer's higher costs. He also makes an interesting suggestion. This is that the tariff be made to protect the farmer in his domestic market, also to make it worthwhile for him to grow products he could not otherwise produce, giving him a chance for wider diversity of crops, and, by so doing, lessening his dependence on foreign markets.

And, of course, the President would also meet some of the forces working to the detriment of agriculture, by improving our waterway transportation.

I shall continue to work to have farm products put on an import, or marginal import, basis when it comes to providing a protected home market for the farm.

For a well-financed federal Farm Board, which shall make it possible to decrease the spread between producer and consumer, reduce marketing costs and thereby increase consumption.

For eliminating illegitimate gambling in farm products, which is not so complicated a matter as some folks think.

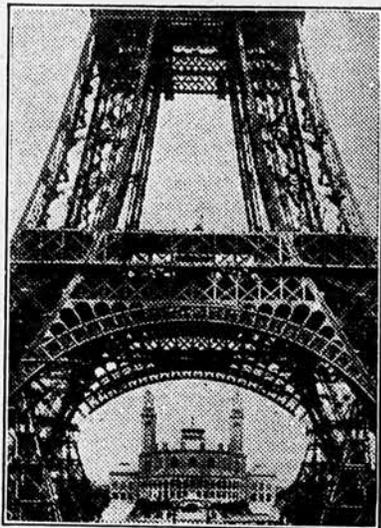
For lowering transportation costs thru readjustment of rail rates and thru developing inland waterways and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway.

For shifting the unfair share of the tax burden now borne by land, by broadening the tax base—a matter for state legislatures to bring about.

We were never nearer the realization of all these things than now. A real start is to be made, whatever happens, and there will be goodwill and a united purpose behind it. That's more than half the battle.

Arthur Capper  
Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



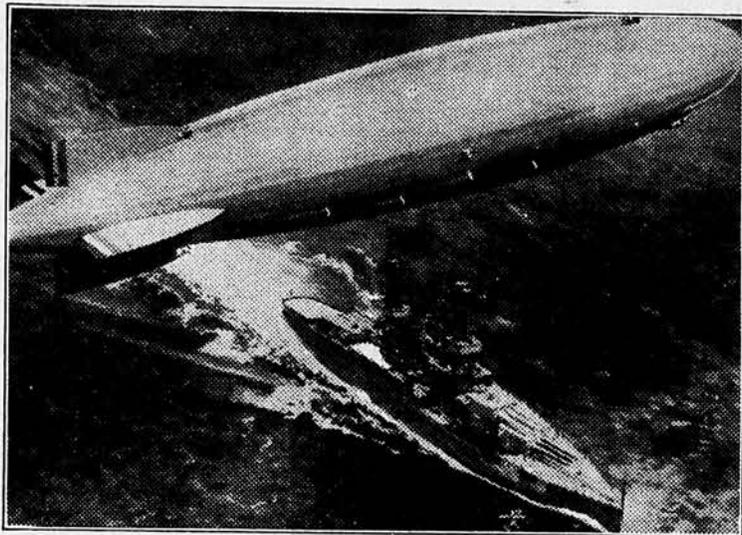
France Will Honor Eiffel by Erecting Monument at Base of His Tower. Photo, Taken in 1888, Shows Second Platform of World's Tallest Structure Under Construction



Here Are a Few of the Essays Received in the \$10,000 Baby Chick National Advertising Campaign Contest, on the Subject, "Why It Pays to Buy Chicks From a Hatchery," at Headquarters in Dayton, O. Due to the Fact That They Came in by the Thousands, Winners Cannot be Announced for Another 30 Days. Forty-one Prizes Are to be Awarded, With First Prize of \$5,000



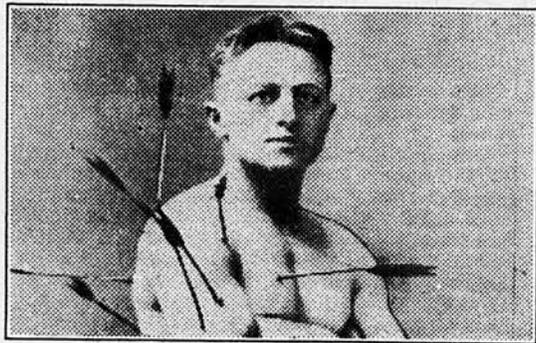
Sergeant Dean R. Penley of the U. S. Marines, San Diego, Who Qualified as World's Champion With the Regulation Rifle. He Scored 348 Out of a Possible 350 Points



An Excellent Illustration of the Navy's Giant Dirigible, ZRS-4, Now Under Construction, as It Will Appear Soaring Over a Battleship. The Several Appendages Are Big Guns for a Real Warship of the Air



William G. McAdoo, Former Secretary of the Treasury, Turned Gardener to Plant a Georgia Magnolia Tree in the "Forest of Fame," at the California Botanical Gardens. Trees From Every State in the Union Are to be Grown in This Plot



A Young Silesian Peasant in Berlin, Who Is Astonishing Europe by Allowing His Body to be Used as a Living Target for Archers. The Arrows Are Shot With Enough Force to Lodge in His Body, but Apparently Cause Him no Suffering



W. E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, at Madras, India, Where He Recently Arrived to Continue His Efforts to Obtain World Temperance



Mrs. S. A. Gauss, Pontiac, Mich., Who Provides 15,000 Persons With Their Daily Bread, Pies, Cakes and Cookies. She is the Only Woman Wholesale Baker in the World. She Employs More Than 100 Men and is One of the Executives of the Quality Bakers of America



Mussolini Casting His Ballot in the Overwhelming Election Which Showed That 99 out of Every 100 Voters Approve His Rule. The Election Was Held on the 10th Anniversary of Fascism's Rise to Power



A Model of the Trans-Atlantic Plane "Bremen," Which Has Been Erected Atop the Famous Brandenburger Arch in Berlin, to Commemorate the Flight Across the Atlantic. The Monument Was Unveiled This Month With Elaborate Ceremonies

# Soil Erosion Cuts Crop Yields

And in Addition the Moving Water Takes About 50 Million Dollars a Year of Kansas Plant Food to the Gulf of Mexico

By F. L. Duley

**S**OIL erosion is rapidly coming to be recognized as one of the outstanding soils problems. The public is "viewing it with alarm," and the state and national governments are demonstrating their interest by the appropriation of hundreds of millions of dollars for flood control, which is an important part of this problem. River navigation is greatly hampered by an uneven flow of streams and the periodic changing of the main channel, due to the deposit of mud and sand, or the cutting away of river banks.

Most of the worn-out soils of the world are in their present condition largely because they have lost the greater part of the fertile surface layer by erosion, rather than that they have been worn out by cropping. Many of the soils of Kansas have been greatly reduced in fertility due to this process during the last three-quarters of a century.

The fertility of Kansas soils is the result of hundreds of thousands of years of development. Nature has produced our soils by breaking down the solid rocks thru disintegration and chemical weathering. Organic matter has been added thru the decay of animals and plants which have obtained the nitrogen for their growth directly or indirectly from the atmosphere.

Not all of the materials that nature has added remain, but only those which have not been dissipated thru decay processes and leaching out in drainage water or moved about on the surface by wind or water. Many of our soils have been derived from breaking down of the rocks beneath and remain about where they were originally formed. Others have been deposited by the wind, and in some places in Northwestern Kansas and along the Missouri and Kansas Rivers these deposits have accumulated to great depths.

### At the Foot of Slopes

Other soils have been moved by water from the first two types of deposits, and these have been left in ravines at the foot of slopes on branch and creek bottoms and on river flood plains. These alluvial soils form some of the most fertile lands of the state, but they have been built up at the expense of the uplands.

This process of development of bottom lands from uplands has continued ever since the formation of soils began. It is the inevitable result of moving water over loose or unconsolidated material-like soil. Erosion is therefore a natural process which works in co-operation with the force of gravity in gradually reducing the land on the earth to the level of the sea. But man has a certain control over natural forces, or at least he can use one natural phenomenon to balance another.

In fact, nature has in this matter, as in all others, so balanced her forces that the final result is more or less an equilibrium between destructive and constructive natural processes. Whenever climatic and soil conditions are favorable, nature covers the land with vegetation, either forest or grass, until the soil itself is protected and built up.

When the soils of Kansas were in their natural state and the prairies were inhabited by the red men and the buffalo, the natural sod cover on the land protected the soil until the movement of the surface material was reduced to a minimum. When the white man came and began to break out the prairies and plow up the hillsides that they might produce more of the products required by a different type of civilization—then the natural forces for moving soil material were given the help of man. The processes which tended to build up soils were in many cases strongly opposed by man. That is, men handled their soils in such a way that they actually assisted in the removal of this surface accumulation of fertile soil material, because they removed the natural vegetation which tended to keep the soil in place. This destructive process is still in progress, and is rapidly reducing the fertility of thousands of Kansas farms.

### The Most Fertile Soil

For convenience we may divide soil erosion into different types:

1. Wind erosion, which assumes great importance in certain regions, and in some parts of Kansas, but for lack of space cannot be discussed here.

2. Water erosion, which may be further divided into:

a. Sheet erosion.

b. Gullying.

By sheet erosion we mean the removal of a thin layer from the entire surface. It removes the most fertile portion of the soil, since in this process much of the light organic matter is carried away. Owing to the fact that the effects of sheet erosion usually are temporarily erased by subsequent cultivation, the damage done by this process may go almost unnoticed for a generation. There are many examples of clay points showing up on hillsides where formerly the soil was fertile, but where even yet there may be no ditches. Altho

sheet erosion is less noticeable it probably is far more destructive of fertility than the other type of erosion known as "gullying."

Gullying is much more conspicuous than sheet erosion, and has had far more attention from farmers. Many a man works hard to keep the ditches out of his fields, but pays little attention to the tremendous losses of fertility due to sheet erosion. Both types of erosion, however, are so important that we can hardly over-emphasize the necessity for speedily adopting as effective methods of control as can be devised.

There are several important causes for the rapid loss of soil by erosion, and for the variation in the rates of erosion from different soils.

The lack of sufficient surface covering of vegetation is one of the most important. Land covered with dense sod loses very little soil and much less water than unprotected bare ground. Forest land holds much water particularly where a dense mat of leaves covers the ground. When fire runs thru a forest destroying the surface organic matter, runoff is greatly increased. Dense growing farm crops also have an important effect in controlling erosion.

The character of the rainfall also is important. One of the characteristics of rains in Kansas is that many of them come in downpours. Such rains as this do more erosion than the even distribution of the rainfall in the states to the east and north. The steepness of the slope also is a factor, but the relative effect of different degrees of slope has not yet been determined.

The type of soil also is a great factor. It is a common observation that some types erode more rapidly than others. Large ditches are far more common in soils that have rolling topography with a fairly heavy surface soil and a silty or sandy subsoil. Some areas in Eastern and Northeastern

*SOIL erosion is doing an increasing amount of damage to Kansas agriculture, especially in the eastern part of the state. Some fields already have declined in crop yielding power to the point where it is not practical to farm them. Unless great changes are made in methods of soil management, erosion will proceed at an increasing rate. In this article Mr. Duley suggests the control methods which may be used. His plans well deserve the earnest consideration of every Kansas farmer.*

Kansas, particularly in the glacial region, are good examples.

Considerable work has been done by geologists and engineers in measuring runoff and erosion by sampling river water and measuring the runoff thru the river channels. Such measurements at the mouth of the Mississippi River show that it loses 406 million tons of sediment annually. If Kansas loses its proportionate share, based on the area of the state, we would lose about 1-15 of this, or 27 million tons. In addition, there is carried to the ocean in solution about 36 million tons of essential plant food elements in solution. Our share of this would be 2½ million tons. The value of this amount of plant food in the form of commercial fertilizers would be 50 million dollars annually. This is a stupendous sum, when we consider that we in Kansas are returning in the form of commercial fertilizers only about \$350,000 of soluble plant food elements. This will serve to show that we are losing our plant food material at a much more rapid rate than it is being returned.

No accurate experiments have been made to determine the amount of soil lost when gullies are cut. Some estimates, however, were made by our soil survey party in Doniphan county in 1927 on a single large ditch where 7,000 cubic yards of soil material were removed from the head of it in a single season. In another ditch in which a straw stack had been piled, it was estimated that 430 tons of soil material had been caught during the fall rains of 1927. While the erosion in this county is extremely severe, many other counties are suffering in much the same manner. The northeastern fourth of the state and also many of the eastern counties south of the Kansas River have lost much soil. The southeastern part of the state loses much soil because of heavy rains rather than to extremely hilly land.

There also is considerable erosion in the more rolling sections of South Central Kansas as well as in the northern part. In the western part of the state erosion is most severe on the steeper lands near the streams and at times of exceptionally heavy rains.

Altho these estimates as well as the measurements by engineers are of great importance, we are primarily interested in what may happen on land under practical farm conditions on cultivated hillsides. During recent years certain experiments have been conducted to determine the amounts of soil lost by erosion from land having different crop cover or different surface conditions. Sampson and Weyl made some measurements on grazing land in Utah in 1915 and 1916. They showed that the character of the rainfall is far more important than the total amount.

In 1915 and '16 some preliminary work was started at the University of Missouri. In 1917 a set of seven plats was started on which different crops were grown and different surface conditions maintained. The runoff water and soil was collected in concrete tanks at the foot of the slope. The amount of runoff and eroded soil was determined from each plat after each rain.

Treatment	Per Cent of Runoff	Tons of Soil Lost an Acre	Years to Erode Top 7 Inches
Uncultivated—no crop	48.9	207	29
Plowed 4 inches	31.3	247	24
Plowed 8 inches	28.4	214	28
Sod	11.5	1.7	3547
Wheat	25.2	39	150
Rotation	14.1	13	437
Corn	27.4	106	56

During the six years reported for these experiments there were 256 rains that caused runoff. The 16 most destructive caused more than 50 per cent of the erosion on five of the seven plats, and on the deep plowed plat they gave nearly 70 per cent of the total erosion.

### Clover Sod Helps

Other experiments more recently started at the North Carolina and Texas stations indicate similar results so far as the effect of the surface condition is concerned.

In Kansas the loss of water by runoff may be about as serious in some sections as the loss of soil material. Wherever water is so often a limiting factor, as is the case in many parts of Kansas, its conservation is of the utmost importance. No direct measurements have been made in this state to show just how much water we are losing, but some measurements made on stream flow would indicate that while our total loss is not extremely high it is a reduction in the already too limited supply.

In this connection let us again refer to the work at the Missouri Station, where measurements of runoff were made from land under different crop and surface conditions.

In these experiments during a year when the total rainfall was 31.47 inches, a dense growth of Red clover allowed but 0.42 inches of water to run off, or 1.34 per cent of the rainfall. During the same year land in corn allowed 5.49 inches of runoff, or 17.4 per cent of the rainfall.

In other words, the land in corn allowed more than 5 inches more runoff during this year than did land in clover sod. The importance of such a saving of water by sod land in the control of floods will be evident when we consider that only 1 inch of runoff from the entire Mississippi basin would flood the lower Mississippi Valley for a thousand miles from its mouth in a belt 10 miles wide and 10 feet deep.

This work illustrates the greater effectiveness of sod crops over cultivated crops in reducing runoff. The effectiveness of sod, however, will depend somewhat on how closely the grassland is pastured. Whenever there is a heavy mat of grass or organic material on the surface the flow of water is so retarded that it has time to be absorbed before it begins to run. Furthermore, the grass plants transpire large amounts of water, and thus keep the soil in condition to absorb the next rainfall.

### 18.41 Inches in 30 Days

The question is sometimes asked as to what effect grassland may have when we have heavy rains or continued wet spells—since it is such rains that cause our most disastrous floods. During a single wet spell in March and April, 1922, 18.41 inches of rain fell within about 30 days. The runoff from corn land was 2½ times as great as from bluegrass sod lands.

The loss of water from Kansas lands is therefore causing us trouble in three ways. (1) It allows water which is badly needed by crops to run off the surface of the soil. We therefore lose the use of it for crop production. (2) Runoff water carries much soil from our uplands and is rapidly decreasing the fertility of such soils. (3) The runoff water does much damage to the bottom land farms due to overflow.

The most fundamental thing about controlling erosion is to reduce the amount of runoff. This can be done most effectively by forcing the soil to take in the water. The soil has an enormous

(Continued on Page 11)

# You Belong to a Huge Neighborhood

## Thru WIBW It Is Possible to Know and Enjoy Things in Common With Folks Five-Weeks Around the World

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**T**UNING in on WIBW makes you a member of a huge community, bounded only by the distance to which radio waves will reach. Naturally a statement like that makes one wonder who all could have a lot of interests in common by virtue of listening in on the Capper Publications Broadcasting Station.

We can get at that in a rather tangible way. For instance, here is a letter from Malden, Mass., signed by McDonald Brothers, stating: "We picked up C. C. Cunningham in a talk on 'Production of Pure Seed and Its Value to Kansas.'" You folks will remember hearing Mr. Cunningham and of course, you know our Massachusetts neighbor had WIBW, all right. That letter, and hundreds of others from all over the United States, let us know that 48 states are not at all too many to be in one radio community.

But we have neighbors even more distant than either coast. Here is one who apparently seems to have the record for distance. He is Cyril V. Blucher, Hahopo P. O., North Auckland, New Zealand. Take your map and follow a steamship route south and west on the Pacific from San Francisco, and you will find New Zealand. Then look at the very north part of the island and you will find Auckland. Right there some place, all of us who listen in on WIBW have a radio neighbor. Perhaps you would like to read his letter:

"To Announcer, WIBW. Having heard your station tonight for the first time, I thought I would write and let you know that you have managed to hit New Zealand. I picked you up in this isolated settlement in the entire north of New Zealand. As we are a long way ahead of your time it would be your late evening program your time, and early evening the next day, here, I would be very proud and extremely thankful if you would send me your verification card to show my friends. I am sorry I have no way of sending you the necessary stamps, as ours are no good for your postage, so I hope you will overlook that."

On the back of his letter, Mr. Blucher listed the numbers on the program and the names of the artists performing, so as to verify to WIBW the fact that he did tune us in. It took five weeks for Mr. Blucher's letter to reach WIBW. That speaks for our present day progress. Just consider the contrast for a minute. Almost instantly Mr. Blucher heard the program from WIBW, which traveled in a flash the distance covered by first class mail in five weeks. Truthful James says to that: "The world do move, which reminds me of . . ." but we can't let him in on this. He had his introduction last week. But there is the answer to the size of our big radio community. Thru WIBW we are able to know and enjoy things in common with folks not only in the United States, but five-weeks around the world as well.

Our special farm speaker for next week, Thursday, May 2, at 1 o'clock, is J. F. Staadt of Ottawa. He will speak on "My Experience Farming in Kansas," and he will have something worth while to tell you.

Mr. Staadt pulled thru the panic of 1893 back in Iowa. He started to get on his feet once before that—back in 1888, when sickness cut his progress short. Then he expected to make some real money in hogs, but cholera got all of them. Dry years and floods tried to break him after he came to Kansas, but he wouldn't give up. He has been all thru the program of grain farming, and now depends heavily on cows because they have held such an important place in his farming all of his life. Now he has 75 head of Holsteins, purebreds and grades, and is building up production thru better care and feeding. He also handles sheep, hogs and beef cattle. He is a booster for the Farm Bureau, Grange Co-operative Elevator, Co-operative Shipping Association, and has been or still is an officer in these organizations. Without doubt, Mr. Staadt will have something helpful to tell his many Kansas neighbors who are in the big business of farming with him. Mr. Staadt's picture appears on this page at the lower left corner of the group.

At the top, left corner, is a man whom you probably know quite well for his work over WIBW. He is Ira Pratt, dean of Washburn College School of Music. He directs and announces the Washburn College programs given every week over the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications by the

school of music. Reinald Werrenrath, eminent baritone, has said that Dean Pratt is second only as a leading baritone of the United States. At any rate, he is one of the greatest singers in the country. He is assisted in the direction of the Washburn programs by Professor Kolbaba, famous Bohemian violinist, who is professor of violin at Washburn. Other professors and a good many music students help to make the Washburn programs of high quality and lasting interest.

The other folks we wish to introduce this week are Bob and Lillian Robinson—otherwise Mr. and Mrs. Both of them are delightful to meet and know. They are perhaps, the most talented radio team broadcasting over WIBW, and doubtless have had the widest experience. Bob Robinson is an old vaudeville trooper, altho



Upper Left, is Ira Pratt, Dean of the Washburn College School of Music. Lower Left, J. F. Staadt, Franklin County, Who is the Special Farmer Speaker for Next Week. Also We Are Pleased to Introduce Bob and Lillian Robinson, One of the Most Talented Radio Teams

he is young in years—just past 30. He served overseas during the World War in the 35th Division.

Upon his return to the United States he was on the Keith Orpheum circuit in the East for five seasons, returning during his vacations to his home in Topeka. At home he married Lillian Malstrom, who was one of the best trained and most highly talented local amateur singers. Mrs. Robinson joined her husband's act, "The Bluebird Review," on the Orpheum circuit, and trouped with Mr. Robinson for two years. Last year, Mr. Robinson decided to quit the theater for a year or so to rest up, and he has been a bond salesman in Topeka since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson appear regularly over WIBW in the "Peter Pan" and "Steel Fixtures" programs.

### Program for Next Week

- SUNDAY, APRIL 28**
- 8:00 a. m.—Recreator Program
  - 12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
  - 3:00 p. m.—Trinity Lutheran Church
  - 3:30 p. m.—Modoc Club of Topeka
  - 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 29**
- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
  - 7:00 a. m.—Time, weather, news
  - 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir

- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Harriett Allard, director, Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trilo, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Luncheon Concert. Rene and Kathryn Hartley
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
- 3:00 p. m.—Cora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 3:30 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, the Pumpkin Center Shells
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, news, time, weather
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Preferred Risk Fire Insurance Company Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Hiram and Henry
- 9:20 p. m.—Helen Hay, pianologue
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### TUESDAY, APRIL 30

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

- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
- 3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burlleigh Girl's Quartet
- 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
- 8:00 p. m.—Old Gold Program, featuring Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 1

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, weather, news
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist, Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trilo, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Studio Program
- 1:00 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture speaker, Markets, time, weather

- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
- 3:00 p. m.—WIBW—Baritone
- 3:30 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, pianologue
- 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
- 8:45 p. m.—Reo Motor Company
- 8:30 p. m.—Columbian Investors
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra. Truthful James
- 9:30 p. m.—Studio Program
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review

### THURSDAY, MAY 2

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, weather, news
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene gives her weekly budget menu. WIBW—Trilo, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Band
- 1:00 p. m.—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, speaks on "My Experience Farming in Kansas." Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
- 3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberhelm and his singing ukelele
- 3:30 p. m.—Musical Program
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—J. M. Parks, Capper's Clubs. Late Markets, news, time, weather
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 6:40 p. m.—International Sunday School Lesson, sponsored by Sterling Porterfield Funeral Home
- 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Studio Program
- 9:30 p. m.—Margaret Morrison, soprano
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

### FRIDAY, MAY 3

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Kate Marchbanks, women's editor, Capper's Weekly, Ada Montgomery, society editor, Topeka Daily Capital. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trilo, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler's Novelty Merrymakers
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
- 3:00 p. m.—Barber College Orchestra
- 3:30 p. m.—Any Old Thing
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, time, weather, news
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 6:45 p. m.—Southern Sales System
- 8:30 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, MAY 4

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
- 10:10 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, lovelorn problems. WIBW—Trilo, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
- 12:00 m.—Elroy Oberhelm and his ukelele
- 12:30 p. m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program
- 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
- 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
- 3:00 p. m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, with Florence Oberle, soprano
- 3:30 p. m.—A Little Bit O' Melody. Bernice Jones, Maudred Cox
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
- 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Silver Lake Farmers' Band
- 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
- 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

# Wheat Pool Favors the Trip

## The Jayhawker Tour Will Visit Many of the Leading Co-operative Associations

**I**N CO-OPERATING with the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Capper Publications in the second annual Jayhawker Tour, the Kansas wheat pool is anxious that as many "dirt farmers" as possible make the 5,500-mile journey. The scenery to be found on the trip will be well worth the expense involved, and added to that is a liberal education in the way of co-operative marketing information. The first stop will be at St. Paul, where the Central Co-operative Association, a livestock agency, is located. It did a business in 1928 of \$33,134,065. Then the trippers will be taken thru the Land O' Lakes Creameries, in Minneapolis, which sold \$47,834,063 worth of dairy products for 465 member creameries last year. From the Twin Cities the special trains will head westward to Wenatchee, Wash., a fruit-growing section. From the apple-growing regions the trippers will be taken to Seattle, home of the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, which did a business in 1928 of \$21,771,085, and it's only 12 years old. From Seattle the special trains will go to Portland, where the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers Association has headquarters. It was founded in 1921. In 1927, there were 2,800 members owning 800,000 head of sheep. From Portland the tourists will head north into Canada, spending considerable time looking over facilities and offices of the Canadian wheat pools, the largest marketing agency of its kind on the globe. The tour, starting as it does on August 11 and ending August 24, will come after harvest is over. No better time could have been selected for the farmer to get away from his farm for two weeks.

### To Buy Local Elevators

A move to acquire a number of local elevator facilities in Kansas during the coming crop year will be made immediately by the Kansas Wheat Pool Co-operative Elevator Association—a subsidiary of the Kansas wheat pool. The charter for the new organization, which is capitalized at \$500,000, was signed by pool directors April 10. Henry Goetsch, Brewster, was elected president; U. S. Alexander, Winfield, vice president, and Ernest R. Downie, Wichita, secretary-treasurer. Just where these houses will be located will depend on the membership at the delivery point, the condition of the crop, and other factors. Such elevators, Mr. Downie says, will be used as an assembling place for grain and will not be looked upon as a market. Wheat will not be bought and sold by pool elevator managers, he says, but will be disposed of thru the association's central selling agency at Kansas City, Mo. The pool member who purchases elevator stock will participate in the state-wide system, which, it is pointed out, will give him greater security on his investment than if his stock applied only to his local elevator. A plan almost identical to the one being launched in this state enabled Canadian wheat farmers to gain title to nearly 1,500 country elevators in something like four years. A minimum handling charge of each bushel of grain passing thru the elevators soon paid their initial cost.

### Will Change Meeting Date

A proposed amendment to the by-laws which would change the annual meeting date from the fourth Monday in May to the fourth Monday in August will be submitted for approval at the annual membership meeting May 27 of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association. The pool's fiscal year ends June 30, and it is impossible to give a report for the current marketing season on the fourth Monday in May. Changing the date would make this possible, and would stimulate greater attendance at each annual gathering, it is believed. On the program this year is Dr. H. W. Foght, president of the University of Wichita; J. C. Mohler, secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and John

Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank in Wichita. An important work of each annual meeting is the ratification or rejection of directors who will be elected between now and that date. Twenty-one wheat growers, chosen by fellow-producers, direct the policies of the Kansas association.

### Larger Profits to Producers

An example of big co-operatives getting together in a big way is that of the Dairymen's League of New York and the National Cheese Producers' Federation of Plymouth, Wis. Under the arrangement completed recently, the National Cheese producers will sell the 2 or 3 million pounds of cheese produced annually by the Dairymen's League, which is primarily a milk

marketing association, and the largest of its type on earth. Formerly, the League sold its cheese independently, and its competition with cheese from Wisconsin will be eliminated under the new plan. A selling arrangement of similar proportions was made recently between the Challenge Cream and Butter Association of California, and Land O' Lakes Creameries of Minnesota, when the former association found it was underbidding the latter on the eastern markets in the sale of milk powder. Now Land O' Lakes is selling milk powder for both organizations, and is getting a better price, as a result, for producers of both states. "We out here believe in co-operation among co-operatives," said C. W. Hibbert, general manager of the California association, when the deal was completed.

### For National Co-operation

Announcement is made by Charles W. Holman, secretary, that the fifth summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation will be held on the campus of Louisiana State Univer-

sity at Baton Rouge, beginning July 29. During the first two weeks of the Institute, trade conferences of leading co-operative groups will be held on problems affecting their respective industries. Special classes will be conducted thru the four-week period. A list of nearly 100 distinguished authorities are arranging to be present to make addresses and participate in the discussions. This year's Institute will feature the questions of membership relations, financing and management of co-operatives. During the Institute a meeting of co-operative leaders will be held when they will formally ratify a plan for the creation of the National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives. This agency is to be an overhead body which will speak for all member co-operatives on legislative questions and other questions of public interest. Attendance is expected from practically every state, from Canada and from a number of foreign countries. C. O. Moser, of Dallas, Texas, president and general manager of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, is chairman of the Institute this year.



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## Burma Is a Brighter Land

### Women Have a Higher Standing Than Those in India—But Cows Lose Caste

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

**B**URMA usually is considered a part of the Indian Empire, and so Jim and I had expected it to present much the same appearance as that land of riches and of rags, of sophistication and superstition, of great architecture and illiteracy, of dense population in spite of disease and death, which we had just found in India proper. But we were surprised.

Already in Rangoon and in Moulmein we had found a merry land whose people were clothed in brighter raiment and whose soil was more luxuriant vegetation than adorned her jaded older sister on the other side of the Bay of Bengal.

The Burmese are free from the iniquitous caste system which fetters their Indian cousins. The cow is less holy and their women less lowly than in India, where the cow is one of the most respected of all creatures and woman is among the least. Most of the people in Burma can get some enjoyment and peace out of their Buddhist religion instead of suffering under the superstitions and insanitations of the Hindu's beliefs in India.

#### Bell Weighed "600 Viss"

We found that education, of sorts, is very general under the Buddhist monks, whose chief occupation is teaching the boys to read and write, while in India 92 per cent of the people are entirely illiterate. Women, in Burma, go about freely, are mistresses of their homes and sometimes enter into business, instead of being placed beneath the cow or isolated in "purdah," as they so often are in India proper.

Instead of the filth and degradation and often the obscenity and disease and poverty and squalor of the Hindu temples in India, we noted, in Burma, the quiet, yellow-robed monks, with their shaven heads, living lazily in their monasteries, teaching reading and writing.

In Moulmein we visited the Kyaik-thanian pagoda, 150 feet high and nearly as long in diameter, that ancient gilded, many-roofed steeple founded centuries ago. Inside is a huge bell, and on this, looking quaintly out of place in that land of "oriental" writing characters, is an inscription in English, "This bell is made by Koonalenga the priest, and weighs 600 viss. No body design to destroy this bell; Moulmein, March 30, 1855. He who destroyed to this Bell they must be in the great Heell, and unable to coming out." The fact that this inscription was in English instead of in Burmese or in Siamese, the language of their ancient foe, shows from which direction they must have feared the next blow would fall.

#### Something Was Wrong

That same day Jim and I got into difficulty in the grounds of a Buddhist monastery. We were out for a stroll and came upon the rambling park that lay about a group of wooden buildings on a hill. We decided to walk thru and soon found that our presence was attracting considerable attention on the part of the barefoot boys who were loitering about. They shouted, in Burmese, at us, and then ran to tell others, and these in turn ran to tell the monks in the yellow robes and the whole populace kept shouting at us all the while.

We couldn't understand, except that something was wrong, and it probably was ourselves. We quickened our gait with the idea of getting out on to the street as quickly as possible, but apparently the shortest route out would have been a retracing of our steps, and our intended exit only took us deeper into the park itself.

The evidence of displeasure was rapidly turning into open hostility on the part of our pursuers, and we were glad indeed when we came to a rickety little style that opened out upon the street. Apparently we had invaded the sacred precincts of a Buddhist monastery without removing our shoes and without showing the proper deference to the monks, whom everyone respects. They had taken our hurried departure,

shod as we were, as an indication of our self-superiority and lack of proper respect. We had simply been misunderstood. Neither of us would have wittingly pretended to any disrespect. It was their ground and, as visitors, we properly wished to govern ourselves as they would have us do.

But we had more to do in Moulmein than to dwell on the external appearance of the land of Burma. We were trying to get across to the Pacific Coast, and that promised to be a job. The "rains" were already beginning. The rains drive away some of the heat, but it is no season to travel, as we would have to, on foot thru the jungle.

We visited a market place in Moulmein, in the custody of an interpreter, and bought our supplies for a two-weeks' trek thru the bush. We could get little information in regard to what we might expect to find along the way, and so, despite the difficulty of carrying it, we had to take along enough food and equipment to see us thru.

A tent would be a bother. We finally

decided to keep partly dry within our raincoats during the day and to depend on finding shelter of some kind at night; if we couldn't find it we would have to go wet. We boiled out a gallon oil can in which to carry water, for tho there would be water all about we knew we must boil all we drank.

Finally, one morning, we started. In a drenching rain we had all our luggage hauled down to the dock and carried aboard a little steamer lariat to the pier. The deck, as usual, was covered with the brown peoples of South-eastern Asia and their diverse baggages. We bought tickets that entitled us to ride "first class," and were shown into a little room directly over the bow, on the one deck of the boat. There was a table and even two chairs folded up and lying on the deck.

#### Monasteries on Posts

All day it rained. And all day we chugged along, between the jungle-bound banks of the river. Occasionally a village would swing into view as we rounded a curve in the stream. Perched high on their stilts the dozen or so grass-roofed huts formed a sunshade for the people who dozed beneath them in the dry season and a haven of comparative dryness during the rainy season. Everything was up on these posts. Apparently flood season was a common occurrence.

Our boat would scuttle up as close as we could get to the muddy beach. Some

brightly-gowned women and slightly-gowned men would climb down the muddy bank and into a skittish canoe which would carry them out to our boat and then they would scamper aboard. A few bales of freight would be tossed into the canoe, and then the wrinkly old ferryman would rest there on his oars while we snorted and backed and maneuvered about and finally started on our way once more.

Then only that fetid jungle again, hemming us in on either side, until a half mile farther on perhaps a little clearing along the shore would disclose the monastery that belonged to the little village we had just left. Sometimes of wood, sometimes of brick, the rectangular Buddhist monasteries were always up on posts or piles or on an elevated plot, and the quiet, peaceful, yellow-gowned monks themselves squatted on the ground like so many poppies.

All day long we traveled thus, now meeting a long freight boat propelled by naked polers, half of the crew asleep beneath the thatch-covered shelter in the middle, and the other half at work. Single file, like so many cams upon a shaft, these steady boatmen marched to the front of the long, overhanging bow, struck their poles into the river bottom and then, pushing all the way, marched back again to the stern, only to pull out their poles and march to the bow again to repeat the process. Back and forth, back and forth, one, two, three, and sometimes four men

## During the ~~heat~~ of Haying--



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on each side, marching, thrusting, pulling, all day long.

Here came a clumsy raft, solidly built of bamboo, crisscrossed several layers thick, floating down the middle of the stream. And plump in the middle, stepping his shapeless legs up and down like a tired horse hitched to a rack, stood a huge elephant. A pile of grass had been stacked on the raft and he waved his trunk like a forlorn flag of distress, his great head moving from side to side, wondering, I suppose what it was all about. Poor fellow! He could not jump overboard, for it was a long way to shore, and yet he must have been puzzled.

Never have I seen such a picture of forlorn and lonely bulk, a Samson chained to the pillars of the temple. Like Samson he could destroy the raft and the little folk who held him, but it would mean his own destruction. But the elephant was stronger than Samson; he had the strength to desist. I shall always remember that vast engine of bone and brawn, swaying impatiently on the clumsy raft, as it floated down that jungle river in Burma.

#### A Polite Official

Finally we reached Karkarak, the end of our run. We had been told that if we should arrive on time a bus would meet the boat, and if we were late we could sleep on the deck and take the bus the next day for a 9-mile run farther inland, where our foot travel would begin. The bus was there, and dusk saw us in the dark bungalow waiting on the Burmese official in charge of the district and telling him our plans.

This polite official gave us permission to stop that night in the quarters above his office. He arranged for a "boy" to bring, and cook, some supper for us, and to boil some drinking water for the morrow. He arranged for someone to call us in the morning before it would be light, and for someone to bring us breakfast, and then he arranged for an ox cart and an oxeneer that would carry our baggage, and ourselves, if we should care to ride, to the Siamese border 50 miles away.

He gave us a chart of our route that included travel on ox carts, on foot, perhaps on elephants, on ponies, railroads and river rafts. And the "rains" were on us. It rained all night; and we were told it would rain for several months.

#### Soil Erosion Cuts Yield

(Continued from Page 7)

capacity for holding water within its pore space. It is here that it is available to the plants. We want it there. We want some stored in advance to be used during periods of dry weather. Water that is absorbed by the soil not only does not cause erosion, but is exactly where we want it for our crops. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that we utilize this great soil storehouse for water.

There are several different methods of causing the soil to absorb more water. As shown by the results of the Missouri experiments, keeping a crop on the land is an effective way. A growing crop with its network of fine roots tends to hold the soil in place, and these roots are much more effective than dead roots or other decayed organic matter in the soil. The plants take much water from both the surface soil and subsoil and therefore keep the soil dry enough to absorb much more water than it otherwise would. In fact, the deep soils of Central and Western Kansas, where the rainfall is less than 30 inches annually, are seldom saturated with water. Many times, some valuable water is lost by runoff when the soil 24 inches below the surface would still hold large amounts of moisture.

Crops differ greatly in their ability to prevent runoff, the close growing crops like small grain and sod are much more effective than row crops. Since it is necessary to grow cultivated crops a part of the time it will be found practical to use crop rotations—particularly in the more humid sections—to provide good cover for the soil much of the time.

Other methods such as contour cropping of row crops will help materially in slowing up the flow of water and giving more time for absorption. Leaving the land rather rough after plowing is a simple method that can often be employed to slow

up runoff and permit greater absorption, thereby reducing erosion. The construction of terraces also is another method of forcing soils to take up more water.

It will, in most cases, be found advisable to combine these different methods for the most effective erosion control. Well planned crop rotations when placed on terraced land that is contour farmed will give the most effective insurance against loss of water or soil.

If we happen to have land that has already been greatly damaged by erosion, we must then adopt methods that will enable us to grow crops despite its eroded condition. This can be done, but it requires a much greater knowledge of soil fertility and soil management than is required to farm more fertile land.

On some plats at the Missouri Experiment Station, all the black surface soil was removed from two plats. These were treated with chemical fertilizers and green manure. Wheat grown the next year produced as follows:

	Wheat
Original undisturbed soil	23.8 bushels
Soil removed—fertilized	25.6 bushels
Soil removed—untreated	6.0 bushels

This shows that it may often be possible to increase crop yields greatly on badly eroded lands, but the cost is high, and much more than would have been required to keep the land in a productive state from the beginning.

While we do not yet have as much experimental information as is desirable on this question of soil erosion we have enough to point the way to better methods of handling our soils. We already have information concerning the disastrous effects of erosion on fertility and approximate figures as to the actual amounts of this loss. In addition to this, common observation is sufficient to show that the losses are tremendous, and that preventive measures are sorely needed.

First of all we must more fully utilize the possibility of storing more water in the soil. To do this it is necessary to provide a surface condition that will retard the rate of flow of water down the slope and allow more time for absorption.

This may be done by keeping a crop cover on the land as much of the time as possible. The crop reduces the rate of flow, the roots hold the soil in place, and organic matter on the surface retards the amount and rate of water movement. Leaving the land rough after plowing, and farming row crops on the contour are simple and effective means of erosion control. The construction of terraces is an additional method which can be effectively used both for controlling surface erosion and to aid in filling small gullies. Dams of various types may be employed in the filling of ditches.

For solving our erosion problems there is no simple or single method that

will do all the things needed, but it must be a combination of such practices as will give most satisfactory results.

We must come to the inevitable conclusion that erosion is causing so great a loss of our fertile soil that its control is a matter of the greatest state and national concern as well as of extreme importance to the farmer himself. It is an unwise policy to permit this wasteful process to continue. From the farmer's standpoint it is simply a business proposition. Excessive erosion must be stopped, it can be stopped, and the sooner this is done, the brighter will be the future for Kansas agriculture.

#### To Control Hog Lice

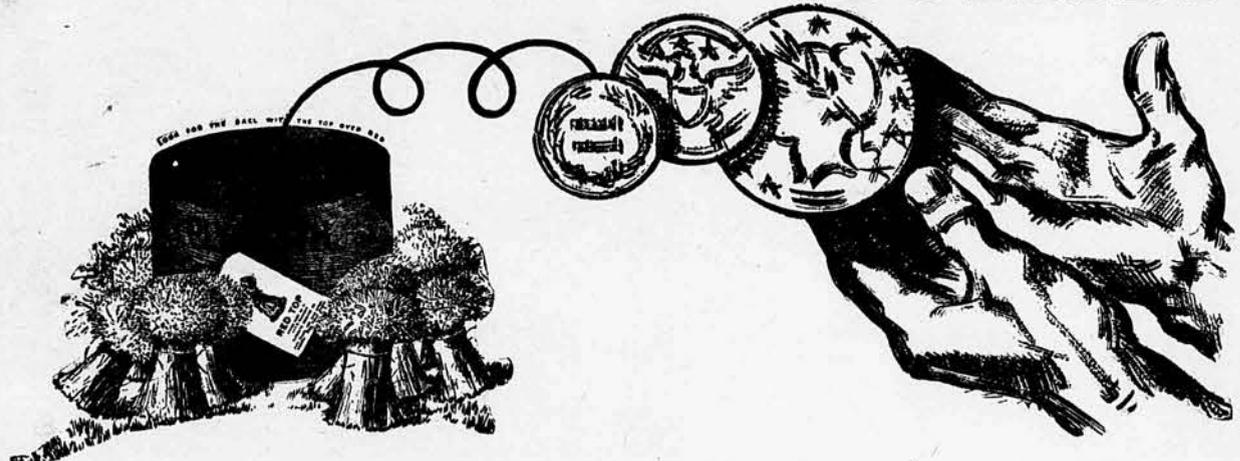
Farmers Bulletin No. 1085-F, Hog Lice and Mange, Methods of Control and Eradication, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

#### For Potato Growers

Farmers Bulletin No. 1578-F, Marketing Late-Crop Potatoes, just issued, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Civil war has broken out in China again, which considering the record of the last 18 years, only shows what a peace-loving people can do if they try hard enough.

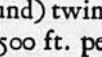
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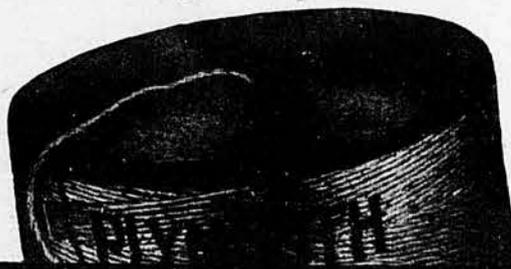
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# Turkeys Make Good Gains!

## The Birds Are Efficient Producing Machines When They Have a Fair Chance

BY GRACE CARY

WE ALL know North America is the original home of the turkey. I believe it was Benjamin Franklin who proposed that it be made our national bird in place of the eagle. I love turkeys, but I am glad Franklin's suggestion was not adopted. A large fat turkey is a beautiful sight, it is true, but even its friends eye it speculatively. His end is that of a victim, cut down at the height of his prosperity. The turkey is a fine bird, but his place is not on a coat-of-arms.

I was surprised to learn how generally turkeys are grown in other countries. Almost every country in Europe grows them. In continental Europe, especially Russia, Germany and Hungary they are raised in large numbers and exported to the United States. The New York market has been receiving turkeys from Argentina in large numbers. Last summer one cargo alone arrived with 200,000 on board. The markets on the Pacific Coast are getting large and increasing shipments from Australia.

The chief reason for these shipments is that the American buyers, unable to supply the demand in the United States at a high level of prices, were forced to rely partially on foreign sources. The fact that Europeans with a less favorable environment for turkeys have succeeded in growing them for profitable export should be food for thought to some of us who declare that opportunity is no longer to be found.

### Foreign Supply of Poor Grade

While turkeys in Argentina and Australia are produced cheaply and in the care-free manner that holds forth when the land is new, I do not fear their competition with the native producer. The tariff on incoming poultry is now 6 cents a pound, and considerable influence is being brought to bear for an increase. It is confidently predicted that within a short time there will be a 100 per cent increase over the old tariff rate. The quality, as compared to the domestic product, especially those grown in Argentina and Australia, is poor.

Turkeys raised on range, as those are that have to travel some distance in search of food, may qualify in an athletic way, but their frames are lean and stringy. Such a life does not make for tender and delicate flesh. They are generally finished for market in a hasty and incomplete manner compared to our home product. They are shipped and held in cold storage until sold. The greatest damage results when the consumer erroneously believes that turkey is by nature flavorless and dry. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is as unjust to compare a poor turkey to a properly prepared one as it would be to expect a grass-fed steer to equal a corn-fed beef.

### Out in the West

Western states are now producing turkeys in large numbers. Texas takes the lead, and sends trainloads of them every year to eastern markets. Other western states are also producing a surplus, and they arrive in the markets of all the large cities at the appropriate seasons by express and freight, alive and dressed with all degrees of finish and desirability. Of late years many communities in the West have banded together in co-operative societies for better facilities in grading and marketing which such a system affords. As a result, in the last two or more years the quality from this section has distinctly improved.

Separation from home and confinement in a coop or car will cause a turkey to worry and lose appetite, with a resulting loss of weight. Those which are dressed before shipping are carefully selected and prepared and have the quality that is to be expected for this class of poultry.

No matter how great the influx is from distant sources, the nearby producer of turkeys will always maintain an advantage in the demand and the prices obtained. After being fattened for market they must be disposed of quickly to be anywhere near their best.

I think it takes crisp weather to make the best turkey. For flavor and finish a turkey consumed in January or February is turkey at its best. Now I know there are many folks skeptical of any profits to be made when they are grown in confinement or semi-confinement, with all feed supplied. This idea is strengthened by the fear that the level of prices prevalent in the past will not hold in the face of a growing production. Those best qualified to know believe that even tho the prices received in the future may not continue as high as they have been, the difference will not be great nor the decline a sudden one.

At any rate, even if the turkey is fed all he will consume from hatch to hatchet, the profits are and will continue to be satisfactory. In these days of efficient production on the farm, we do not stint in the feeding of our livestock. We know any animal fully fed is more profitable than one half fed. But so ingrained in the mind of the average person is the idea that the turkey is a natural forager (which

he is) that must get his living from seeds, berries and grasshoppers that they rebel at the idea of feeding him. Pigs, too, are foragers when they have to be, but which is the more profitable—a herd of razorbacks which are looking out for themselves or a herd of Poland Chinas cared for as they should be?

Let us see just what the cost is to produce market turkeys that are raised in confinement. The experiment station of Purdue University has done some very good investigational work with turkeys in a practical way. It has found that a turkey in close confinement will consume about 40 pounds of feed, on an average, up to 6 months old. When raised in semi-confinement, that is, a fair-sized lot with a good stand of clover or alfalfa, each turkey of the same age will average 30 pounds of feed. F. D. Brooks of Purdue Station declared that on limited range, 3 to 3½ pounds of feed produced 1 pound of turkey.

### Quantity Depends on Range

When confined with no grass range, 4 to 4½ pounds of grain was required for the same gain. In a pamphlet issued by the Nebraska Experiment-Station is an itemized table showing the weekly feed consumption of a flock of turkeys for the first 24 weeks at the station. Ninety-eight newly hatched poult were confined to a small gravel covered lot. In 24 weeks they consumed 417¼ pounds of scratch grain;

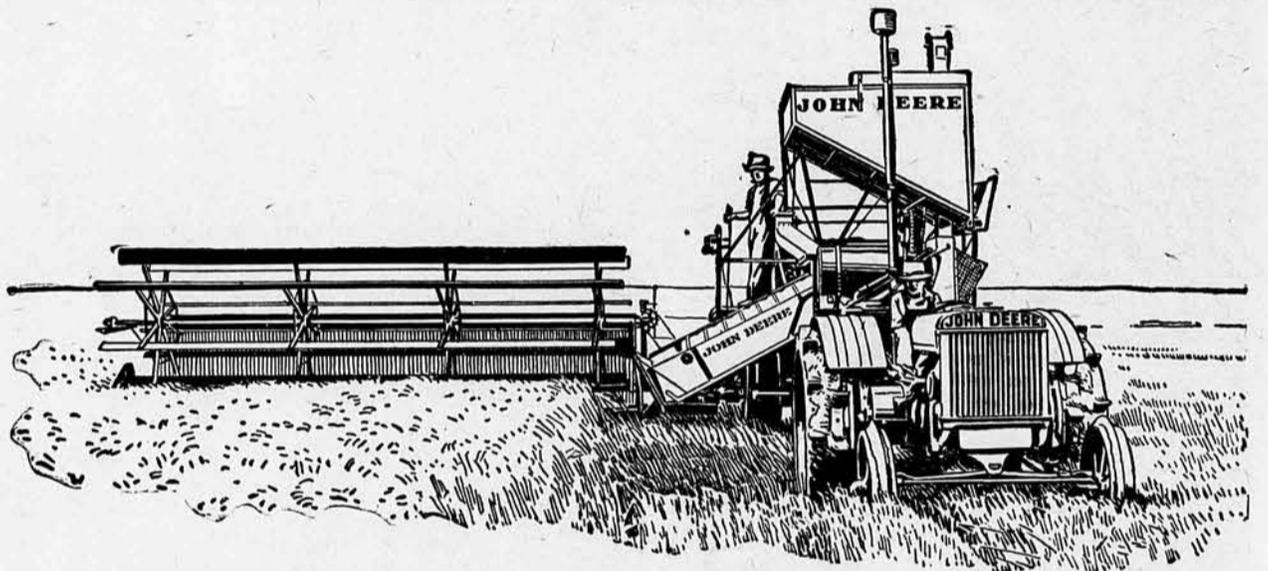
3,294.2 pounds of dry growing mash and 321 gallons of milk. At the end of that time there were 92 surviving turkeys weighing 1,143 pounds. That meant an investment of 3½ pounds of feed (grain and mash) and ¼ gallon of milk a pound of turkey. There have been a number of other investigations and reports on this subject from widely scattered sources, and the findings have all been similar to these two.

I think no one will question the reliability of the reports from these sources. From my own observation and experience I regard them as conservative. I never cease to marvel at the comparative feed bills between my chicken and turkey flocks. Unit for unit the chickens will eat more than the turkeys from the beginning to the end of their lives. Such a statement seems ridiculous when you compare results, after they have made their growth, but it is true.

### In February, Too

During February the 25 Ayrshires on test owned by Fair Fields Farm, Topeka, averaged 603 pounds a cow of milk testing 4.25 per cent, or 25.62 pounds, of butterfat.

Under President Hoover all income-tax refunds in excess of \$20,000 are to be made matters of public record, and we'd like to be in a position to get a little publicity.



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**SOLVE** your harvesting problem this year and for years to come by putting the John Deere Combine on the job.

You can depend on the John Deere to save the grain, even under difficult conditions. One man has instant and practically complete control. Its simplicity of design and convenient adjustments make efficient operation easy—anyone used to operating modern farm equipment can do a good job with the John Deere.

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The greater cleaning surface on the lower and recleaner shoe sieves, the spacious grain pans and the large undershot fans all play important parts in enabling the John Deere to deliver cleaner grain.

### Long Wear

The John Deere Combine is built strong in every part. Careful workmanship and the use of high-grade materials means long life at small upkeep cost. Heavy-duty roller and ball bearings at important friction points make the John Deere light-draft and add to its long life.

The high-pressure grease gun oiling system makes oiling easy and effective. Every working part can be oiled thoroughly from the outside of the machine.

### Surplus Power

The motor which runs the threshing mechanism has a large power surplus. This assures uniform speed and smooth running, which is so necessary to efficient handling of the grain.

Grain tank has two outlets; empties in less than a minute. This means getting the job done in less time.

You will find that the John Deere Combine fills your requirements in every respect.

Complete description of this remarkable machine is given in the John Deere Combine Book, which is free to you. Write today. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklet DL-311.

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

# To Raise Living Standards

## Herbert Hoover Believes That the Productivity of America Can be Increased Greatly

BY THEODORE M. KNAPPEN

**T**HE primary duty of organized society is to enlarge the lives and increase the standards of living of all the people—not of any special class whatever. No one will suppose that it is possible to bring national productivity up to the full 100 per cent, but the whole basis of national progress, of an increased standard of living, of better human relations, indeed of the advancement of civilization, depends on a steady improvement in productivity.

While we currently assume that great advances in living standards are brought about by new and basic inventions, yet even a greater field of increasing standards lies in maximum production. There is no such thing as a nation over-producing. The commodities or services produced by the whole nation are capable of absorption by the whole nation if they are of the right character.

### New Rules of Conduct

To put the matter in another way, there is no limit to consumption except the total capacity to produce. It is true enough that any particular commodity or service can be over-produced. It is but a corollary that certain commodities can better be produced for exchange for commodities outside our boundaries, of more appropriate character to our needs.

We have the productive capacity wasted today that would improve the housing conditions of our entire people to the level that perhaps only 50 per cent of them enjoy—and at the same time not trench on our established necessities.

Nor do we believe it is necessary to effect these things by the Government. The spirit of co-operation that has been growing in our country during the last 30 years has already solved many things; it has standardized some things and is ripe for initiative toward co-operation of a wide-spread character.

The advancement of science and our increasing population require constantly new standards of conduct and breed an increasing multitude of new rules and regulations. The basic principles laid down in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount are as applicable today as when they were declared, but they require a host of subsidiary clauses. The 10 ways to evil in the time of Moses have increased to 10,000 now.

Ten persons in a whole county, with a plow apiece, did not elbow each other very much. But when we put 7 million people in a county with the tools of electricity, steam, 30-floor buildings, telephones, miscellaneous noises, street cars, railways, motors, stock exchanges and what not, then do we jostle each other in a multitude of directions. No one disputes the necessity for constantly new standards of conduct in relation to all these tools and inventions. Legislative action is, always clumsy—it is incapable of adjustment to shifting needs. Government too often becomes the persecutor instead of the regulator.

### Too Many Regulations

It is vitally necessary that we stem the vast tide of these regulations if we would preserve that initiative in men which builds up the character, intelligence, and progress in our people. Our homemade Bolshevik-minded critics to the contrary, the whole economic structure and the survival of our high general standards of comfort are dependent on the maintenance and development of leadership in the world of industry and commerce.

There also is a great field of economic waste thru failure of our different industries to synchronize and a hundred other causes which directly lower our productivity and employment.

I believe we now for the first time have the method at hand for voluntarily organized determination of standards and their adoption. I believe that we are in the presence of a new era, I believe that almost unnoticed

we are in the presence of a new era in the organization of industry and commerce in which, if properly directed, lie forces pregnant with infinite possibilities of moral progress.

I believe that almost unnoticed we are in the midst of a great revolution or perhaps a better word, a transformation in the whole super-organization of our business life. Practically, our entire American working world is now organized into some form of economic association. I believe that thru these forces we are slowly moving toward some form of industrial democracy.

All this does contain some dangers, but they will come only from low ethical standards. With these agencies used as the machinery for the cultivation and spread of high standards and the elimination of abuses, I am convinced that we shall have entered the great era of self-governing industry and business which has been a dream of many thinkers. A self-governing industry can be made to render needless a vast area of Governmental interference and regulation which has grown up out of righteous complaint against the abuses during the birth pains of an industrial world.

The founders of our republic under Divine inspiration set up not alone a great political system of self-government, but they also set up a revolutionary social system in the relation of men towards men. Our political system is unique in the world. Our social system is unique in the world. It is unique because it is founded not only on the ideal that all men are created equal before the law, but also on the ideal that there shall be equal opportunity among men. From our unique political and social ideals we are evolving a unique economic system.

We have laid away the old theory of inevitable poverty alongside the theory of human slavery.

There are three potential fields in which the principles and impulses of our American system require that government take constructive action—(1) great undertakings in public works, (2) fostering education, public health, scientific research, public parks, conservation of national resources, agriculture, industry and foreign commerce, (3) broadening the efforts of our people to co-operation among themselves in useful social and economic ends.

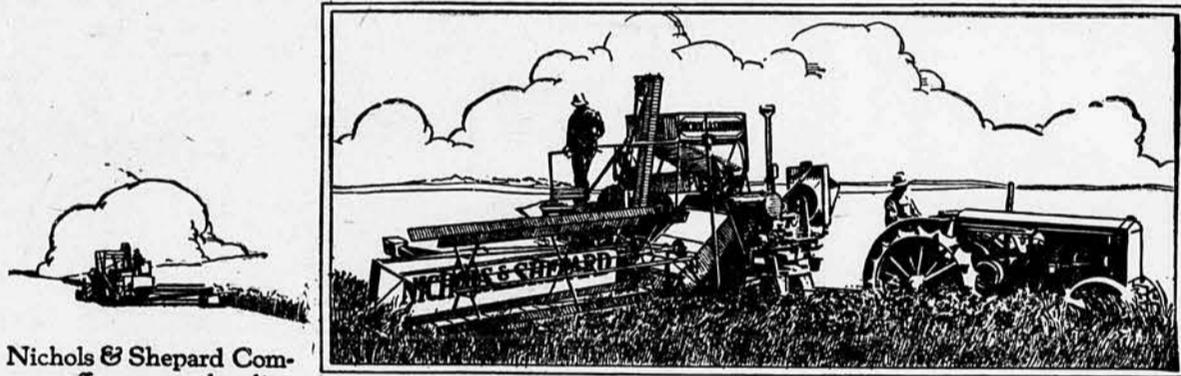
If we would maintain America as the land of opportunity, where every boy and girl may have the chance to climb to that position to which his ability and character entitle him, we shall need to be on increasing guard. If I could drive the full meaning and importance of maintained equality of opportunity in to the very consciousness of the American people, I would feel I had made some contribution to our American life.

The war drove us to a great centralization of government and to great dependence on the action of the Central Government. From it came the illusion that most human ills could be cured by Governmental regulation. We need to have the public mind turned off the National Government as the remedy for all ills. The test of our whole economic and social system is its capacity to cure its own abuses. If we are to be wholly dependent upon government to cure these abuses we shall by this very method have created an enlarged and deadening abuse thru the extension of bureaucracy and the clumsy and incapable handling of delicate moral and economic forces. The Government can best contribute thru stimulation of co-operation with voluntary forces in our national life. Our Central Government can carry this centralization of authority much less easily than can other forms of government. So we have now come to the necessity of urging states to assume their responsibilities, and we will no longer hear of their "rights."

### Regulation of Public Utilities

I know of no greater danger in our history than that which at one time threatened our people thru the domination of the important tools of industry and commerce. And from the solutions which were found by the state experiments, democracy reaffirmed its ability to maintain mastery in its own house. We have to thank the states of New Hampshire and Rhode Island for the first definite step toward public regulation. No one of the states alone, nor any

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single federal authority, could ever have evolved the progress we have so far made in successful regulation. Many ideas have been tried and found wanting. If these failures had been made on a national scale, with the difficulty of reversing obsolete national policies, we should have greatly stifled progress in the whole nation.

Over many years our people have been striving to better the federal administration. The first step was the establishment of Government employment based on merit; the second was the establishment of adequate control of appropriations thru the budget system. There still remains the third and even more important step to relieve the taxpayer of a greater but more obscure waste—that resulting from faulty administration organization of administrative functions. Our Governmental machinery has just grown. On the executive side of the Federal Government we have grown to have 200 different bureaus, boards and commissions with a total of 530,000 employees.

For the most part they have been thrown hodge-podge into 10 executive departments under Cabinet officers. But there are more than 40 independent establishments, either directly under the President or directly under Congress. There is a confusion of basic principles; there is a grouping of federal bureaus which divides responsibility. There are too many floating islands in this dismal swamp. Boards and commissions are soundly adapted to the deliberate processes necessary to semi-judicial and semi-legislative and advisory functions, but they are absolutely hopeless where decisive administrative action is necessary. There is not a single successful business organization in the country that confuses such functions the way we do in government.

The Shipping Board—to cite a glaring case—was originally created as a body to regulate ocean rates and abolish discrimination in ocean going traffic. Then this structure was suddenly loaded with the most difficult of administrative jobs—the actual construction and operation of the greatest single, merchant marine fleet in history.

For the protection of our commerce from discrimination and from combinations which would impose onerous freight rates, we must maintain upon each of these routes (20 over-sea trade routes) the operation of very substantial shipping under the American flag. We will never have a real or satisfactory merchant marine until it is owned and maintained by private enterprise.

The government is now deeply in the shipping business, and I believe must continue to operate such routes as private operation cannot undertake until they have been built up to the point where private operation can undertake them, or, alternatively, until they have proved impossible of successful operation. The whole fleet and other property should be transferred to the Fleet Corporation, and the president thereof should be appointed by the President. We believe that for certain major questions of policy an advisory board to the Fleet Corporation is desirable.

#### More Folks to Feed

In normal growth we shall have 40 million more population in a quarter of a century. In the last quarter of a century our railway traffic has grown from 114 million ton-miles to 339 million ton-miles—nearly trebled. At a much lower rate of increase we must within another quarter of a century provide facilities to handle at least double the tonnage we are handling today. I have believed that consolidation of our railroads, within very considerable limitations, would be a very great advantage in economy of operation and a gain in financial stability. As they are under regulation as to rates and profits we have abandoned competition as a basis of holding rates, and we might as well take advantage of the increased economy that would come from consolidated operation in many cases.

Our present mileage equipment of railroads obviously would be wholly inadequate to meet the task. We are faced in peak loads even now with difficulties at the great gateways and at the terminals; so we would be faced naturally with an enormous extension of railroad transportation to take care of the future. The waterways, because they possess already

continuous terminal along the waterfronts of many cities, have the terminal question largely solved.

We must visualize our inland waterways as a great connected transportation system, rather than as disconnected lake, canal and river projects. If we examine our possibilities in this vision we find that the rivers of the Mississippi drainage are disposed topographically in such fashion that by deepening them we could project a consolidated system thru which 20 states could find cheaper transportation for their import and export raw materials and much advantage in interior distribution. That system would comprise an east and west trunk line from Pittsburgh thru St. Louis to Kansas City, a distance of 1,600 miles along the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri, and it would also comprise a North-South trunk waterway from Chicago to New Orleans. By systematic improvement of the lateral rivers we can bring into the system 6,000 miles of laterals, giving an outlet to the world thru the Gulf.

The Lakes today are the greatest inland water transportation system in the world. We know from an engineering point of view that it is entirely feasible to make every lake port an ocean port. While the works to convert the St. Lawrence to a shipway must be on a stupendous scale—the greatest engineering project of modern history—yet they are comparatively simple in character, as are most great things. These waterways penetrate the heart of American agriculture.

There has been a tendency to look for the solution of the whole agricultural problem with a single formula. The depression in different branches of farming comes from widely different branches of farming, comes from widely different sources and has a wide variety of causes. Many factors enter into the solution of this whole problem. One is by the tariff to reserve to the farmer the American market; to safeguard him from competition from imports of farm products from countries of lower standards of living. An-

other is to provide cheaper transportation to market. Others mentioned were improvement of distribution, to secure greater stability of prices, maintenance of high purchasing power of consumers.

#### Adequate Tariffs Are Necessary

The first necessity is that the American farmer have the American market. That can be assured to him solely thru the protective tariff. We are still importing something like 800 million dollars per annum of products which could be produced on our soil. The tariff wall we erect creates also a profitable pressure to diversify the crop and thereby decrease the surplus problem. In addition to the tariff and cheaper waterway transportation in assistance to agriculture, the Republican party proposes to go farther. It proposes to create a Federal Farm Board with broad authority to assist in various ways. But in particular the board is to build up with initial advances of capital from the Government, farmer owned and farmer controlled stabilization corporations, which will protect the farmer from depressions and the demoralization of summer and periodic surpluses.

It certainly appears that internal economic and social currents which make for prosperity or depression in a nation have a much larger effect on the total volume of imports than the tariffs, and thus more largely affect world trade as a whole. In our case, far from our present tariff diminishing our total imports they have increased about 35 per cent since the higher tariff came into effect. This has also been the case with other nations which have progressed in internal economy. In any event, our experience surely indicates that in considering the broad future of our trade we can dismiss the fear that our increased tariff would so diminish our total imports as to destroy the ability of other nations to buy from us.

It is necessary for us to bear in mind in respect to tariffs that the Western Hemisphere is uniformly de-

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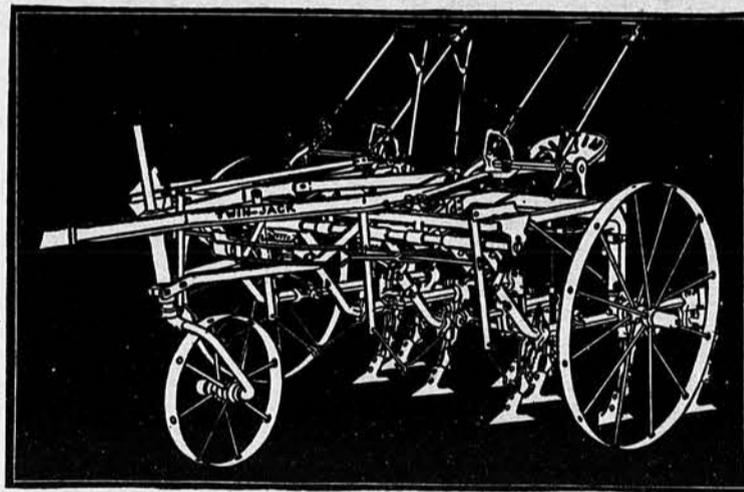
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The Twin-Jack is sturdy, durable, flexible, easy to handle and comfortable to ride. It has a strong, rigid main frame that will not twist or sag under the hardest conditions. The frame is in perfect

balance at all times, with the result that manipulation requires but minimum effort, the horses are spared sore shoulders, and more ground is covered per day with less fatigue.

Each pair of gangs is controlled by two independent levers, the inside lever raising or lowering the pair simultaneously, when desired. By means of an easy pressure on the stirrups the wheels may be angled to right or to left.

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voted to such protective measures. We see a great deal of discussion to the general effect that each nation should make its purchases in those countries where it sells its products, and thus balance its trade with direct business. But there is no economic foundation for it in fact, and if it were put into action generally in the world, it would destroy most foreign trade of every country. In a large sense the major proportion of foreign trade is a co-operative effort among nations to secure the greatest total output and total consumption. In larger vision our export trade does not grow by supplanting the other fellow—but from the increased consumption of the world. We gain nothing from the poverty of others; we gain everything from their prosperity.

**Help Both Ways**

The making of loans to foreign countries for reproductive purposes not only increases our direct exports but also builds up the prosperity of foreign countries, and is an economic blessing on both sides of the transaction. There is no disastrous shift in our imports and exports in prospect from debt causes either public or private.

The outstanding problem of our distribution system can be easily summarized in one question. Can we reduce the margin between our farmer and manufacturing producers on one side and our consumers on the other? I am convinced that we can without reduction of wages or legitimate profits. These possibilities lie in the elimination of waste. The fact is that the greatest waste of all our economic system is the periodic inflationary boom and its consequent ensuing slump, with all their speculation, unemployment and extravagance, for without boom there is no slump. The correction of this waste lies in the prevention of booms. The best protection against booms is that every business man shall have the information so that he may realize from the shifts in credit, from the movement of stocks, of production and consumption, that the economic balance wheel is moving too fast.

Ours is a nation of men and women and children. When we consider these themes of production and trade we need be indeed guided in our conclusions by that course which will promote their welfare and comfort. If by our efforts and our discussions we enlarge their standards of living it is an economic thing, but it is a far greater thing than this, for security and comfort yield the opportunity for that greater fullness of life of the spirit, which is the true purpose of human service.

**One Mare; 13 Colts**

Thirteen valuable colts have been foaled by a Kansas purebred Percheron mare now owned by W. K. Rusk of Wellington. She is registered under the name of Nora, was bred by J. C. Robison of Towanda, and is now 19

years old. The mare is due to foal again this spring. Mr. Rusk bought Nora for \$360 from Clarence H. Black of Marion, early in 1918. She had a fall colt by her side, and four Percheron colts out of her had already been registered. The mare was bred that spring, and has brought her owner a colt every year since. She still is able to do a real day's work. Mr. Rusk says he has never owned a better mare in the harness. Seven of the colts owned by him have been sold for a total of \$1,915, and he has at present one worth \$800.

**For the Soil's Sake**

BY E. B. WELLS  
Kansas State Agricultural College

There is perhaps no crop growing in Kansas today that means so much to the future productivity of her soils as Sweet clover. This legume will store more nitrogen and add more organic matter to the soil in a given time than any other crop ever domesticated by man. It has increased from about 50,000 acres in 1923 to more than 1/4 million acres in 1928. In fact, no crop ever has grown in popularity as Sweet clover has during the last five years.

There is a reason for its unprecedented popularity. It is primarily due to the fact that Sweet clover is filling a long-felt need for a legume or soil building crop that would fit well in the rotation, and at the same time have a rather wide adaptation. Sweet clover is being grown successfully in more counties in Kansas than any other legume, even including alfalfa.

Oley Apt, a farmer in the north end of Wilson county, seeded Sweet clover with oats in the spring of 1926, on land that had received the following treatments: No treatment; 2 tons of limestone an acre; 2 tons of limestone and 8 tons of manure an acre; 2 tons of limestone, 8 tons of manure and 200 pounds of superphosphate to the acre.

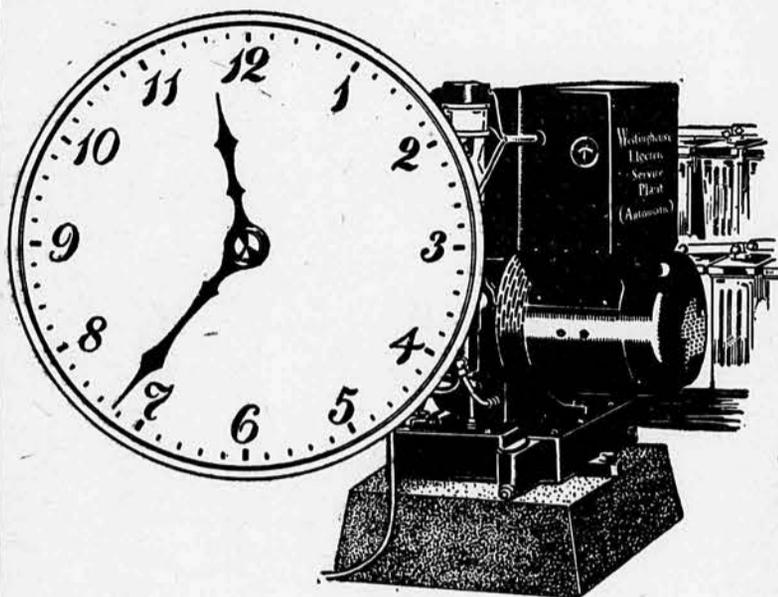
The Sweet clover was plowed up in the early winter of 1927 and the land planted to corn the following spring. The corn was harvested on these plots on October 8, 1928.

The "no treatment" plot yielded at the rate of 10.84 bushels an acre; the plot receiving lime alone yielded 23.23 bushels an acre; the plot receiving manure and lime yielded 29.4 bushels an acre; however, the area receiving manure, lime and superphosphate yielded at the rate of 40.2 bushels an acre.

These results are quite comparable to those being obtained on a number of farms thruout Eastern Kansas, all of which is proof that Kansas soils are not so productive as they might be. If your corn yields are declining and if the percentage of small ears is increasing at the expense of the large ones, Sweet clover unquestionably is the answer.

Portes Gil, we read, is provisional president of Mexico. The provision being that no revolution succeeds.

Commander Byrd has picked out about the only solid South a good Democrat can find.



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(KF-4-27-29)

**Economics, Not Politics, Will Rule**

THE accession of Herbert Hoover to the Presidency of the United States marks the end of the political domination of the Federal Government, in the opinion of Mr. Knappen, as expressed in this article, which appeared originally in The Magazine of Wall Street. Henceforth economics, not politics, will be the chief concern of government. The ultimate reason of Hoover's selection for the Presidency was that the people who live materially for, by and of agriculture and business perceived that at last they had an opportunity to choose a President who would live and act in the present and not in the discarded past. Judged by his record and his public remarks, President Hoover will endeavor to:

1. Effect a thoro re-organization of the executive side of the Federal Government.
2. Promote the voluntary consolidation of the railroads.
3. Rush 9,000 miles of internal waterways to completion.
4. Hasten the opening of the Great Lakes to the Sea via the St. Lawrence.
5. Expedite flood relief and other public works, especially in time of depression or threatened depression.
6. Extend early relief to agriculture thru a Federal Farm Board with powers unique in our governmental experience.
7. Secure adoption of a system of high, practically prohibitive, tariffs on agricultural products.
8. Promote self-policing of business, chiefly thru trade associations.
9. Expand foreign trade.
10. Encourage private merchant marine, but maintain Government ships on 20 routes as long as necessary.
11. Encourage foreign loans for productive purposes.
12. Stimulate public education.
13. Encourage pure scientific research, as a source of stock of knowledge for applied science, and basis of civilization.
14. Promote reduction of industrial and commercial wastes.
15. Emphasize state control of public utilities and generally of state responsibility in commercial and industrial regulation.
16. Effect extensive Government operating economies—accompanied by increased public expenditures—with taxation reduction a minor consideration.

# A Salad for Every Whim

*Left-Over Foods and Fresh Vegetables Make Delightful Additions to School Lunches and Daily Meals*

**BEAN SALAD:** To left-over cold cooked beans, add chopped onion and pickle in proportion to beans and thick mayonnaise. Celery seed is nice if liked. It is good made with either navy, kidney, brown or green beans.

**TOMATO SALADS:** Scoop out center of small, smooth tomatoes, turn upside down and chill. Fill centers with finely chopped onion, seasoned with mayonnaise, sugar, salt and paprika. Place a dot of thick mayonnaise on top and stick a small sprig of parsley in it.

Cut red and green sweet peppers in rings, slice white onions and separate into rings. Soak these in French dressing for ½ hour. When ready to serve, remove, drain and sprinkle thickly on a slice of tomato prepared for individual service.

**SALMON SALAD:** Select a large square bowl. In the center fit a small square or oval dish. Pour lemon gelatine about 2 inches deep in the dish. When set, dot large chunks of salmon around over it. Add more gelatine and some stuffed olives. Set away to chill as quickly as possible. When ready to serve, remove the inner bowl, and fill the hollow with creamed peas that have been cooled,

*I HAVE an additional list of salad recipes made from the foods that are on hand at this time of year that I will be glad to send on request. Inclose a 2 cent stamp with your request and address it to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.*

and creamed asparagus, also cool. Serve on a large flat platter garnished with parsley. Serve a portion of each. The center may also be filled with creamed chicken, but the peas are the best combination. Place thick mayonnaise at intervals on the center, and small dots on the gelatine part. Serve with small sweet pickles.

**EGG SALAD:** Arrange slices of pineapple for individual service. Make small balls of seasoned cottage cheese, roll these in powdered yolk of hard boiled eggs. Place the balls in the center of the pineapple ring. Top with mayonnaise, sprinkle with chopped whites and rest of egg yolk.

**DAISY SALAD:** Arrange a curly lettuce leaf on a colored salad plate. Place a spoonful of very stiff mayonnaise on it. On the dressing arrange hard boiled egg whites that have been cut in quarters to form daisy petals. In the center place the powdered, seasoned yellows made into small centers by mixing with salad dressing. Finish with a dash of paprika.

**SWEET PEPPER:** Scoop out center of giant sweet bell peppers. Press tightly with seasoned cottage cheese. Chill. When ready to serve slice in thick rings with very sharp knife. If well pressed they will slice as bread. Dot the center of each with thick salad dressing. Sprinkle with paprika. Serve on a large platter, garnished with parsley. Use a tomato server.

**PINEAPPLE AND TOMATO:** Arrange a slice of tomato for individual service. Spread with a highly seasoned dressing. Thousand Island is the best. Lay a ring of pineapple on this and spread it thickly. In the ring stick a sprig of parsley. Cut with a sharp knife thru both tomato and pineapple, following the sections of pineapple, but do not spread apart.

**TART EGG SALAD:** Cut hard boiled eggs half in two and lay in a dish. Cover with rather sour, thin salad dressing, boiled dressing is best, and let stand some time before using. A bit of onion might be used.

**MIXED SALAD:** Use equal parts tomato, onion and cabbage, seasoned with salt, pepper, and sugar. Let stand in ice box two hours. Prepare as many cucumbers as desired and let stand in iced salt water for at least an hour. Drain, add to other vegetables. Drain slightly, add vinegar to make real sharp, and a little red pepper. Serve right away as it gets watery if it stands.

**PINEAPPLE:** On a lettuce leaf place a ring of pineapple, sprinkle top with grated cheese, broken nut meats and mayonnaise. Top with a dash of paprika.

**CABBAGE AND CARROT:** Use equal parts cabbage and grated raw carrot, season, mix with ground peanuts and thick boiled mayonnaise. Serve right away.

**TOMATO AND CHICKEN:** Select small uniform tomatoes, remove inside, salt and turn upside down to drain. Make salad of cold cooked chicken,

By Mrs. E. F. English

(fried chicken is good), cut fine, equal amount of canned or cooked peas, chopped pickle and mayonnaise. Fill drained shells and chill. Serve on lettuce leaves.

**TOMATO-CHEESE:** Slice three thin slices of tomato for each individual serving. Between the slices spread cottage cheese, highly seasoned. Drop thick mayonnaise on top. Will not stand long before serving. Is best to slice tomatoes and have ready in a bowl in ice box to fix at last minute.

**BANANA-PEANUT:** Cut a banana in half. On a plate put one-half, split and sprinkled with chopped peanuts or walnuts. Top with heavy mayonnaise, that has been thinned with whipped or separated cream, seasoned with just a pinch of salt.

**PEA SALAD:** To 3 cups fresh, cooked peas, add seasoning, chopped pickle, onions, cheese and celery or celery seed, a few nuts and rich mayonnaise.

**CABBAGE SALAD:** To one small head shredded cabbage add a few nut meats, seedless raisins, chopped sweet pickles and small can of pimento. Mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce leaves.

**SWEET CORN:** When sweet corn, prepared in any way is left over, mix with a little sweet pepper, onion and sharp salad dressing. Let stand a while and chill. Chop a little parsley over the top and a bit of sweet red pepper if you have it.

**BEEF:** Mix cooked cubed beets with hard boiled chopped egg and thick boiled dressing. Add a bit of onion and let stand a while before serving.

**CUCUMBER BOATS:** Select uniform cucumbers and scoop out to form small "boats." Soak them in iced salt water for an hour. Fill center with any good salad, such as chicken, (fried chicken left over makes good salad), mashed potato, pea, or salmon, but see that it is more tart than usual to offset the blandness of the cucumber. Garnish with a bit of parsley or a very small slice of cut lemon, dipped in chopped parsley.

**MARSHMALLOW:** Use 1 pound marshmallows, cut fine. Dip scissors in hot water occasionally and they will not stick so bad; chop 1 can pineapple fine, add 1 pint nut meats, pecans are best, mix well with a good salad dressing and chill. At the last toss in a few maraschino cherries.

**APPLE:** Mix finely chopped apples, nut meats and chopped celery or celery seed with boiled dressing and serve at once.

## Milady Dresses Up



2723—Smart wrap around style that follows the body lines. Attractive in the flowered silk crepes or cotton materials such as piques or voiles. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

411—An ensemble for the spring wardrobe. The fur trim shown suggests smart spring woollens such as tweed. Another version approves silk, the

skirt and jacket in print and the blouse in solid color to match. Still another suggestion is the popular cotton materials such as basket weave with the dress of silk crepe or self material. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

## Jane Writes From the West

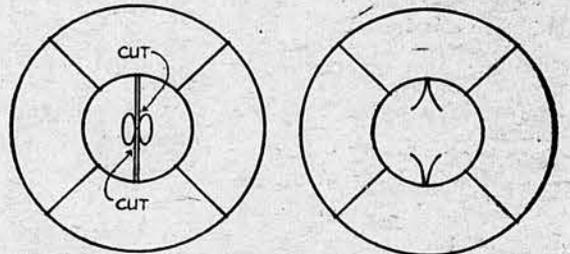
A showery day  
In western Kansas

**DEAR Editor:**  
April is sweet on the prairies. The short-grass is fragrant; the cottonwoods are etched in delicate grey-green against the sky; yellow-breasted meadowlarks are singing from the fences.

I've come on a pilgrimage for a visit with grandmother. Aren't folks fortunate to have grandmothers whose minds are full of fine recipes for living?

Should you wish a new inspiration, let me urge you to come to western Kansas and visit with some of the refreshing rural women out here. A call at some of the humming prairie farms, a visit at one of the progressive country schools, an afternoon at club all are stimulating. The outward, onward and up-and-coming look is in the eyes of these people.

Grandmother and I went calling yesterday at a neighboring farm home. We found the son industriously setting out saplings. He has planted a beautiful little jungle of fruit and shade trees. The daughter served us a delicious fruit ice made in their electric refrigerator. Speaking of the spirit of progress! I knew that family when they came to Kansas in a covered wagon. They once lived in a dug-out and dined from a cupboard al-



The frame used for this shade was designed to clamp over the bulb of an electric light. With sharp pinchers clip the wires on each side of the rings—spread the prongs of the wires to fit around the lamp chimney and hold the shade firmly

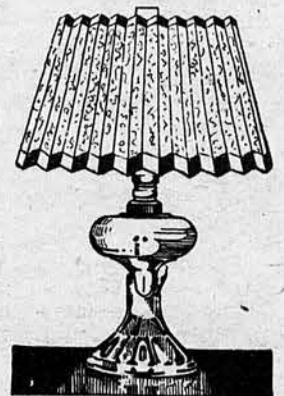
most as bare as Mother Hubbard's. They are excellent proofs of prairie prosperity. The daughter was graduated from the state agricultural college; the son will attend when he finishes high school.

Granny's old coal oil lamp has gone modern! It is one which lighted my childhood, and is about twice my age. The once plain old glass lamp, with its red flannel rag for color decoration, now blossoms smartly with a pleated shade, and green-tinted coal oil. It gives a soft glow and adds real charm to Granny's old-fashioned living room.

The shade, of flowered chintz, and the wire frame which goes with it, were purchased at a ten cent store. The frame was intended to fit down over an electric light bulb. Granny clipped and spread the wires which held it over the bulb to form four prongs, so the entire frame could be slipped down over the lamp chimney, the four prongs holding it firmly away from the glass. About 3 inches of the chimney extend above the shade. She adjusted the shade on the frame, and it comes down over the burner, which is not a thing of beauty. Granny purchased a tube of oil paint for a few cents at a drug store. She adds a dab of it to a glassful of coal oil, stirs it well, and pours the beautiful jade green liquid into the bowl of the lamp. When the shaded lamp is lighted the green oil glows like a jewel.

I also picked up a practical trick from Granny. She sifted the wood ash out of the fireplace the other morning and polished up the bottoms of her aluminum pans with it. The soot came off like magic, and the aluminum shone like silver. She keeps her old brass candlesticks and her pewter ware gleaming in this way.

Jane Plummer.



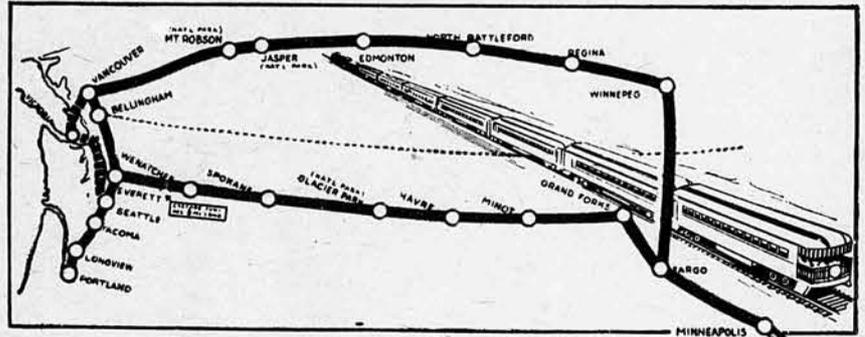
The Lamp That Lighted My Childhood Has Assumed Modern Glory

# For Cotton Materials



2658—For the woman of ample build this plaited model with vertical lines is recommended. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
 375—Smart bolero style for the junior is attractive in tweed or the sport cotton materials. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
 3116—Coverall kitchen apron of attractive design. Bound in tape of contrasting material. Sizes small, medium and large.

# The Cost is **LOW** So All can **GO** On This Wonderful Trip



# On the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual **JAYHAWKER TOUR**

## To the Pacific Northwest

**SILENT** crags towering into the sky. Dark, primeval forests with lurking ghosts of savage redmen. Mighty, roaring waterfalls. Fields of rippling, golden wheat. Lowing cattle in the dairylands. They beckon to you—these scenic splendors of the romantic Northwest. And now you and your family can afford to go. For the **Kansas Farmer** has arranged unusually low rates with three of America's great railroads for the Second Annual Jayhawker Tour.

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### What Last Year's Tourists Say

"I can surely express my gratitude to the Capper Publications for such an enjoyable and inexpensive trip."—Mrs. Sam Johnson, Carnetro, Kan.  
 "It certainly was the most wonderful trip that any one ever would want to take, both from a standpoint of sightseeing and of luxury."—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Habinger, Bushton, Kan.  
 "The mountain scenery alone was worth the cost of the trip. We enjoyed the Jayhawker Tour more than we can tell you."—J. H. Krehbiel, Mound Ridge, Kan.  
 "Officials of the three roads represented were with us to see that every courtesy and kindness was rendered. We had most excellent meals splendidly cooked and served."—Mrs. Ada J. Bevelle, Topeka, Kan.  
 "One of the fine things about the trip was the absence of any responsibility on our part as the entertainments were all prearranged and everything looked after for us."—Nelson E. Hawkins, Blue Mound, Kan.  
 "We had a very pleasant and interesting trip, and the treatment shown us was everything that could be expected."—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Evans, Darlow, Kan.

You travel in an escorted party in an all-Pullman train. **Everything arranged at one low rate—meals, berths, sight-seeing tours. No baggage nor hotel worries—only one ticket to buy—no tips to pay.** Time is from Aug. 11 to 25—when you can best get away.

### Send Coupon TODAY!

Fill in and mail coupon below for descriptive literature and special low rate. Many of your neighbors will be planning this trip. Talk it over with them—and go. Particulars sent promptly. Mail coupon today!



Department of Tours,  
 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

I would like to have your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Annual 'Adventure-land' Tour", and other descriptive literature by the **Kansas Farmer**. Please send at once!

Name.....

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

## The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Luez E. 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.

### Sunshine For Little Ones

**NOW** that the days are longer, warmer, brighter and the sun's rays are health giving it is best for the little ones to spend much of their time out of doors. Some questions on this subject have come in recently and they are answered in the following paragraph.

A 6 months old baby may sleep out of doors any time now. Of course, his eyes and face should be shaded while he is asleep. It would be a fine thing to take the 3 months old baby out without covering her face on nice mild days. The only necessary precaution is to guard her little eyes from the glare of the sun. The new baby may be taken out for airings every calm, bright day during the mild seasons of the year after he is 3 or 4 weeks old.

For the creeping or toddling baby who is not content to remain quietly in his carriage for very long, there is

nothing nicer than the play-pen in which to give him an airing. Take the pen out on the porch or in the yard. When you mothers are working in the flower beds or garden, put the pen nearby, give baby a few toys and let him play while both of you get an out-

**THE** new leaflet No. 5 is now ready. In it Mrs. Page gives an outline of the routine for a tiny baby. This leaflet includes a list of the articles that are necessary for baby's care, rules for feeding, how to proceed with his bath, and other general suggestions about the things that puzzle the best instructed young mother.

Write for this leaflet to Mrs. Page, care of **Kansas Farmer**, and inclose a stamped self addressed envelope with your request.

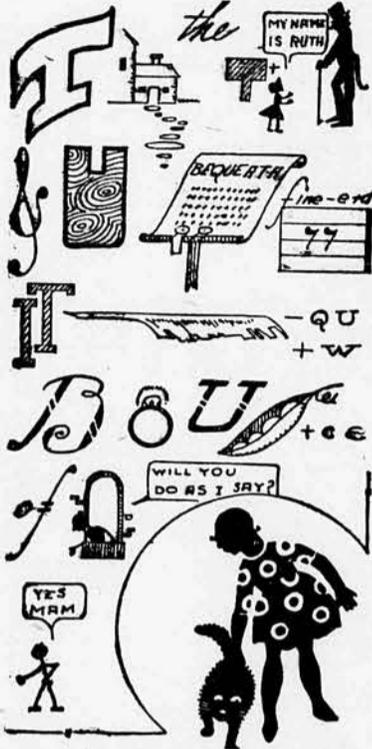
ing. For the first days while the air is cool or damp, bundle baby up in his sweater suit, but when it is warmer this may be let off. Then after a few weeks when he has been gradually accustomed to it he may play out with but very little clothing.



**WHEN** the banquet committee gets together there will be much merriment over making favors for the big event. Here are some suggestions for attractive favors; perhaps you can make some of the more simple ones by studying these. Nut cups, paper covered wire, crepe paper and a few other sundries will be needed, depending upon the style of cup you choose to make. If you cannot figure these out we have a booklet on tables and favors that we will send you on receipt of a request and 10 cents. Ask for the booklet, "Tables and Favors." And send your letters to The Book Department, **Kansas Farmer**, Topeka, Kan.

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

# Here's Fun for Every Girl and Boy



A saying boys and girls might like to learn is concealed in the above puzzle. When you have found what it is send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

## Louise Likes to Cook

For pets we have two dogs named Jack and Fritz and a pony named Vick. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Olive Branch school. My teacher is Miss Hensley. We just subscribed for the Kansas Farmer and I like the children's page very much. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are Ralph, Delbert, Allen and Berniece. I like to live on the farm very much. I like to cook.  
Louise Spangler.  
Mayfield, Kan.

## Edith Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have brown hair and eyes. I

go 1½ miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss Bell. I like her very much. I like to go to school. I go to Locust Grove school. My sisters' names are Viola age 16 years, Marie 12 years, Ruth 8 years, Ruby 6 years and Gladys 4 years. My brother's name is Albert. He is 14 years old. I wish some of the girls would write to me.  
Edith Hinson.  
Cummings, Kan.

## A Riddle in Rhyme

Are you jumping rope up in the sky,  
That the giant's children use?  
If that's what you are I should like  
to know why,  
You are colored such marvelous  
hues.

Or is it a fact that your colors do run,  
And drops of them fall on the flow-  
ers?  
For they always seem brighter when  
out comes the sun,  
After it has been raining for hours.

And is it quite true that a large pot  
of gold  
Is buried where you touch the  
ground?  
Did pirates dig there when they wan-  
dered of old,  
And bury the treasure they'd found?  
Answer: A rainbow.

## Let's Grow a Little Garden

### Lesson II

Breckles on her nose  
Checks both brown and rosy;  
Mary doesn't care a lot—  
She has grown a posy plot!

In arranging a flower bed the tall  
flowers are planted at the back, the  
next highest in front of them, the low-  
growing flowers on the front  
row. Seed cat-  
alogs describe  
three kinds of  
flowers:

"Annuals"—  
which bloom  
from seed the  
first season  
planted. They  
die in the fall.  
Sometimes they  
seed them-  
selves, and are then called "self-grow-  
ing" annuals.  
"Biennials"—which live for two



seasons; most of them do not bloom  
before the second season.

"Perennials"—plants, which, tho  
the tops may die down in the fall,  
come up again from the same root in  
the spring. They flower each year in  
succession, but sometimes do not blos-  
som the first season planted.

Hardy flowers, such as zinnia, hol-  
lyhock, marigold, daisy, larkspur and  
poppy, usually can be planted by the  
last of April. Study the directions on  
each packet of flower seeds. Ask  
grandmother, aunties, mother and  
friends who make gardens for all the  
flower-knowledge facts you can.

In Lesson III we'll plant the seeds.  
Jane Carey Plummer.



Carefully cut along each line, separ-  
ating each letter into a little square.  
Arrange these letters to suit yourself  
to make the greatest possible number  
of words. You may discard any let-  
ters you cannot use. When you have  
finished, carefully paste the words thus  
formed on a piece of cardboard. 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.

## Ernestine Has Four Cats

I am 12 years old and in the eighth  
grade. I have brown, curly hair, blue  
eyes and a light complexion. I have  
four cats named Toots, Blackie, Snow-  
ball and Peaches. I have a dog named  
Tex, a horse named Charlie, a calf  
named Snoopy, 10 rabbits and a duck

named Wabbles. We live at the foot  
of a large hill and coasting was fine  
last winter. Tex pulls the sled up for  
me. I like Kansas Farmer real well  
and I always read the children's page.  
I would like to have some of the girls  
and boys near my age write to me.  
Ernestine Gigax.  
Grand Junction, Colo.

## Try These on the Family

If a man gets up on a donkey where  
should he get down? From a swan's  
breast.

Why is a crow? Caws.  
Plant tight shoes and what will you  
raise? Corns.

Why does more corn grow in crooked  
rows than in straight ones? There  
are more crooked rows.  
When is a turkey like a ballot-box?  
When it is stuffed.

What is the difference between a  
made-up belle and a burglar? One  
wears false locks, the other false keys.

Why is a butcher like a fashionable  
young lady? One kills to dress; the  
other dresses to kill.

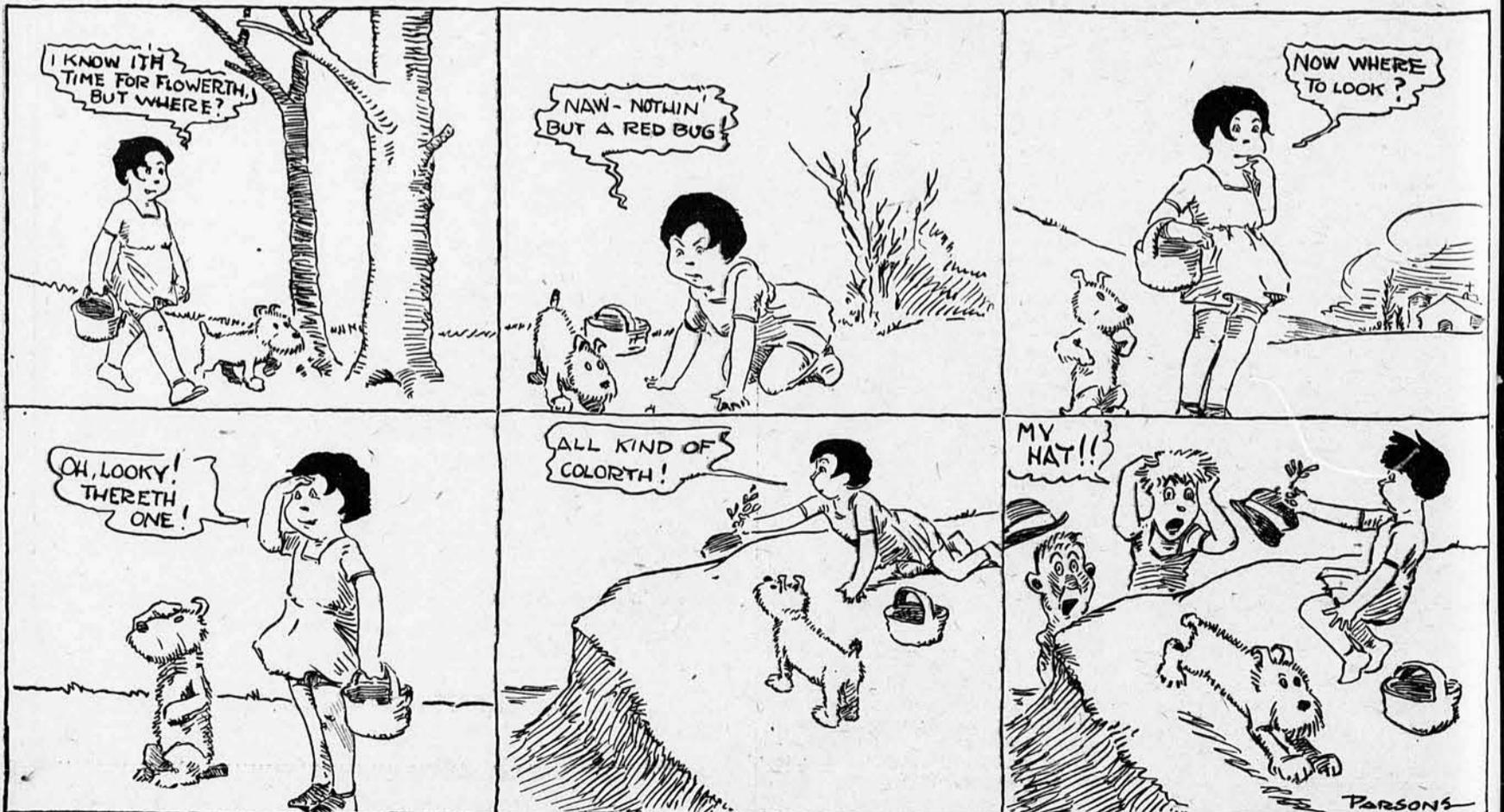
Why is an autoist whose machine  
has been completely wrecked like a re-  
formed autoist? Because he has given  
up motoring.

## Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Atmosphere; 3.  
Damask; 4. A dog's name; 5. North  
(abbreviated).

From the definitions given fill in  
the dashes so that the diamond reads  
the same across and up and down.  
Send your answers to Leona Stahl,  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There  
will be a surprise gift each for the  
first 10 boys or girls sending correct  
answers.



The Hoovers—Flowers That Bloom in the Spring, Tra La.



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Too Much Effort Is Being Put Forth on Athletics, Especially in Schools Without a Coach

CARL WILLIAMS of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman writes in a recent editorial about competitive athletics in our public schools as follows: "Time and energy that should be devoted to school work are being dissipated in athletic enthusiasm. Activities which furnish physical exercise for a few have reached the point where they are breaking down the entire school. With football in the fall, basketball in the winter and baseball in the spring little time is left for school work by the team members. The training of the players, team practice and the matched games keep the whole school in a fevered state of excitement the year thru. The harm is by no means confined to the players. It affects every child, big and little."

Much as I like boys and girls to have fun and to develop a spirit of enterprise and adventure, I am obliged to agree with Editor Williams. I am not thinking of the educational handicap, but the serious health hazard. So far spread is the craze for competitive athletics that every school must have its team, including schools that are too small to employ any kind of a coach or physical director. Their games take so much time that if any attempt is made to keep up their work pupils must study far into the night and lose the long hours of sleep they need at critical stages of their development. Both boys and girls go into strenuous games without physical examination, the only standard being their ability to carry on their end of the game. At least one case has come to my attention in which the player had tuberculosis and died of the disease in less than a year after participating in a championship game.

These things ought not to be. Boys and girls in schools must have physical development. They must have sport. They must have a modicum of exciting fun. But cut out "competitfon" excepting as it is between classes of the same school. Do away with the exciting tournaments. Discourage the long trips away from home that make only nerve-racking excitement of the week-ends that should be periods of rest and refreshing. Encourage the pupils of our schools in games that will actually engage 9 in 10 of them in healthful play, instead of the nine being only excited watchers of the super prowess of the 1-in-10. It can be done, and it will mean better health as well as better education. That "fevered state of excitement" is a handicap to health that must be lifted.

### An Indication of Condition

What does "specific gravity" have to do with kidney disease? R. E. Y.

I presume that you have reference to the specific gravity of the urine. This is a measurement used in examining the urine to indicate its weight. If it is much lighter or much heavier than normal it leads the doctor to look for certain disturbances of the excreting powers of the kidneys. Doctors always take the specific gravity in making any examination of urine.

### Better Find the Cause

Is soda good for a person who takes it three times daily for sour stomach? Mrs. T. V. H.

It does no good. The thing a person with "sour stomach" should do is to find out what bad habits of eating are responsible. Such things are often the forerunner of ulcer of the stomach. They demand serious and early attention. Taking soda is a very poor excuse.

### Does No Good

Is there any danger in taking too much cascara, say about a teaspoon daily, and also in taking soda, a level teaspoonful daily? Also please tell me what steps a person should take in case of ulcer of the stomach. Mrs. T. R. S.

The dosage of cascara is not harmful, neither would harm be likely to result from such an amount of baking soda. The trouble is that it does you no good. The fact that you mention stomach ulcer leads me to think that

you are in a good deal of distress that you are trying to palliate. I have known people to do this for years, all the time dragging along in a miserable way less than 50 per cent efficient. How much better to get your home doctor to refer you to a stomach specialist, have some X-Ray pictures taken to find out your real condition and get treatment that will have some likelihood of actually clearing up your trouble.

### Elastic Bandage Is Needed?

I have suffered with varicose veins in my limbs for three years. Sometimes it is almost unbearable. My left limb appears as if it would burst at any time. Is there a cure for this? M. D. W.

Varicose veins require very particular attention in many directions. If they are due to poor heart action medicine may be needed, and much help may be obtained from a long period of rest, followed by careful exercise. Frequently it is necessary to strengthen the muscles by systematic massage. The correction of flatfoot is helpful. Sometimes it is good treatment to exercise the vein if the trouble is confined to one group of vessels. A person with a large flabby abdomen and varicose veins of the lower extremities will find that any measure which will relieve the weight of the abdomen will improve the condition of the veins. An abdominal supporter or corset is helpful in such cases. Varicose veins of the lower limbs are helped by supporting the tissues with an elastic bandage or stocking.

### Dairy Income Is Checked

(Continued from Page 3)

for nearly six weeks. So your remark about quality is correct so far. The same year the whole herd won 26 senior, junior and grand championships; 72 firsts and 46 seconds.

At mention of the name of this particular farmer some folks might remark, "Well, now I knew a hog man by the name of Wempe." Fair enough, this same F. B. Wempe has two quilts made out of ribbons won at fairs and livestock shows on hogs. Mr. Wempe didn't have the slightest idea, when he moved up near Frankfort five years ago, that he would be in the dairy business. He bought his first Jersey years ago, but a few cows and the dairy business are different shades of meaning. But the demand grew, more Jerseys were added and the barn was remodeled. It wasn't to stop then, because the same barn has been remodeled four different times to accommodate a larger herd of high producers, and dairying now is one of the main sources of income.

The dairying is handled on 10 acres close to town, while the hogs—150 to 200 head of Hampshires—are on 160 acres farther out. The basement of the home is a very efficient milk room. There the milk is ice-cooled and bottled ready to be trucked to customers and stores in town. In line with having the most efficient animals, Mr. Wempe is looking to the same thing regarding equipment with which to carry on his work. The barn remodeled for the fourth time contains stanchions for 22 head, concrete floors, troughs and gutters, and individual drinking cups. And he is figuring on a milking machine to cut down further on hours of labor.

Poultry helped Mr. Wempe get started. This paid the way into the hog business, which has lasted for 18 years. This is conducted on a breeding stock basis. Pigs are farrowed in clean quarters, creep fed, raised on worm-free ground with plenty of good pasture available. It would seem that Mr. Wempe is capable of grasping the opportunities that have come his way in the big business of farming, and developing them profitably.

It is the aim of the Anti-Saloon League to make Washington as dry as the Congressional Record.

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The Post is of heavy angle steel. One angle lies inside another in the bundle. This makes it unusually compact—easy to handle and haul, taking up the least possible space in your load.

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### Grand View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Lawnee County

The few recent scattered showers were of considerable benefit to the spring crops. The dry ground and the two freezes have made the growth of the barley and oats rather slow. The wheat has not needed rain as yet. In examining the soil in the wheat fields we found that down a few inches the soil was moist enough to ball. This would indicate that there is enough moisture to last for quite a while. The wheat is making good growth and seems to be thickening up considerably. We would rather have the moisture later on in the season than now. A lot of moisture early in the spring makes too much straw and less wheat.

Unless the alfalfa gets a set-back, there is going to be an early crop this time. The older fields are from 6 to 8 inches high now. Ordinarily it is around the first of June before much alfalfa is cut thru this locality, but several warm days will give us a crop earlier this year. Since about all the feed is gone in the country the first cutting should sell at a very good price from the field.

We find our potatoes are sprouting in good condition. The weeds also are beginning to show up some. About the last of this week we think we will blind plow the potatoes. This will get rid of one crop of weeds. We like to move considerable dirt and ridge the ground at this first plowing. In about a week after the crop is blind plowed we can go onto the field with a spike harrow and level off the ridges. This will get rid of any other weeds that have started since plowing. Then before the weeds can start again the potatoes are thru and soon spread out and fill the row and can be cultivated again. The two early cultivations are a wonderful help in keeping the field free from weeds.

The Chinese elms we set out last spring are coming out in leaf in fine condition. At this writing they are almost in full leaf. We have some of the old fashioned elms but they show very little signs of coming out in leaf yet. This difference in time probably accounts for some of the rapid growth the Chinese elms make. The early leafing makes the growing season much longer. We are very much pleased with the way the new trees have progressed so far.

When it comes to year-around beauty, nothing beats the evergreen. They are slow growers, especially in this country. It is very difficult to get them to live. We bought a couple of little evergreens the other day and are going to make another attempt to get them to live. The nurseryman replaces them if they die, so he must feel fairly sure they will grow. When we set them out we left the gunny sack around the ball of earth and roots. If the ground is kept moist the sack will rot off before the roots need room to grow. The sack will help to retain moisture. Heretofore we always have unwrapped the trees and have had none to live. We hope the new scheme will change this situation.

What crop to plant for silage and when to plant it is a problem worrying a good many farmers these days. After all most every one wants to get as many tons of feed from as few acres as possible. On the other hand, every one wants the best silage he can grow. For a number of years we have filled

with kafir. It is pretty sure to make a crop of forage and very often a good seed crop. The feeding value is not as good as corn silage. For all around results most of the experiment stations recommend cane silage. Altho now as high in food value as corn silage, a much greater tonnage can be obtained. Enough more tonnage can be obtained to offset the lower food value. A good many farmers find mixing some cane with the corn at planting time works very well. It thickens the growth, adds considerable to the tonnage and makes bundles easier to handle at filling time. If the crop is planted too early it will mature before time for usual filling, and the other farm work will interfere. During wheat sowing is a bad time to fill. It is more difficult to get help then. We probably will try some corn for silage this year and will plant it about the second week in May.

This is the week we get our baby chicks. We have moved the brooder house to a new location and have the house all ready for the new chicks. We run the brooder stove several days before putting the chicks in the house. The stove usually needs some different adjusting every year. In moving the house we take down the stove and clean it thoroughly, and this makes some difference in the adjustment and operation. When properly adjusted we have found most brooder stoves will control the heat very accurately. The stove must be clean and the pipe free from soot. In taking the stovepipe down we found it had rusted thru and that two new joints were needed. The size of the coal used in a brooder stove has considerable to do with its satisfactory operation. Coal that is too fine will smother out and not keep even heat. Very coarse coal is slow in starting and drafts are difficult to adjust. We like a medium-sized coal, free from fine dust. Pieces no larger than quail eggs have proved best in our experience.

### Electric Service for Homes

BY MRS. R. M. BROWN

It has been only a few years since the common, labor-saving conveniences and comforts for the home such as furnaces, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, electric ranges, electric irons, and individual lighting plants began to appear. Their coming to the farm has been rather slow because usually the farm mortgage had to be paid, the fields drained, and fences built before these things could be considered. Such equipment can render the farm housewife a very great service, electricity apparently being the key to the solution of her five major problems:

1. Shorten her hours of labor. The average workday for farm women contains 11.5 hours, and 87 per cent of farm women have no vacations at all. Electric lights alone will give her two days of vacation a year due to the time saved in caring for kerosene lamps or other lighting equipment. Laundry and other equipment, of course, represents possibilities for very substantial saving—a chance to make her day meet the trades union schedule of 8 hours.
2. Less manual labor. Water systems and laundry equipment fit in here.
3. More beauty and comfort in the home. Electric lighting for utility and decoration, the radio, and many other electric possibilities come in here.
4. Safeguard health. The electric refrigerator and proper lighting will help to make the country boy and girl on a par physically with their city cousins.
5. Develop money making industries. Many women are already operating hatcheries, poultry ranches, and other farm industries. Electricity offers the means whereby many more women may increase their income or even become financially independent.

According to a survey by Roger Babson, the housewife can do her work with electrical equipment at a cost 16 per cent below the pre-war expense of hiring the same work done in her home. Everyone is interested in having such equipment, but the first cost is such that few as yet have it. However, due to the great interest in the farmer and his problems which has been aroused, we may confidently expect progress in both the line of equipment and an increased buying power among the farmers.

### Too Many Farm Fences

BY W. E. GRIMES

In a survey of 70 farms in Northern Riley county, it was found that 20 per cent of the fences on those farms were not needed, and were occupying ground and cutting up fields in a way that reduced the efficient operation of the farm. Any fence should be amply justified or should be removed.



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**NICHOLSON FILES** play their part—if indirectly—in the production of the country's great staple—corn.

In the spring, edged tools, harrow discs and plow points should be sharpened and farm machinery touched up in spots with files stamped with the Nicholson Brand.

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The coupon below, filled in, will bring your copy of the first Edition of our new 28 page Combine Book. It is printed in five colors and contains complete information of GLEANER BALDWIN Combines and other useful things. Mail in the coupon today.

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# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

HOW important is it to know the name of the author of a good book? Does the reputation of the author make the book, or does the book's worth lie in the book itself, apart from the author? However you may answer this, no one knows who wrote the part of Isaiah from which this week's lesson is taken. From chapter 39 onward, it is quite evident that the chapters are by hand other than the hand which wrote the first 39 chapters. The situation is altogether different, and it is 200 years after the events spoken of in the first part of Isaiah. Of course if Isaiah lived to be more than 200 years old, he might have written these later chapters.

Some of these passages are the greatest in the Old Testament. Some people even say that they are the greatest chapters in the Bible. They teach truth that is a long, long way beyond the teaching about God in the first part of the Bible. The ideas and conceptions of the people have grown. God is no longer the God of the Hebrew nation only, but the God of the entire universe.

None of us likes suffering. We do everything in our power to avoid it. Science has done away with a vast amount of physical suffering. Think what surgical operations used to be, when there were no anaesthetics! But there is suffering which is remedial and healing, tho it may cost those who suffer, to a terrible degree. This 53rd chapter of Isaiah pictures a man who suffered in behalf of his people. He was glad to do it, he made no complaint, he did not hold back, he offered no excuses, but the suffering was not for what he himself had done. It was all in behalf of others. As we say, it was vicarious; that is, one person suffered in the place of, or in behalf of, someone else.

"All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all. He was oppressed, yet when he was afflicted he opened not his mouth." Of whom could such penetrating words be written? Did the writer know of whom he was writing? Was he writing of some heroic figure whom he saw in his mind's eye, and who might appear some time? Or was the man described an actual person whom the writer had known? Perhaps some great, self-sacrificing soul who had given himself unto death, for his fellow exiles?

These things we will never know—at least not in this world. But one thing we do know, and this is that so far only one person has ever appeared who answers the description given, and that is Jesus Christ. No other human being, famous or obscure, has

filled out the picture, save only the Man of Galilee. And for that reason millions of folks have always believed that the prophet was inspired to draw this picture of Christ, centuries before He appeared.

The idea of suffering in behalf of other people is by no means new. But without the life and teaching of Christ, and particularly without his death on the cross, it is doubtful whether there would be any such ideal among modern men. It did not exist in ancient time. There was justice, stern, impartial and unbending, but there was no love, that suffered in behalf of others. I do not believe it can be found in ancient literature. It may occur in a few instances, but I even doubt that. Today, it is an ideal accepted in Christian circles everywhere. That does not mean it is practiced as it might be. There is vast room still for practicing this sort of love.

But perhaps all this is too abstract for some folks. Let us touch on a few cases that come out of biography. John Howard was a wealthy Englishman. Elected sheriff of his county, he visited the county jail and found a most revolting state of things; the sexes not separated, no ventilation or sanitation, rotten straw the only bedding, the innocent herded with the guilty; stench, fever, immorality. One poor wretch begged to be killed rather than to remain in jail. Howard was a man of action. He also was an intensely religious man. At 44 years old he had made a solemn covenant with God, in which he had placed himself unreservedly in the hands of God, to do the will of God in all things. He got reform measures passed by parliament, to correct these abuses of the prison system. But he was not satisfied. He toured Europe at his own expense, visiting the prisons in every land. He said, "I could not enjoy my ease and leisure in the neglect of an opportunity offered me by Providence in attempting the relief of the miserable."

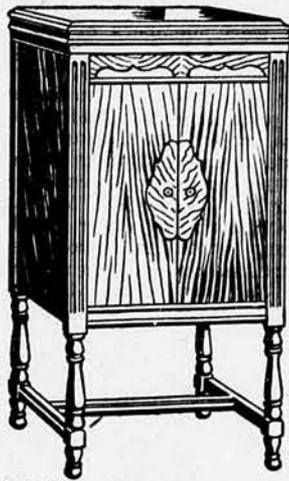
Howard died in a fever camp in Russia, where he had gone on the same errand of mercy. His was the first statue admitted to St. Paul's Cathedral in London. The inscription reads, "He chose an open and unfrequented path to immortality." His life was lived in the spirit of the wonderful chapter of this week's lesson. Of him the wretched of Europe's prisons could have said, "Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows." The same could be said of Mrs. Frye, a Quakeress, who devoted herself to the relief of conditions in England's prisons, thru a long life. Her life reads like a chapter from the book of Acts.

Lesson for April 28—The Suffering Saviour, Isa. 52:13 to 53:12. Golden Text, Isa. 53:5.



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Played by Kessinger Brothers  
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"Turkey In The Straw" . . . "Hell Among The Yearlings" (Country Breakdown)—fiddle and guitar. No. 235-75c  
"Good Night Waltz" . . . "Wednesday Night Waltz"—fiddle and guitar. No. 220-75c

Sung by Kazee and Hobbs  
"Snow Deer" . . . "Red Wing"—vocal duets with whistling, violin and guitar. No. 210-75c

Sung by Marc Williams,  
"The Cowboy Crooner"  
"When The Work's All Done This Fall" . . . "The Cowboy's Dream"—voice with guitar. No. 244-75c



WENDELL HALL

Sung by Wendell Hall,  
"The Red-Headed Music-Maker"  
"In The Big Rock Candy Mountains" . . . "Who Said I Was A Bum?"—voice with ukulele. No. 4174-75c



KAZEE

Sung by Francis Luther  
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# Osage Folks Make Club Tour

## Four Live Wire Vocational Ag. Students Will Represent Carbondale in Pep Cup Race

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

PROF. E. I. CHILCOTT, vocational agriculture instructor in the Carbondale High School, had told us where the club tour of Saturday, March 23, was to begin, and had given the hour, too, but we were not able to start with the others.

When we reached Carbondale an hour or so late, we wondered if the town-folk would be interested enough in vocational agriculture and boys' and girls' club work to know the route taken by the tourists. The first group of men we approached thoroly convinced us that the people were not only



Left to Right, Kenneth Cooper, Harold Cooper, Harold Supple and Jimmie Thompson, Exhibiting the Cooper Boys' Calves

interested in this community undertaking, but that they also took considerable pride in it, and could tell pretty nearly where those making the trip could be found at any hour in the day.

That was our first surprise. The second came when we joined the tourists at the Archie Little farm and found, instead of the dozen or so men and boys we had expected to see, 10 big car loads of men and women, boys and girls—whole families, in fact—all out to enjoy a look at the splendid projects of the vocational students of the Carbondale High School.

The expedition set out from the Thompson Brothers' Shorthorn farm, northwest of Carbondale, at 9 o'clock in the morning, after the tourists had given Jimmy Thompson's two Shorthorn calves the "once over." The next call was made at the Simpson farm, where Earl's Shorthorn calf was discussed.

From there the tourists went to the Tom Finlay farm, and inspected Gilbert's two sows and litters.

Next came the C. N. Hansen farm, where they looked at Irwin's sow and litter.

Then were visited, in turn, the Ross Metzler farm, to see Dwight's gilt; the Archie Little farm, to see Frances' Angus calf and Archie's Shorthorn calf; the A. L. Cooper farm, to see Charles' and Edward's Poland China gilts; the Kaff farm, to see Lee's Angus calf and three gilts; the Blair Cooper farm, to see Harold's and Kenneth's four Shorthorn calves; the H. H. Van farm, to

see Willis' Hereford calf; the W. I. Israel farm near Overbrook; the Supple farm in Michigan Valley, to see four Shorthorn calves; the Wineing farm; the A. Pierce farm, to see Heaston's Angus calf and pigs; and, last, the Bert Gardner farm, to see Wallace's sow and litter of nine pigs.

Since many of the vocational students also were members of the 4-H Club, E. L. McIntosh, county agent from Lyndon, was with the tourists most of the day. At each farm the owner of the project would exhibit it to the visitors, explain the ration he was feeding, and tell other things of interest regarding methods of caring for his calf or hog. Then Mr. McIntosh, Professor Chilcott, and other members of the party would make some comment. Sometimes present methods were approved, and, in other instances, changes were recommended. As a rule, however, the projects were found to be very high class and in excellent condition.

The high point of the tour was reached at the Blair Cooper home, where the women folks went into the dining-room and spread a basket luncheon. Everybody fell in line, marched around the table, and filled his plate with just such appetizing food as he craved after the half-day of enjoyable outing. Then the whole company lounged on the front porch or basked in the sunshine of the spacious lawn while the contents of those paper plates vanished like trick half dollars. All in all, it was a great community event, and it shows what good results will come from a proper co-operation of schools, homes and the young folks' club movement.

And just as you will find in nearly every other progressive farm center in Kansas, there will be a wide-awake Capper Club team at Carbondale this



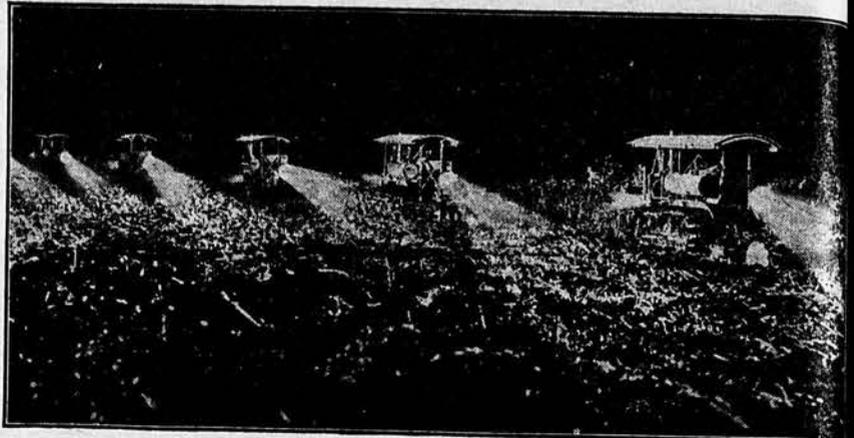
Lee Kaff's Angus. E. L. McIntosh, Osage County Agent, at the Right

year. Already four of the outstanding boys mentioned above—Lee Kaff, Edward and Charles Cooper, and Irvin Hansen—have enrolled. These boys have some fine projects, and are full of enthusiasm. It is our opinion that you who are out for the pep cup in earnest will do well to keep an eye on this Osage county team.

Lee Kaff, who has been asked to become leader of the Osage Capper Club team for 1929, made a talk over WIBW on March 21, in the course of which he described some of the back-



The High Point of the Tour Was Reached at the B. N. Cooper & Sons Farm, Where a Basket Luncheon Was Served to the Whole Company. Even Professor Chilcott, at the Extreme Right, "Fell" for This



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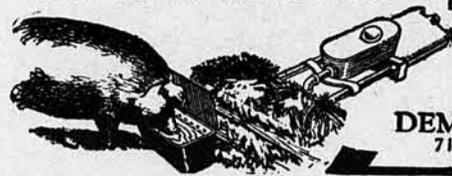
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Your hogs will gain more weight per hundred pounds of feed during hot summer—if given a constant supply of fresh, clean water. Lack of cool water in hot weather delays fattening—and more feed is required.

Dead manure keeps the water in this Dempster All-Season Waterer cool during the hottest months. Self-closing lid keeps it sanitary. Don't wait until winter to install it!

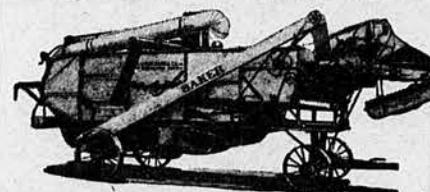
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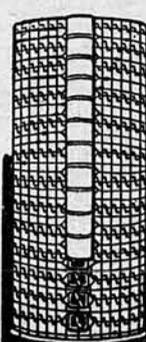
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BUILT IN STANDARD SIZES Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped, 15 bar, 5 tooth track cylinder. Three distinct motions in straw. Double eccentric driven. Two clearing fans. Double belted. Reasonably priced and generous terms. The purchase price of a Baker is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

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McPherson Concrete Products Co.,  
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## 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 to Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

**"Black Leaf 40"**  
Kills Poultry Lice

ground responsible for the remarkable club spirit in that community. We quote here a few paragraphs from his talk.

"It was asked that one of the members of our Vocational Agriculture class at Carbondale give a short talk over this Radio Station, and our Future Farmers organization elected me to do it, so here I am.

"I do not know just what you folks that are listening in would like to know about our vocational work, but as our department is quite typical of the departments over the state, I shall tell you what we are doing in a general way, so you may become more acquainted with Vocational Agriculture, which is a rather new form of agriculture education in secondary schools.

"Our Agricultural Department was started in the fall of 1925, with Harry Meyers as instructor. Mr. Meyers taught agriculture at Carbondale for three years. Our present instructor is E. I. Chilcott. There usually are about



Here You See a Part of the Carbondale High School Vocational Building and the Hotbed, the Profits From Which, the Boys Expect, Will Pay Expenses to Judging Contests

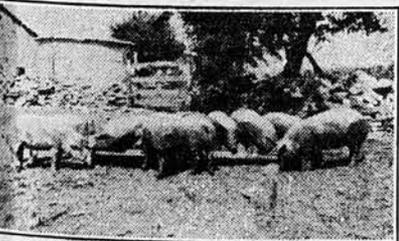
35 boys in our school, and in the three years only one boy has graduated without having taken the course. Of those that have finished the course, every one has taken up some form of agriculture, mainly farming, or is still in school.

"Our vocational annex was erected during the summer of 1925, because we did not have room in the main building. It is a two-story structure, 30 by 40 feet. We use the basement for farm shop work, the upper floor for class room and laboratory work, and the attic for storage.

"We have a two-year half-time Vocational Agriculture course. That is, a student takes two years of it, receiving two credits a year. The instructor devotes half a day teaching the agricultural work and the other half day teaching other classes in the main building. One year's study is of livestock and the other year we study crops.

"In our livestock year we study the selection, breeding, feeding, and care of each class of livestock kept on the farms of our community, especially the types of livestock that we boys are keeping for our projects.

"In our crops course, which is the one we are studying this year, we take up each crop grown in the community, the ways of caring for it, conditions suitable for its growth, its value as a feed, its place in a crop rotation system, grain gardening and judging, insect pests, and so forth. We do not do much textbook study, but use bulletin sets containing bulletins from the state agricultural college and the United



Gilbert Finlay's Litter of 10 Chester Whites

States Department of Agriculture, and references. We study the experiments that the colleges have conducted, find out the results they obtained, and determine the best practices to follow in our projects and on our farms. We study enough science of insects, soils, chemistry, botany and so forth, so that we can have a better understanding of agriculture.

"Our Agricultural Department has a Ford truck in which we make field trips each year to judge livestock, select seed corn and kafir, poison gophers, and make soil tests. We also use the truck to haul project livestock,

manure for our hotbed, lumber and other materials used in the shop.

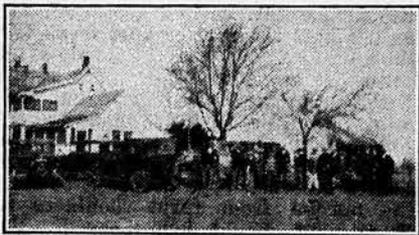
"In the shop we have a few exercise jobs to do; then we make anything we need on our farms or other farms of the community. We make such things as wagon boxes, wheelbarrows, hog feeders, chicken feeders, hog houses, doubletrees, clevises, cold chisels, and punches—all of which are useful and are needed on the farms.

"We do some tin work, gas engine work, farm carpentry work, and learn to tie different knots in rope, make splices, hitches and rope halters. We do some farm blacksmithing, tool sharpening, including saw filing, some small harness repair jobs, and last year we made teeter totters for the grade school. This year we built them some swings, made a bulletin board, and music stands for the high school, besides doing several little repair jobs for the school. We have made a dozen chicken feeders, a hog feeder, and a silage wagon for farmers of the community.

"In order to receive credit in the course, every pupil is required to have a productive project. The projects being carried this year include a total of 137 acres of corn, 3 1/2 acres of wheat, and 1/2 acre of popcorn as the regular crops projects. Most of the boys are keeping more livestock than they had last year as a carry-over from their livestock projects or as club projects.

"Every year we compete in three or four judging contests, and take a trip to the American Livestock Show at Kansas City. Last year we competed in three contests, at Topeka, Lawrence, and the State Vocational contest at Manhattan. At the Lawrence Grain Judging contest, we won the cup for the high team. Individuals on the team won a gold medal for being high individual in the contest and a bronze medal for being third high.

"For conducting the affairs of the department as a group, we have organized a local Future Farmer's Organization, and intend to become part



We Started Tour at Thompsons

of the state organization this spring. The club is growing a hotbed, 6 by 36 feet, from which we expect to sell plants to pay the expenses to our spring contests.

"We think our Vocational Agriculture Department quite valuable in developing the farming of our community, and if you do not have one in your school we advise you to learn more about the work and put one in. As the state and Federal Governments help us pay the instructor's salary, and our shop is self-supporting, we do not think it an expensive part of the school."

At the last minute, the news comes to us that in competition with 70 or more schools in the big judging contest held at Manhattan recently, Carbondale placed second and Lee Kaff placed seventh in individual judging. This shows what a group of boys can do when they have expert instruction and enthusiastic backing from the home folks.

We are very glad indeed that Carbondale and many other communities in Kansas are doing so much to make farm life more attractive to their young people. That's what the Capper Clubs have stood for all of these years. There's still plenty of room for improvement in many parts of the state.

### Fewer Eggs in Storage

The supply of eggs in storage on April 1 was about half that of a year ago; 550,000 cases, as compared with 1,087,000 cases April 1, 1928.

### 666,000 in 4-H Work

In 1928 the enrollment of the 4-H clubs of the United States was 666,000 boys and girls, or 47,000 more than in 1927.

# The Best Rope-

## is the cheapest in the end



When you think of the delays, the upsetting of a day's work and the loss of actual money which may result from the breaking of a rope at a busy time, you'll agree that the best rope you can buy is the cheapest in the end.

It's hard to tell the quality of rope by merely looking at it. All rope looks pretty much alike when it's new. The one sure way of getting quality rope is ask for Columbian—the guaranteed rope with the red and blue stripes on the outside of all sizes from 3/4 in. diameter and over and the red, white and blue Tape-Marker which is woven into one of the strands in all sizes.

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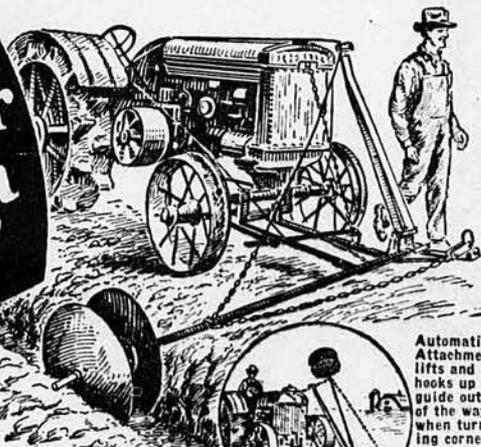
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## Rain Didn't Keep Us Home

Corn and Pastures Are Coming Along Well; Fruit Crop May Be a Generous One

BY HARLEY HATCH

**S**ATURDAY is "town day" down here in Coffey county, as it is in the rest of the Middle West. The next to last one brought threatening weather but the threat was not strong enough to keep many at home. Everybody got home over dry roads, but that night it rained and a slow drizzle continued for the next 12 hours. The fields, which had just dried enough so corn planting could have begun again, were too wet to work until the middle of the following week. No field work at all was done in this neighborhood. The weather was cool and cloudy and the fields dried very slowly. Grass is coming along at a normal rate and the gates opened in many pastures on Monday, April 22. Wheat and oats are making good progress. The corn which was planted on this farm almost two weeks ago is just beginning to peep thru the ground; it is coming up into a cool, wet world. No frost damage to the fruit as yet and every variety of fruit tree seems likely to be loaded, provided a freeze does not spoil it all.

### We Had \$100 Reduction

Yesterday was school meeting day in Sunnyside district and a very good proportion of the voters turned out. Owing to the fact that the June taxes are not available for use in the first part of the year, the district has made a practice of carrying over enough money to run the school from September until the first collection of taxes is available on the next January. For several years the carry-over has been increasing and this year \$100 less was raised than in former years. Not much, it is true, but it is rare in these days to have any reduction at all. In school population, Sunnyside district, in the 33 years in which I have lived in it, has had its ups and downs. Just now it is in one of the downs with an average attendance of six or seven. Twelve years ago it had the largest school attendance of any rural school in Coffey county, the average roll call showing more than 40 pupils. There is no great change in the families residing in the district, most of them having been here when we arrived 33 years ago. The generations ebb and flow; when a new one is growing up school attendance is large; when it is grown there is a period when it is small.

### Built Without Bond Issue

In connection with the foregoing school items let me repeat what I have mentioned several times before. Sunnyside has a good, well-kept, substantial school building, good enough to pass the standard school inspection as it has been doing for the last 13 years. It did not take a bond issue to build this schoolhouse. The district raised the money in three levies; the first one was put aside and when the second was available, building was started and the amount of the last levy was borrowed for one year. Thus the building was completed with no one feeling the extra taxation greatly. Other districts wishing to build on the same plan were informed by the county attorney that it couldn't be done; that there was no warrant in law for such a proceeding and that bonds must be issued. When told that Sunnyside had built in that way he still said that it couldn't be done. It is fortunate for our district that we didn't consult a lawyer before starting building operations. It isn't good common sense to compel a district to issue bonds when they are willing to raise the amount in three levies without overstepping the limit fixed by law.

### Are Selling Their Trees

In reference to the maple sugar paragraph which appeared in this column a short time ago, I have a letter from a Riley county friend, formerly from the maple sugar belt in New York, in which he says the same problem confronts the New York

farmers as does the Vermonters. The virgin maples have many of them been tapped for 100 years and, either from age or from the regular tapping, the trees are so weakened that large numbers are being blown down. The problem in Vermont is whether to sell these trees for lumber at a good price before they blow down or to keep on tapping them, hoping that the trees may stand for several years. Many farmers are selling off their entire sugar places because the trees today will bring a rather large amount. I know of several fine sugar places in which every tree has been cut for lumber. To one who formerly lived where these wonderful trees grew, it is a shock to see a wilderness of brush and dead branches instead of acres of beautiful trees.

### Taxes Are Not Equalized

The assessor visited us last week. Values were found by him much as they were one year ago. On stock and grain it is not difficult to fix the value, for the market price is known to all. But on other classes of farm property, such as farm machinery, motor cars, threshing machines and the like, little more than a fair estimate can be made. Motor cars are classed according to the year they were "issued." In some instances they may have been run 40,000 miles and another owner of the same model car may not have his much more than well limbered up. Each visit reminds us of the handicap which is placed on farm property when it comes to be valued for purposes of taxation. The stock, grain, machinery and land of the farmer all are in plain sight, and as a result the farmer who owns less than half of the wealth of this agricultural state, pays 65 per cent of the taxes. We had all hoped that this winter would see a start made toward equalization, but the legislature ran onto legal snags just as law-making bodies do when it is proposed to shift the burden from farm shoulders to those who should help bear it. We have no complaint regarding the use of the tax money; it is the inequality with which it is raised regarding which we complain.

### This Alfalfa Survived

On April 13, we took time off from our business in Burlington to drive about 2 miles southeast of town to show a visitor the largest lake in Coffey county. Back in New England it would be called a pond, but out here it is a lake and at this time of year it is a pretty sight, with the orchards and wheat and alfalfa fields surrounding it. It lies on low ground and last fall the water was all over these fields for nearly a week. It still can plainly be seen where the water swept over the tops of the fences, but in the fields so long under water the alfalfa is more than half knee high and the wheat gives promise of a very heavy crop, and that means on this land at least 40 bushels. It might be thought impossible that alfalfa could survive such a drowning, but the heavy, thrifty growth is there this spring to show that it did it. It is not a nice thing to have a farm flooded as those farms were last fall but if the water does much crop damage at times it leaves behind a sediment which enriches the land, and this land will continue to be enriched so long as floods come and there is any loose soil left on the sloping, upland fields. I forgot to say that the lake we visited is at least 160 rods long and that in summer the shores are covered with pond lilies.

### Taking a Dare

Solicitor—"Would you indorse our cigaret for \$2,000?"  
Celebrity—"For \$2,000 I'd smoke the darn things."

Bermuda and Spanish onions from Texas are about due to join Swiss cheese from Wisconsin and Smyrna figs from California.



## Just tell your Dealer where to put It

Most every grain grower, who watches market prices, has long ago resolved to hold all or part of his crop on the farm. Year after year prices go up after harvest. But it does the farmer no good who races to market. Lack of farm storage is no longer an obstacle to taking an extra profit more than enough to return the investment the first year. Just tell your local dealer where to set the Butler Ready-Made Farm Storage units needed. Choose either the round or rectangular styles. Popular 500 and 1,000 bushel sizes provide safe, durable protection at a few cents a bushel. Other sizes for even the largest grain farms. Made only of first quality galvanized steel. Constructed to secure the greatest strength per pound of steel. Not only protects all kinds of grain but improves the grade as well.

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Cut out this ad and mail with \$1.50 and your name and address, and get this Club of Poultry Magazines.  
**Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan.**

## Brings Large-Scale Farm

(Continued from Page 3)

Abandoned farmsteads are frequent in certain sections of South Central Kansas, but there is no abandoned farm land. One farmer now is farming the land formerly farmed by himself and a neighbor, and he is doing a better job of it than both formerly were doing.

But what are the factors and economic forces bringing about these changes in the type of farming? Improved machinery and motive power is the largest and most important force causing the change. The farm tractor is a relatively new implement. In 1915, there were fewer than 2,500 tractors on Kansas farms, and many of them were ill-adapted to farm work. At present there are at least 35,000 tractors on Kansas farms, and most of them are well-adapted to farm work. These tractors have materially increased the effectiveness of the man power on Kansas farms. One man now does the work formerly done by two or three men.

Associated with the farm tractor are the trucks and automobiles which have done so much to eliminate distance and reduce the time required for farm marketing and other farm hauling.

The combined harvester thresher has been and still is the most important single factor in the entire movement in the Wheat Belt. The binder was the first harvesting implement used, and the size of farm was adjusted to the area that one farmer could harvest with one binder. Then the header came into common use and the size of farm was stepped up to that which one farmer could harvest with one header. And now the combined harvester thresher, which handles a still larger acreage, is coming into common use, and the size of farm is being stepped up to keep up with the increased capacity of the harvesting machinery.

The level topography of the Wheat Belt has made this possible. In addition to the favorable natural conditions, the lower costs of production possible, where the newer and more efficient machines were used, has encouraged the widespread adoption of them, and an almost universal attempt to increase the size of farms.

This movement toward larger farms has been most pronounced in the Wheat Belt, but evidences of it are to be found in the eastern parts of the state. Still further evidences will be observed as time goes on and the influence of labor-saving machines becomes increasingly felt in Eastern Kansas. The farmers of that part of the state have not gotten started adopting two, three and four-row cultivators and planters and other similar machinery, but the movement toward it is to be expected.

The consequences of these larger farms are extremely interesting. In the first place, larger farms mean fewer farms and fewer farms mean fewer farm people. All of this is occurring in central and western Kansas. However, the people who remain are more prosperous and are potentially better customers of stores, banks and other urban institutions.

With fewer people in rural communities, the needs for schools and churches are reduced. This influence has been pronounced in some parts of western Kansas where schools have been closed because of reduced enrollment.

On the whole, however, the effects are beneficial. More efficient production results and this reacts to the well-being of all. The movement toward large-scale farming by individual farmers on individually owned and operated farms is just getting under way. It is not a movement toward more men to the farm, but is a movement toward more farm to the man. Increased use of power in farming is one of the chief causes of it. It is an expansion in the size of the family farm.

## Sugar, 1 Million Tons

The United States produced 1,061,000 tons of beet sugar from the 1928 crop, from 6,880,000 tons of beets, grown on 646,000 acres.

## No Directions

Policeman—"How did the accident happen?"  
Motorist—"My wife fell asleep in the back seat."



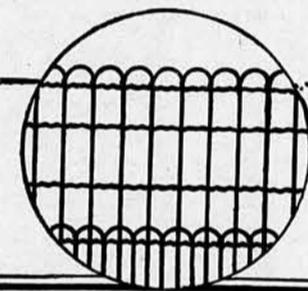
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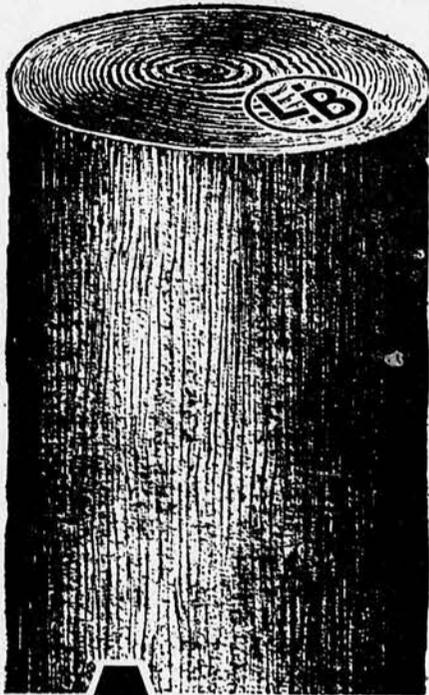


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# Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

## Every Poultryman Can Boost the Industry All Year by Marketing High Quality Eggs

**T**HE seven day period starting May 1, has been set aside as "National Egg Week." During this time the poultry industry and others that work in harmony with it, are supposed to pay especial attention or "tribute," so to speak, to the hen, and the important food she produces. And why shouldn't this be done?

In answer we say it should be. Doesn't a billion dollar industry deserve special recognition simply for its ability to grow? Then doesn't this one in particular deserve notice, since it adds so much to the agricultural income?

Something like four years ago this idea was started and it has turned out to be popular. Certainly every poultryman can add to the importance of National Egg Week, and every other week in the year so far as eggs are concerned, by keeping the quality of eggs he markets up to a high standard. Quality chicks raised on clean ground, fed a balanced ration, and carefully culled, will do this.

### Letters Are Welcome

"Kansas Poultry Talk," takes this opportunity to thank the folks who have written in regarding their experience with all types of farm-poultry. We appreciate these letters and urge other poultry raisers and those interested in the work to write about their experiences.

A letter just received from Mrs. Richard Christensen, over the line in Colorado, is typical of these messages. "I enjoy reading Kansas Farmer very much and am especially interested in letters people write telling how they manage their poultry and chicks. I am inclosing a page of my experiences. Perhaps this may help some one to save his chicks from drowning. Wishing you success."

### To Fumigate Incubators

A number of inquiries have been received regarding the best method of fumigating incubators, so in answer to these we give the system recommended by the agricultural college poultry department.

Incubators may be thoroly disinfected after each hatch by the use of formalin gas. While the disinfection of the incubator at time of hatching does not apparently harm the chick, it should be used principally after the hatch is completely over. The use of this gas does not apparently affect or lower the hatchability of the eggs in the machine at time of disinfection. It is not necessary to remove eggs from the machine in order to use this gas.

The correct dosage for each cubic foot in the interior of an incubator has been found to be 0.35 cubic centimeters of 40 per cent formaldehyde mixed with 0.175 grams of potassium permanganate. To obtain the cubical capacity, multiply the inside height times the width, times the length. Thus, an incubator with the following dimensions: 5½ by 6¼ by 8 feet will have a cubical capacity of 275 cubic feet. The correct dosage to disinfect this machine is calculated as follows: 275 times .35 will equal 96 cubic centimeters of formaldehyde; 275 times .175 equals 48 grams of potassium permanganate.

When formaldehyde is mixed with permanganate crystals, a chemical action takes place liberating heat, which in turn helps to produce formalin gas. This action takes place rapidly and as a fire preventive, it is best to place the crystals in a comparatively shallow earthen crock, and in turn to place this crock in a shallow pan of water before pouring the formaldehyde onto the crystals; furthermore, when disinfecting larger machines with a capacity of 500 or more cubic feet, it is advisable to divide the dosage into two or three lots. The containers holding the crystals should be placed on the floor at rear, middle, and front of machine. Starting at the rear, the al-

lotted amount of formaldehyde can be poured onto each pan of crystals. There is ample time to perform these operations before the gas becomes too strong for comfort.

The ports should remain open during the entire procedure. In from 20 to 30 minutes, the fans will have forced most of the gas from the machine and one may enter the machine to work.

The effectiveness of this gaseous germicide may be greatly increased by maintaining a high humidity as indicated by a wet bulb reading of 85 to 90 degrees.

Disinfecting the incubator by this method after each hatch will prevent the spread of bacillary white diarrhea from one hatch to the other, but a method of preventing the spread of the disease among chicks of the same hatch has not been found.

### Depends on Operator

I have found it more profitable to hatch my baby chicks since a had a good incubator, but for many folks I believe it would pay to buy day old chicks.

If one can get chicks from a good, pure, egg-producing flock at a reasonable cost, it would be more profitable to the average poultryman to buy them ready hatched, unless he had a good reliable incubator that would turn out a good per cent of well hatched healthy chicks.

It usually is cheaper to take your eggs or buy some from a high-grade flock and have them hatched at your local hatchery.

Poor incubators waste many eggs and the quality of chicks often is poor on account of lack of air and other things. The man who has made a specialty of hatching chicks usually can turn out healthier chicks than an inexperienced person. Too much cold or heat during incubation often causes a great loss of baby chicks early in life, or weakens the vitality until they do not develop as they should. All depends on the incubator used and the person handling it whether it pays to hatch your chicks.

Mrs. Ethel Parton.

Kiowa, Kan.

### Saves the Little Chicks

Altho this is the age of the brooder, most farmers still have some chicks or turkeys raised in coops. As I raise only 200 chicks a year I prefer hatching in incubators and raising with hens in coops. Many people complain of chicks drowning in coops during a severe rainstorm. This can be prevented by setting the coops right. Place coops on fairly high ground, or at least where ground will drain, after banking outside, throw enough dirt inside coops to raise the ground 2 or 3 inches higher than the ground outside. A simple thing to do, yet it saved me 100 chicks last summer. Our yard is in a low place and one night a big ditch broke. When we awoke the yard was like a lake and the chicken coops standing in water. Inside the coops the chicks were high and dry, but if the ground inside the coops had not been raised and the coops placed on draining ground it would have been a different story.

Mrs. Richard Christensen.

Fowler, Colo.

### Can Now Prevent Blackhead

I think the outstanding thing we discovered in Smith county last year was that we could prevent or stop blackhead in turkeys by giving them the same worm capsules with which we had been treating chickens. For 1929 we are stressing clean hatching, clean housing, clean feeding and sanitary ranges for baby chicks.

Smith Center, Kan. A. B. Kimball.

In Los Angeles a man was twice divorced by the same wife. This emphasizes the necessity for Los Angeles wives to keep some kind of a rough diary.

## Wonderful Success In Raising Baby Chicks

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

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

### Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

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

### Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 42, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

### You Run No Risk

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

**WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 42 Waterloo, Iowa**

## Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, HONEY, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

**CHICKS 200 EGG BRED**  
At Cost of Ordinary Chicks  
State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free. PRICES PER 100 CHICKS

BREED NAME	Single	Double	Strain
Leghorns	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$16.00
Asconas	11.00	14.00	
Barred Rocks	11.00	14.00	17.00
White Rocks	12.00	15.00	18.00
S. & R. C. Reds	12.00	15.00	18.00
Wyandottes	12.00	15.00	18.00
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.

# Farm Crops and Markets

## Wheat Is Making a Good Growth in Kansas, Another Big Crop in '29?

**W**HEAT is making a good growth, taking Kansas as a whole. We should produce another big crop this year. Farm work is going along in about a normal sort of a way. Alfalfa and other meadows are well advanced in growth. There is plenty of moisture over the state in practically all communities. Wheat is supplying a great deal of pasture for cattle. Oats and barley are making excellent progress.

**Barton**—Fruit trees are in bloom. The recent cool weather apparently did not do any damage to the growing crops. We have had some rain recently. Wheat, 99c; corn, 72c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 45c.—Alice Everett.

**Cloud**—The soil contains plenty of moisture; grass and the small grains are making a fine growth. Potatoes and gardens, however, have been backward. Farmers are busy preparing land for corn. Livestock and poultry are doing well. Feed is rather scarce.—W. H. Plumly.

**Edwards**—Corn planting is well along. Oats and barley are making a good growth. Several carloads of horses and mules have been shipped out of the county recently. Wheat, 98c; corn, 70c; barley, 55c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 19c; hens, 19c to 23c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Elk**—Farm work has been at a standstill recently, on account of the heavy rains. Livestock is on the pastures; the growth of grass is very satisfactory. Good progress has been made with corn planting. Gardens and potatoes are making a fine growth. There is a fine outlook for fruit.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Ellis**—The county needs a good rain. A hailstorm did some damage a few days ago in the north part of the county. Farmers are preparing land for row crops. High prices are being paid at public sales. Wheat, 94c; corn, 65c; barley, 55c; butterfat, 46c; eggs, 20c.—C. F. Erbert.

**Franklin**—We have had a considerable amount of rain recently, which has delayed farm work. Rough feed is scarce. A good many chicks have been hatched here this year; the folks are taking an increasing interest in poultry raising. Roads are in good condition. Alfalfa is making a good growth; some fields were killed out during the winter, however, and some of the folks are re-seeding. Some prairie hay is being moved to market. Corn, 68c to 72c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Greenwood**—Fields have been too wet for farm work. Oats and wheat are making a fine growth. Pastures are making a good growth; cattle are on grass in many cases. Some corn has been planted, but it has not been doing very well, on account of the cool weather. Farm work is somewhat behind the normal schedule. The fruit outlook is very good.—A. H. Brothers.

**Harvey**—We had a good rain a few days ago. Since then the wheat and pastures have been making a fine growth. Some livestock is changing hands, at high prices. Wheat, 96c; oats, 42c; corn, 72c; kafir, 72c; alfalfa seed, \$12 to \$14 a bushel; eggs, 21c; butter, 45c; heavy hens, 21c; roosters, 12c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Wet weather has delayed the preparation of corn ground somewhat. Early gardens are up. The "chick crop" has been below normal, due perhaps to a lack of sunshine in February. Eggs, 23c; hens, 23c; corn, 70c; cream, 46c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—Wet weather has kept farmers out of the fields much of the time recently. The fruit outlook is good. Oats are making a fine growth. Pastures are supplying considerable feed for livestock. Alfalfa is scarce, and very high priced. Gardens are making a slow growth; more sunshine and dry weather are needed. Eggs, 23c; bran, \$1.45; hens, 25c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Neosho**—Wheat and oats are making a fine growth; some winter injury is evident in the wheat fields. A considerable acreage of flax is being sown this spring. Farmers have been busy plowing for corn; only a small acreage has been planted, however, on account of the excessive moisture. Some damage was done to alfalfa and gardens by a recent hailstorm. The outlook for a fruit crop is good. Livestock is in good condition; most of the animals are on the grass.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Wheat is in good condition. Grass has made a fine start. Roads are in fine condition. High prices are being paid at public sales, especially for cows. Wheat, 90c; corn, 72c; cream, 44c; eggs, 20c.—James McHill.

**Reno**—Wheat is making a good growth. Little corn has been planted and the grass is making only a slow growth; the season has been rather backward. The outlook for fruit is excellent. Gardens are coming up. Practically all the wheat produced last season has been sold.—D. Englehart.

**Roos**—The soil contains plenty of moisture. Oats fields have a good stand, and are making an excellent growth. A few public sales are being held, with good prices. Corn, 74c; wheat, 90c; bran, \$1.60; eggs, 20c; cream, 45c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Wheat and oats are making a good growth despite a lack of moisture; the top soil is rather dry. Farm labor is scarce. A few public sales are being held; horse-drawn implements are selling very cheaply. Wheat, 95c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 45c.—William Crottinger.

**Stevens**—Wheat is making an excellent growth; there is a fine outlook for a good crop. Some farmers have turned livestock on the pastures. High prices are being paid at public sales. A considerable amount of road grading is being done. Farmers are doing a great deal of building.—Monroe Traver.

**Sumner**—We have had some good rains recently, and the wheat has improved somewhat since then. All spring planted crops should make a rapid growth. A considerable part of the wheat acreage will be planted to corn. Wheat, 98c; corn, 85c; oats, 60c; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 46c; hens, 22c.—E. L. Stocking.

**Trego**—We have been having local showers; a good rain would be welcome. Wheat, oats and barley are making a fine growth. A considerable amount of road work is being done. A few farmers have started listing for corn. Many tractors have been sold here this spring. Wheat, 95c; corn, 70c; butterfat, 47c; eggs, 20c.—Charles N. Duncan.

**Wallace**—The weather is rather cool. We had a rain a few days ago; small prairie fires had done some damage before that. A

considerable amount of road work is being done. Good progress is being made with farm work. Livestock is selling at very satisfactory prices, judging from the comment of the producers in this territory. Cream, 43c.—Everett Hughes.

### A High Man Production

Within the United States are only 6 per cent of the world's population and only 7 per cent of the world's land area. Yet the United States produces 15 per cent of all the world's beans, 18 per cent of the flax, 24 per cent of the

wheat, 30 per cent of the butter, 35 per cent of all the milk, 37 per cent of the oats, 36 per cent of the lemons. Forty per cent of the world's poultry is produced in this country, 37 per cent of the oranges, 47 per cent of the tobacco, 65 per cent of the cotton, 68 per cent of the corn, and 76 per cent of the world supply of commercial apples. This production is possible because of the genius, the scientific methods and the machinery of our civilization, but in the distribution of many of these commodities there is a notable lack of scientific methods and modern marketing machinery.

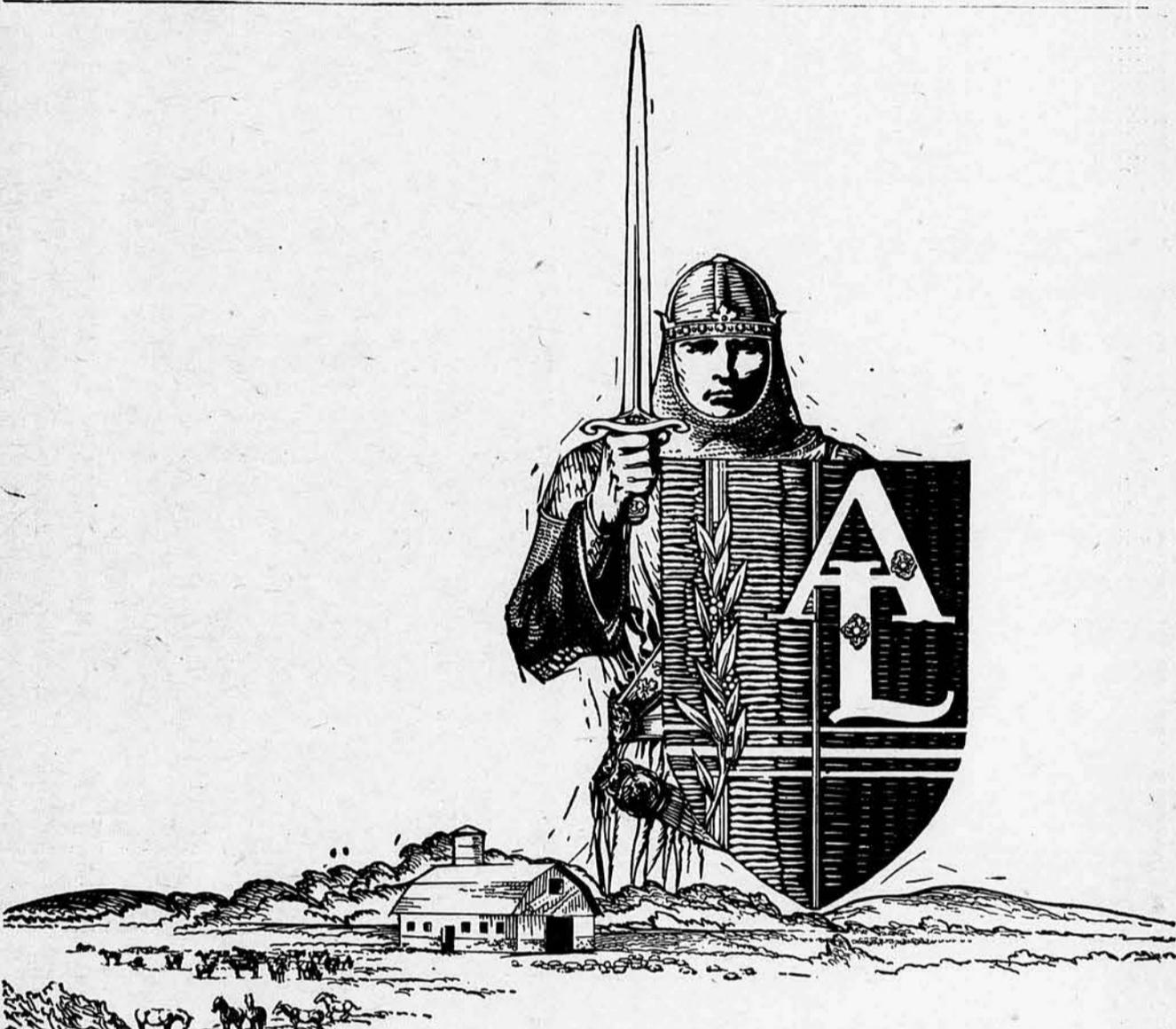
### Eggs at Any Meal

Eggs at Any Meal, Leaflet 30-L, giving more than 20 egg recipes, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Advertising Brings Results

The power of advertising is no better exemplified than in a statement by Everett C. Brown, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, who estimates that the consumption of meat has dropped off 45 per cent in 10 years. Diet propaganda by the fruit growers, the milk producers, whole wheat bread manufacturers and egg and poultry producers is blamed by President Brown as one of the principal reasons for the decline in the use of meat. Simultaneously, the consumption of ice cream has increased 70 per cent, malted milk 63 per cent, whole milk 62 per cent and fresh fruit 39 per cent.

A reading of the Jones dry law indicates that the Smiths and the Joneses have different views on prohibition.



## A New Force for the Protection of America's Live Stock

Realizing that only by the massing of men and money can real progress be made, a great new force has been created for the protection of the live stock of America.

Amplly capitalized to permit the creation of great research laboratories, this company seeks co-operation with the live stock owners of America through the services of that other great body dedicated to the eradication and control of live stock disease—America's veterinary profession.

Allied Laboratories, Inc., has the size and maturity of a giant—for it arises through

an amalgamation of five strong companies, each long and favorably known.

The products of these companies will be sold as heretofore, each under its own label. But each may be used for the protection of your animals with greater assurance than ever as to its purity, potency and efficiency. This is because one of our prime ideals is the elevation and maintenance of uniform quality standards throughout these affiliated plants.

For the fullest protection of your live stock seek the services of your veterinarian—insist on his using products of one of the unit plants of this strong organization.

**Pitman-Moore Company**  
Indianapolis, Ind.

**Royal Serum Company**  
Kansas City, Mo.

**Sioux City Serum Company**  
Sioux City, Iowa

**Sioux Falls Serum Company**  
Sioux Falls, S. Dakota

**United Serum Company**  
Wichita, Kansas

Operating Divisions of

**ALLIED LABORATORIES, INC.**



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**



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

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

## DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/4	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/2	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2	7.35	6.30	3	26.95	23.10
3/4	9.80	8.40	3 1/2	29.40	25.20
1	12.25	10.50	4	31.85	27.30
1 1/4	14.70	12.60	4 1/2	34.30	29.40
1 1/2	17.15	14.70	5	36.75	31.50
1 3/4	19.60	16.80	5 1/2	39.20	33.60
2	22.05	18.90			

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

### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for more differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

## POULTRY

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

### BABY CHICKS

**YOUNG'S CHICKS—DIARRHEA TESTED** Flocks 8c up. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

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

**18 BREEDS BABY CHICKS AS LOW AS** 7 1/2 cents each. Free catalogue. Prompt shipments. Riverview Poultry Farms, Grand River, Iowa.

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

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

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

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

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

**GOLD STANDARD CHICKS. BLOOD** tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 8c to 11c. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.

**GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM** 300-315 egg pedigree stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 2 varieties. 7c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

**FOR SALE: VIGOROUS CHICKS WITH A** clean bill of health. White Diarrhea free. State Certified large Tanager White Leghorns, pedigree males. Colwell's Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

**PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS: BARRED** Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, \$12; Brown, White, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, or heavy assorted, \$10. Prompt live delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

### BABY CHICKS

**STATE ACCREDITED LEGHORN CHICKS.** White, Buff or Brown fine laying strain. \$12.00 per 100; \$57.00, 500. Specializing in Certified and Record of Production Tanager, English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

**24 HOUR SERVICE! 30 DAYS TRIAL** guarantee and other features explained on page 51 of our free chick book. Contain full page color plates by 24 inch eye view. Smashed prices on all leading breeds. Accredited. Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

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

**WANTED THOUSANDS OF BABY CHICKS** weekly for April, May. Will pay 7c for Leghorns, Heavy Mixed; 6c for all other heavy purebred breeds. Light Mixed, 6c. Hatchery to guarantee. 100% alive delivery and ship direct to my customers. Thompson's Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

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

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

## Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

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

## Chicks Replaced Free

Chicks dying the first week replaced free of charge. No strings attached to this guarantee and the first hatchery to make it. All parent stock bloodtested three and four consecutive years for bacillary white diarrhea. Our methods endorsed by the State Live Stock Commission and Dr. P. A. Jones, a licensed A. P. A. Judge. Send for the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. It's free. Exhibition grade plus heavy egg production. It pays to investigate. **MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, DEPT. 102, BURLINGAME, KAN.**

## Guaranteed to Live

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

## 95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details. 95 per cent Pullets guaranteed from each 100 chicks. Amazing guarantee and book Successful Chick Raising is free. **MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY** Dept. C, Burlingame, Kansas

## Tudor's Quality Chicks

Chicks of all leading varieties from stock blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea under the agglutination method. All rigidly culled by competent men. State certified White Leghorns and all Leghorns blood-tested. Prices very low for quality of stock. Twentieth year in business. Write us. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. F., Topeka, Kansas.

### BABY CHICKS

## Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

Quality and sanitation are the two big factors in producing baby chicks. Every flock producing our eggs has been standardized and rigidly culled for type, color, health and production. Strict sanitation is practiced in our incubators and hatchery at all times, thereby producing chicks that will live and produce greater profits for you. Write for free illustrated catalogue. **JOHNSON'S HATCHERY** 218-C West First St., Topeka, Kan.

## BUY GUARANTEED High Grade Baby Chicks

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

## SALINA HATCHERY QUALITY CHICKS

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

## Buy Healthy Chicks

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

## 100% Satisfaction 6 3/4c

Guaranteed on arrival of our healthy—sturdy—lively chicks. Pure bred, officially certified Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 100, 11c; 200, 10 3/4c. Pure bred, carefully culled—100, 10c; 200, 9 3/4c. White heavy fry, 100, 9c; 200, 8 3/4c. Assorted heavy fry, 100, 8c; 200, 7 3/4c. Remnants, 100, 7c; 200, 6 3/4c. All postpaid. Order on postal—give second choice—pay on arrival. **Fredonia Hatchery, Box F, Fredonia, Kan.**

## State Accredited Chicks

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

## BIG HUSKY CHICKS

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

## TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

are guaranteed satisfactory. Famous egg bred blood lines back of our chicks. Pure Tanager, Englewood Farms, State College, Martin, Spry, Beuoy Smith hatched. Low prices. Circular free. **Lund Hatchery, Protection, Ks.**

### BRAHMAS

**LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS. WE MAKE A** specialty of Light Brahmans. Our flocks are standard bred, and culled for high production. Write us for prices. **Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.**

### BRAHMA EGGS

**LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS 6 CENTS, CORA** Chaffan, Severy, Kan.  
**CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$5 HUN-** dred. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, Kan.  
**GIANT LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$5.00-100.** Good fertile eggs. William Schrader, Shaffer, Kan.  
**CHAMPION PRIZE LIGHT BRAHMAS.** Peng \$3-\$5 per 15, range \$6.00-100. Lewis Czapanisky, Aurora, Kan.  
**LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FROM GREAT** producing and show flock, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS, LARGE WELL** marked. Eggs \$6.00 per 100; \$1.50 per setting. Prepaid. Enoch Derrick, Route 5, Abilene, Kan.

### DUCKS AND GESE

**MALLARD DUCKLINGS-25 FOR \$5.00.** Prepaid. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.  
**MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS 10 CENTS.** \$4.50 for 50. Ganders, R. C. McColem, Wenona, Ill.  
**FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS.** The egg layers; Eggs, 12-\$1.25; 50-\$4.00, prepaid. C. W. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

### CORNISH-EGGS

**DARK CORNISH EGGS, PREPAID, \$6.00** 100; \$1.50, 15. Sadie Melia, Bucklin, Kan.

### DUCKS AND GESE-EGGS

**WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS** \$2 a setting. \$8-100. Mary H. Bjork, Colby, Kan.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** \$1.50 12, prize winners, Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

**MAMMOTH ROUEN DUCK EGGS \$2.50** per doz. postpaid. 11 lb. stock. Peryl Royer, Gove, Kan.

**6000 EGGS THIS MONTH FROM BANK-** er's flock of Gold Medal egg-laying ducks. Pay better than hens. Fill your incubator. Special prices. **Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin, Kan.**

### GUINEA-EGGS

**WHITE AFRICAN \$1.50 FOR 17, MRS.** Will Skaer, Route 2, Augusta, Kan.

**WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 17, \$1.50** postpaid. Mrs. C. H. Case, Rt. 4, El Dorado, Kan.

### JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

**MAMMOTH BLACK GIANTS, QUANTITIES** chicks, eggs, 1929 pullets, cockerels, \$1.50 each. **Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.**

### JERSEY BLACK GIANTS-EGGS

**MARCY STRAIN, \$1.50 SETTING; \$9 HUN-** dred. Sperling, Hill City, Kan.

**MARCY STRAIN, 110 EGGS \$6.75 PRE-** paid. Guaranteed. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

### LANGSHANS

**PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS,** cockerels from trap nested strain \$5.00-100. Mrs. Chas. Stalcup, Preston, Kan.

### LEGHORNS-BUFF-EGGS

**PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN** eggs, \$4.50 per 105, postpaid. **John Sadey, Galva, Kan.**

### LEGHORNS-BROWN

**SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG-** horns, Eggs, Chicks, Della Gamble, Earlton, Kan.

**KULP STRAIN R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS,** 5c each. Postpaid. Chicks, 12c each. **F. O. B. Seneca, Mrs. H. Spielman, Rt. 6, Seneca, Kan.**

### LEGHORNS-WHITE

**337 EGG LINE LARGE BARRON LEG-** horns, May and June chicks, \$10 to \$12. **Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.**

**YOU BUY BETTER WHITE LEGHORNS** for less money, world's best strains only \$10 per 100 from Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

**300 BLOOD LINES ENGLISH BARRON** strain White Leghorn eggs 5c, chicks 10c, express 1/2 paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.**

**IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST** pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns trapped record 303 eggs. Master bred chicks, eggs guaranteed. **Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.**

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Importers and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs and baby chicks from selected flock headed by cockerels from our special matings. Hatching eggs, \$7.50 per hundred; baby chicks, \$16 per hundred. Hatching eggs from special matings, \$5 per setting. Baby chicks from special matings, 50c each. Satisfaction guaranteed. **M. A. HUTCHESON, Prop. P. R. DAVIS, Mgr., Rt. 6, Topeka, Kan.**

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Single Comb White Leghorns  
260-330 Egg Blood Lines  
Baby Chicks: guaranteed alive and strong at your door. Hatching eggs; guaranteed fertile. Eight-week-old pullets; strong, large and evenly developed. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.  
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### LEGHORNS WHITE-EGGS

**ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, PEDI-** gree males, large eggs 100-\$4.00; 200-\$7.50. **Caroline Woodward, Barnes, Kan.**

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS** heavy laying strain, breeders, culled during their pullet year for size as well as eggs, \$5.00-100. **M. A. Scott, Topeka, Kan. Route 1.**

**TANCRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horns: state accredited; all 2-year-old hens; flock egg production last year 191 eggs per bird; Eggs \$4. 100; case, \$12. **John Little, Concordia, Kan.**

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 100 \$5. GEORGE G. Dixon, Pleasanton, Kan.
LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA CHIX, Ida Saathoff, Menlo, Kan.
BUFF MINORCAS WEIGH AND LAY, Chicks, \$15.00. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.
MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS, Quail-like chickens, eggs, Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.
PURE BUFF MINORCAS, HEAVY TYPE, eggs \$5 100 prepaid. Mrs. Rudolph Cumro, Herkimer, Kan.
BUFF MINORCAS: STATE ACCREDITED, Chicks that live. Eggs, chicks, J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.
HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE BRED fancy S. C. Buff Minorcas, large type 2 year old hens, high egg record. Safe delivery guaranteed. \$5.50-105 prepaid. Roy Lanning, Sabetha, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

MAMMOTH ROSE COMB WHITE MINORCAS—Eggs, Chix, Faye Green, Earleton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00 prepaid. Clyde Smith, Clay Center, Kan.
TRAPNESTED, BLOOD TESTED WHITE Minorcas, Eggs, Chicks, E. D. Hershberger, Newton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00 hundred. Free range. Florence Erickson, Rt. 1, Clyde, Kan.
GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCAS, eggs, chicks, Baby cockerel, Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA EGGS from free range flock, \$5.00 per hundred, \$15.00 per Standard Case prepaid. Santa Fe Poultry Farm, Cunningham, Kan.

MINORCAS—EGGS

ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00, 100. Mrs. J. W. Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.
LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA EGGS, \$5.00, 100, prepaid. Ben Albers, Cunningham, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB White Minorcas. Free range. Eggs \$6 per hundred prepaid. \$18.00 per case by express. Mrs. Jess Wilcoxon, Rt. 1, Ford, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, eggs \$5.50 hundred prepaid, also chicks, Mrs. George McAdam, Holton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS

EGGS FROM FINE PURE BRED WHITE Orpingtons, \$6 per hundred. Mrs. Charles Cleland, Eskridge, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

STATE ACCREDITED A—BLOOD TESTED dark Ringlets, Eggs 100 \$7. Chicks 15c each. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Ralph McIlrath, Rt. 2, Kingman, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

FISHEL WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5 HUNDRED, culled, range, prepaid. Bessie Maze, Peabody, Kan.
FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT, STATE ACCREDITED "A." Bloodtested 4 years. Pedigreed males from 240 egg hens. Eggs \$6 100, \$3.50, 50; \$1.25, 15. Prepaid. Mrs. G. B. Viney, Mardock, Kan.
GRAND CHAMPION WHITE ROCKS, 10 Champions this season. High production, large size. Eggs and Baby chicks, catalogue free. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, R. O. P. SUPER-vised. Male's dams 175-264 eggs. \$5.50, 100. Baby chicks, \$17.00, 100. April 30 delivery. Mrs. Fred Dubach Jr., Wathena, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

100 CERTIFIED BUFF ROCK EGGS \$5.00 Mrs. Milo Orton Alta Vista, Kan.
PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.00, 100; \$3.50-50, prepaid. Mrs. Joseph Hynek, Bremen, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BUFF ROCKS, 100 EGGS \$4.50, MRS. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.
PARKS PERMIT C. EGGS, 50—\$3.25; 105—\$6. Postpaid, guaranteed. M. Geer, Sabetha, Kan.
HATCHING EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE ACCREDITED Grade A—\$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—LARGE BONED, YELLOW legged, heavy laying. Bradley strain, 100 eggs \$6.00; 50 \$3.50; 15 \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.
PURE "RINGLET" BARRED ROCK EGGS, Heavy winter layers. Dark Range only, 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00. Postpaid in first and second zones. G. C. Drescher, Canton, Kan.

THOMPSON IMPERIAL RINGLETS, CERTIFIED A. B. W. D. tested. Males from 275 egg hens. \$7.00, 100; \$4.00, 50; \$1.50, 15, prepaid. Patience Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
GET YOUR HATCHING EGGS FROM White Rock flock that produced second highest contest record in United States and Canada 1928. Highest R. O. P. flock average for heavy breeds for March. Blood-tested, 100 eggs \$7.00, 5 pen eggs free. Ethel Brazleton, Troy, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

S. C. RED EGGS ACCREDITED; \$4.00 home, \$5.00 per 100 delivered. Elmer Graves, Clifton, Kan.
BLOOD TESTED, HIGH PRODUCTION Single Comb Reds, Eggs \$6-100, \$3.50-50. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED "A" GRADE S. C. R. I. Red eggs \$7.50 per hundred delivered. Chas. Plank, Lyons, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS BRED FOR size, color and egg production, 100, \$6 postpaid. Earle Bryan, Emporia, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS, ACCREDITED GRADE A! Vigorous range flock. Eggs \$6.00, 100. Nelson Smith, Route 5, Hutchinson, Kan.

PURE BRED DARK VELVET ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red, 15 eggs \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Postpaid. Mrs. Addie Simmons, 1822 Anderson, Manhattan, Kan.
ROSE COMB REDS—SIXTEEN YEARS breeding for egg production, males from trapnested pedigreed stock. Eggs, 100, \$5.00 postpaid. Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES—EGGS

PURE ROSE COMB WHITES—EGGS \$5-105 postpaid. Fred Whiteman, Rt. 6, North Topeka, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND White Hatching eggs; flock culled by world's champion poultry culler; \$5.50 per 100 postpaid. John P. Mueller, Cleveland, Kan.

TURKEYS

BRONZE TRIO \$15, EGGS 30 CENTS. W. Phillips, Paradise, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5; HENS, \$4. Eggs, Louisa Williams, Rt. 1, Fowler, Kan.
BABY TURKEYS MAMMOTH BRONZE, 85c, eggs 40c postpaid. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, vaccinated, \$3.00 to \$6.00, hens \$3.90 to \$6.00. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

FULL BLOOD GOLDEN BRONZE YOUNG TOMS 34 lbs. \$12.00, pullets 18 lbs. \$7.00. Eggs 50c. Mrs. Fred Walter, Wallace, Nebr.
HOOSIER GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, Indiana State Show—Champions exhibition and breeding birds, Eggs, Mrs. O. S. Dooley, Danville, Ind.
BEAUTIFUL BRONZE "GOLDBANKS," big, lusty, range reared toms, pullets, \$10 up; eggs, 75c, Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY POULTS—NOW BOOKING orders for day old Mammoth Bronze pullets for May, June and July delivery. Batch off every Monday, 100% live delivery guaranteed. A limited number of turkey eggs for sale at \$1.00 per dozen plus postage. George R. McMahon, Attila, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS 35 cents. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50c each. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.
BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, 40c postpaid. Ethel Miller, Langdon, Kan.
MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EGGS 50c. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan. N. S. SILVERSHEN NARRAGANSETT EGGS 40c each insured. Len Wheeler, Greenleaf, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$5.00 per dozen. Earl Hendrickson, Lake City, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs 40c each insured postpaid. M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.
PURE BRED BRONZE FRESH EGGS, TEN \$3.50, Hundred, \$25. Postpaid. Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.
MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE, ALSO Silvershen Narragansett, Eggs, \$40 hundred. Bivins Farms, Eldorado, Okla.

TURKEY EGGS FROM OUR IMPROVED Mammoth Bronze turkeys at \$4.00 per dozen, postage paid. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.
BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FOR SALE; SE-lects 50c each; choice 35c each; 25% cash with order, balance C. O. D. Pat Skinner, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, BIG finely colored, healthy stock, Eggs, fertility guaranteed, 50 cents each. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND turkey eggs, fifty cents each. Forty dollars hundred. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Geo. Long, Hugoton, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS, MAMMOTH BOURBON Reds, \$5 per 11. Postpaid. Fertility guaranteed. Stock dark red, all white tails. Peryl Royer, Grove, Kan.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, 40c. Hens and toms from prize winners. Insured postpaid. All orders filled. Mrs. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

TURKENS—EGGS

TURKEN EGGS, \$3-\$15; FOLDER FREE. Orchard Grove Turken Farm, Oxford, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, STATE ACCREDITED; Grade A, \$5.00 per 100; \$6.00 shipped. W. H. Molyneux, Palmer, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS MARTIN strain prize winners, \$5.00-100. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—FIVE-YEAR state accredited flock, 100, \$5.50. Ralph Colman, Lawrence, Kan.
MARTIN STRAIN HATCHING EGGS, good range flock, \$5 per hundred. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED
WANTED BABY CHICKS ANY QUANTITY. Address P. O. Box 341, Denver, Colo.
BROILERS AND EGGS WANTED. SEASON contracts on Leghorns available. Write "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED
SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAY-ments; steady work. Experience not nec-essary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.
AGENTS—MAKE \$25.00—\$100.00 WEEKLY, selling Comet Sprayers and Autowashers to farmers and autoists. All brass. Throws continuous stream. Established 35 years. Particulars free. Rusler Co., Johnstown, Ohio, Box C15.

BIG PAY EVERY DAY TAKING ORDERS for Dress Shirts, Work Shirts, Pants, Overalls, Sweaters, Underwear, Hosiery, Pajamas, Playuits! Experience unnecessary. Outfit Free! Nimrod Co., Dept. 126, 4923-28 Lincoln Ave., Chicago.

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

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millard, Lakin, Kan.
MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

SEED, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SUDAN, OVER 100 LBS., 6 1/2 LB. WM. Tipton, McPherson, Kan.
SUDAN, STANDARD WHT. 6 1/2 LB. Ralph Ely, Mullinville, Kan.
DAHLIAS, BEAUTIFUL MIXED, DOZEN, \$1.00. L. G. Brown, Wilson, Kan.
KRUG, SILVER MINE, DISEASE FREE; \$3 bushel. R. C. McColeen, Wenona, Ill.

SUDAN, CERTIFIED, \$8.00 CWT. F. O. B. station. Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan.
CERTIFIED DWARF YELLOW MILO, 4c pound. W. C. Murphy, Protection, Kan.
STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED Corn, certified. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO 98% GERMI-nation 99.99% pure, 5c per pound. E. G. Burt, Eureka, Kan.
CERTIFIED, PURE KANSAS ORANGE Cane 97% germination, \$2 per bushel. Stant's Brothers, Abilene, Kan.

LOOK; 300 CABBAGE 100 TOMATO 200 onions 25 pepper plants all prepaid \$1.00. Guaranty Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.
PRESIDENT CANNAS, BEST MAMMOTH flowering red. Special offer, dozen 50c, 100, \$3.00. Harmony Gardens, Wamego, Kan.
50 BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLUS BULBS, large blooming size, all colors, for only \$1.00 postpaid. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, OR-der today, pay postman—500, 60c; 1,000, \$1. Postal Plant Co., Albany, Georgia.
LOOK, 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 onions, 100 Tomatoes, 25 pepper plants \$1, prepaid. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLUS ALL COLORS, 1,000 small bulbs (bulbets) for only \$1.00 postpaid. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.
PAY ON ARRIVAL—FROSTPROOF CAB-bage Plants, immediate shipment, 75c, 1,000. Empire Plant Co., Albany, Georgia.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES CLARAGE Seed Corn, Clarage produced World's Highest Yields. Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.
FEIGLEY'S PURE GOLDMINE SEED corn, guaranteed 99%, \$2.25 bu. prices lots. Samples free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

CERTIFIED PURE SEED CORN, GERMI-nation 99%, "Reid's Yellow Dent" \$3.00; "Lapland's 99 Day Red" \$3.50. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, pure, upland raised, field selected, tipped, shelled, graded, 6 bus or more \$2.75 per bu., smaller lots, \$3.00. E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Leading varieties now ready. 500, 65c; 1,000 \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.
CERTIFIED SEED OF PRIDE OF SALINE Corn, Sunrise Kafir and Atlas Sorghum. Write for price circular. C. C. Cunning-ham, El Dorado, Kan.

TRANSPLANTED CEDARS 15 TO 18 IN. \$18 per hundred. Full line nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.
HARDY ALFALFA SEED 93% PURE, \$10.00 bushel; Sweet Clover 95% pure, \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. George Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PLANT SPECIAL—45 CABBAGE, 40 To-matoes, 10 pepper, 5 egg plants. Strong transplanted, all \$1. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Greenhouse, Wichita, Kan.
SEND NO MONEY—C. O. D. FROST PROOF cabbage and onion plants. All varieties now ready. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$4.50. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMU-DA Onion plants. Prepaid mail, 500—\$1.00; 1,000, \$2.00. Expresed, 5,000 \$3.75; 10,000, \$7.50. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.
SWBET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALL, Porto Rico or Key West. Strong, healthy, 100, 50c; 500, 1.75; 1,000, \$3.00. Postpaid. Shipping daily. L. G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.

SPECIAL, 500 CABBAGE OR TOMATO plants and 25 peppers or eggplants, \$1.00 postpaid. Peppers and eggplants, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.50 postpaid. Star Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.
CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE AND Freed White Dent Corn, \$3.00 bushel. Blackhulled kafir 3c per pound. Non-Cer-tified Midland Yellow Dent \$2.50 per bushel. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Jerseys, Charleston and Early Flat Dutch, 250, 50c; 500, 85c; 1000, \$1.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Glass, Route 1, Jacksonville, Tex.
FREE PLANTS—BY C. O. D. MAIL OR express, and charges. 500, 65c; 1,000, \$1.00; 5,000, \$3.75. Free Onion plants with every order for Frost Proof Cabbage Plants. Eureka Farms, Tifton, Ga.

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

PLANT ASSORTMENT—200 CABBAGE, 200 tomato, 200 onions and 25 peppers all \$1 prepaid. Large hand selected plants. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jack-sonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.
TOMATO PLANTS, MANY VARIETIES, also Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plant. Price 75c per 100, \$1.50 for 300, \$4.00 per 1000, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS CHARLESTON WAKE-field, Early Jersey, Flat Dutch, \$1.75; 5000, \$7.00. Tomato plants—Stone Gull State Market and Buckbees 50 day 500, \$1.40; 1000, \$2.25. A. O. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.

TOMATO PLANTS; GREATER BALTI-more (early large red), 250, 60c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000, \$7.50. Guaranteed to reach you not wilted. Also Cabbage, Onion, Pepper and Sweet Potato. Catalog Free. Pro-gress Plant Co., Ashburn, Va.

TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda onions, good hardy plants from grower. 200-50c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 5000-\$7.50. Peppers, eggplant, certified Porto Rico sweet potatoes, 100-50c; 500-\$1.50. Prepaid, Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CANNAS, FINEST VARIETIES, DOZ. \$1.00, blooming size. Gladhill, 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.50. mixed size, 100—\$1.00. Rhubarb, doz. 60c; Asparagus, 25c. Postpaid. Annuals, Perennial, and vegetable plant list free. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS GRAND CHAMPION EXHIBI-tion Corn, Olsen's Yellow Dent bred for show and high yield. Limited amount of show field selected show Quality seed at \$1.75 per bushel postpaid. Regular fall selection \$3 per bushel. O. J. Olson, Horton, Kan.

ORNAMENTALS—NEW EVERBLOOMING Mock Orange, perfection the most fragrant and beautiful shrub for informal hedges yet produced, compact dwarf, fragrant as narcissus. Send today, 12 plants \$15.00 delivered. Stanley Dodge, Ottawa, Kan.

GOOD STALKY FIELD GROWN TOMATO and cabbage plants, all varieties, 100, 40c; 300, 75c; 1,000, \$2.00. Onions Bermudas and wax 500, 75c; 1000, \$1.25. Peppers, 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 1000, \$2.50. All postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle, Mount Pleasant, Tex.

PLANTS READY—FIELD GROWN, ROOTS mossed. Tomato or cabbage, all varieties, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.75. Sweet Pepper, 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 1000, \$2.50. Bermuda onions, 1000, \$1.00. Porto Rico potato slips 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

TOMATO PLANTS: TRANSPLANTED Earliana and Bonny Best \$1.00 per 100; Hotbed grown Bonny Best, Chaulk Early Jewel, John Baer, Marglobe, New Stone, Red Head, Kansas Standard, Dwarf Cham-pion, Yellow Pear, Early and Late Penner, Cabbage and eggplants, 75c per 100, \$1.50 per 300; \$4.00 per 1000 postpaid. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

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

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

POTATO PLANTS, FIELD GROWN: NAN-cy Hall, Porto Ricans and Jerseys, 500—\$1.10; 1000—\$1.90; 5000—\$3.25; 10,000—\$13.00 postpaid. This price includes Okla., Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado. Other states 50c per 1,000 more. Begin ship-ping about May 1st. Cabbage and tomatoes same prices, mail check if most convenient. A. L. Shiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

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**BUY DIRECT FROM OWNER. Send for** list of our own wheat lands for sale in Eastern Colorado. Prairie Farms Co., 532 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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**FOR SALE, LEASE OR TRADE, Improved** ranch 976 acres about 1/4 in cultivation. Harper County Oklahoma. H. Croft, Beeler, Kan.

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**CHESTER WHITE CHOICE BOARS AND** gilts. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

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**FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES,** write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY** calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

**FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER** calves, practically purebred and Registered male (unrelated), six weeks, tested. \$175.00. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

and already was large when the first white settlers located there 45 years ago. On the road to Maplehill, just a few miles west of Topeka, is a cottonwood, the silhouette of which bears a marked resemblance to a Dutch windmill, especially at a distance. This tree was the inspiration for the following lines by the young Kansas poet, Edna Becker:

**The Windmill Tree**

Upon a lonely hill there stood Commandingly, a cottonwood. Its stately boughs outstretched. In pride It faced the wooded countryside. One night there came with lightning's flash, Downpouring rain and thunder's crash, A twisting storm whose rending roar Swept thru the neighborhood and tore At those proud limbs; when morning light Brought the havoc to our sight, The cottonwood stood spent and torn; Of its tall grace and beauty shorn— A crushing blow, but yet the tree Bore it philosophically And made the most of what remained. A reputation now it's gained; For people who pass by that way, See it standing there and say, "Now, doesn't that tree on the hill Look just like a Dutch windmill?"

Near Baldwin stands the celebrated "Signal Oak." Its isolated location makes it conspicuous for miles around. It was by use of this tree that pioneers were able to spread the alarm of an invading foe and so save the first college in Kansas from annihilation.

The "Kit Carson" tree is an elm near Halstead on the bank of Black Kettle Creek. It served as a marker for travel for the Arapahoe and Osage Indian hunters. According to a local story, it was here that Kit Carson and his band of emigrants camped for the night. At 3 o'clock in the morning the yells of the Comanche Indians were heard in the surprised little camp. Kit Carson led in the defense against the Indians, of whom Chief Black Kettle and Chief Hard Rope were the commanders. The ammunition of the white men was running low and the Indians were formed for a final charge when a company of United States cavalry, commanded by General Custer, dashed to their relief, and the Indians were forced to retreat. In 1867 General Custer camped under a tree at Council Grove, which has kept the name "Custer Elm" in memory of the event.

Another historic tree at Council Grove is the "Council Oak." This marks the place of the treaty signed August 10, 1825, between the United States commissioners and the Indians, for unmoled use of the Santa Fe trail across the Great Plains. George C. Sibley, one of the commissioners of that day, said that he gave the tree that name, and had "Big John Walker," one of his men, carve the name "Council Grove" on the large oak. The town always has retained that name in honor of the occurrence.

The oldest tree in Olathe is a maple under which the Delaware and Wyandotte Indians made a treaty of peace. It is more than 50 years old and 90 feet high. In 1905 the city council and street department decided that this tree would have to come down, since it stood in the way of a proposed sidewalk. Mrs. Jennie Baker and her daughter, on whose property the tree stood, marched round and round it to prevent the men with axes from doing their work of destruction. Three-fourths of the population of Olathe came to their assistance and protected the tree until legal aid was obtained for its permanent protection.

A Topeka tree associated with the events of the Civil War is located in the parking at the corner of Huntoon and Clay streets. It is a handsome locust and has stood for at least 50 years. In early days it was the only tree within a radius of 3 miles from Shunganunga creek to the Kaw River. Under it public-school children of Topeka placed a cement block properly inscribed.

Many years ago 30 Vermonters settled in Kansas on the Little Osage River, in Bourbon county, where all took claims. It was called the Vermont colony. A quarter section was settled for a town site, and in 1857 the question arose as to a name. Because of the large number of maple trees in that place, the name Mapleton was chosen. There was at that time only one other town in the United States having that name, whereas now there are 20. There is an old tavern at Mapleton built entirely of walnut; frame, siding, interior finish and shingles—all grown along the Osage River a mile or so distant.

Many other trees of beauty and especial interest might be mentioned—the oaks of Central Kansas, rich in fol-

**Kansas and Her Trees**

BY MARGARET E. WHITEMORE

In the gracious shade of a mighty tree,  
I found the peace I sought;  
And confidence returned to me  
With the quiet strength it brought.

I listened and heard in the voice of a tree  
The wisdom it had won  
By battling thru storm to victory,  
By reaching toward the sun.  
—Myra Ferrings.

Kansas is rich in beautiful tree life. Few folks realize that, according to statistics, it has 230,233,516 trees, including 3,677,760 fruit trees and 535,750 street trees, besides wild timber, walnut, locust, cottonwood, catalpa and other varieties. Many of these trees have individual historical interest and associations endearing them to the hearts of the natives of the Sunflower state.

The cottonwood tree was the first to grow at the time of the pioneer white settlers. Its hardness enabled it to withstand the drouth and heat, and rendered it of much value to the newcomers. Near Garden City two roads lead from the town, lined on either side with large cottonwoods. One is called "Lover's Lane," and both highways are beautiful with their canopies of interlocked branches.

Another beloved cottonwood is located a few feet east of the south wing of the state capitol building in Topeka. It is a very large and beautiful tree of almost perfect symmetry, with a spread of about 100 feet. There are several stories as to the origin of this tree. It is said that it grew from a seed, and that it is the only naturally grown tree on the statehouse grounds. In 1868, derricks were used for lifting material while the building of the east wing was in progress. At this time several big cottonwood boughs were brought up from the river to be used as stakes for the guy ropes. Some folks believe the tree sprouted from one of these boughs.

Former Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Taft made campaign speeches beneath it, and under it many generations of children have played. It is loved not only for its historical associations, but also for its grace and beauty.

A cottonwood tree west of Englewood is said to be the largest in Kansas. It is 31 feet in circumference,

age; the black walnuts of Eastern Kansas; and the enormous sycamores growing along the alluvial bottom lands of the Neosho, Verdigris, Osage, Kansas and other streams and rivers.

Seeing the valiant struggle made by trees, living sometimes under adverse conditions, showing dogged perseverance in the teeth of misfortune, and lifting their leafy boughs far above it all, one feels that their splendid example is one which all may follow.

### Let's Use Good Oil

BY R. U. BLASINGAME

The American people are great on old sayings or maxims. One of the new maxims of the present age is, or at least it should be, "We float on a film of oil." And with our present mode of transportation, which is largely by automobile, we should be sure that a film of oil is always present. The old time buggy and wagon, moving at a slow rate of speed, did not suffer very much if the oil film were lacking. The main objection, if one did forget to grease the wagon or buggy, was the noise which was emitted.

Years ago when farmers went to the field they did most of their work walking behind machines which had in many cases no moving parts whatever. And for those machines, which needed lubrication and operated by teams at a slow rate of speed, the old time grease cup and oil hole were sufficient.

At present most of our farm products are transported at a rapid rate of speed by motor truck to the nearest shipping station or market. A dry bearing, operating at such terrific speeds and pressures as the motor truck, tractor and automobile, must of absolute necessity be supplied with a lubricant to separate the surfaces of the moving parts.

Nowadays a great many of the field jobs, such as plowing, disking, planting, cultivating, spraying and harvesting, are done with machines operated with mechanical power. Into many of these machines have recently been built the highest grade of heat-treated steel, anti-friction bearings and case-hardened gears.

The prevalence of anti-friction bearings, for instance, has come about thru the development of the automobile, truck and tractor. The manufacturers of these high-grade ball and roller bearings have developed ways and means for the manufacture of the bearings at such low costs that they can be installed in binders, threshing machines, grain drills, feed grinders and any other farm machines, and still not affect the price of those machines to any appreciable extent. High-grade bearings of this kind are finished with a highly polished surface. If such bearings are neglected thru the lack of lubrication they very quickly corrode, thereby losing their ability, in some degree, to reduce friction to a minimum.

On the other hand, if they are lubricated with a cheap quality of grease, manufactured by some unknown fly-by-night concern, they may become corroded almost as badly thru the lubricant becoming rancid or acid as by the entire neglect of lubrication. It unquestionably pays to purchase all oils and lubricants from a high-grade manufacturer who has gained a reputation thru quality products.

Simultaneously with the development of anti-friction bearings came the high-pressure system of lubrication. Every one is now acquainted with this method of oiling bearings, in fact a high-pressure gun is usually part of the equipment with the tractor, truck and automobile. The manufacturers of this pressure lubrication equipment have designed fittings, not only for the new farm machinery which is now being built, but they have fittings for most all of the old machinery in operation.

These folks have done a big business in the agricultural sections of the Middle West selling pressure fittings to farmers. But any one does not necessarily have to wait for the representative to sell him separate fittings for his present machinery, because the most of this equipment can be purchased, in many cases, at the local automobile accessory shop or machinery dealer. These fittings are comparatively inexpensive, and when one already has the grease guns available modern lubrication can be had for most any machine.

Being able to pick out a good oil by rubbing it between the fingers is im-

possible. A representative of a tractor manufacturer once presented several bottles of oil to a crowd of laymen asking them to select the best oil. Among these samples was a bottle of maple sirup. Strange to say, most of the men selected the maple sirup as being the best oil. They were all astonished, after they had made their selection, to see the man, who had presented the samples to them, drink the bottle of maple sirup.

It is a part of good lubrication to change the oil in the crank case of the engine as often as it is recommended by the manufacturer of the truck, tractor or automobile. When burning kerosene it is highly desirable that the oil be changed more frequently than when burning gasoline. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to vaporize all of the kerosene, because it is a heavy liquid. Some of the unvaporized kerosene will slip by the pistons and dilute the lubricating oil. In fact, some tractor manufacturers recommend the use of "gas" instead of kerosene in their machines, on account of the diluting effect of the kerosene as fuel.

In the purchase of cup grease, transmission oil and lubricant for the pressure gun, one should select as carefully as in the purchase of gas engine cylinder oil. The most of these so-called cup or hard greases are made up of oil and some kind of filler to give stiffness and body to the lubricant. The filler may be compared to the wires in a telephone line. The wire takes the message but is not the message. Likewise, the filler in cup grease is the medium which carries the oil and prevents the oil from running out of the bearings. In the purchase of a cheap unknown lubricant of this kind one may be purchasing largely filler and not a lubricant.

### Bad Luck Didn't Stop Us

BY MRS. GLADYS M. LEWIS

I have been in the turkey raising business two different times, and am going in for a third time this spring. The reason I quit was not because I was discouraged or had bad luck, but we left the farm each time.

I had good luck the first time, better the second and think I will have the best luck this coming summer, for I am going to try "The Billings Method of Raising Turkeys." The experience I have had with turkeys has been very successful, and I am planning stronger than ever now. At first when talking with people who had had no luck with them I would feel discouraged, but I soon found you don't want to give up with a little bad luck. I first bought 12 Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs for \$5. This seemed quite a bit to pay for eggs, but I didn't think so the next year. On May 1, I took 12 fine, strong poults from the nest, and having no turkey hen for a mother, I gave them a big Buff Orpington hen. She raised four of them to maturity, and all were hens. In the fall one of the hens was killed. I still felt sure there was money in them if I could once get a start. I bought a fine tom for \$4.50 and had my stock ready for the next year.

The hens started laying in March and from them I got 62 eggs. I set one turkey hen so I could have her act as a mother to the poults. I hatched out better than 50, these I divided with the turkey and two chicken hens. The turkey roamed with her poults and raised a big share of them, but I didn't have such good luck with the hens for I had to feed them.

The other two turkey hens laid a second batch of eggs. They hatched out and raised a nice little flock. In all I had 45 and when I commenced feeding I lost a few.

I advertised the turkeys—toms \$7, hens \$5—and for those I picked out for stock, I sold \$96 worth and had 14 left for market, receiving \$34.70 for them, making a total of \$130.70 for my summer work.

I figure this nearly clear profit for if you feed them, you always feed too much, which is very harmful to them. They do well in making their living for a big part of their feed is insects. I think turkeys are a fine sideline for the farm woman. We all pay respect to the cackle of the hen, why not pay some respect to the gobble of the turkey?

Next fall I'll write you of my success after trying the Billings method.

Folks who say Mr. Coolidge has returned to private life never lived in a double house.

### 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.

E. L. Mitchell, Burlington. Black, curly, spaniel dog, answers to the name of Tabs. George M. Lucas, Frankfort. White Fox terrier dog with black and brown head, one white ear, answers to the name of Bob. C. G. Cramer, Wellsville. License tag number 153,737. Eighty-two Buff Orpington hens.

C. H. Huffman, Chanute. Fifty-five gallon drum of coal oil, six shovel cultivator. Ollie Hopkins, Mound Valley. Two and one-half year old white hound, wearing brass collar, answers to the name of Pluto. J. W. Ganes, Fall River. Three months old white heifer, weighing about 300 pounds; 3 months old brindling red steer calf weighing about 300 pounds.

Red L. Schreiber, Otis. Siour Robert Albert system clarinet, 4 rings and rollers, two-piece nickel silver body complete in French style case, 14-inch Stillson wrench, biggest speed drill, socket wrench and other tools.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

C. M. Largent & Sons, Merkel, Texas, recently sold the Blocker-Kone Cattle Co., Encinal, Texas, 18 baby Herefords for \$500. They were sired by Price Domino 151st and Superior 51st. Nine were heifer calves and nine were bulls. Last year this firm took 21 calves at the same age and for the same price.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, offers in the Poland China section this week 15 choice fall boars and 20 fall gilts. He could fix you up with pairs or trios not related. He also has a fine crop of spring pigs and will price them in pairs or trios to suit the purchaser. A short time after his sale Mr. Henry was injured in an auto accident and has been confined to the house since that time.

W. E. Farnor, dairy specialist and assistant county agent of Washington county is in Wisconsin buying 120 Holstein cows. They are two years old and bred and will be shipped into that county and put on grass until they freshen. They are high grades and 60 of them go to H. J. Merkord of Linn and the others to breeders in Washington county.

Frank R. McDermand, his wife and negro chauffeur of Kansas City, Mo., were killed in an auto accident near Battle Creek, Mich., April 10. Mr. McDermand was the owner of the Columbian Hog and Cattle Powder Co. and the Columbian stock farm near Grandview, Mo., and a 20,000 acre stock ranch near Whitman, Neb. Columbian stock farm is widely known because of the noted herd of Poland China hogs maintained there. Mr. McDermand was 57 years old and born in Nemaha county, Kansas.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture 17,136 dairy cattle of the five leading breeds were sold in 1928 at auction and at private sale as follows: Jerseys, 1,439; Brown Swiss, 453; Guernseys, 2,621; Holsteins, 8,045; Jerseys, 4,578. There were 5,795 bulls under one year of age that sold as follows: 26 per cent sold for less than \$50.00 per head, 33 per cent sold between \$50.00 and \$100.00, 31 per cent, \$100.00 to \$200.00, 10 per cent for \$200.00 and above. Combining all the sales the 1928 report shows that 90 per cent were sold at private treaty and the other 10 per cent at auction.

If you are interested in Milking Shorthorns you should write to H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., for the sale catalog of 50 Milking Shorthorns he is selling at Columbus, Neb., May 4. This is the eleventh sale of this kind Mr. McKelvie has made of Wisconsin Milking Shorthorns and in this sale he is selling a nice lot of young bulls from baby calves to bulls old enough for service. There will be about 25 cows either in milk, springers or bred cows. Mr. McKelvie is well known to Shorthorn breeders all over the West and you should write him for this sale catalog if you are at all interested.

Ed. J. Cooper, Tecumseh, five miles east of Topeka has set a mark for all the Spotted Poland China breeders to shoot at this spring. Nine sows producing their second litters farrowed 113 pigs and to make the crop 100 per cent perfect he killed the runts and has 90 pigs farrowed by June sows in March and April that are as good as you will find anywhere in the country. These litters are purebred but Mr. Cooper is breeding hogs for pork and is not keeping the pedigree papers up. The sire of the pigs is from a prominent herd in Missouri and it would be hard to find 90 pigs that are more even and of better quality than Mr. Cooper's spring crop. They will be vaccinated in a short time.

W. H. Mott, Holstein sale manager, Herington, Kan., has received a number of letters already from breeders over the state who expect to hold sales this fall and has decided to make a trip in the near future for the purpose of calling on all those who have written him and in any case that is interested in a sale this fall or next winter. If you would like to have Doctor Mott call and see your cattle and go over the matter of a sale with you while he is out on his trip, drop him a line right away. Doctor Mott believes this will be a great year for good Holsteins and that prices for good cattle are sure to be high. It is none too soon to commence planning for a sale this fall and a line to Sales Manager Mott will help him in planning his trip over the state. There will be no charges for this trip whether you go ahead with a sale or not.

Another big pep and business meeting of the northeast Kansas Holstein breeders association was held in the chamber of commerce club rooms at Topeka last Saturday. The meeting was preceded by a luncheon to which members of the 4-H Club had been invited. C. W. Dingman who offered \$100 in gold in four prizes one year ago was present and the prizes which were for production were made to the state hospital and the security benefit association. The matter of a fall sale by the association members

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**Jersey Cows and Heifers**  
For sale, best of breeding and production. Registered. Glad to show them.  
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**RED POLLED CATTLE**

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For sale. Extra good ones. Sired by Ideals Type. Best milk and beef combination.  
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**Prospect Park Shorthorns**  
One red yearling bull, 4 red and roan bulls, 10 to 12 months of age. Sired by Merryvale Magnet 1390111.  
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**POLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**Polled Shorthorns**  
headed by winners. Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$8000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.  
**J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.**

**HORSES AND JACKS**

**8 Percheron Stallions**  
high class young fellows, coming one, two, and three years old. Sired by grand Champ. stallion Carleux 186144. Inspection invited.  
**A. H. Taylor & Son, Sodawick, Kan.**

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**PERCHERONS FOR SALE**  
Stallions and mares, all ages. CAR-NOT breeding. 80 head to choose from. Inspection invited.  
**W. K. Rusk, I. E. Rusk, Wellington, Kan.**

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**15 Fall Boars**  
30 Fall Gilts. Trios not related. Also spring pigs. **JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kan.**

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**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**Spotted Poland Boars**  
Various sizes and colors, short or stretchy, reg. free. Live in Crawford county, drive over or write.  
**WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS**

**DUROC HOGS**

**Outstanding Duroc Boars**  
for Breeders, Farmers, Commercial Pork Raisers. More cows, on same feed from our Grand Champion bred Boars. Good feeding qualities have been bred into them for years. Bred Gilts Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. **W. E. HUSTON Americus, Kan.**

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**CHOICE FALL BOARS**  
Wt. from 200 lb. to 240 lb. real breeders. Immuned, reg., shipped on approval. Describe your wants.  
**D. M. Thompson, Rt. 2, Eskridge, Kansas**

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

**Whiteway Hampshires on Approval**  
Fall boars ready for service and choice gilts. All by champion boars and out of our prize winning sows. Priced right.  
**F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.**

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**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**

**HUSKY FALL BOARS**  
Ready for service, Immuned and shipped on approval. C.O.D. Sired by Nebraska champion 1928. Have gilts for fall farrow to place on produce payment plan to reliable parties. No money required.  
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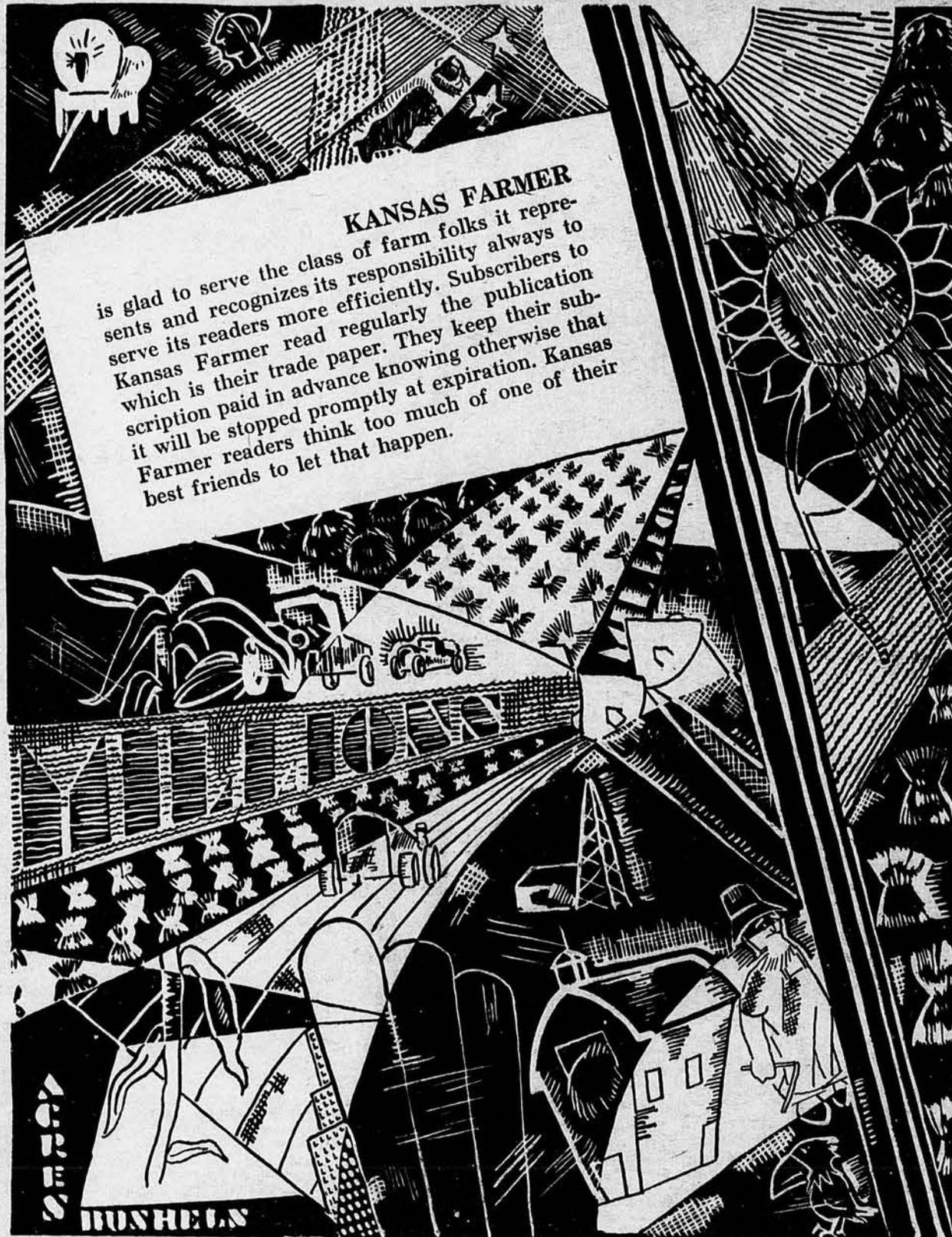
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**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

was discussed and it was agreed to hold a sale of about 40 head sometime in October. The board of directors was instructed to go ahead with the arrangements and a date will be selected shortly and other arrangements made. There was a nice attendance of members and a number of them agreed that the sale manager could go into his herd, select what he wanted for the sale and it was voted that this sale must be one of very high quality and that nothing ordinary should be allowed in the sale. It was a real meeting and real interest is being shown in Holstein affairs by this association. We will announce the date as soon as it is claimed.



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