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KANSAS FARMER

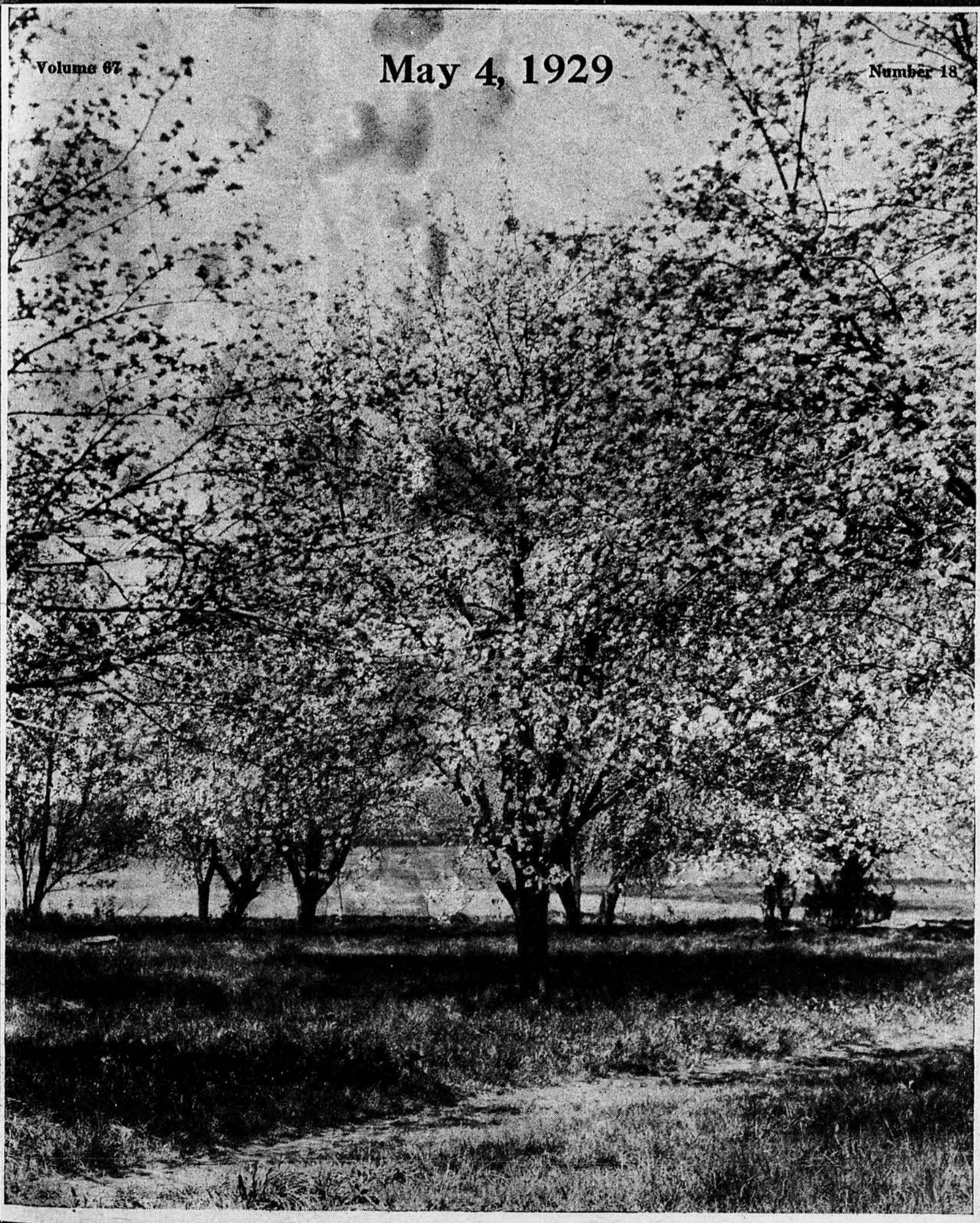
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Volume 67

May 4, 1929

Number 18



Each Month
A Selected Value

Beginning in **MAY**
more
"SOLAR STRAWS"

will be worn than any
other straw hat in America

THIS month, when men are buying their new straw hats, we invite you to try on a "Solar Straw." Over 500,000 hats of this make will be sold in the 1213 J. C. Penney stores. That represents more men than wear any other one straw hat.

Why, do you suppose, men all over the United States have chosen "Solar Straws?" We will gladly show you the reasons in the J. C. Penney store near you. "Solar Straws" are made with the same details of quality that you usually find only in expensive hats. Yet they sell for \$1.98 and \$2.98.

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(Above at left) Sudden showers can't hurt this LEG-HORN, for it has the genuine Rainshine finish. Diamond creased telescope crown and fancy band. In natural color or Silver Grey, \$2.98.

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

May 4, 1929

Number 18

Reames Answered the Income Question

Intelligent Records Keep His Combination Out of a Muddle

INDEPENDENCE in agriculture comes as near to being expressed in the way Q. E. Reames, Rice county, farms, as one is likely to find it in Kansas or any other state. He decided when he moved to his farm, some 16 years ago, that the more possible sources of income he had, the more likely he and his family were of enjoying the necessities and some of the luxuries of life.

Perhaps he put it as a question to himself: Won't a number of possible revenue producers be more likely to lead to a steady income than just a few? If he did ask himself that question, he has been answering it most intelligently for some years. He decided not to rely on any particular phase of farming, but instead a combination of all he could handle on 160 acres. The result is well known as diversification.

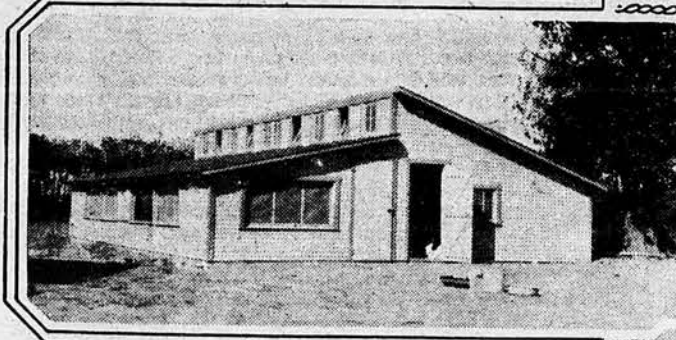
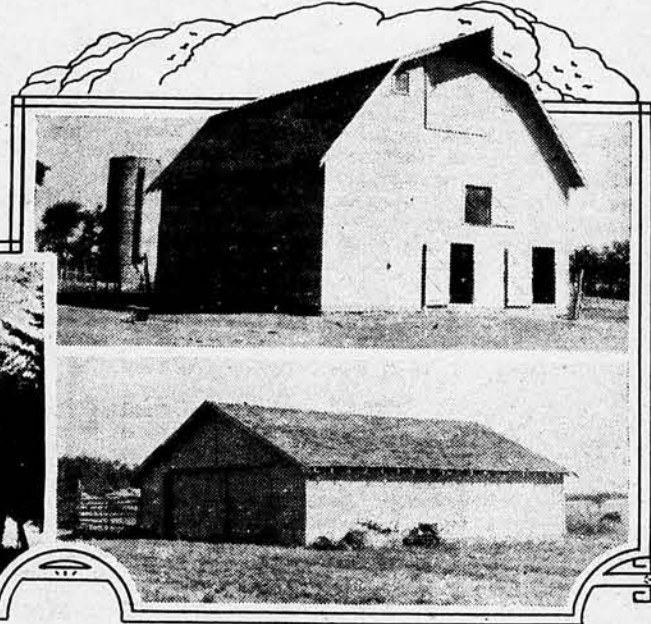
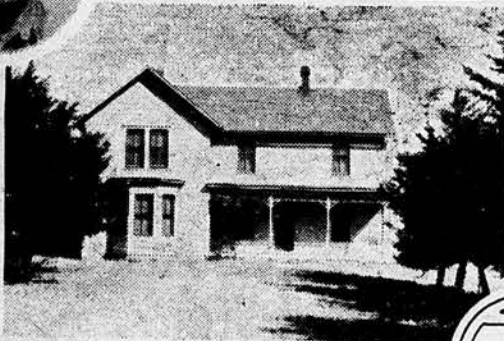
But there is something necessary in addition to the resolve to be a diversified farmer. Farm-

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

uses is largely pure, and is treated if necessary. That gives the crops a chance from that angle. He wards off crop diseases by ridding his place of sources of trouble; he burns grass and weeds along the roadways and fence rows, and he certainly keeps his farm clean by a careful handling of the soil. Early and thoro. seedbed preparation is the rule. Moisture is conserved. The farm land receives seven loads to the acre of manure every four years, and every four years the crops rotation makes its cycle. This includes two years of corn, wheat two years and then to alfalfa. Sweet clover now is being used over one 80 acres to build up fertility and for cow pasture. In addition to the alfalfa and Sweet clover, soybeans frequently are planted in as much as 15

A good deal of the feeding is done on cement floors, and additional concrete feeding floors are going to be constructed outside to keep the entire hog "department" out of the mud. To further cut down on pig mortality in the early hours of the porkers' lives, guard rails were put in each of the pens in the farrowing house. These can be pulled up against the roof of the house when not in use, so they are not in the way at all. Mr. Reames thinks they add a lot to the success of his hog project.

When the pigs are ready to get outside they are turned on fresh alfalfa pasture where hogs were



Pictures of the Buildings on the Reames Farm, in Rice County, Tell a Story of Progress. Left to Right in the Center Row, We See the Building That Houses Repair Shop, Light Plant, Family Car and Cream Separator; the Home and an Insert of Mr. Reames, and the Machine Shed. At Top is the Efficient Barn and Silo. The Other Two Photos Show the White Leghorns' Quarters and the Hog House

ing is like any other business. A number of things can be started, carried along half-heartedly for a while and then be almost forgotten for something else that pops up and seems to offer a net profit. Eventually such a system becomes so tangled up in itself that a heavy loss occurs.

Mr. Reames is just a young man. Neighbors referred to him as one of the best farmers of the younger generation, and an examination of his farm plant and methods verifies that statement. Somewhere he acquired the desire to be systematic to the point of knowing in which direction he wished to make progress, how much headway he is making and what his ultimate goal is. He keeps records so that he will be able to check up on his efforts to the penny.

To get the best results from his "book farming," he joined the account club sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and he has the advantage of expert advice in this way. Other business organizations have auditors and efficiency experts, so why shouldn't agriculture have similar agencies to help locate the leaks? This is the fourth year in the account club for Mr. Reames, and in his words, "It allows me to know exactly where I am every day in the year and what I am worth." In this case, diversification has meant crops that build up soil fertility and maintain cows, hogs and poultry of the best quality available, and some beef cattle.

Records show quite definitely whether the soil fertility is being depleted, or whether it is getting better. If crops don't produce to a reasonable extent in a given year, weather conditions and other factors considered, Mr. Reames knows there is something wrong with his system. The seed he



acres of corn. All of this, with plenty of livestock running over the farm, indicates that Mr. Reames isn't likely to lose out from the ability of his farm to produce.

If any single thing on the farm could be named as a leader, it no doubt would be the hogs. They are purebred Chester Whites. Everything about the hog equipment was constructed for permanence and convenience. The brood sows and young pigs can be located in a very efficient hog house which contains 15 pens, bins for feed to cut down labor, and concrete floors that slope slightly down to the concrete gutters in more than a single direction to enable complete sanitation. Scrubbing the main hog house is a simple matter, because there is no problem of disposing of the water used for the job. Pigs are farrowed in the main hog house, but they do not encounter disease or worms where such sanitation prevails. Every other panel in the house is movable, so two pens can be thrown together for hog "roosting" purposes, as Mr. Reames puts it. The pens are arranged so that small pigs can get plenty of exercise inside when the weather is too bad for them to get outside.

not allowed the year before—or perhaps longer than that. Movable fences make it possible to cut off a strip of alfalfa in which to pasture the pigs wherever it seems desirable. Clean pigs from a sanitary farrowing house are kept clean after they get out on pasture. It isn't at all surprising that Mr. Reames has good success with his Chester Whites.

Fifteen gilts and sows, or perhaps a few more, bring spring and fall litters. Mr. Reames prefers 2 to 4-year-old animals, rather than gilts, as he has found in his experience that the older animals bring larger and stronger litters. But he gets rid of them after they are 4 years old.

At 6 to 8 months old, the hogs go to market weighing 225 pounds or better. They are self-fed and finished out on corn, tankage and plenty of clean water. Sometimes commercial feeds are used quite extensively. When alfalfa meal is fed, it is ground at a local mill. Hog marketing is done about four times a year, for one thing to try to take advantage of the best prices, and to help keep money coming in every day in the year. It is a fact that, on this farm, things are planned so there is a steady income which can be estimated rather closely ahead of time. Hogs can be loaded out from the houses and pens with very little trouble. Everything is arranged for ease and speed in dividing and marking the pigs. Gates well placed take care of this. And when a pig once starts up the loading chute there is no "about-face" rush, as "slap-back" gates in the chute prevent such tactics.

Quality sticks out all over the poultry end of farming. A laying house 28 by 40 feet provides excellent living quarters for the 350 White Leghorns that are carried thru the winter. The number is held down to a certain limit so the pullets will have the proper amount of floor room and feeding, watering and breathing space. The layers are kept industrious by making it necessary for them to hop up on a platform to get their mash, and in addition this keeps trash and litter out of the feeders. Proper care is emphasized with the flock from fresh water, warmed in winter, to balanced rations and careful culling. Mr. Reames thinks warm housing is one of the most important factors in the business. Naturally under such advantageous conditions, which could be maintained on any Kansas farm, the layers are bound to produce, if they have it in them.

Quality of layers is assured, because all of the

(Continued on Page 30)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I BELIEVE Congress will enact a bill that will help farmers to help themselves. I am writing this before the bill has been enacted, and therefore it is not safe to make any definite predictions. President Hoover in his message says that the farm situation presents not one problem, but many problems, and that is true. The prosperity of the farmer depends on soil, climate, markets, proper cultivation and industry.

A condition which works to the advantage of the farmer in one locality may work to the detriment of a farmer in some other locality.

At best his business must necessarily be considerable of a gamble. Of course, that is true to some extent of any business, and of life itself, but no other business that I know of has to depend on so many different chances as farming.

I do not labor under the delusion that any farm bill that will or might be enacted will make farming a certainty, even for the best of farmers.

But there are a few facts pretty well established.

One is that farm products have been dumped on the markets, and that has resulted in great loss to farmers. An overload of 25 per cent will break any market and depress the price below the cost of production. Taking the world over and all the seasons of the year, there never has been, as yet, an overproduction of food. Yet the market is many times temporarily glutted, and as a result the producers suffer, and vast amounts of food are wasted.

In the long run the consumer is not benefited by these temporary gluts. If the food products were fed into the markets regularly, so that there never would be either a glut or a scarcity, the average price to the consumer would be less, and the producer would be more prosperous. That seems to be what is in the mind of the President, who is hoping for a regulation of the supply to the demand.

Chain Farms Next?

ARE chain farms to follow in the wake of chain stores, factories, railroads and mines? asks the Louisville Courier-Journal. The Courier-Journal evidently thinks there is a tendency in that direction. Recently 32 farms in Illinois, sold under mortgages by banks and insurance companies were brought together under a chain-operation system with highly trained farm engineers in charge, the result being that under such scientific management production costs were reduced, acre yields were increased, and the new owners realized profits where the former owners had reaped deficits. The men in charge are mechanics and foremen.

In other words, they are running the farm as a factory. Of course, the objection that will be made to this is that it takes away the satisfaction of individual ownership, but individual ownership that is not paying a profit and a farm that is not even making a fair living for the owner, is not satisfactory. The average man would be better satisfied with a job where he was certain of getting good wages which would enable him to live comfortably and save something in addition, than to own a farm where he is continually worrying about how he can pay his taxes, the interest on the mortgage and his necessary living expenses.

Certainly there is a great deal of waste and lost motion in the way the average farm is run. If the farmer buys expensive machinery he probably cannot use it more than a few weeks a year—the rest of the time it is dead capital. If he tries to get along with cheap machinery it means that his cost of production is too high, and if he figures a fair salary for himself and his wife and boys and girls who help him, the income of the farm is not sufficient to meet the cost. I have long believed that if farming is to be made profitable, it must be scientifically managed and operated on the same principle that any other successful business is managed.

He's Full of Gloom

SIMPSON EBERHART of Alma writes me rather pessimistically as follows: "Despite the constant talk of continued prosperity in our land, as well as other lands, any intelligent thinking man or woman must realize that the ranks of the unemployed are growing steadily.

"We speak of this being the age of machinery and achievement of the great men like Ford, Edi-

son, Burbank and others. True, they have contributed great things to the world. We speak of the labor-saving devices, in the mines, packing plants of all descriptions, on the farms with the combines, on the great bridges, in fact in every line of industry, the saving of labor. But we ask the question, which stays like Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea, 'How shall we solve the problem that confronts us like a grim specter?'

"Over in the coal-mining districts of England for months there have been 300,000 idle men, caused by the shutting of the mines. The employers declare they cannot use these men. This means that in just one section of one small country, over 1 million women and children are suffering from malnutrition or slow starvation. On the other hand, after all is said and done, the royal family in England receive over a million a year to keep expenses going, and are in reality a mere figurehead

thru no fault of their own, but are just the victims of hard luck? Who at present has the information that enables him really to talk intelligently on the subject of unemployment and the remedy? Certainly I have not, and I hardly believe Mr. Eberhart has. However, that does not lessen the importance of the problem.

While we are talking about unemployment here, there are, according to estimates, 20 million persons in China facing starvation. The largest contributing cause of this deplorable condition is the civil war which has been raging over there for years. A large part of these unfortunates cannot be reached by people who are willing and anxious to afford relief. Probably millions of them will actually starve to death, and yet we do not get greatly excited about it. It is easy to talk about all the world being kin, but the fact is that we hardly ever get wrought up about human suffering unless it is near enough to us so that we can visualize it. We may say that perhaps 3 million Chinese will starve to death within the next six months, and the average person probably will say, "That is too bad, isn't it?" and think no more about it.

A Whale of a Story

WILLIAM," asked Truthful James, of his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "judgin' from the tales you have narrated to me from time to time, you have had some narrow escapes in your time. What particular experience in your excitin' career do you consider the most hair raisin', in other words, at what particular time and on what particular occasion do you consider that you come nearest passin' out of this vale of tears and takin' your place with the angelic throng?"

Bill bit off an extra large chew of "Battle-ax," masticated vigorously for some little time, and spit profusely a couple of times before answering.

"James, I hev hed so many narrer and thrillin' escapes from death that it is hard fur me to determine which wuz the most narrer or on which occasion yours truly come nearest passin' thru the pearly gates and takin' my place among the harpers. On one occasion I rode on the back uv a whale fur 2,000 miles, subsistin' on one sea biscuit that I happened to hev in my pocket, and fur water on such rain as I could manage to ketch in my mouth. That was an excitin' and par'lous ride, James; sometimes that whale would take a notion to git rid uv me, and take a dive down 1,000 feet or such a matter, and I hed to hold my breath till he would rise to the surface again. There were times, James, when I hed to hold my breath fur a half hour at a stretch; when you consider that the ordinary man can't hold his breath fur much more than a minute, and that even these here trained divers only hold their breath fur 4 or 5 minutes at the furthest, you kin see what I was up against. If you ask me how I did it, all I kin say is that I just naturally hed to hold my breath till that durned whale took a notion to come up.

"Then on another occasion I wuz attacked by a grizzly bear. I met him sudden when I wuz climbin' up a mountain path. There wuz a sharp turn around a rock and a precipice 3,000 feet straight down on one side and a precipice straight up 3,000 feet on the other. The bear knocked my gun out uv my hand before I got a chance to shoot, and grabbed me before I hed a chance to turn and run. He wuz the biggest grizzly I ever see. His mouth wuz so big that he wuz able to take my hull head into it at once, and that wuz just what he did. Well, uv course, I just naturally figured that here wuz where William Wilkins would pass out, and that right sudden, because no man, James, kin expect to survive when his head is bit clean frum his shoulders.

"Well, as you may know, James, sometimes there are sudden and terrible thunder storms in the mountains. Just when that bear wuz ready to shut his jaws there wuz the loudest clap uv thunder I ever heard, and all uv a sudden I felt that bear relax and slump down on the path. His jaws didn't close. I pulled my head out uv his mouth and discovered that a bolt uv lightning hed hit him square in the forehead and killed him instanter. My life wuz saved, James, but I must say that fur a few minutes I felt so weak and unnerved that I couldn't move hand or foot.

"Finally I sort uv got myself together, took out



as far as real usefulness to the country is concerned. The Prince of Wales has a nice little ranch in Canada comprising 5,000 acres.

"In our own beautiful state of Kansas in Ellis and three or four adjoining counties, 50,000 acres have been purchased for the purpose of raising wheat by stockholders farming on a large scale with all the extensive modern machinery. Think how many homes could be pared out of that.

"We cry peace and prosperity, and this country is building or soon will start to build 15 cruisers such as the world has never seen. Japan and England are building weapons of destruction night and day. Japan, in spite of being the most saving and industrious nation in the world, perhaps has millions which do not really have the necessaries of life.

"The lasting prosperity of any nation depends on the prosperity of its people and the home life. Sow the seeds of contentment in the life of the home and you have solved the problem of the contentment and the well-being of the citizens of a nation. Take away the homes of the people, give them stones when they ask for bread and you are building, no matter if the structure is a palace, on the sand."

Mr. Eberhart may be right about the ranks of the unemployed growing steadily. I do not know whether this is true, and neither do I think he does, because we have no very definite information on this subject. It is proposed that in connection with the taking of the next census there shall be definite and comprehensive information collected concerning this great question of employment and unemployment. Before a problem can be solved it is necessary thoroly to understand what the problem is, what factors must be considered. Not only is it necessary to know how many are unemployed, but why they are unemployed. How many are unemployed because they cannot get jobs that suit them? How many are unemployed because they are incompetent to do work they might get if they were competent? How many are unemployed because of ill health or some physical defect? How many are unemployed

my skinnin' knife and removed the pelt uv that grizzly and took it down to camp. Old trappers said that it wuz a full third bigger than any other bear hide that hed ever been seen anywhere in the Rocky Mountains. I think mebby, James, that wuz the closest call I ever hed. On another occasion I hed the misfortune to fall off a precipice 1,000 feet high, but hed the good luck to light square on the back uv a tremendous Bull Moose that broke my fall and saved my life, but it drove the legs uv that Bull Moose down into the solid rock on which he wuz standin' clear up to his body. I pitied the poor brute, and as quick as I could got my wind back, which wuz knocked out uv me when I lit on the back uv that moose. I killed him and put him out uv his misery. That also, James, wuz a narrrer escape."

Too Many People?

I SEE," writes a subscriber, "that science has extended the average term of life during the last half century about 25 years. Is that a good thing? It seems to me that there are entirely too many people in the world now, and that it would be a good thing if about half of them were dead." Maybe you are right, but has it occurred to you that if there were a way of culling out the undesirable you might be among the missing? Most of the supposedly intelligent people I am acquainted with seem to have different ideas about the kind of people who are desirable citizens and who are undesirable. There are a great many people who believe that they are really the salt of the earth, who in the opinion of other supposedly intelligent people could be spared just as well as not. Judging from the amount of mail I get which goes into my waste basket, it seems to me there never was a time when there were so many people busy doing things which do not amount to anything as there are right now—but then I put the question to myself, "Are you doing anything of importance yourself?" Blamed if I know.

Someone sends me occasionally a publication from Denver called the "Scientific Christian." It has been published a number of years by a former Christian preacher by the name of Thomas Jefferson Shelton, who finally evolved a creed of his own which he called Scientific Christianity. Thomas Jefferson passed on the other day at the age of 80 years, but his wife, Blanche, appears to be carrying on the periodical, which has been running for 36 years, according to the statement on the front page. So I suppose there must be folks who read it and pay for it. It seems to me to be an incomprehensible jumble of nonsense, but no more foolish than some other publications I have seen gotten out under the name of some cult or creed. But again I wonder if the reason these cults and creeds seem so foolish to me is because I am so stupid that I cannot understand them.

I get some letters from people who ask me about the advisability of going into the chicken business. Well, what I do not know about the poultry business would make quite a good-sized book, but I

know that I am safe in giving this advice. Before you embark in the poultry business, spend at least six months studying it, and do not forget to talk with folks who have made a success in the business, and find out just what you will have to go up against. There have been a great many persons who imagined that anybody can raise chickens and make a success if they get good stock and have comfortable chicken houses. These people generally have a lot of grief, and also lose a good deal of money before they learn the business. I have no doubt there is good money in the chicken business, provided you understand it



As the Parade Goes By

thoroly—otherwise my advice would be either to keep out entirely or to start with just a few chickens. In that case your investment will be small, and even if you fail you will not lose much. While you will not make much on a few chickens, you will be learning the business, and if you like it you will study it while you are building up your flock.

Mentality and Crime

IN THE large new grist of biographies which are making this form of literature a rival of fiction in popularity, not to mention some criticism that they might better even be classed with fiction, that of John Wilkes Booth, by Francis Wilson, the actor, has a special interest for Kansas in contradicting the commonly accepted story of Boston Corbett that he shot and killed Booth. Corbett was a sergeant in the army and a member of the posse detailed to hunt down Booth. Later he became insane, and created a sensation in the Kansas legislature, where he was a sergeant-at-arms, and died in an asylum for the insane.

In his life of the assassin, Wilson finds that Corbett's superior officers never credited his state-

ment, which was not made until after he learned that no one had seen Booth when he was shot. They regarded Corbett, says Wilson, as a fanatic. Nor did the Government ever attempt to determine how Booth came by his death; perhaps it had very good reasons.

Owing to the absence of definite proof, many romantic stories have been invented of Booth's escape, of his hiding for many years and of his death at various times and places, and one book has been devoted to proving that Booth until very recent years was known to be still living. These romances no doubt can all be attributed to the universal love of mystery which is associated with deep-seated human superstition.

"There is something contradictory and unexplained," says Wilson, "about the manner of Booth's death," but he believes that the most reasonable explanation is that of suicide. "Booth determined at first to rush out of the barn and confront the soldiers. He started to do so. With the flames back of him, and in front of him no egress from the barn door, which he knew to be heavily guarded, he nevertheless determined to face the issue. He had gone but a few steps when he realized the hopelessness of it all. . . . Swiftly realizing, too, the possibility of capture instead of death, he determined to make an end of it, and did so."

Aside from Wilson's book there comes at this time new evidence that for some time before the assassination Booth had shown signs of an unbalanced mind. There has been a gap of some months in the records of Booth's life just prior to his assassination of Lincoln, and it is now stated that during this period he was in Paris, where he had been invited to appear on the stage. Testimony has been unearthed of his strange behavior by his associates in Paris.

The country has lost three Presidents by assassination, in every instance at the outset attributed to conspiracies, but in every instance the irresponsible act of madmen, or men who at least may be classified under the new designation of the psychiatrists as "mentally sick." Booth was no doubt as unfit to be at large as Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, or McKinley's crazy assailant, Czolgosz. The death of three Presidents at the hands of unbalanced men is an extreme example of the need of a criminology that takes far larger notice of mental disease than our traditional treatment of crime and unsocial conduct.

Can Release the Mortgage

A died without a will. His wife is the only heir. A had a mortgage on B's land. B wants to pay off the mortgage, but some lawyers say she has no right to sign a release of the mortgage without going thru a process of court, thereby making her administratrix of the estate. Is this necessary? E. C. D.

The wife of A, being the only heir, inherits all of his property and property rights whatever they may be. As she has inherited all of his property rights she would have a right to release this mortgage. To prevent any question about the title in the future, it would perhaps be better for her to be appointed administratrix of the estate, but I am clearly of the opinion that whether she is appointed administratrix or not she would have a right to release this mortgage.

The Nation's Dominant Issue

PRESIDENT HOOVER has again made a powerful appeal for the observance of all laws, the "dominant issue before the American people." To use his own words, "Life and property are relatively more unsafe in the United States than in any other civilized country in the world."

The President tells us that more than 9,000 human beings are murdered every year in the United States. Little more than half as many arrests follow. Less than one-sixth of these slayers are convicted, and a scandalously small percentage adequately punished.

Twenty times as many people in proportion to population are murdered in the United States as in Great Britain. There are 59 times as many robberies, and three times as many burglaries.

The Baumes Crime Commission, New York, finds the people of the United States pay something like 13 billion dollars a year for crime.

That is one-seventh of the country's annual income. It is paid for the maintenance of prisons and courts and police protection, and includes the cost of property stolen or destroyed by criminals.

You hear that prohibition is to blame for all this. The wet argument seems to be that if liquor were not prohibited and there was plenty of the best, we should all become quiet, law-abiding citizens. What life would be like on the motor highways and the streets of the United States, I leave to your imagination.

About 8 per cent of our crime record is due to prohibition.

The President referred to this. To quote him direct:

While violations of law have been increased by inclusion of crimes under the Eighteenth Amendment and by the vast sums that are poured into the hands of the criminal classes by the patronage of illicit liquor by otherwise respectable citizens, yet this is but one segment of our problem. . . . A small percentage of these can be attributed to the Eighteenth Amendment. In fact,

of the total number of convictions for felony last year, less than 8 per cent came from that source.

With all sources of information open to him, this is the President's diagnosis of the trouble:

A surprising number of our people, otherwise of responsibility in the community, have drifted into the extraordinary notion that laws are made for those who choose to obey them. And in addition, our law-enforcement machinery is suffering from many infirmities arising out of its technicalities, its circumlocutions, its involved procedures, and too often, I regret, from inefficient and delinquent officials. We are reaping the harvest of these defects.

The President has instructed the Department of Justice to summarily dismiss all district attorneys in the United States who can be shown to have neglected to enforce the laws up to the limit of the power of their offices.

Then he reiterates what everyone knows is true:

If law can be upheld only by enforcement officers, then our scheme of government is at an end. Every citizen has a personal duty in it—the duty to order his own actions, to so weigh the effect of his own example, that his conduct shall be a positive force in his community with respect to law.

Looking back, I think we can see that disrespect for law in the United States has become more and more manifest as the administration of law has become more and more uncertain and weak.

For years our cities have been flagrantly mis-governed. The worst government we have in the United States, as well as the most wasteful, is city government. Time after time the city hall and the law-enforcement branch of city government have been found in a political-and-graft partnership with vice and crime.

Then we have the sharp-practice lawyer who uses the law to defeat the law.

It is well known that the wealthy client can wear out the poor litigant in the courts. His pocket-book enables him to take appeal after appeal, go from court to court, and so cheat justice. This is

done continually and it aids in defeating justice.

Crooks and rascals with their professional bondsmen and political-protection system, succeed about as well in defeating justice and the law.

When these fail, there is the gimlet-eyed counsel who discovers the word "the" has been left out of the indictment, or who by clever maneuvering sees the facts are carefully withheld from the jury. The percentage of convictions to crimes is woefully small.

Under our present system of legal procedure, using the law to defeat the law has become a profession in itself.

It is owing to the law's delays, the law's uncertainties, the law's injustices, that business men in American cities have established more than 1,500 tribunals of their own for mutual, amicable and prompt adjustment and settlement of business disputes.

The first public utterance of President Hoover was a strong plea for law observance by the citizen himself. He announced his purpose to conduct a searching investigation of the whole structure of our Federal system of jurisprudence with a view to its reorganization.

That is a sufficient commentary on our legal procedure in general.

With this situation we have the automobile, which makes crimes of daring easier than ever.

When these matters have been mended and "lived down," we come finally, or at once, to the home, the church and the schools, where are laid the foundations of character and of moral and constructive forces which make a nation strong as well as law-abiding.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



A Tempting Sight, Four Salmon Attempting to Jump up the Falls of the Willamette River in Oregon During the Present Spawning Season



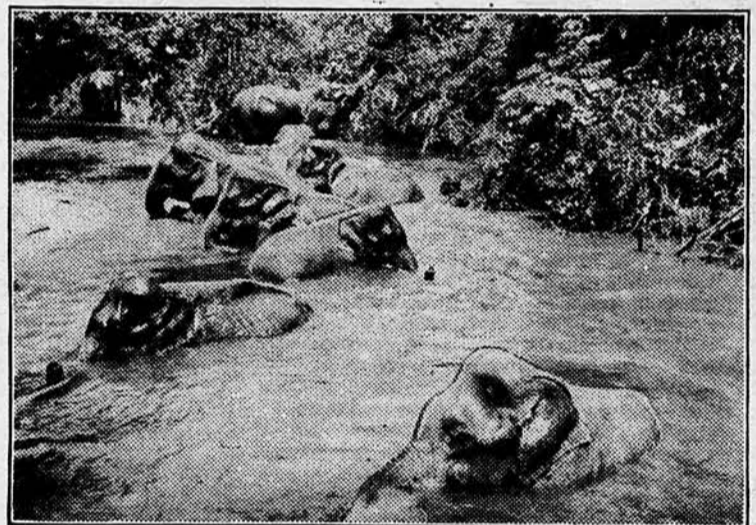
Watchful Waiting on the Border; Here Are the Staff Officers of the 82nd Field Artillery—a Unit That is Ready to Respond to the Old Command of "Action Front" Any Time!—Dismounting, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., at the End of a Day's March; Major Sands, the Ranking Officer, is Second From the Left



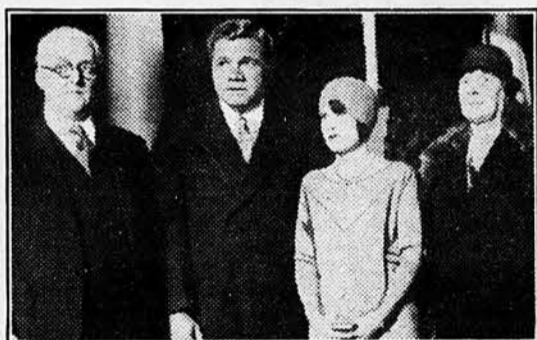
A Statue of "The Frontiersman," by Joe Mora, a Noted Sculptor; George Miller, of "101" Ranch Fame, Since Dead, Posed for Mr. Mora



The Hutt Expedition Into the Wilds of Borneo Recently Secured Some Unusually Good Pictures of the Pygmy Natives. Music for the Tribe is Supplied by the Women, Mostly From Instruments Made From Hollow Bamboo of Assorted Lengths and Filled With Various Amounts of Water. Was This Plan the Start of the Pipe Organ That We of America Know?



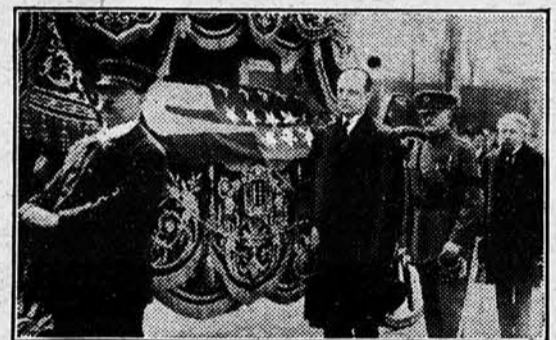
Here is a Picture of Elephants in Borneo That Was Secured by the Hutt Expedition. They Are Basking in the Cool of the Jungle and Taking a Bath. The Animals Prefer to Remain Here During the Day-time on Account of the Heat and Insect Pests and Do Most of Their Eating at Night, When the Temperatures Are Materially Lower



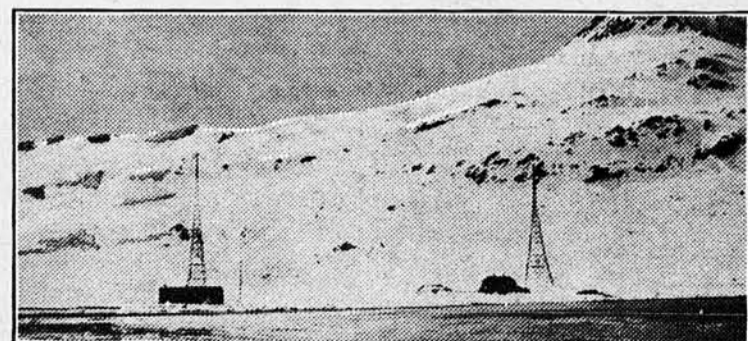
Babe Ruth, "Sultan of Swat," and Mrs. Claire Hodgson, a Former "Follies" Girl, Were Married Recently in New York City; They Are Leaving the Church Following the Ceremony



A Japanese Lady in Tokyo is Having Her Hair Set After a Permanent Wave, in an Americanized "Beauty Salon"



Paris Mourns for the Death of Myron T. Herrick; Left to Right, Owen D. Young, a Noted Financial Expert; General Pershing; and M. Briand, Foreign Secretary of France, Who Were Pall Bearers



This is the Radio Station at Grijtviiken, South Georgia, Which Has Been of Considerable Help to Commander Byrd and the Various Whaling Vessels in the Antarctic; it Maintains Daily Radio-Telegraph Service to the Falkland Islands, Which in Turn Communicate With Montevideo, Uruguay



Here is a Battery of the 82nd Field Artillery, a Unit of the First Cavalry Division of the United States Army, Wheeled Into Position on the Border South of Hachita, N. M., With Its Guns Trained to the South, and With Plenty of Shrapnel Available for Use in Case of an Invasion

As We View Current Farm News

The Farm Fire Department Always Should Be Kept in Readiness

WHREAT has been selling at Byers for a price that never was dreamed of before, or at least since the days of yore when separators wore no socks and ancient political parties were in control. The market has been flooded with the grain, ranging in price from 20 to 70 cents a bushel.

But there is a reason for it this time, without any thought of world surpluses or freight rates. This wheat was from the 10,000 bushels scorched and burned in a huge elevator fire there, and is being sold and utilized for livestock feeding purposes.

And speaking of fires, there is no time like the present to guard against this danger which is a menace to farm life and property. Fires in Kansas reported to the state during March cost property owners \$418,290. But in this we also show some progress, as it is a reduction of \$341,877 over the same month of 1928, according to the state fire marshal. Dwellings suffered the greatest loss. Sparks on roofs, defective chimneys, rubbish, and poorly regulated stoves were the main causes. Of all counties reporting, Shawnee showed the largest loss, totaling \$135,569. Elk county, with \$25 loss, and Marshall, with \$27 loss, stood at the other end of the list.

Cattle Aid the Navy

TAKEN in itself, a headline in a widely-circulated daily newspaper seems somewhat startling. It reads: "Cattle Build Airships." "Perhaps," one person was heard to remark, "to catch the aviators who continually fly low over their pastures and scare them skinny."

But this is a case in which agriculture adds an important bit to the most recent developments in transportation. The small, tough section in the intestine of a steer, known as "gold-beater's skin," will aid largely in the construction of the two 6½ million cubic foot airships to be built for the United States Navy. This portion of 1½ million cattle will be used because of its great strength, lightness of texture, and because it permits less diffusion.

A Patriotic Tornado

SOME folks say that every storm has silver-lined clouds—something good in everything, you know. Well, there must be a lot of good in tornadoes because none of it ever has come out yet. But one that wrecked the school building in district 80 near Aurora, seemed to have a patriotic streak, and a high regard for music. The building was wrecked. Not a whole desk was left in the school. The walls and roof were picked up by the storm and demolished. A 300-pound heating stove was cracked into a thousand pieces. But an organ in the building was not damaged, and an American flag, folded by the teacher prior to the storm, and placed on top of the organ, wasn't touched.

Hens Do Like Vegetables

CITY farmers long have provided plenty of ideas for jokes. But here is a case in which one city marshal took their troubles so to heart that it ended in his resignation. Annoyed by numerous complaints of citizens, principally concerning the number of chickens running at large and their ability to wreck the town's pet gardens, Jack Coleman, guardian of the law at Seneca, is reported to have handed in his badge of authority. He feels that the prospects of being allowed to eat a meal in peace will more than compensate for the loss of salary.

Bull Dogging Up-to-Date

COW punching is being brought up to date with every other form of agriculture. Word comes from Dodge City that an attempt will be made, or maybe it has been by now, to "throw a steer from an airplane." That doesn't mean, of course, that the animal will be taken high up into the sky and tossed overboard. C. Freshwater is the name of the stunter, and he plans to descend a rope ladder from a plane and drop on the back of the steer. Well, at least it is a novel stunt.

An Experiment Worked Well

SOME few years ago the 4-H clubs were invited to participate in the Kansas Free Fair as an experiment. Now this child has grown to such a robust size and importance that it occupies one of the important sections of the Topeka show. Numerous cups and medals again are to be offered by the State Board of Agriculture, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board.

Four loving cups will be awarded to the clubs with the best baby beef, clothing, crops and booth exhibits. One medal goes to each boy and girl adjudged the most outstanding in club work during the year, and to the man and woman leaders named as the most outstanding for leadership. The clubs are helping to build a staunch younger generation. And certainly nothing could be more inspirational in the lives of grown-ups than the privilege of doing leadership work with these 11,000 fine boys and girls in the state.

Might Add This Industry

TANNING of reptile skins is a growing industry in the Philippines. Some companies are enlarging their staffs and plants and increasing production to meet demands of both export and tourist trade. One firm is producing a necktie made from the skin of a beautifully marked reptile. Maybe Kansas ought to look into the possibilities of doing likewise with our snake crop.

Not So Poor After All

MAYBE the old idea of eventually going to the poor farm to live isn't so horrible after all. George Dittman, who manages the Nemaha county home for the poor, has made the farm self-sustaining, thus providing a puzzle to some other farm managers. Sixteen folks comprise the county family there.

The Salina county poultry project, sponsored by the Salina Rotary Club, and conducted on the Salina county farm, has proved a very profitable undertaking. The Rotary Club provided the eggs

few weeks. As it is necessary to heat the dipping solution to a temperature of about 110 degrees, the heat is supplied from a large engine. The dipping process is done rapidly, as the cattle are driven in a continual stream into the concrete tank. Well, sir, farm folks do co-operate.

Set a Good Example

THERE are a lot of impressive sights in Kansas, but nothing more attractive perhaps than the farming community 10 miles south of Meade, settled mostly by thrifty Mennonites. Just now the country is a sea of green. The well-kept farmsteads and orchards in that community are fine examples of what can be done in Meade county—or many other Western Kansas counties.

Legumes Make Best Better

LEGUMES seem to be able to make some of the best corn land in the state even better. Perhaps no better ears are produced than that to be found around the vicinity of Sabetha and Seneca. Corn grown on land last year that followed either alfalfa or clover made 70 bushels an acre. Some of this from special 5-acre plots recently was auctioned off at the county agent's office and brought \$2.75 a bushel. Seed corn in that section generally sells for \$2 to \$2.50.

Kansas Hens Are Ambitious

THE high-production season for the layers has brought to light two hens, at least, that seem to believe in quantity production. One owned by C. B. Rood, near Munden, produced a monster egg measuring 9 inches around the long way and 6½ inches the short way around. Another mammoth egg is credited to a Leghorn hen owned by L. Leonard, near El Dorado. This one is reported to measure 11½ inches around the long way.

Used Highwayman's Tactics

IT ISN'T a laughing matter when lightning strikes a person, or even lands close at hand. But it is strange what "close shaves" this power of nature can evolve. Harry Scott, who farms in Cowley county, was injured painfully when a bolt came in his direction, but not fatally hurt. However, three mules in a double team he was driving were killed. And a loss of \$150 worth of good mule power is enough to jar a person pretty well in itself.

Still Some Value in Land

FREQUENTLY sales take place that make one think the bottom hasn't entirely dropped out of land values—or else that it has been soldered in again. A quarter section of the F. M. Johnson estate near Belleville sold recently for \$102,500 an acre. A section in Haskell county was sold to James Wheatley of Isabel for \$22,000 cash.

Might Build Them Out

PRATT county has a problem to solve in connection with rats. They have an uncanny ability to take the profit out of the poultry flock in the baby chick stage, and have no respect whatever for stored grain. Baby chicks of the high quality Kansas now produces certainly are not meant for "varmint" banquets. Likewise the huge wheat crop coming on, which may wisely be stored on the farm, can't stand the racket of these wary thieves. Kansas farms need more storage space, so the thing to do is to build the rats out. And one of the quickest ways to get the present crop of rats is to "shoot" them full of calcium cyanide dust.

Our Intentions Are Good

THE country might be getting worse, even if most of us don't think so. But, our intentions are good. This is seen in the huge increase in church membership during 1928, which added 1,115,000 new members, almost twice as many as were gained in 1927. This includes all denominations, and the increase in Baptist membership led the field.

Chance for Farm Boys

FARM boys would be given an opportunity to join the Boy Scouts of America under terms of plans discussed in Kansas City recently by Scout executives from Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa. These new Scouts would work under adult leaders, with patrols being organized in a radius of 10 miles.



and the county constructed the houses. The sale of chickens has been profitable. During the winter the hens produced steadily, and the books show a profit of \$100 a month from the flock. There now are about 300 laying hens in the flock.

Had the First Fries

IT IS reported that Mrs. G. T. Whitecraft, near Axtell, was the first to have fries on the market in that territory. Two faithful biddies in her flock of White Rocks hatched chicks the last week in January. The little youngsters apparently didn't mind the cold, disagreeable weather. Or else their appetites just made them forget all about it. At any rate, they ate and grew until they tipped the scales at a trifle more than 2 pounds at 12 weeks old.

Built Bath Tub for Cattle

PERHAPS coming generations of cattle in the Flint Hills country will demand modern plumbing in the form of bath tubs, if ideas are handed down thru their generations. The idea may originate with the big cattle dipping plant that has been built on the S. H. Baker farm, south of Bazaar. A good many head of cattle shipped in from the South will be introduced to this source of torture this spring. The plant was built by a number of cattlemen and cattle handlers, so all will use it. It is planned to dip about 3,000 head of cattle within the next

Dr. C. M. Sheldon to Speak Over WIBW

Author of "In His Steps," a 4-H Club Member Who Has Won National Honors and State Board of Agriculture Make Programs Valuable

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

KANSAS exhibits leadership in everything for good. Perhaps no state develops more outstanding individuals, nor sends more men into so many lines of work who earn success. And happily we find a huge army of real leaders out on our farms, as well as in all other lines of work. We know the older generation of farmers has proved itself, else how would we have the present degree of prosperity? Who could make Kansas the outstanding wheat state in the Union, other than they? Truly they are masters of their work.

But what of the younger generation? WIBW takes a great pleasure in helping you answer that big question in a very optimistic manner. The week after next over the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, you will have the opportunity to hear one of the outstanding leaders and farmers of the younger generation. He represents one of the greatest agencies for good that ever has been promoted—the 4-H clubs. Perhaps he would have amounted to as much without the careful guidance of the clubs, but without them he certainly would have been denied many avenues of self-expression.

This young man WIBW is glad to introduce at this time really needs no introduction. He is Lloyd M. Davies of Lyon county. In answer to the invitation to speak over WIBW, Lloyd wrote: "It is with the greatest pleasure that I accept this invitation to broadcast. You gave me no particular subject, so I will use the topic I have used before—'The Why of 4-H Clubs'."

Obviously Lloyd put his heart into his work and earned the highest honors it offers. You will be deeply interested in what he has to say, we are sure, on Thursday, May 16, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. That is the week after next, so mark it down on your calendar and you will not miss it. Not only has Lloyd proved himself a leader among his club mates in the state—there were 11,000 in Kansas last year—but he has earned national honors as well. Just for your information we give you a brief outline of his accomplishments.

In 1923 he entered club work. That year he was on the state champion livestock judging team and won a trip to Chicago. The same year he also judged in the inter-state contest at the American Royal, second place going to his team and himself placing as fifth high individual in the entire contest. Dairy judging also found him a winner that year, and he and another boy were selected to demonstrate the use of the self-feeder for hogs.

Such things as that encouraged him, he has said more than once, and built up his confidence in himself. The following years he conducted corn, kafir, poultry, swine and baby beef projects with real success. In this work he learned first hand, things that will help him all his life as a farmer. In 1926, he won a trip to the American Royal for producing the county champion Shorthorn baby beef. The next year, 1927, brought him additional success. That year he was conducting projects as well as acting as leader in his community 4-H club. The demonstration team, of which he was a member, won the state championship in agricultural demonstration work, for which they received gold medals. Lloyd and two other boys made up the Lyon county crops judging team, which won the state championship at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Lloyd was second high individual in each case.

Had Perfect Health Score

In the fall of 1927, Lloyd was awarded a gold medal in the health contest with a score of 100 per cent at the Topeka encampment. Also at this same encampment he was awarded the Charles M. Sheldon leadership medal, as the outstanding "man" leader present. To finish up the work for 1927, he was awarded first place in the state leadership contest and a trip to the national 4-H club camp, which was held at Washington, D. C., last summer.

Then Lloyd became interested in a leadership contest conducted by an agricultural publication, placing second for the United States and receiving a check for \$100. The second year he entered this particular contest, he was awarded first place and a check for \$250.

"I acted as president of our club the first two years it was organized," Lloyd told us, "and then became the leader. I am co-leader for 1929 with George McCollm. Our club has the distinction of finishing its projects 100 per cent and winning a gold seal for our charter each year. We have had state champion demonstration and judging teams from our ranks, and also state champions in health,

poultry, music appreciation, and county champion in style show and booth exhibits.

"Our organization has participated in the state fair activities as well as the American Royal at Kansas City and the International Livestock Show at Chicago the last few years. This last summer I was given the rare privilege of accompanying the Santa Fe Lime Special, the three weeks it toured Kansas. This was something for which I made no special effort, but probably resulted from some of the other work, and you may be sure I value it highly."

Perhaps you heard Lloyd talk from the "Lime Special." If so, you will be happy to hear him

day, May 7, at exactly 1 o'clock, on "Backing up the President."

Dr. Sheldon speaks for WIBW on an invitation extended after numerous requests had been received from radio fans. Naturally WIBW is proud to announce that Dr. Sheldon will appear on the program next Tuesday. He is the author of "In His Steps," the book so widely known and read throughout the entire world. More copies of "In His Steps" have been printed and sold than any other book ever published, outside of the Bible. To date, "In His Steps" has been printed and sold by 16 publishers in America and 60 publishers in Europe. More than 23 million copies have been printed and sold, and this does not account for copies now coming off the press, or those being sold in 10-cent stores. And the book has been read around the world, since it has been translated into 21 different languages. What Dr. Sheldon has to say next Tuesday will be of deep interest to you, and full of possibilities for the betterment of your community and county and state.

State Board Broadcasts Regularly

In the group of pictures this week you will find a face familiar to all of you. Its owner is J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the organization responsible for untold agricultural progress in Kansas. WIBW introduces Mr. Mohler to call your attention to the programs broadcast every Wednesday at 1 o'clock by the state board, under the secretary's direction. The speakers all are practical men in the state department, such as inspectors, seed examiners, dairymen and other experts. C. E. Buchanan is one of the well-liked speakers, as are O. J. Gould, I. D. Graham and others well known over Kansas. These programs all are concerned with farm improvement and more complete and satisfying living conditions for farm families.

Another reason Secretary Mohler is introduced this week is the desire on the part of WIBW and all of the Capper Publications, to acknowledge the merit of the state board programs, and the outstanding ability exhibited by Mr. Mohler and his co-workers.

Another WIBW speaker we are glad to introduce this week, and who will broadcast for us on the evening of Wednesday, May 22, at exactly 6:05 o'clock, is Frank D. Tomson of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Tomson is a brother of our Master Farmer J. G. Tomson of Wakarusa, widely known Shorthorn expert. The subject of Mr. Tomson's talk is "Manufacturing in the Middle West," which is of considerable importance to our section of the country if good progress is to be made in the future. Mr. Tomson has made a good many talks along this line before agricultural and business audiences, and has been received and heard in a very kindly, interested manner.

Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, MAY 5

8 a. m.—Recreator Program
12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
3:00 p. m.—Holton Band
3:30 p. m.—Wetmore, Kansas Methodist Church
4:00 p. m.—Howard's Hawaiians
4:15 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace Cathedral by Warren Hackett Galbraith
6:00 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air

MONDAY, MAY 6

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. Harriet Allard, director, Household Searchlight, Aunt Lucy's recipes, WIBW—Trio. 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.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
3:30 p. m.—Willard and Jerry, Pumpkin Center Shelks
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, Margaret Morrison, soprano
8:30 p. m.—Preferred Risks Fire Insurance Program
9:00 p. m.—Hiram and Henry
9:20 p. m.—Helen Hay, pianologue
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Reelview
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, MAY 7

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. Miss Florence Wells, home editor, Kansas Farmer, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW—Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott contralto.
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers.
1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, Topeka, speaks on "Backing up the President."
1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burrell's Girls' Quartet
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Late Markets, time, weather, news
(Continued on Page 20)



At Top, We Are Happy to Introduce Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, Famous as the Author of "In His Steps," Who Speaks Over WIBW Soon. At the Bottom is J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Who Directs the Working Out of the Programs Presented Every Wednesday by the State Board. At Right, is Lloyd Davies, Lyon County, Outstanding 4-H Club Member, and Left, Frank D. Tomson, Lincoln, Neb., Both Soon to Speak from the Broadcasting Station of the Capper Publications

again the week after next. If you haven't met him before, just keep in mind this review of his record and what he will tell you over WIBW. In all of that you will find the answer to our "But what of the younger generation?" Agencies like the 4-H clubs are guiding them along the right road, lining them up for successful, useful citizenship.

It is a happy coincidence that we can mention the "Sheldon" leadership medal which Lloyd Davies earned, and then introduce the man who presented it to him as another speaker you will hear over WIBW. This is Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, the noted author and divine. He will speak from the broadcasting studio of the Capper Publications on Tues-



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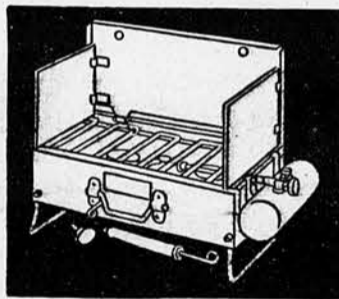
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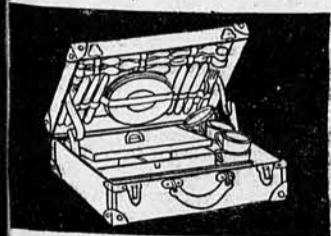
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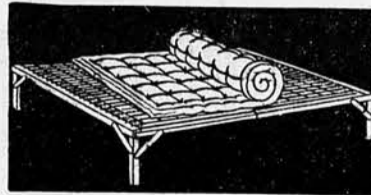
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What the Folks Are Saying

I HAVE read with interest the speech of Senator Capper in the Senate on February 12, in regard to gambling on the boards of trade. While he states that the Caraway bill, being considered by the Senate at that time, is possibly too drastic, I cannot agree with him. I believe gambling in futures can be handled in only one way, and that is by outlawing it entirely.

You no doubt remember the old Louisiana lottery, which was stopped only by making it unlawful to operate it in the United States.

Prohibition is another question that could be solved only by outlawing the saloon.

I am inclined to believe gambling in grain futures must eventually travel the same road. From my limited knowledge of this question, I fail to see where it is now, or ever has been, of any real value to the farmer, the legitimate grain dealer, or the miller.

I thank Senator Capper for the interest that he takes in the farmers of this nation, and their varied interests. Concordia, Kan. W. A. Johnson.

Let's Control the Floods

The map of the Middle West shows the general trend of drainage of the prairie states, but it does not show the peculiarities of the weather nor the slope of the streams, the character and size of their channels, the texture of the soil, tree growth and plant life.

Nature has functioned much the same during the recent geologic past, and no doubt floods have occurred then as they have lately. More attention is now given to floods because of the personal interest we have in the economic, political and social affairs of our communities. Floods have become so destructive of created wealth that the term, "Flood Control" is no longer found only in the engineering text books, but also has front page newspaper space.

There are two ways of controlling floods, first by storing the excess waters and second by facilitating their passage. In general the combination of the two can be utilized with best results. The rivers of the prairie states drain eastwardly for hundreds of miles. Those with their origin in the plains near the foothills of the Rockies develop from mere dry gulches to streams that vary from 200 to more than 1,000 feet in width, and have depths from 4 to 20 or 30 feet.

Let us examine some instances of nature's method of flood control. In 1921 the great Pueblo flood sent from the foothills of the Rockies in the neighborhood of 200,000 second-feet of water, enough to cover a section 625 feet deep in one day. When it reached the Kansas-Colorado line the flow was

reduced to one-fourth of the peak, and when it reached Wichita its identity was practically lost as it merged with the flow of tributaries from Hutchinson down the Arkansas River. The cause of this decrease is the tremendous storage facilities of the flood plain of the river and the narrow drainage basin from Western Kansas to the middle of the state. Pueblo has eliminated floods by building a temporary storage reservoir above the city, and has straightened and enlarged the channel of the Arkansas River thru the city. The country to the east, however, is still without flood protection.

The method employed by nature is wasteful of good land that man wishes for his crops, and in order to be safe from flood intrusion the robbing of its plain must be compensated for by opening, straightening, cleaning and leveeing the river channel and impounding in reservoirs. The old law, that "you can't get something for nothing" holds good.

Let us examine how nature facilitates the passage of normal flood waters. In 1928 the great rain that flooded the regions above Salina kept the fields on the Smoky Hill River under water for about two weeks, while below Junction City where the Republican and Smoky Hill form the Kansas River not the slightest danger of overflow existed. The enlarged channel of the Kansas was provided by nature to take care of the normal floods of the two streams.

It is perhaps a natural sequence that communities have contented themselves with flood protection (not flood control but flood protection.) Land values were lower, populations smaller and some assert floods were fewer and not so overwhelming. Levees have saved their crops on numerous occasions, and their building cost could be met by individual or at most local group effort. The success of the few, however, induced the neighbors to follow suit, and there resulted a levee system that was built directly upon the stream banks and only slightly higher than the last high water mark. This construction in time proved to be only false protection, because it confined the flood flow and robbed the waters of their temporary storage.

The improvement of drainage in short sections by straightening and enlarging channels has relieved the immediate neighborhood of such frequent overflows, but those directly below have suffered the more severely for it.

Recently Oklahoma and Kansas recognized the futility of attempting to cope with floods in a small way, and have adopted into law the Ohio Conservancy Act, in a form modified to

suit local and constitutional requirements. Kansas has made some studies of the flood problems thru the Water Resources Division of the State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Geological Survey. Oklahoma, Nebraska and South Dakota have done nothing, or but very little, even toward finding out what its rivers can carry.

It is futile to build control works to take care of all possible floods, and to that extent flood control is a misnomer. The best that can be done is to balance the economic value of such improvements with their ultimate cost.

The control of floods in each basin is a problem of itself. No solution for one can be applied to another basin, and for that reason a comprehensive individual study of basic facts should precede a program of improvements. Unfortunately the Middle West has taken little interest in the study of its water resources and their development or control. It has been slow in having its surface topographically mapped. Some of the states have provided legal machinery for organizing for flood control, but in general little progress has resulted.

The largest and most elusive factor in producing floods is the rainfall. Our records for any particular basin are too few. This is especially true when a known relationship between cause and effect is desired. It is a common complaint that estimates of improvements are always lower than the final cost. If that is true when the basic data is all available one can readily understand why thinking people wonder and hesitate about launching into flood control improvements.

The cleaning of stream banks and channels and their maintenance probably is the first, cheapest and quickest way of reducing flood frequencies. That step requires no expert investigation, can be commenced at once and will always be an aid to any future improvements; the second is immediate surveys of flood plains and reservoir sites and the profile and bank surveys of the river channels. A careful and continuous inventory of the surface flow of all drainage areas is essential.

As an illustration of such an inventory, I will give some data obtained in Kansas streams that will be used in flood control problems in the basin in which they are collected.

The rains of last Friday and Saturday, April 19 and 20, produced at Bonner Springs, Kan., a peak flow of 110,000 cubic feet a second and raised the river to bankful stage. The area of discharge was 15,000 square feet. The mean velocity a second was 7.35 feet, and one velocity recorded was 11.5 feet a second, or 8 miles an hour. The area which contributed this discharge was approximately 5,000 square miles. Similar figures are available for the river at Topeka and other points along the river.

Last November the Marais des Cygnes at Ottawa discharged at the peak flow about 50,000 cubic feet a second, and during the 24-hour period when that peak occurred, 58 per cent of the total rainfall flowed past the city. Such data is indispensable not only to solve the flood control problems of the prairie states, but also aids the Weather Bureau in predicting the flood heights to greater precision. Topeka, Kan. J. B. Spiegel.

First Planting in 1891

In the April 15 issue of the Russell Kan., Record I read with much interest your recent story of the development of Pride of Saline corn, which was first brought to attention by my father, Charles H. Kellogg.

The story is essentially correct, except that we made the first planting of this corn in the spring of 1891 on our ranch 10 miles northwest of Russell, where my mother kept the little country postoffice of Fay for 25 years.

Seed for the original planting came from the Bratt farm about 2 miles south of Gorham. After this particular strain had been successfully grown on our old ranch for a number of years, with practically never a complete failure, my father turned some of it over to the Agricultural Experiment Station. As I recollect it, he was the man who named it "Pride of Saline" at that time.

Anyhow, I have very clear recollections of a good many days in the field with hoe and cultivator on this particular variety, and subsequent huskings and feeding thru the corn sheller. New York, N. Y. R. S. Kellogg.



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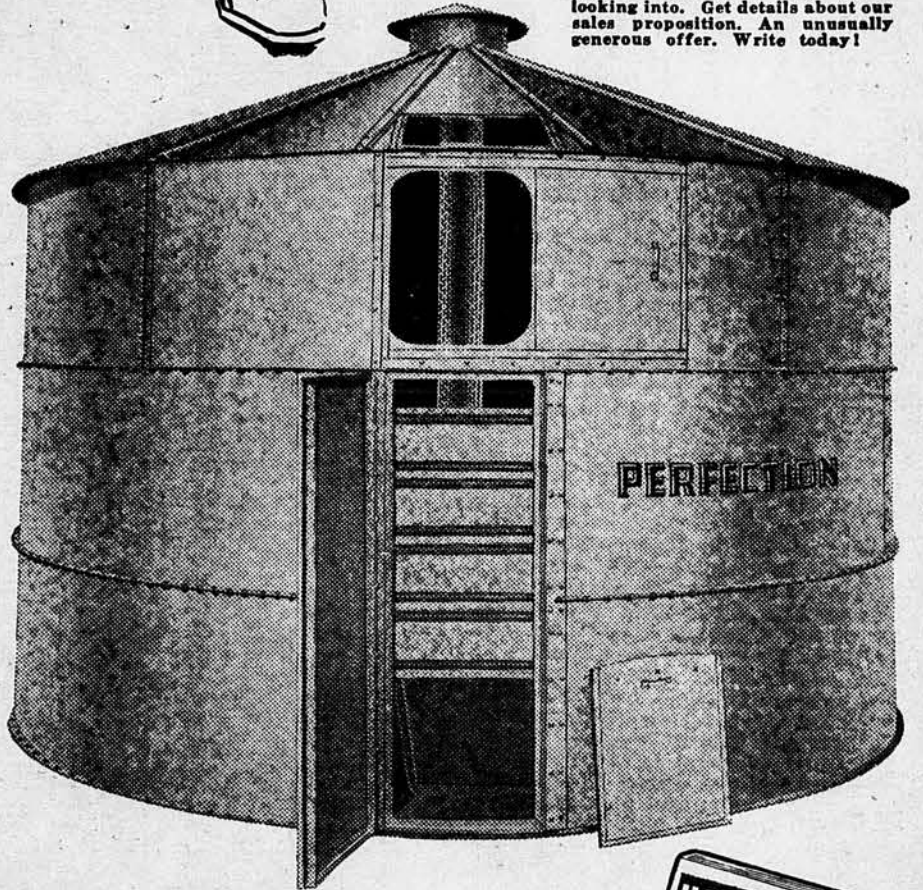
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Ask Your Dealer about the Perfection Bin. It will save you the loss of profit that stares every wheat grower in the face this year. Use this bin for years to enable you to hold grain for after harvest higher prices. Pays for itself quickly. Costs only a few cents per bushel to own. Low prices. Guaranteed. Know more about the Perfection Bin. Mail Coupon Today for full information!

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I have Acres in Wheat.

'Twas a "Long, Long Trail"

Poor Roads Are a Feature in the Beautiful Hills of Gunga Din

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

I HAVE often wondered what it must have been like to plod along on foot beside a lumbering, ox-drawn, covered wagon, as my grandfather did in the days of the Oregon Trail. Day after day, enroute to another country over on the Pacific slope, all of one's goods and baggage jolting along behind the clumsy oxen, a few miles a day, foot-sore, tired, dark-skinned natives everywhere. I had often imagined it.

And then there I was! My grandfather would insist, no doubt, that conditions were different, but Jim and I were on foot, walking beside our ox-drawn, covered cart, all our baggage piled inside, plodding along toward the Pacific, dark-skinned natives all about. We were trying to get from the Indian ocean to the Pacific across Burma and Siam.

Instead of the broad prairies of the Middle West we had the jungles and the hills of Burma. Instead of the drouth of the Great American Desert we had the continual wetness of a rainy season in the tropics. Instead of hostile Indians hiding in ambush we found smiling, friendly Burmans willing to help us in any way they could. Instead of prairie chickens to shoot along the trail we found domesticated fowl which we could buy for less money than the ammunition to shoot one would have cost my Grandfather Flood. It was different, yes, but an ox-cart is an ox-cart, and the best of them must tire the patience in modern days.

The first morning it had seemed romantic. The Burmese district officer in Kawkerak had given us, the night before, a room above his office, and we had spread our blankets on the floor. So soundly did we sleep, lulled all thru the night by that ceaseless rain, that we did not hear a silent, barefooted native come up the outside stairs and slip into our room.

I was awakened by the feeble glow of a candle. It would hardly burn in that muggy, humid air. But in its feeble glow I could see a sleek, wet Gunga Din crouching by my side, striking yet another match to light an oil lamp. Then he coughed and called us; it was the shrunken caretaker who had brought our rice and boiled our water the night before.

Waiting in the Rain

Down in the courtyard below, our oxeneer and his two gaunt steers were waiting in the rain. A lantern hung in the thatch-covered body of his cart. We ate our rice and fish, rolled up our bed and stumbled down the wet stairs to stow our baggage in the cart. Should we walk?

We surveyed the rude and clumsy cart, the wheels heavy and high, like those of a freighting wagon. A ponderous body lumbered on the axle, and a huge pole bore down on the necks of the two light oxen ahead. Inside was all our baggage, besides provisions for the man and beasts, and the oxeneer himself was squatting in the cart, so far forward that it seemed he must break the necks of his steers. We would walk.

The trail itself was not bad at first. It was rocky, and therefore comparatively dry, and the lantern of the caravan of some half a dozen similar carts lighted the way for us. Everyone was riding, but Jim and me. And everyone was shouting at each other, but Jim and me, and probably about us, too.

Finally the sun came part way up, the rain slackened and almost stopped, and it was day in the Burmese jungle. The little trail wound up thru the trees, always up hill it seemed. Nothing but trees and wet bushes in the rain. Here a clump of huge bamboos like a collection of giant fish poles in a rack, there a wide-leafed banana stalk, many varieties of flowering trees, and here and there a stately teak—and thousands of other kinds of trees and shrubs which were entirely unknown to me.

In Africa it would be called "the bush;" in this country a tangled wilderness; in Burma the jungle; or in the language of Jim "nature gone crazy with the heat." Forested foothills rose before us, vast valleys lay behind. And

thru it all wound our stony little path and our clumsy, crawling carts.

Occasionally we found a little farm, a few acres cleared and a house built up on stilts. A half-dozen chickens stalked, head up, in the mist, a few cows ranged among the trees, and a dozen dogs charged our caravan, snapping at the heels of our cattle and ourselves. Cross-legged on mats of split bamboo the brown housewife and her litter of brown babies sat in the shade of their leaf-covered porches and watched us file past. Long-skirted men, naked above the waist, lay on their backs and smoked, content that we and the rest of the world should go by in peace.

About the house and stretching along

the trail, the leveled paddy fields were waiting their crops of rice, a few banana stalks held out their bunches of yellowing fruit, and stubble fields where grain had been were wallowing in the mud. Sometimes a wide-porched house beside the trail, in the midst of one of these little farms, offered a roadside market where sardine tins, boxes of matches, the inevitable cheroots and cigarettes which men, women and children smoke incessantly, rice and bananas could be bought.

Bananas Cost 2 Cents

A "hand" of bananas cost about 2 cents—and there were anywhere from a dozen to 2 dozen on a "hand." Ripened on the stalk they were very good, and not so big but that Jim and I could each eat eight or 10 between roadside markets, and usually be ready for another "handout" at the next farm-house. Even tho we would find only two or three of these a day they were not far apart, for we traveled very slowly indeed. Jim and I did not hurry at all, but we frequently would find ourselves so far ahead of our cattle that we would stop beneath some spreading tree

and wait on a dry rock for our caravan to come along.

We had expected to reach Thing-anoung for lunch. We did. And then stayed for dinner, and finally stayed all night simply because we couldn't get our grinning oxeneer to hitch up his beasts and start. We couldn't talk to a single person in the whole troupe of a dozen men. That is, we couldn't make them understand; we talked a plenty. Not one could understand English—and since we were trying to get them to move on and get under way they couldn't even understand our signs. In vain we argued that if we should wait for the rain to stop we would wait for six more months, for the rains had just begun. But they couldn't understand, and all afternoon the men and their cattle slept beneath the floor of a government house built on stilts, while Jim and I dried our clothes and took turns scolding our oxeneer, in the sign language, and taking naps upstairs.

The next day it didn't rain—so hard. We started and made Misty Hollow by night. And in four days we reached Meh Sod, on the Burma-Siam border. It

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was only 50 miles, but even that short distance was all that our miserable cattle could make in the four days of struggle along that stony trail.

The driver had no reins or guiding line of any kind. He relied solely on an incessant barrage of Burmese language, which Jim and I at first regretted and later rejoiced that we could not understand, and upon a wicked bamboo prod with a sharp nail protruding from the end. This nail, with the head filed off, had been sharpened, and stuck out from the stick about a quarter of an inch, and the heartless driver stuck it in to the limit upon every application. The belabored rumps of his miserable cattle were riddled with a thousand jabs of this cruel prod.

He had one more threat. Perched on the heavy tongue of the cart almost directly over his pitiful little steers he would curse them from the first step in the morning until he carefully bedded them down at night. If he wished to turn to the left a wicked jab on the left rump of his off steer would send it cringing away to the right, and thus swerve in the direction desired.

But if he wished to make an especially sharp turn, or if a rock should block one wheel and partly obstruct the turn, he would seize the offending steer's tail and twist it most viciously, grinding together the broken vertebrae already pulled apart in a dozen places by such treatment. Painful it must have been, for it would always cause the unfortunate beasts, tired and jaded as they were, to quicken their step and swing the heavy tongue so that the ponderous wheel would jolt over the stone.

The yoke itself was simply a rounded pole that lay across the backs of the cattle's necks, and was held in place by means of a wooden pin dropped thru a hole in the yoke on either side of the neck. The stones in the road would strike the wheels of the cart and jerk the yoke back and forth across the bruised necks, which even the great callouses could not protect entirely. It was cruelty to animals surely.

And yet it seemed not so bad as it was for the poor beasts on the return trip. We met them coming down, dozens of similar carts, on that steep and stony trail. No breeching, no brakes. Simply a case of the natural intelligence of the beasts and the emergency itself causing them to turn almost sidewise in the road, the two cattle facing each other and thus holding that jerking cart against the sides of their bruised necks.

Over the Route for Years

There were hundreds of cattle on that heart-breaking trail, and the same miserable creatures probably had been over the same route for all the years of their lives, and would so continue until they died. I pitied them. And yet those we saw were only the smallest per cent of the similar creatures that had been subjected to the same treatment for centuries along that route. I was thankful again for a civilization such as ours, which demands that we employ some of this wasted horse and man power and use it in bettering the road for ourselves and succeeding generations instead of dissipating that energy in laboring painfully over the same road our grandfathers used.

At Meh Sod we were confronted with a new problem. The trail from here on was too rough and steep and narrow, and altogether difficult for a cart of any kind. We were still some hundred miles or more from the railroad in Siam, and at least 50 from a river down which we thought we might float on a raft for 200 miles and thus get to the railroad.

We might engage the sturdy human carriers, those stocky coolies who transport tremendous loads swung on each end of a bamboo pole that rests on a padded shoulder. We might charter an elephant. Or we might find a battery of ponies that could negotiate the passes between Meh Sod and the Pacific slope.

But we could not talk Burmese or Siamese or Chinese, the three languages prevalent in Meh Sod, and it seemed difficult to learn.

72.6 Pounds of Butterfat

BY WALTER J. DALY

J. F. Wyman of La Cygne owns a purebred Holstein cow that produced 2,350 pounds of milk, containing 72.6 pounds of butterfat, in March. She was

the high cow of the Bourbon-Linn Dairy Herd Improvement Association for that month. There are many scrub cows in both counties that do not produce that much milk in a year. But progressive dairymen are learning that it is the high producing cows which make the largest profits. Of course they eat more feed and demand good care, but they produce a pound of butterfat more economically than the scrubs.

Modern Farm Accounting

BY WALTER F. POWERS

Kansas contains more than 80,000 square miles of fertile land. The boys and girls of the common schools of today are the farmers of tomorrow, who will be farming this land to secure profits for themselves and to furnish the world with needed food products. The problem of these future farmers will be different from that of their fathers because they must make farming a business, while many of their fathers and mothers could depend on free land or on increasing land values for their income. These young folks must be equipped to solve the business problems of farming. They must understand the business principles underlying successful farming.

Farm accounting work was first introduced into the grade schools of Kansas in the school year of 1926-'27. In that year it was taught in 17 Smith county schools and 13 schools in Morris county. These two counties found the new course practical as well as interesting. This year the course was of-

fered in 12 counties. Nearly all of the rural schools in Washington, Morris, Kingman, Harvey, Riley and Geary counties are now offering a course in farm accounting.

The work consists of a course of about 16 lessons, which are correlated with the work in the eighth grade arithmetic. It was approved and adopted as an optional part of the regular course of study by the state board of education. The subject matter of the course was compiled by members of the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and is the record of the business transactions for one year on a 400-acre farm in Kansas.

The pupils transfer the items from this record to the regular account book recommended for the farmer's use. Completing the calculations for each transaction and working out problems in the exercises which follow the record of each month's business will furnish a training in the solution of the practical problems of farm life. Besides this training, there will develop in the mind of the pupil a better appreciation of the business relationship existing among the different enterprises on the farm.

The course is a very simple one. The transactions are arranged by months. The language used is that of the farm home. The problems given in the exercises are very practical, just such ones, in fact, as every boy and girl, man and woman, is called on to solve as a part of the business of buying and selling the products of the farm.

A manual for the use of the teacher accompanies the text. This book gives

the solution of all problems as well as the rule by which the problem is worked. It also contains the farm account record properly entered in the classified accounts, thus placing in the hands of the teacher a complete and accurate explanation of the work.

The account book is one of the simplest forms of classified entries.

The last work to be done in the course is the summary and analysis of the farm business for the year. This is emphasized as one of the necessary steps in the completion of the record. Thru the analysis the pupil is able to gain the correct information concerning the returns from the various enterprises. He also is able to develop a practical program of production which, when applied to the business, will result in an increase in the farm income.

Personal expenses and the quantity or value of products used in the household are not included in the record. In addition to the list of receipts and expenses, the inventory values of farm buildings, machinery, supplies, and livestock at the beginning and end of the year are given.

This training in farm accounting, in the summarizing of the year's business, and in drawing conclusions from it is offered to the boys and girls of the eighth grade to better fit them to meet the business problems of farming. The system presented is simple, and if properly kept and understood by the boys and girls, will give them the training needed to keep a satisfactory set of accounts when they assume charge of a real business.

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The Feeder House of Big Capacity that will handle the grain without plugging or back-feeding. The Straw Carrier and Beater System of Secondary Separation to thresh out the last few kernels.

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Old Standby Can Be Improved

Tankage is Still the Best Supplement for Hogs,
But Sometimes it Needs Help

BY W. L. ROBINSON

TANKAGE is produced and used in greater abundance than any other protein concentrate that is commonly fed to hogs. Few feeds surpass it in value as a single supplement to corn or other grains. Yet fall pigs often fail to thrive as they should on merely corn and tankage, particularly if they are farrowed rather late and do not get a good start on grass before they are placed in winter quarters. Experiments conducted during the last few years have revealed several methods of improving a corn and tankage ration for winter or dry lot feeding.

Skimmed milk, used to replace about half the tankage, makes an effective combination. In three Ohio experiments in which a ration of corn, salt and limestone or calcium carbonate was supplemented with tankage and skimmed milk, the pigs gained 1.23 pounds daily a head and, with the milk reduced to a 10 per cent or comparable moisture basis, required 379 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. The pigs receiving a similar ration except that it contained no milk gained .99 pound daily and required 422 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. The skimmed milk was fed at the average rate of 3.3 pounds, or a little less than a half gallon, daily a head. Fed in this way the skimmed milk was worth one-seventh as much a pound as the tankage. Fed as the only supplement it was worth one-tenth as much a pound as tankage. Undiluted buttermilk is similar to skimmed milk in composition and feeding value.

Trio Mixture is Effective

Feeding linseed meal with corn and tankage or with corn, tankage and minerals was tried in two experiments. The pigs getting the supplemental mixture of tankage and linseed meal gained .27 pound more daily a head and required 11.5 pounds less feed for each 100 pounds of gain than did those getting tankage as the only supplement.

Adding ground alfalfa to corn tankage was likewise tried in two experiments. The alfalfa was fed at the rate of 3 per cent of the total ration. The pigs fed corn and tankage gained .93 pounds daily a head and ate 405 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. Those fed corn, tankage and alfalfa gained 1.01 pounds daily and ate 400 pounds of feed to 100 pounds of gain.

Linseed meal and ground alfalfa combined were more effective than either alone for feeding with corn and tankage. The Wisconsin Station was perhaps the first to feed linseed meal and alfalfa with tankage. This trio supplemental mixture was later tried at a number of stations. With few exceptions it has proved superior to a supplement of tankage alone. In three Ohio experiments, including linseed meal and ground alfalfa in a corn and tankage ration, increased the rate of growth .31 pound daily a head. Stated in another way, the trio supplemental mixture enabled the pigs to reach a market weight of 200 pounds 47 days earlier than those fed a supplement of tankage alone. It also brought about a saving in feed of 19.7 pounds for each 100 pounds of gain produced. At the prices used the trio mixture lowered the feed cost for 100 pounds of gain produced 43 cents. Approximately 1 pound of linseed meal and 1 pound of alfalfa to every 2 pounds of tankage were fed.

Feeding Alfalfa as Hay

Bright green leafy alfalfa hay, kept before the pigs in a rack, was substituted for the ground alfalfa in one experiment. The pigs ate the hay readily, particularly during the early part of the experiment, when it probably was of the greatest benefit. They gained even more rapidly than those getting the ground alfalfa. With the exception of the alfalfa there was practically no difference in the feed required a unit of gain. The hay charged against the lot getting it was about double the quantity of ground alfalfa fed the other group of pigs. Some of the hay with which they were charged was wasted rather than consumed. Since the hay was less expensive than the ground alfalfa, the feed cost for

100 pounds of gain was the same for the two lots. Whether growing and fattening pigs, on a full feed, would always take sufficient hay to meet their needs, particularly if it were not of the best quality, is questionable. It would certainly pay, however, to feed alfalfa as hay rather than omit it, or a substitute for it, from the ration.

To determine whether leafy clover could be substituted for the alfalfa, chopped, second growth clover was compared with chopped alfalfa. Both were of good quality. There was virtually no difference in the response of the two groups of pigs. Perhaps alfalfa usually is of better quality than clover, but apparently the clover was as efficient as alfalfa of similar character.

Cottonseed meal has been tested as a substitute for linseed meal in the trio mixture. In two Ohio trials the pigs given cottonseed meal failed to make quite as rapid or as efficient gains as those given linseed meal. In one of these, however, the difference in feed cost for 100 pounds of gain was only 5 cents. In a similar test at the Iowa Station, the ration containing cottonseed meal produced more rapid and more economical gains than the one containing linseed meal. At the Illinois Station a like test resulted in the same rate of gain for both lots, but in greater gains from a given amount of feed by the pigs receiving cottonseed meal than by those receiving the linseed meal. Which to use apparently depends largely on which of the two is the cheaper feed. Some cottonseed meals, when fed in amount sufficient to balance corn, are toxic to pigs, but no injurious effects have been observed from feeding the small quantity required when it is used as a substitute for linseed meal in the trio mixture.

Minerals are known to be beneficial with rations of corn or grains and protein feeds of plant origin, but the ad-

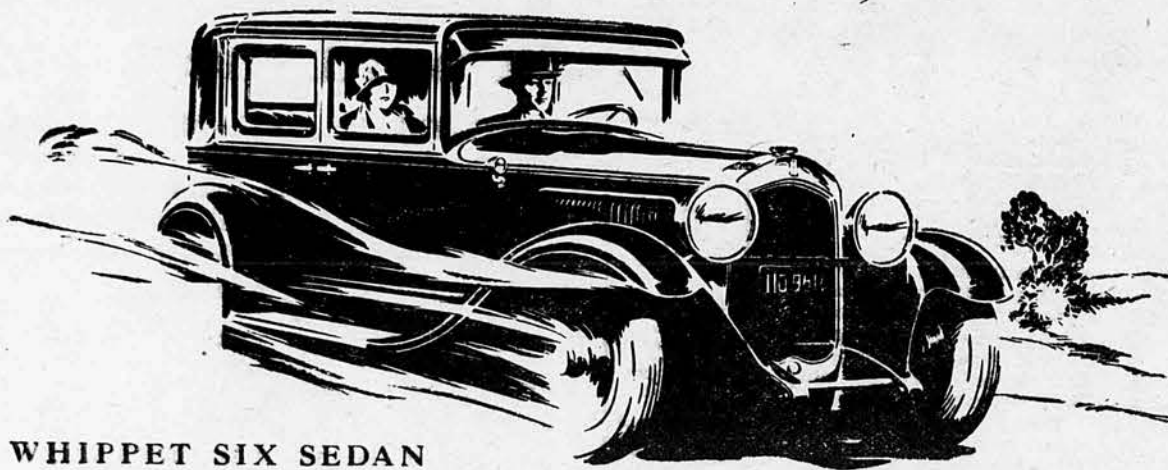
visability of adding minerals to a ration containing tankage and alfalfa, both of which are relatively high in minerals, has not been so definitely established. Finely ground limestone has proved advantageous with corn, tankage and salt for pigs in dry lot. In three experiments, limestone, fed at the rate of 1 to 1.5 per cent of the ration, increased the rapidity of the gains .1 pound daily a head and saved 8.5 pounds of feed for every 100 pounds of gain. Each pound of limestone replaced 2.19 pounds of corn and .4 pound of tankage. A corn and tankage ration is apparently too low in calcium for optimum results. Including limestone in a ration of corn, tankage, linseed meal, ground alfalfa and salt was tried in one experiment. The limestone increased the gains .05 pound daily a head, but did not reduce the feed required a unit of gain.

Bone meal or some suitable carrier of phosphorus is beneficial in rations of grain and protein feeds of plant origin. Tankage contains approximately 15 per cent of ash, which, of course, is largely bone. A combination of limestone and bone meal gave practically the same results as limestone

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NEW SUPERIOR

PRODUCT OF WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

when both were fed with corn tankage, linseed meal and salt, this indicating, but not definitely proving, that additional bone in the ration is unnecessary if tankage is fed.

Including iron oxide in a ration of corn, tankage, linseed meal, limestone and salt markedly increased the rapidity of the gains and the amount of gain from a given quantity of feed. The pigs receiving the ration just named, containing iron oxide made faster and cheaper gains than similar ones getting corn and the trio mixture but no minerals other than salt. In another experiment corn tankage and the mineral mixture of salt, limestone and iron oxide gave practically the same results as corn, the trio mixture and salt. When limestone and iron oxide were added to the latter ration, however, they were instrumental in increasing the rate of growth .14 pound daily and lowering the feed cost 37 cents for each 100 pounds of gain. An experiment now in progress is verifying these results at least so far as the faster gains are concerned. The salt and limestone were mixed in the ratio of 1:4, and approximately 3 pounds of iron oxide were included in each 100 pounds of the salt and limestone mixture. Since minute quantities of potassium iodide have proved helpful in other rations, perhaps it would be advisable to use iodized salt or include .03 of a per cent of potassium iodide in the mineral mixture.

Altho oats are not economical for use as a complete substitute for corn, they may be fed to advantage in limited quantities. In two experiments in which the oats fed amounted to an average of approximately 1 pound to every 2.5 pounds of corn, the ground oats were worth 97.5 per cent as much a pound as corn. At the prices used for the different feeds the pigs given oats made cheaper as well as more rapid gains. As the only grain, oats produced much slower gains and, on the average, were worth only about three-quarters as much as an equal weight of corn.

Doctor Carroll of the Illinois Station fed oats with corn in the ratios of 1:2, 1:3 and 1:4. A supplemental mixture of tankage, linseed meal and alfalfa meal was fed with the grain. The 1 to 3 ratio of oats and corn was more profitable than either of the others. It also produced faster gains than corn fed as the only grain. With corn at 84 cents and ground oats at 53 cents a bushel, the feed cost for 100 pounds gain was slightly higher for the corn and oats than for the corn alone. Professor Vestal of the Indiana Station obtained both faster and cheaper gains from a mixture of corn, 3; oats, 1, than from corn alone, when both were supplemented with tankage. For use in limited quantities in this way, it paid well to grind the oats.

Middlings Failed to Cheaper Gains

Wheat middlings are often fed with corn and tankage. In 17 experiments, at a number of stations, including a total of 175 pigs on each ration, those fed corn and tankage gained 1.25 pounds daily a head and ate 426 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. Those fed corn, middlings and tankage gained 1.36 pounds daily and ate 432 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain. With corn at 84 cents a bushel, tankage at \$80 a ton and middlings at \$34 a ton the feed costs for 100 pounds of gain were \$7.34 and \$7.41, respectively. Thus middlings shortened the feeding period 10 days, but failed to cheapen the gains.

The worth of middlings for feeding with corn and tankage would depend somewhat on the relative values of the corn and the tankage, but with these at the prices named the middlings had a comparative value of \$32.24 a ton, or were worth .7 per cent more a pound than the corn.

Last winter a ration of corn, tankage, ground alfalfa and minerals, containing 15 per cent of flour middlings, or shorts, were compared with one of corn, supplemented with the trio mixture and minerals. The gains were not greatly different. With corn and tankage valued at the prices named above and with an allowance of 10 cents a 100 pounds made for grinding the corn, the flour middlings were worth \$29.23 a ton, or 91 per cent, and the standard middlings \$26.65 a ton, or 93 per cent as much as an equal weight of ground corn.

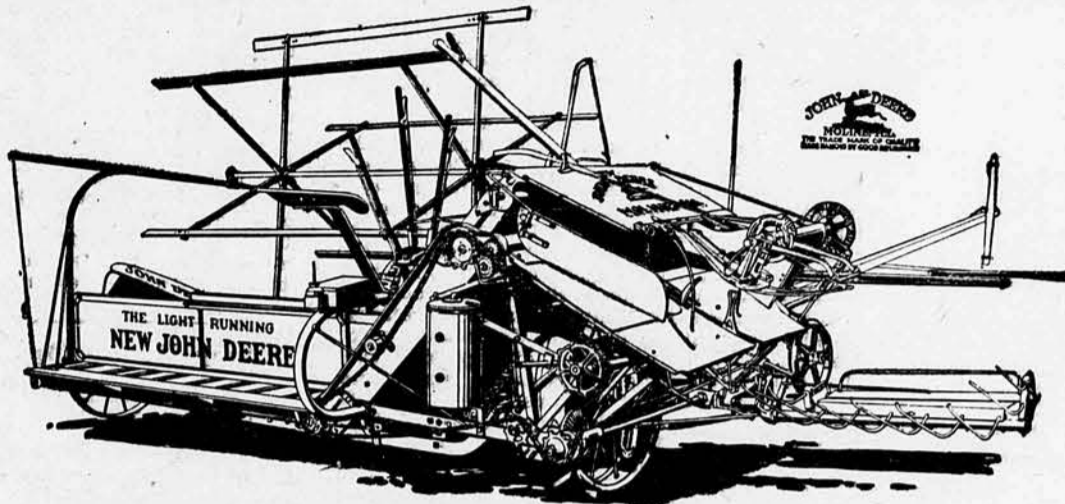
Yeast was widely advertised a few years ago as a feed for livestock. In tests at the Ohio Station pigs given feed fermented with yeast, or containing growing yeast, ate more feed, made slightly faster gains and took 13.6

pounds less feed for each 100 pounds of gain than those given the unfermented feed. Because of the high price of the yeast, however, their feed cost for 100 pounds of gain was 40 cents greater.

Ear corn has given fully as good results as shelled corn in swine feeding

experiments. Pigs ordinarily make slightly faster gains on ground corn than on ear corn, but the saving in feed from grinding usually does not exceed 6 per cent. Hence, unless corn is extremely high priced or the grinding can be done very cheaply, it pays to feed ear corn rather than go to the

expense of shelling and grinding it for pigs. A mixture of ground oats, 250; tankage, 45; linseed meal, 22.5 or cottonseed meal, 18; ground alfalfa or other leguminous hay, 22.5; minerals, 10, fed at the rate of approximately .9 pounds daily a head to pigs (Continued on Page 35)



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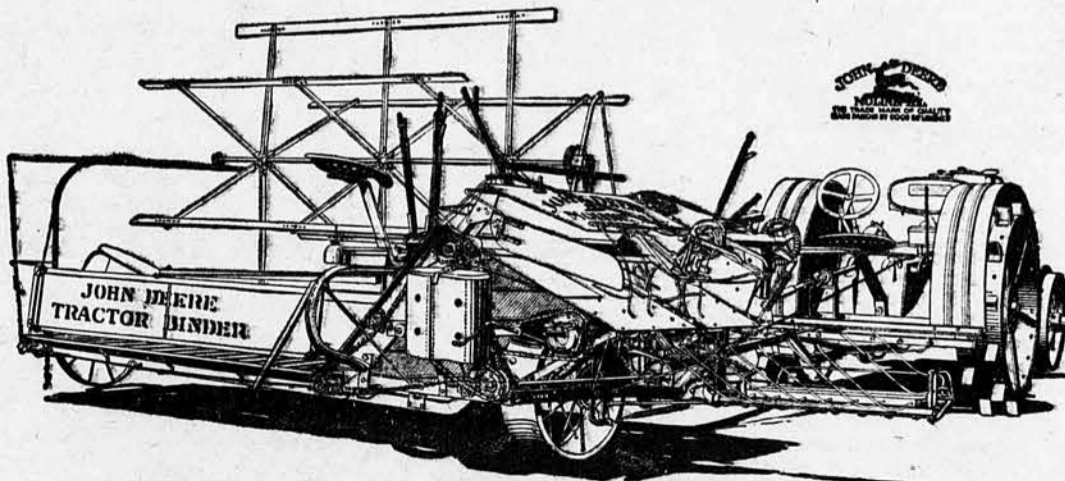
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Break Old-Fashioned Idea

Twelve Geary-Dickinson Angus Breeders Hold 4th Annual Better Livestock Day

BY G. E. FERRIS

TWELVE livestock farmers in Geary and Dickinson counties have "knocked to smithereens" the old-fashioned idea that farmers cannot or will not co-operate. This group of Aberdeen-Angus breeders held its fourth Annual Better Livestock Day April 18. Enthusiasts for the black cattle include J. B. Hoffinger, A. J. Schuler, Ralph Poland and Ralph Latzke of Chapman, E. A. Latzke & Son, Joe Collins, C. O. Munson, Elmer Sellin, Harve Janke and Roy Poland of Junction City, William Ljungdahl of Manhattan and Emil Hedstrom of Burdick. At the Elmer Sellin farm, 15 miles southwest of Junction City, they exhibited 62 head of Angus under the supervision of Paul B. Gwin, Geary county farm agent. In the morning, these cattle, divided into three male and three female classes, were judged by most of the 500 Better Livestock Day visitors, which included 200 high school vocational agriculture students, 4-H club members and a stock judging team from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and, also, nearly 300 interested Aberdeen-Angus and other livestock breeders. Vocational agriculture judging teams were entered from Wakefield, Chapman, Abilene, Cottonwood Falls and Miltonvale high schools, Junction City, Humboldt, Chapman, Woodbine, Cottonwood Falls, Manhattan, Abilene, Riley and Milford entered 4-H club judging teams.

Blacks to the Front

Aberdeen-Angus roast beef sandwiches were on the menu of the noon lunch. Dr. C. W. McCampbell head of the department of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College, after lunch, had charge of a program, which began with a welcome from William Ljungdahl, president of the Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Association. In an optimistic and complimentary talk addressed to the Geary-Dickinson Angus breeders, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, gave his impression of the encouraging progress made in their communities by the co-operation of these 12 breeders during the last four years. "When anyone takes a lead in his community he is bound to be followed to advancement by other farmers in the same community," said Mr. Mohler.

W. H. Tomhave, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, told the livestock men, who stood in a rain to hear, that every year since 1900, when the International Livestock Exposition first was held in Chicago, the carcass grand championship has been awarded to an Angus entry. He reported, also, that the average price, for the years 1900 to 1928 inclusive, received for carload lots of Angus cattle at the International average \$1.48 higher for Angus than for Herefords, the next highest selling breed. This being the Aberdeen-Angus breed association secretary's first official visit to Kansas, he made manifest his unusual interest in the good work which he indicated is being done by these Geary-Dickinson breeders.

A. M. Patterson, assistant-secretary of the American Royal Livestock Show, interested his listeners with remarks regarding the benefits that accrue to a community from the holding of such a livestock show. R. L. Cuff, of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, in a short talk said that during the last year approximately \$125,000 has been paid by Kansas City hog buyers to farmers who live in Kansas accredited tuberculosis-free counties and who are eligible to receive the 10 cents a hundred premium. He illustrated the most practical way of applying a tattoo mark to market hogs, which mark is necessary before the premium will be paid.

Annual Meetings Have Helped!

According to David MacIntosh, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who is secretary of the Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Association, the improvement in the Aberdeen-Angus stock in these two counties has been very marked since the first annual better livestock day was held four years ago.

More attention to feeding, Mr. MacIntosh believes, accounts for the more desirable and superior animals shown this year over those shown any previous year.

F. W. Bell and J. J. Moxley of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College were the official judges for the judging contest. The Dickinson County Community High School at Chapman won the silver trophy award offered by the Aberdeen-Angus breeders. Herbert Knabe, Woodrow Sigg and Vernon Loy judged for Chapman in the vocational agriculture division. Their total score was 819 points out of a possible 900. A. E. Engle is vocational agriculture instructor at Chapman, Busy Bee 4-H Club from Riley, represented by Floyd Dalton, Floyd Munch and Verne Loneguard, won first in the 4-H club division, with 761 points out of a possible 900. L. J. Schmutz, vocational agriculture instructor at Wakefield, tied with O. W. Green, senior animal husbandry student at the Kansas State Agricultural College, for high indi-

vidual judging awards, with 285 points out of a possible 300.

To the 12 breeders sponsoring this better livestock day, the encouraging part of their show is that their Angus day was attended by such Aberdeen-Angus breeders as Johnson Workman from Paradise, who raised the carload of Angus steers that sold at the 1927 American Royal for the world's record price of \$26.50 a hundred. Parker Parish of Raymond, who has improved his Angus herd for 43 years; George McAdams of Holton, strong for Angus cattle for the last 29 years; Lyman Miller of Alamota, who has raised black cattle 20 years and who drove nearly 300 miles to attend; C. R. Pontius of Eskridge, who was looking for a sire for the Angus herd being built up by Fred S. Jackson of Topeka and himself, and Abe and Ash Fawley of Milford, who have raised the largest herd of Angus market cattle in the state, using Angus sires on Shorthorn cows.

Quantity or Quality?

BY F. A. LYMAN

Quantity and quality, surplus, price and profit are terms inseparably linked together in farm operation and management.

Quantity usually is the goal of the majority of farm operators in directing their production plans and efforts. They strive to raise a large quantity

of their crops, hope that there will not be a general surplus, and pray for a good price. Quality is often entirely forgotten. A surplus should not necessarily always bring a low price. If, by proper attention to grading and marketing, the poorer portion of the crop is kept off the market, the remainder will command a higher price and the whole venture will prove profitable.

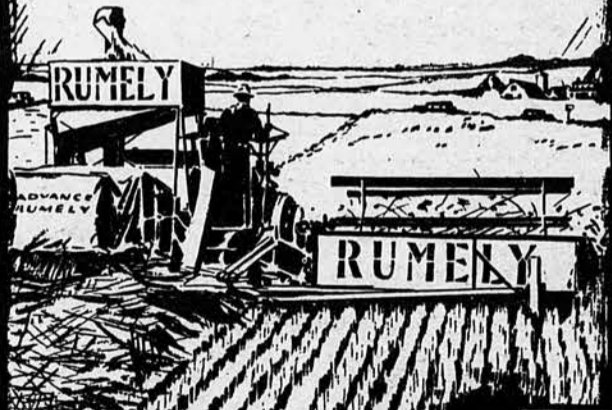
It is a fair bet that potato growers could have obtained a profit instead of a loss from last year's large production if every grower had graded his crop, selling only the large, desirable potatoes which command a good price. The culls could have been used to feed livestock, or even left to rot with profit if this had been done. The same idea holds true for the fruit grower, the poultryman, the hog producer.

This is a day of quality demand on the part of the consumer. The poor quality products can be sold at a price, but often this portion is all that is needed to create a surplus and thereby drive down the price of the entire crop. Quality production is surely to be desired, to reduce unit production costs. If, however, quality is sacrificed, the gain may be small, or even turn into a loss. Quality production of quality products should be the individual's goal.

A national election is impending in Mexico, but unfortunately it is not feasible for a newspaper to publish the names of all those who are running.

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Kansas Needs a Much Larger Acreage of This Extremely Valuable Legume

BY L. E. WILLOUGHBY

ALFALFA is the most valuable general field crop grown in Kansas. The acre value of alfalfa for Kansas for the last 10 years has been \$34.25 an acre. The value of grain sorghums has been \$18.60, wheat \$17.80, corn \$13.50, and oats \$12.60.

According to 1,150 farm account records tabulated during the last four years, farm incomes have increased as their legume acreage has increased. These accounts show that farms of less than 100 acres which grew no legumes had a total income of \$774, or \$9.98 an acre. Similar sized farms with 27 acres of legumes a farm had an income of \$1,584, or \$26.08 an acre. Farms with more than 100 acres but less than 200 acres with no legumes had an increase of \$1,462, or \$9.62 an acre.

Similar farms with 51 acres of legumes had an income of \$1,626, or \$12.22 an acre. Farms with more than 200 acres but less than 300 acres with no legumes had a farm income of \$1,887, or \$7.95 an acre. Similar farms with 87 acres of legumes had an income of \$2,987, or \$12.68 an acre. There may have been other factors that influenced these incomes, such as better management or more livestock. If so, better management included the use of more legumes, and more legumes made it possible to grow more livestock. The use of legume crops is the foundation of better farm incomes.

That First Cost

It is commonly thought that alfalfa is an expensive crop to grow. According to farm accounts in Jackson county, a three-year stand of alfalfa costs \$15.87 an acre a year. The longer the stand lasts the less the yearly cost, due to the distribution of the seeding charge over more years. The annual cost of producing wheat was \$17.93, corn \$16.15, oats \$17.95 an acre. These farmers found that alfalfa was not any more expensive to grow than other crops.

In Eastern Kansas, if only 14 bushels of wheat are raised an acre and sold for \$1 a bushel, the farmer lacks 41 cents an hour of being paid anything for his labor. If only 30 bushels of oats, worth 40 cents a bushel, are raised, it costs the farmer 59 cents an hour for each hour he labors. If only 35 bushels of corn, worth 60 cents a bushel, are raised, it pays the farmer 19 cents an hour for his labor. If only 2 tons of alfalfa are raised an acre, worth \$12 a ton, a farmer gets paid 45 cents an hour for his labor.

At Manhattan for the last 16 years, the alfalfa, corn, wheat and wheat rotation has had an annual acre value of \$22.12; while the corn, corn and wheat rotation has only had an annual acre value of \$13.74, the continuous corn rotation has been worth \$12.01, continuous wheat \$15.27, and continuous alfalfa \$17.10. A larger income an acre will be derived by growing alfalfa, corn and wheat in a rotation than by growing grain crops without alfalfa in the rotation.

The alfalfa acreage has been decreasing in Kansas since 1915. At that time Kansas had 1,359,000 acres of alfalfa. In 1928, Kansas had only 806,000 acres of alfalfa. During 1928, there was a loss of more than 100,000 acres. If such reductions in alfalfa acreages continue, Kansas will not have an acre of alfalfa in 1938. The acreage of Sweet clover has been increasing. In 1922, there were 27,600 acres, while in 1928 there were about 250,000 acres of Sweet clover. Every county in Eastern Kansas has had a loss of alfalfa and a gain in Sweet clover.

Fertility Worth \$216

Kansas soils have lost a large amount of their virgin fertility. According to chemical analysis, there has been an average loss of 1,350 pounds of nitrogen from every acre, and 36,400 pounds of organic matter. This has happened during the last 40 years of cultivation. At the price of nitrogen in commercial fertilizers this would cost \$216 an acre to replace. Such replacement is impracticable and impossible. If the organic matter were to be re-

placed with manure, it would take 72 tons of manure an acre. This, too, is impracticable. As a result of these losses, crop yields have decreased. Soils erode or wash more than formerly. Soils are more difficult to farm than they were when they were first broken out.

All crop yields are lower now than they were 40 years ago. Corn yields show this fact to a larger extent than other crops.

In the 31 best corn counties of Kansas, the corn yield has decreased on an average from 35.6 bushels an acre to 21.9 bushels an acre, or 13.7 bushels an acre since 1882. If this yield had been obtained during the last 10

years and the additional farm income saved, it would have been more than equal to all farm mortgages in these counties today.

The cause of the decrease in yield may be attributed to the decrease of soil fertility. The chief loss in soil fertility has been the loss of nitrogen and organic matter. Alfalfa and Sweet clover will restore these two materials to our soils. Every acre of alfalfa or Sweet clover, if used properly, will restore about 150 pounds of nitrogen an acre a year. Such an amount of nitrogen is equal to the nitrogen in 150 bushels of corn or 120 bushels of wheat. Whenever a crop of alfalfa or Sweet clover is plowed under, organic matter, equivalent to the organic matter in 6 to 12 tons of manure, is added to every acre of soil.

We Need 2 Million Acres

Kansas needs more alfalfa. The livestock of Kansas needs 1 1/2 million acres of alfalfa for hay. As livestock increases in the state, more alfalfa will be needed. For all purposes, Kansas needs 2 million acres of alfalfa and 2

million acres of Sweet clover. Until such a legume acreage is obtained Kansas farms are going to be drained slowly of their nitrogen and organic matter, and crop yields will continue to decrease.

Alfalfa and Sweet clover are safe, dependable crops in any section of Eastern Kansas. Of course, some sections are different from others. For this reason, all farmers should know what is essential to produce these crops successfully in their neighborhood. There are five factors that may limit alfalfa or Sweet clover production:

1. Lack of adapted seed of the right varieties;
 2. Lack of natural inoculation;
 3. Lack of available calcium (lime) and phosphorus in the soil;
 4. Lack of proper seedbed preparations; and
 5. Lack of proper seeding methods.
- When these five limiting factors are solved properly, alfalfa stands may be secured as readily as stands of small grain in any section.

Use the small eggs at home.



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Folks Down in Coffey County Believe in Reducing the Labor Costs in Corn Growing

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE sun is shining this morning after a full week of cloudy, cool and rainy weather. Many showers and several heavy rains fell, and the week's total is not far from 3 inches, which put fields, already wet, in such a sodden condition that it will be well toward the last of the week before they can be worked, even if no more rain falls. But the forecast is for "unsettled, with showers" for tomorrow, and so the date when corn planting can be resumed seems a number of days away. This will mean another late spring. On this farm the 20 acres of corn which was planted April 2 and 3, almost three weeks ago, is mostly above ground. It seems likely to make a stand, but it has had a hard time during the last cold week. Up to this time the splendid fruit prospect still holds, except that possibly the heavy rains of the last week may have hurt the cherries, which were just out in full bloom. Many farmers with tractors and also those with plenty of team force have been investing in two-row listers; the proportion of listed to top planted corn seems likely to be larger than ever this season.

Good Grass This Spring

Many prairie pastures are carrying their full quota of cattle, which in this locality is from 50 to 55 head to the quarter section. In some seasons a good pasture would carry a few more, but in the dry years this number is a great plenty. On this farm the cattle are to go to pasture this morning, April 22, which is about an average date for turning out in this part of Kansas. Many southern cattle are going thru Gridley on their way to pastures west of Madison in the "Flint Hills." I note there is some agitation for a change of name for those hills; the new name is to be the "Bluestem Hills." The folks living down in this part of the state have for many years known that these bluestem pastures are the best in the world to put weight on cattle during the summer months, and it seems this knowledge is penetrating the outside world. It might be well to try to change the name of these hills, considering there is little flint rock in them, they being of a limestone formation, but it is a long, hard job to change an old established name; our good little daily paper at Burlington called the Republican, has borne that name for 25 years, and still half the folks in Coffey county call it "The Jeff," because a full generation ago it was named "The Jeffersonian."

Shrock Kafir Not Popular

I have a letter from a friend living just over the north line of Kansas in Nebraska who wants to know if any seed of "Shrock" kafir is to be found down this way. He formerly raised this cane and kafir cross, but lost all his seed in an early freeze two years ago. I don't know where any seed of this so-called kafir is to be found. Shrock kafir was given a good trial here a number of years ago, and was discarded because of the poor feeding qualities of the seed and the rather inferior quality of the fodder. Shrock kafir seed has a feeding value not much greater than the old Black Amber cane we used to raise years ago, and which nothing would eat unless starvation compelled. Cane and kafir mixed has produced many hybrids, most of them being better than Shrock kafir; the newly introduced Atlas cane seems to be the best of all the cane and kafir crosses; the seed cannot be told from that of Blackhull kafir, and the fodder has a feeding value equal to that of Orange cane, which makes it a good crop for the stockman. For grain alone I don't believe anything has yet been found in all the sorghum family which will equal Blackhull kafir for this part of Kansas.

Another Big Dinner

I guess the folks who read this column will think we put in a large part of our time down here in Coffey county eating dinners at picnics and

school houses, but I have still another to report. Friday was the "last day of school," and down here in this part of Jayhawk Land it is usual for the patrons in rural school districts to take "well filled baskets" and eat the contents at the school house at noon. And at Sunnyside Friday the baskets were as well filled as ever, and the quality of the contents never had been excelled. These neighborhood gatherings are one of the fine features of country life; they, to a large extent, take the place of the old time Sunday visit, which I so well remember as being part of the old homestead days.

No Little Mills Now

The stand of wheat in many fields in this county is rather thin, and the acreage sown to this crop is very small as compared with that of the big wheat growing counties like Reno, Rice, Barton and 20 others equally as good in that part of Kansas lying west of the Flint Hills—beg pardon, I meant the Bluestem Hills. So the re-

cent course of the wheat market does not affect us as it does those of our brother farmers of the Wheat Belt. But we cannot help but note the difference between flour and feed and wheat prices as they obtain today, when compared with those of 25 years ago when there was a flouring mill in almost every county seat. In those days 85-cent wheat meant flour at \$1 a 48-pound sack, and when shorts went above \$1 a hundred it was thought to be getting out of sight. Today short patent flour costs \$2 a sack at most grocery stores, and shorts sell for \$1.75 a hundred. I don't say the shutting down of all the small mills is the cause of this, but there does seem some connection. In the old days the big mills used to ship flour into the towns with small mills and sell it cheap enough to put the little fellows out of business. Now that the little fellows are gone, the big fellows have things about their own way.

'Tis an Individual Problem

I have a letter from a friend, who requests that his location be not given, who asks for advice regarding the purchase of a farm of 160 acres at \$50 an acre when there is little or nothing to pay down. He can get credit on virtually the whole amount at 5 per cent interest, and he asks me what chance he will have of paying out. He might as well ask me what the weather is going to be a year from next Christ-

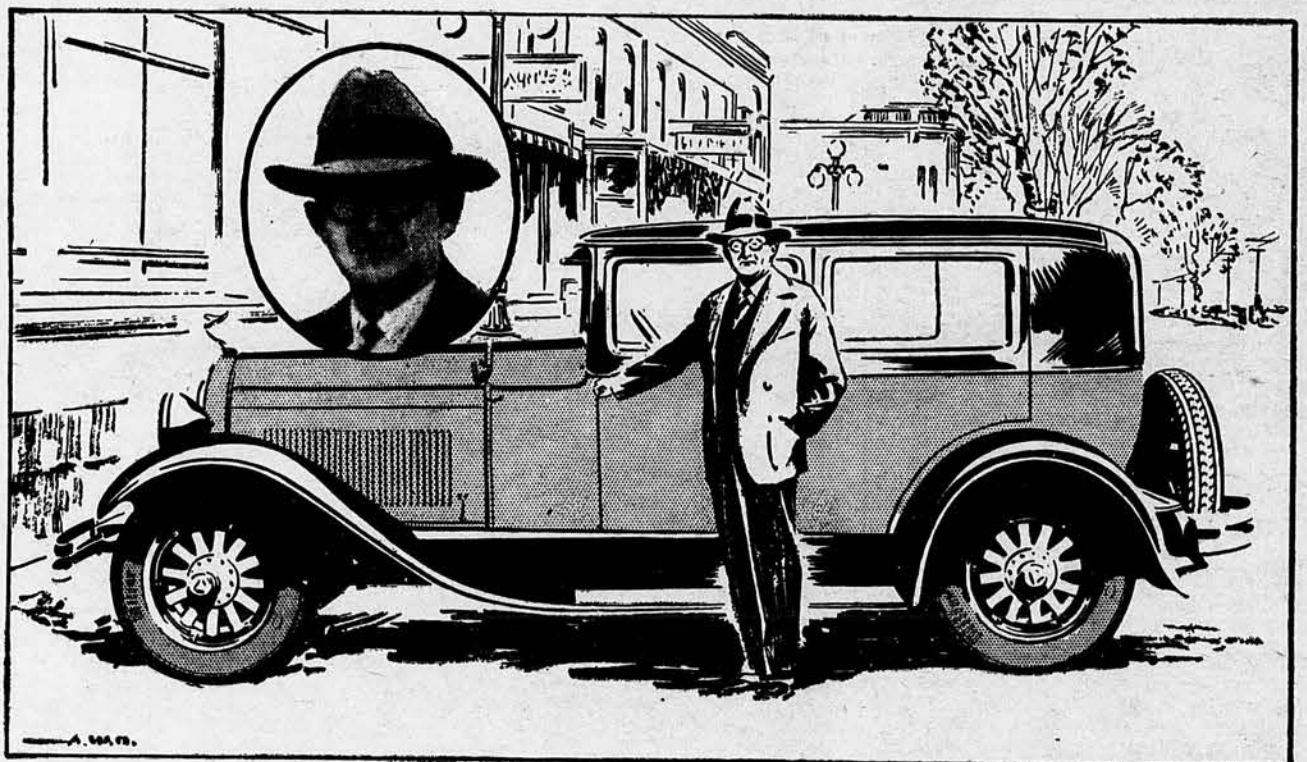
mas. Knowing nothing of the land, the business abilities of the purchaser or of the crops likely to be raised in the years to come no answer of any value can be given. It is rather a rule, however, that the buyer of a farm is safer to have 50 per cent of the purchase price to pay down, but there are many men who have bought farms on a "shoestring" and made good; there also are many who have had farms given them and who have in a short time bartered them away with nothing to show in return. Much depends on the quality of the soil and on the climate, but even more depends on the man himself. I will say this, however; I believe farm land prices are at the bottom, and that the man who buys a farm now will not be deflated as were those who purchased land 10 years ago.

Away With the Smut

BY C. E. GRAVES

Any kind of an old can or a box with a tight lid makes a good treater for applying copper carbonate dust to kafir seed. Fill the treater about half full of seed. Add the proper amount of dust, and agitate until the seed is thoroughly coated. Two ounces of finely ground pure copper carbonate is sufficient for a bushel of seed.

The hard part of conquering the air is to make it stay licked.



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Lambs Earn Most of Income

For Best Returns They Should Be on the Market in Prime Condition Before July 1

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

SATISFACTORY returns from the farm flock depend primarily on the production and marketing of a prime lamb before July 1, and in satisfactory farm flock production lambs represent around three-fourths and the wool one-fourth of the gross income. This emphasizes the importance of the lamb as the chief source of income and the necessity for observing every possible precaution to insure the production of the very best lamb in the shortest possible time. And get it to market before July 1.

In order that we may have some idea of the possibilities ahead for a profitable return from a farm flock, a study of sheep production and factors determining sheep values for a number of years past is necessary. This must be studied from a world as well as a national standpoint. Such a study reveals two important facts. First, the world's supply gradually has been decreasing for a long time. Second, appreciation of sheep meat, particularly lamb, has been increasing for several years. This is especially true in the United States. So here we have the happy situation, insofar as the producer is concerned, of a decreasing supply and an increasing demand.

Shump of 10 Per Cent

The pre-war world's supply of sheep was estimated at 651 million head, whereas the average for the period 1921 to 25 was 587 million head, a decrease of about 10 per cent. The best information available indicates that there has been a continued decrease in the world's supply since 1925.

What about the situation in the United States? As far back as 1884, there were 50,627,000 sheep in the United States. The human population at that time was around 55 million persons. In other words, there were 930 sheep for every 1,000 persons, with comparatively little market demand for sheep meat. In 1906, there were 43,965,000 sheep in the United States and a human population of 80 million which means 800 sheep for 1,000 population. In 1928, there were 44,545,000 sheep and 119,320,000 human population in the United States. This means only 424 sheep for every 1,000 persons, and a keen demand for sheep meat in the form of lamb. These figures show the interesting fact that the number of sheep in the United States has decreased 14 per cent since 1884, and that the number of sheep to 1,000 human population has decreased 55 per cent during the same period.

The Frontiers Have Gone

The principal reason for the decrease in the number of sheep in this country lies in the fact that in the past sheep production has been, in the main, a frontier activity. The frontier of this country, as in the case of the frontier of most other sheep production countries, has been reduced for many years. Any material increase in sheep production in this country will have to appear as an average farm, rather than a range, expansion activity. Another reason for the reduction in the sheep population of this, as well as most other sheep producing countries, lies in the fact that wool, which

represents a greater portion of the income from range than farm flocks, has not met with the same increase in demand that lamb meat has met.

Figures for the United States comparing the more recent past with the present show the same advantages for the farm flock producer that the figures quoted above show. For instance, the total number of sheep and lambs slaughtered under federal inspection in 1912 was 14,979,000 head, and the average price that year was \$5.96 a hundred. In 1926, the number slaughtered had declined to 12,882,000 head, a decrease of 14 per cent, and the average price had advanced to \$11.36 a hundred, an increase of 190 per cent.

Another interesting trend is the increase in the farm value of ewes in the United States. In 1912 they were worth \$3.45 a head, whereas in 1928 they were worth \$10.84.

Only a few days ago, spring lambs passed the \$20 mark. That is a very high price. Its chief value lies in the emphasis it places on the value of the early lamb, and farm flock owners are urged to watch the market carefully for the next few months and note the period of high prices for spring lambs.

Those who do so will understand why we are so insistent that farm flock owners plan their operations so they can get their lambs to market in a prime condition before July 1.

Let me direct your attention to what one might reasonably expect from a farm flock properly handled under average conditions.

Income—to the ewe:	
1 lamb, 70 pounds at 15 cents.....	\$10.50
8 pounds wool at 35 cents.....	2.80
Total.....	13.30
Expenses:	
Feed and care a ewe.....	4.00
Feed for lamb, equivalent to 1 bushel of corn.....	.80
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1.00
Total.....	5.80
Net return a ewe.....	\$ 7.50

Such a net return on a ewe, the average value of which was \$10.84 January 1, 1928, is very satisfactory.

Times Have Changed

On thousands of farms, the farmer's own son will be sent into the fields with a one-row cultivator, working alongside of a hired hand also using a one-row cultivator. The boy, with a two-row cultivator, could do as much work as both of them and, according to experienced users, could do just as good work.

On most farms where labor is inefficiently utilized in this manner, the net income is not likely to be large enough to make the farmer feel he can afford to give his son as much spending money as the boy would like, and probably not as much as the hired man received for the same amount of work.

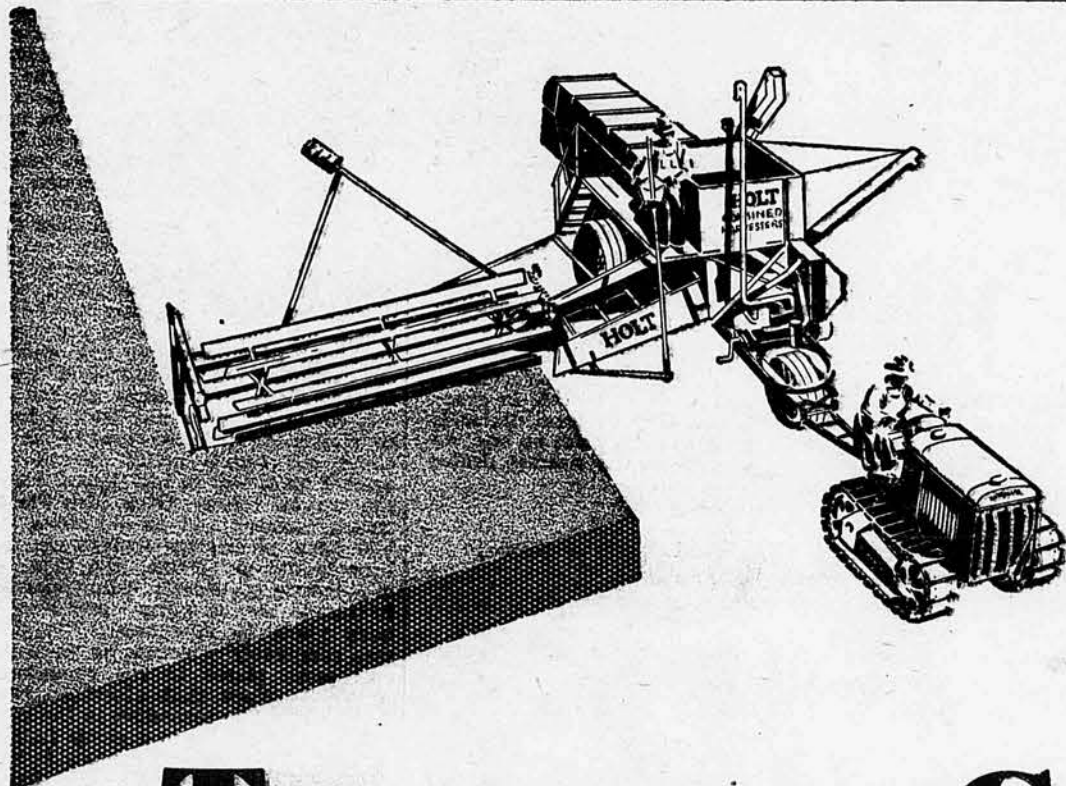
By eliminating the hired man's wages and board, a two-row cultivator would not only pay a high rate of interest on the investment, but also would permit the farmer to pay the boy a satisfactory wage and, at the same time, put some extra money in the farmer's own pocket.

In practically every farming operation, modern equipment would effect similar savings.

On some farms, there may be no hired man, but two or three boys are given small implements with which to do the work one of them could easily do with modern equipment. Isn't it only fair to the boys to furnish one of them with such equipment and allow the others to work for neighbors or elsewhere where they could earn a satisfactory wage?

Some men seem to feel that so long as they keep the boys "busy" on the home farm that is all that is necessary, and the boys should be satisfied with whatever the farmer can afford to pay them. They overlook the fact that in farming it is not a question of how hard a man works, but how efficiently he works, which determines his real earning power. If a farmer with one or more sons does not wish to have them work for neighbors, or in the city, he should either buy or rent sufficient additional land or change his farming system so as to furnish a full season of profitable work for them with modern equipment.

The Prince of Wales went to visit one of the horses he recently sold. When the Prince used to ride the horse, he didn't seem so attached.



The search for GOLD

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"Caterpillar" Tractors



The Spring Prisoner



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

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Ask These Questions of Any Fencing!

Was the steel made especially for fencing?

The steel in Sheffield Fence is a special analysis rust-resisting steel developed by Sheffield metallurgists particularly for fencing. It gives maximum strength with maximum flexibility, which, with extreme durability, are the vital requisites of farm fence.

Does it contain the proper amount of copper?

The proper amount of copper—not just a trace—is added to the steel in Sheffield's open hearth furnaces, providing exactly the amount to best resist exposure to the elements.

Is the galvanizing TIGHT?

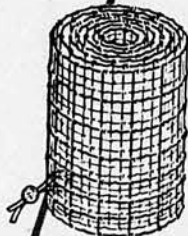
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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

More than an inch of rain the last week put a halt to most of the farm work, but it made the growing crops "jump." The rain was of a slow, gentle kind that went into the ground where it fell. It was a real time of April showers. It seems as if it can't get started to rain this spring without beginning with a little hail. There has been no wind or storms, but just before it begins to rain a good many dry hail stones fall. We are not wanting any hail! Hail insurance is so high it is almost prohibitive. The hail rate on growing crops in this county is 12 per cent, which is too high, and not many farmers carry it. In some localities, however, hail insurance is almost a necessity. In one section of our county a man told me he had been hailed out five years out of seven. In his locality even the 12 per cent rate is likely a very good investment. If a farmer insures any year he should insure every year, because he cannot guess just which year it is going to hail, and very likely he would guess wrong. Until last year the rate had been 8 per cent, but last season it was raised to 12 per cent. If wheat appeared as if it were going to be a good price there would be quite a number of folks insure against hail, but all indications point to considerably cheaper wheat than we have had for several years.

Several articles have appeared recently about tornadoes and their frequency. A great many persons spend several sleepless nights expecting a tornado to strike every minute. I have often wondered why so much fear over a tornado pouncing down on you when only a fraction of the people who die every year are killed with a tornado. Most every common disease we have kills far more people than do tornadoes. Few people lose any sleep over fear of death from any of the common diseases. It has been a good many years since we have had any tornadoes thru this locality. About 1911 we had, on May 3, tornadoes by the dozen instead of one or two. They were going in all directions. One passed just east of our house, missing it by about 300 yards. In about 15 minutes we saw another one coming from the southeast directly toward us. We rushed for the cellar, closed the door and waited for it to strike. As it came toward us we could see things going around and around up almost to the clouds. Among the various things flying thru the air was a hayrack and an old stove that had been picked up somewhere. The tornado did not strike, and in a few minutes we opened the cellar door just in time to see the storm strike a neighbor's place 1/2 mile west. His place was completely wrecked, as were several more places in the community. About 3 o'clock that afternoon there were at least 30 tornadoes in the county. But the danger to a single individual of injury from tornadoes is very slight. Someone has figured that a man stands one chance in 1,600 of being hit in 100 years on every section in Kansas. Assuming only half of the above estimate is true, there is not much danger of a tornado killing you in Kansas.

We started about 400 White Leghorn baby chicks on the road to success or failure this week. The result is to be determined. In former years we have given the chicks no water for several weeks, other than what they secured in the milk. This time we are using a mash that contains quite a number of different ingredients, among which is dried buttermilk. Water is much easier supplied for a drink than milk, which is one reason we are not feeding milk as a liquid. Since our brooder house has a dirt floor, we decided this year to give the chicks a gunny sack rug. Enough old sacks were opened up and sewed together to cover the entire floor of the brooder house. A large opening was cut out of the center for the stove, and an opening was made from one side to the center, so the rug could be placed around the stove easily. Two of these rugs were made, and every two or three days they are changed. The soiled rug is hung over a line and swept down, and left to sun until needed again. This is an original scheme we are trying, but so far it seems to be practicable. The chicks get no contaminated soil, there is no dust and the sacks absorb considerable moisture. The change of rugs every two or three days gives the entire

floor of the brooder house a thorough sunning, which likely will kill many disease organisms. By using the sacks there are no coarse pieces of litter for the chicks to pick up, and so they cannot become crop bound.

A few farmers have planted some corn, but probably most of the corn will be planted the first week of May. Since we will have about 85 acres this season we are going to plant some a little early and some later. Now, when the planting is done with a tractor, a large acreage can be planted almost all at once. Then when cultivating time comes it needs cultivating all at once, and horses can't get over the ground as fast as tractors, so we are going to try and help that difficulty by planting at different times. We are planting a high yielding strain of yellow corn that has been developed locally. Last season in a number of variety tests conducted in Central Kansas this strain was either a high yielder or very close to the top. Good type seed locally grown always gives us the best results.

Dr. C. M. Sheldon to Speak

(Continued from Page 8)

- 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
 - 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
 - 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 - 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club
- WEDNESDAY, MAY 8**
- 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. Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist, Household Searchlight, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, WIBW Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto.
 - 12:00 m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program
 - 1:00 p. m.—W. A. Athlison, Secretary, Registry Division, State Board of Agriculture, 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, piano
 - 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 - 6:00 p. m.—Late markets, time, news, weather
 - 6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour
 - 8:30 p. m.—Columbian Investors
 - 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra, Truthful James
 - 9:30 p. m.—Mildred Cox, contralto
 - 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 - 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club
- THURSDAY, MAY 9**
- 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 gives her weekly budget menu. WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 - 12 m.—Oklahoma Revelers' Dance Band
 - 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 - 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
 - 3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his ukelele
 - 3:30 p. m.—Old Ford Trio
 - 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
 - 6:00 p. m.—J. M. Parks, Capper's Clubs, Late Markets, time, news, weather
 - 6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
 - 6:40 p. m.—International Sunday School Lesson, sponsored by Sterling Porterfield Funeral Home
 - 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
 - 9:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor 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 10**
- 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, Aunt Lucy's Recipes, Ada Montgomery, society editor, Topeka Daily Capital, WIBW—Trio—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto.
 - 12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers
 - 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 - 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, 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
 - 5:45 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party
 - 6:15 p. m.—Late markets, news, time, weather
 - 6:20 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
 - 6:45 p. m.—Southard 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 11**
- 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, Julia Kiene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu, Prudence West, Lovelorn problems, WIBW—Trio, Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
 - 12:00 m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele
 - 12:20 p. m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program
 - 1:00 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
 - 1:35 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
 - 3:00 p. m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, with Florence Oberle, soprano
 - 3:30 p. m.—Mildred and Gwen
 - 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
 - 9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
 - 11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

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Don't forget—there's just one way to get the Wake-up Food. Ask your grocer for Post Toasties—in the red and yellow wax-wrapped package.

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The wake-up food



When the Cupboard is Bare

Delicious Adaptations of Dried Fruit the Season's Standby

NOW approaching is the time of year when mother, opening her jam and jelly cupboard, has every chance of finding it bare. But times have changed and she, knowing what she does about their food needs, cannot let the children "have none." She must think up ways and means for supplying fruit as well as jams and sweets, for doctors and dietitians now insist that in order to be healthy we must have at least two fruits each day, one fresh if possible, but the other can be cooked or dried.

Fortunately citrus fruits are now in season all the year and every grocery store has shelves overflowing with sanitary packages of dried fruits at a much more reasonable price than the best canned fruits. You may object to using dried fruits because your family refuses to touch "stewed fruit." Why give them stewed fruit when all these can be made into the most delightful fruit sauces, marmalades, jams, cakes and desserts? These dried fruits not only supply the necessary bulk, fruit acids, minerals and sugars in the diet, but add change and variety and sometimes attractive color to our meals at the time when lagging spring appetites most need it.

Carrot-Orange Marmalade

- 1 1/2 pounds sugar
- 2 pounds carrots
- 3 medium oranges
- 1 lemon
- 1 cup seedless raisins

Scrape the carrots and steam until very tender, then put thru a potato ricer. Wash and slice the lemon and oranges in very thin slices. Cover with water and cook gently until the rind is tender. Combine the two mixtures and sugar and boil gently until thick. Pour into sterilized glasses and

By Sarah Gibbs Campbell

both juice and pulp thru a fine strainer. Soak the gelatine 5 minutes in the cold water, then add 1 cup boiling water. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Mix the puree and sugar, then stir in the gelatine. When this begins to harden, fold in the whipped cream and almond extract and turn into a wet mould.

Prune Honey Pudding

- 1 1/2 cups prunes
- 1/2 cups bread crumbs
- 1/2 teaspoon cloves
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 cups sweet milk
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Grated rind of half a lemon
- 3 tablespoons shortening
- 1/4 cup honey

Wash and cover the prunes with warm water. Let them stand for 30 minutes in a warm place. Drain, remove the pits and cut the pulp into small pieces. Mix with bread crumbs, flour, salt, baking powder and spices, then stir in the honey and milk. Add the melted shortening and pour into a buttered mold. Cover with a tight lid and steam for 2 1/2 hours. A pound coffee tin is a splendid container for this pudding. Serve with hard sauce.

Dried Fruit Tapioca

- 1/2 cup pearl tapioca
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 cups dried peaches, apricots, prunes or apples
- 2 cups boiling water
- 1/4 cup sugar

Cover the fruit with cold water and allow it to stand several hours. Cook until it is tender and has absorbed most of the water. Spread over the bottom of a baking dish, cover with sugar and spread the cooked tapioca over this. The tapioca is first covered with cold water and after soaking an hour, this is drained off, the hot water is added and it is cooked in a double boiler until clear. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes, cool slightly and serve with whipped cream.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Angel Food Salad

- 1/2 pound marshmallows
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts
- 1 cup crushed pineapple
- 1/2 pint whipped cream

Cut the marshmallows into fourths and add the pineapple. Let this mixture stand over night or for several hours. Just before serving add the chopped nuts and whipped cream. Serve on a lettuce leaf. Serves eight. Mrs. Walter Hunt. Cowley County.

For Tired Feet

BATHE swollen, sore feet in a solution of 2 tablespoons dry Epsom salts to 3 quarts water. It will dissolve better in hot water. Add cold water until the temperature is right and soak the feet in this. Then dry thoroughly and rub with witch hazel. Mrs. A. A. Bisbee. Saint Clair Co., Missouri.

A Handy Deodorant

COMMON baking soda does very well as a deodorant in an emergency. Dust under the arms or wherever needed, and make a solution to use as a mouth wash. Mrs. A. A. Bisbee. Saint Clair Co., Missouri.

A Dish Mender

THE white of 1 egg and enough lime to make a stiff paste makes a good dish mender. Fill the cavity with some of the paste, and let it dry. Thomas County. Edna Peters.

Don't Discard Feather Bed

THIS is what I have done with one of my feather beds. I laid it on the floor, swept it lightly and patted it even, then took a large darning needle and carpet warp and knotted it like a comfort, being careful not to push the feathers out of place. I first made the knots quite a distance apart, then filled in between them again, as the feathers stayed in place better that way. Washington Co., Iowa. Mrs. S. S. Ert.

Pieplant Pie

- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 2 eggs

Fill an unbaked crust with fresh pieplant cut fine. Mix sugar, flour and butter until smooth. Add egg yolks. Cut eggs thru the sugar mixture

and spread over the pie. Bake 35 minutes in a moderate oven. Remove from the oven and cover with a meringue of the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and 4 tablespoons granulated sugar. Return to oven and brown slightly. Lyon County. Mrs. S. S. Spencer.

Excellent Cocoa Pie

- 1 pint sweet milk
- Yolks of 2 eggs
- 2 tablespoons cocoa
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix cocoa with sugar, stir the mixture, pouring hot milk in slowly and add yolks of eggs, well beaten, the cornstarch dissolved in water and vanilla. Boil in double boiler until thick. Fill baked crust and cover with meringue made of whites of 2 eggs beaten light, with 2 tablespoons sugar. Brown the pie with the meringue on it in a slow oven. Serve pie cold. Washington County. Mrs. L. E. Harris.

Expectation

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

I know that Spring will come this way.
The Queen Anne lace drapes on the grass,
I sit beside my door with folded hands
To see her pass.

Tonight the clouds are silver veils
Draping from moon to spangled sky.
There is a hush abroad tonight—
Spring will pass by.

The birds are flying slow and wide,
Some call to mates, some answer low.
I feel a breath against my cheek.
It's Spring . . . I know.

Vegetable Garden for Little Cooks

DEAR Little Cooks: We are planters this week, so we must plant some good things before we can cook good things. After the wonderful rain a few weeks ago we cannot put off planting, for by now the soil is just right to welcome the



tiny little seeds. And now for a little cook's garden. First break up the lumps in the ground with your spade. When this is done go over all your little garden bed with a rake. Section the garden into rows. Directions on the package of seeds will tell you how far apart to make the rows.

Wax beans may be planted from May until August. Bury the seeds 2 inches in the ground, then cover them well. The crop will be ready for you in July.

Beets may be planted from April to August. They must be buried an inch and a half in the ground and covered well. They will yield in July. The beets must be used when small and tender, as they get "woody" if allowed to get too large.

Cabbage is planted in May or June. It needs to be buried 1/2 inch in the ground. The cabbage crop is ready in July. If it is not planted until late, the same ground in which early peas were planted can be used.

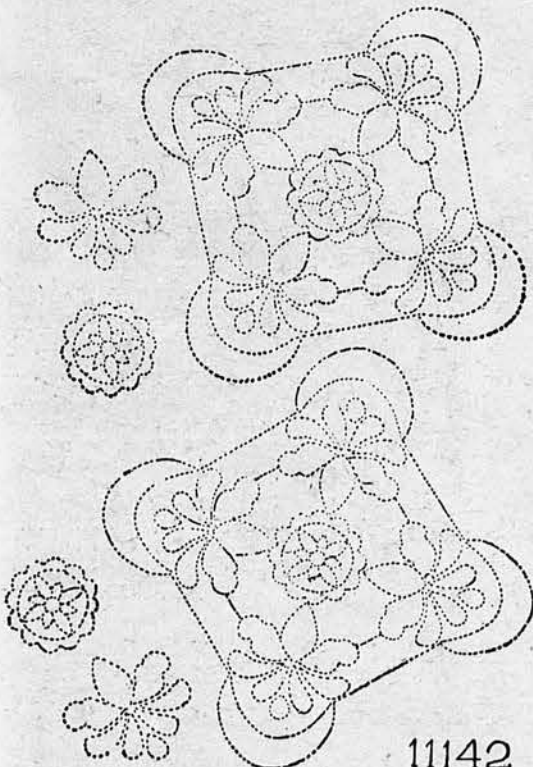
Peas may be planted between March and June and must be buried 3 inches in the ground. The pea crop yields from June until frost comes. Give the seeds plenty of room, as the vine spreads out a good deal. Do not wait too long to plant peas, as a late crop is subject to mildew.

Tomato plants may be secured from the local seedsman. These are transplanted 1/2 inch in the ground, about 3 feet apart. Do not transplant until all danger of frost is past. Train the plants on sticks because the vines must not touch the ground. The tomato crop begins in August and continues until frost.

I have already planted my little garden, tho it really is very small, and I will have only a few vegetables of each kind, but I want some fresh vegetables to eat this spring, and that's the best way to get them, isn't it? I will be interested to know how many of my little cook friends start and keep their garden growing. Won't you write me about them? We'll use these garden stuffs in our cooking later on.

I hope you will all have as much fun in your gardens as I am having in mine.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.



11142

Cozy Corner Pillows

NOTHING in the line of handwork lends itself so satisfactorily to pillows as quilting. Here is a collection of quilting designs that may be adapted also to applique. Package contains two large motifs and eight small ones. Order quilting patterns by number 11142 from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

seal. If a stiff jelly is desired, add 2 tablespoons granulated pectin just before removing from the fire, or add it according to the directions with the pectin.

Creamy Raisin Pudding

- 1 quart sweet milk
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons rice
- 2 tablespoons tapioca
- 1 cup seeded raisins
- Grated rind of 1/2 orange (yellow part only)

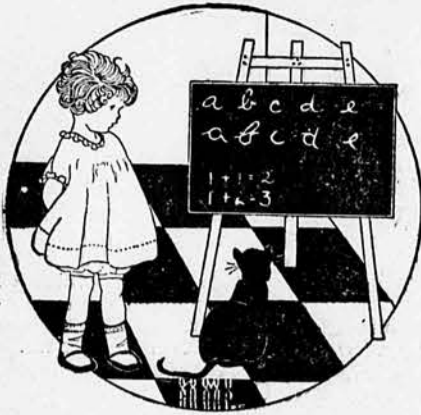
Soak the rice and tapioca in the milk for an hour, then add the other ingredients and bake in a slow oven until the pudding is thick and creamy, stirring down the brown crust that forms on top from time to time. Then let a thin brown crust form on top. Serve with thick cream. Figs may be substituted for raisins in this recipe.

Apricot Bavarian Cream

- 1 cup apricot puree
- 1/2 cup cold water
- 2 tablespoons gelatin
- 1 cup hot water
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 cups whipped cream
- A few drops almond extract

For the puree, soak the apricots over night in cold water then simmer until very tender. Strain

Girls and Boys



Why should a greedy man wear a plaid vest? To keep a check on his stomach.
 Why is a rheumatic person like a glass window? Because he is full of pains (panes).
 What nation does a criminal most dread? Condemnation.

Diamond Puzzle

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

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

Try These on the Family

What dessert represents what Susan said when she saw the mouse? Ice Cream.
 What beverage recalls the earliest overthrow of the United States? Tea.
 What food is pressed fluid? Cheese.
 What food is cause for a display of grief? Onions.
 What food is indebted to grass? Milk.
 If you were invited out to dine, and found nothing on the table but a beet, what would you say? That beats (beet's) all.
 What does the Chinaman say in answer to the question, "What are the wild waves saying?" Washee; washee.
 What meat suggests under the Rhine? Pork.

Naida Takes Violin Lessons

For pets I have a dog named Sport. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 1 mile from school. I have four brothers but no sisters. My brothers' names are Melvin, James,

Robert and William. I go to the Fairview school. My teacher's name is Mr. Cunningham. I live 12 miles from Ashland, Kansas. I take violin lessons from my school teacher. I like it very much. There are two teachers and 26 pupils in the school. We are practicing for our county track meet. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. Naida Beydler, Ashland, Kan.



Let's Grow a Little Garden

Lesson III
 Hoe and hoe
 Row on row
 Watch my garden
 Grow and grow!

The earth beds into which both flower and vegetable seeds are tucked same way, in the first stages. Make a raised bed a few feet square, large enough for the seeds you have to sow. Rows may be made 4 to 6 inches apart. Read the directions on each seed packet. Mark off the rows and sow the seeds thinly. If you buy plants several weeks old your vegetables will be ready for eating sooner. Cabbage, cauliflower, beets and tomatoes are among the plants which may be bought this way. Be sure the ground you set the plants out in is moist enough to insure the roots getting a quick start. If the soil is dry, dig a small hole with your trowel and pour a pint or so of water into it. Press your plant firmly into the earth.

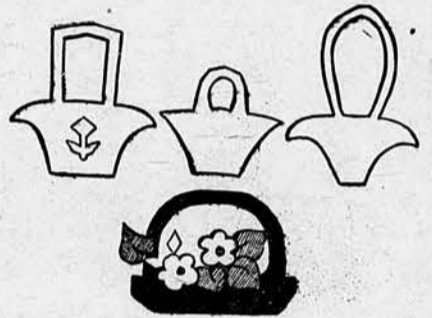
Work the soil before the weeds begin to show. Plants need water and plenty of air also. The surface must be pulverized and stirred up so the air can get down and reach the roots. Lesson IV will tell us how to gather and arrange flowers for the house.
 Jane Carey Plummer.



school, I have a brother 14 years old and a sister 15. My brother's name is Marshall and my sister's name is Almabel. For pets we have two dogs, three cats, one rooster, one hen and a rabbit which stays around our farm but we cannot catch it. The dogs' names are Watch and Babe, the cats' names are Baby Blue Eyes, Possey and Signa, the rooster's name is Petty-cur, the hen's name is Sparrow and the rabbit's name is Petty. We have seven little black calves. Their names are Jetty, Boots, Buster, Scrub, Lankey, Brownie and Black Diamond.
 Eskridge, Kan. Ferne Pontius.

Paper May Baskets

Little paper May baskets may be cut out of various colored papers and pasted on other paper backgrounds. If a paper is folded and one half of a basket is cut out, you will find that when the paper is opened, both sides



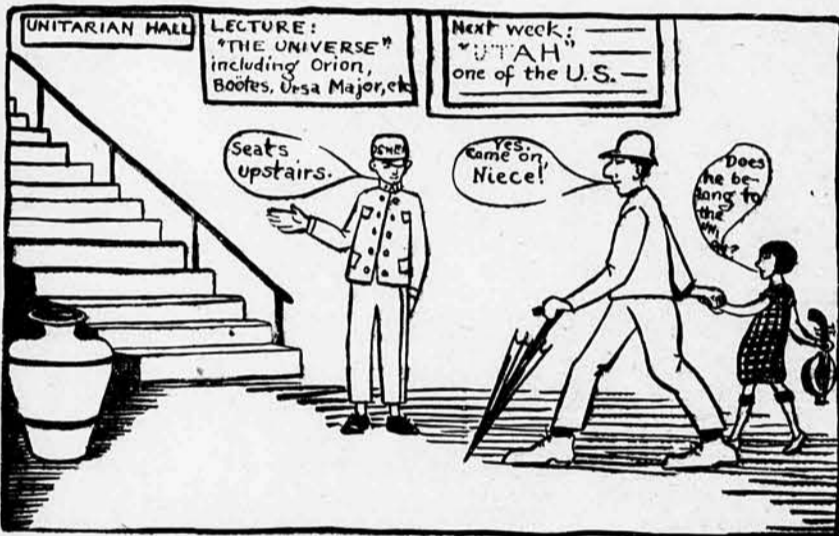
of the basket will be alike. You can then use cut-out colored flowers and birds to add to the basket. Choose colors that go well together.

Ferne Has Plenty of Pets

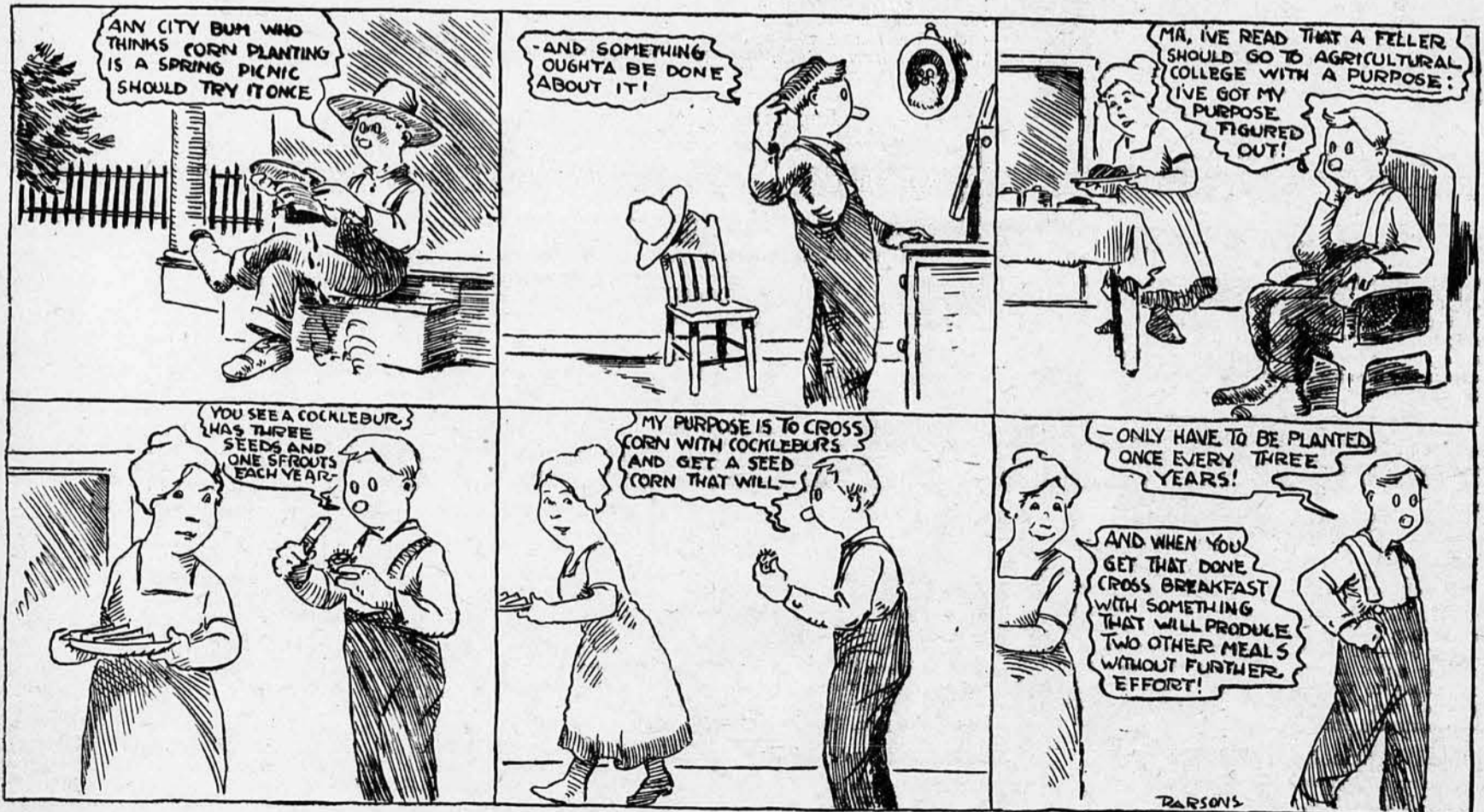
I am 12 years old. My birthday is April 23. My brother Carroll is 9 years old. His birthday was January 13. I am in the seventh grade and he is in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Lyddane. We go to District 86

Let's Remember

That we never know what we can do until we try.



There are 12 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with U. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Another Burbank on the Job?

There's a Limit to the Amount of

Fudge



*You could cook
without scorching*

☞ *What's true
in cooking fudge
is true in roasting
coffee. That's why
Hills Bros roast
their coffee a few
pounds at a time by
a continuous process
—never in bulk*

CANDY, above all things, demands perfect control in cooking. And a little can be handled much more exactly than a large quantity.

The exactness of Hills Bros.' process of Controlled Roasting produces a uniform flavor such as no other coffee has. For this continuous process which roasts only a few pounds at a time is Hills Bros.' exclusively.

When you buy Hills Bros. Coffee you get every bit of the wonderful aroma and flavor created by Controlled Roasting. The vacuum can seals in this goodness so none can escape.

Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab—the trade-mark—on the can.

HILLS BROS COFFEE

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

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



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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

How to Get Your Money's Worth When You Talk to Your Doctor

MY DOCTOR told me Such and Such! What does he mean by that? Among the hundreds of letters that come to my desk, a goodly percentage are from subscribers, who wish me to explain something said by the doctor but not understood. This is especially true when they have paid a good fee for examination by a specialist. Often the thing referred to me for decision could not be understood by anyone, indicating that the writer has listened dumbly to the physician's words, perhaps responded, "Yes, sir; yes, sir!" and thru it all has cherished the idea that later on he would ask someone else to explain just what was meant.

Uncle Abner explained to me once: "It's this way, Doc," he said. "When I get before one of these high-toned doctors I ain't myself. I'm afraid of 'em. They're probably going to stick me bad enough anyway, and every extra question I stick on will be another \$5. Another thing, I'm skeered to tell 'em all I feel, for fear they'll find something else wrong. All I want is to git thru and git out in one piece, as the saying is."

Granting that such feelings may be natural and common enough, they do not indicate your usual good sense. For future occasions, let me outline a plan that will be helpful in consulting a doctor, any doctor. Before you meet the doctor make up your mind that he is a human being, one who has pledged himself to help mankind, and in all probability a very tolerant, kind man who wants to put things clear in your mind, but is not always skilled in expression, and perhaps needs your questions. If you really have the idea that he will resent sound questions, choose someone else.

The good doctor often lets you talk first, telling your own story. Try to keep to the point, and be both clear and brief. Then he will ask you questions. Answer them honestly. Do not try to cover anything up because of a fear that it may disclose something that you feel is not the doctor's business. You do not know about that. Anything that he tells you is for your benefit. If you do not get his meaning make the grand hailing signal of distress. "I did not get that, Doctor. Please put it in easy language or write it down." Especially is this important when the doctor is giving directions for treatment. I think the day will soon come when all doctors will put their directions to the patient in writing.

After you get home and think things over, it is quite likely that some uncertainties will cloud your mind. If unimportant don't bother yourself or the doctor. If important, sit down and write him a letter, stating clearly the thing you need solved. Be sure to send him a stamped reply envelope, just as you do when you write to me.

Prompt Treatment is Needed

I have a simple goiter, just beginning to be noticeable. What treatment could I use at home? Am 37 years old and apparently in good health otherwise. Mrs. L. W.

You will not be wise in relying on home treatment. A good doctor can do something worth while to arrest the growth of beginning goiter, but home treatment will do nothing more than "mark time" while the growth gets to incurable stages.

'Twill Kill the Itch

Please print again the instructions about sulfur for the itch-mite, and directions for using. Mrs. H. G. D.

First, cleanse from the body all old scabs and scratch marks by a vigorous use of green soap. Next take a hot bath for 20 minutes, continuing the rubbing with soap and brush. Dry with a rough cloth, rubbing vigorously. Then apply sulfur ointment to the entire body except face and scalp, taking long enough to rub well in. The strength of the ointment must depend on the patient. Some are very sensitive to sulfur, and must have a weaker prepara-

tion. After anointing the body put on a clean suit of underwear and socks, and wear these day and night until the treatment is complete. If thoro, a daily application for three days is enough. At end of fourth day take a hot bath with castile soap and put on sterile clothing.

Soybeans, and Weeds

Experienced soybean growers who have been particularly successful with that versatile Corn Belt crop have two important rules for keeping out weeds.

One is to work the seedbed thoroly and to do most of the weed killing before the crop is planted. The other is to cultivate often enough after planting to prevent any weeds which appear from becoming firmly rooted.

In addition to the matter of controlling weeds, there is another reason for getting the seedbed in good condition. The delicate roots of the young soybean plant are best able to take up plant food when the seedbed is mellow and moist and reasonably firm—as it would be prepared for corn—and when the soil is in this favorable condition, the beans start faster, ahead of the weeds.

Soybean ground is generally plowed and worked about the same as corn ground, and the beans are planted after corn planting time for the sake of convenience. Some growers prefer to use a grain drill or a broadcast seeder, while others use a corn planter or sugar beet drill. Inoculated seed practically always gives best results.

Both the rotary hoe and the spring tooth harrow or weeder have proved to be excellent tools for soybean cultivation. The ordinary peg tooth harrow

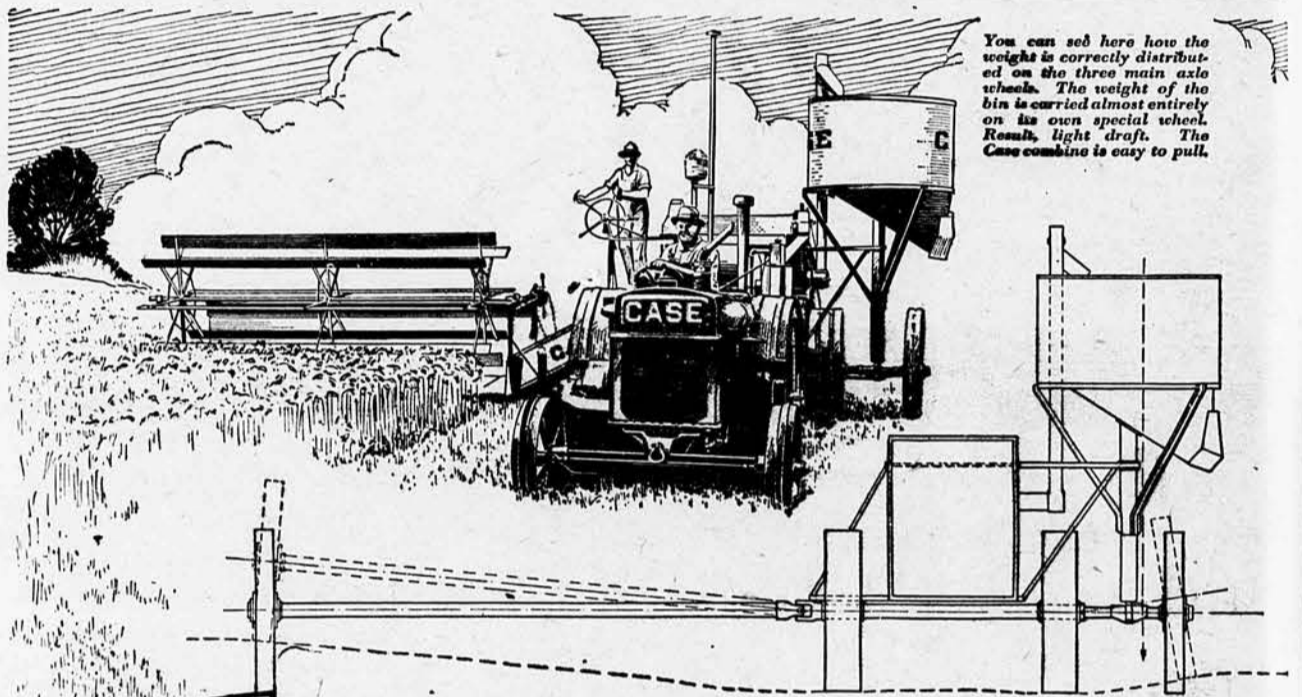
also is a satisfactory bean cultivator. From one to four cultivations with these implements before the soys are 6 or 8 inches high will keep the weeds from getting started.

Soybeans have become popular as a cash crop as well as a feed crop in many sections of the Corn Belt during the last year or two. They can be worked into practically any rotation, and whether cut for hay or harvested for beans, they have proved to be more profitable than many of the old standbys of the Corn Belt.

Kansas wheat growers need a great deal more storage for wheat. Terminal elevators are full, and it seems likely that the carryover from the crop of 1928 will be unusually large. More of the crop should be stored on the farm where it is grown.

Naturally, in these airplane weddings due precautions must be taken against the first falling out.

Ambitious Oklahomans probably in the future will aspire to the office of lieutenant governor.



You can see here how the weight is correctly distributed on the three main axle wheels. The weight of the bin is carried almost entirely on its own special wheel. Result, light draft. The Case combine is easy to pull.

A Case User writes:
"Case combines are the best made and are balanced to pull straight. There is no side draft, and that means a whole lot in the saving of power."
Name on request.

You can get this Feature Only in a Case Combine

THE MORE you know about combines the more you will appreciate the light draft and proper distribution of weight in the Case combine. It has large, sturdy, easy rolling wheels. Each one carries only its share of the weight. There can be no side draft or side strain. Here is the way it works:

1. A Universal Joint in the main axle permits the header to follow the lay of the land. It makes proper distribution of weight on the wheels possible, resulting in less wear and longer life. This is a patented feature.
2. With the weight correctly distributed on the main axle, ground pressure per inch is less. The load is easier to pull. There is no sinking in of one wheel to cause side draft.
3. The header is counterbalanced by the thresher unit without weights or springs. Another patented feature.
4. There is no undue strain on any part of the machine. Rigid steel frame prevents weaving and twisting and maintains the working parts in correct alignment regardless of ground conditions. Galvanized steel covering is weather, rust and fire-proof.

You can readily see that the Case combine pulls easier, runs smoother, and does better work. And there is still another feature that especially means much to the man who has never had a combine before—it is surprisingly simple and easy to operate. Our new Combine Catalog describes all Case features in detail. Write for free copy.

J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Inc., Dept. E-42, Racine, Wis.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING



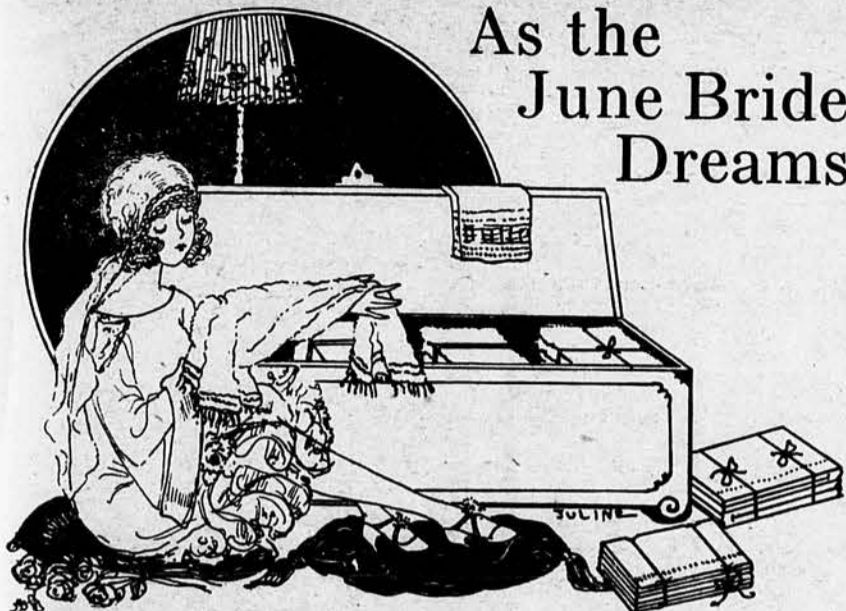
Established 1842

5 CASE Advantages

1. Gets all the grain from any field because it has a floating header, counterbalanced by the thresher unit and quickly adjusted.
2. Fast threshing in light or heavy straw by big capacity, all-steel, unbreakable cylinder.
3. Complete separation beginning at the perforated concaves and finger grates and finished over a non-clogging, steel straw rack.
4. Thorough cleaning of grain by two complete cleaning shoes equipped with underblast fans. Final cleaning under eyes of the operator.
5. Light draft because the weight is correctly distributed on main axle.

There is a Case Combine for every farm—four models—width of cut from 8 to 20 ft.

As the June Bride Dreams



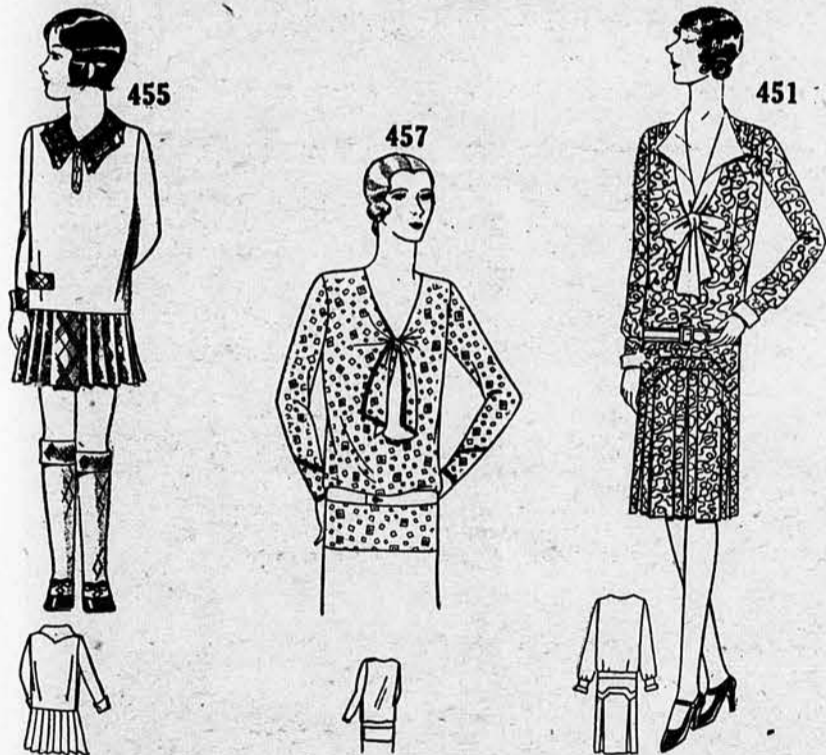
IT'S hope chest time. Still, packed with dreams and happy thoughts, how different are the hope chests of 1929 from those of 30 years ago. Instead of the delicate perishable colors, fragile materials and dainty stitchery, the bride of '29 has carefully selected washable materials, fadeless colors and linens from well known brands. Now and then she has added a substantial touch of needlework, such as an initial or monogram. The sheets and pillow slips she probably will have machine hemstitched.

The bride of '29 who is going to start her new home right away probably will want about a dozen sheets and pillow cases, a dozen bath towels, a half dozen hand towels for the bath room, a dozen linen crash towels for the kitchen, a dozen dish towels, one-half dozen glass towels, two bed spreads, one good linen table cloth and a few miscellaneous pieces such as dresser scarfs and dollies.

Kansas Farmer has arranged to obtain the following hope chest necessities for you at very reasonable prices. Address your letters to Francywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and be sure to inclose the correct amount.

- Hemstitched standard brand sheets, size 81 by 90, price \$4.80 a pair.
- Hemstitched pillow cases, standard brand, size 36 by 42, price \$1.20 a pair.
- Bath towels, standard brand, size 24 by 44, price \$1 a pair.
- White linen table cloth, double poppy design, size 68 by 68, price \$3.75.
- Complete set as listed above, \$10.

Smarter Styles in Less Time



455—Long-waisted dress for the little miss of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Skirt is pleated all around.

457—Another smart blouse to be worn with the suit skirt inside or out. Neck is finished in the popular tied yoke. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years.

36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. 451—Practical dress for general wear. Skirt features the dipped yoke with binding of contrasting color. Neck has rever collar. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

A Garden Time Hint

BY MRS. CRESSIE ZIRKLE

FOR several years I have always sown a large plot of tomato seed in my garden in the place I wish them to stand, and always have tomatoes by the middle of July. I have all the late plants I wish to set and many to give to my friends and neighbors. I plant an early variety and have the seed in by the last week in April or first week

in May. I thin the plants when they are large enough to transplant.

For very early tomatoes I get a few dozen plants from the hothouse, or raise a few plants in pots in the house. I have encountered much trouble in raising a few dozen early plants because of lack of window space in bad weather.

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

Be as careful in choosing TRACTOR OIL



as you were in choosing a tractor . . .

WHETHER that tractor of yours lays down on the job—or lays into it—depends a great deal on the kind of oil you give it.

Give it an oil that won't wilt when you're yanking a plow through hour after hour of rough, tough going . . . an oil that will stand up and fight heat to a standstill . . . an oil that smooths the way for every working part, that leaves no carbon, that cuts down wear . . . yes, give it the finest oil that money can buy—give it Quaker State Specialized Tractor Oil!

This is a different kind of tractor oil from start to finish.

In the first place, all Quaker State Specialized Tractor Oils are made exclusively from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude—which has two or three times the value of crudes from which most tractor oils are made!

In the second place, Quaker

State Tractor Oils are made for tractors—specialized for the job! And specialized for it by Quaker State engineers who know what is needed to keep a tractor running sweetly! As a result . . . Quaker State Specialized Tractor Oils are the very finest oils that you can put into a tractor!

Your Quaker State dealer will tell you just what grade of Quaker State is best for your tractor. Ask him! Buy a drum of Quaker State now—and give your tractor a chance to show you what a wise buy you made!

For your automobile, REMEMBER—from every gallon of Quaker State Motor Oil, super-refining removes the quart of non-lubricating material found in ordinary motor oils. And in its place you get a quart of the finest lubricant—an extra quart in every gallon!

QUAKER STATE SPECIALIZED TRACTOR OILS



Refined from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude

QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING COMPANY
Oil City, Pa.



Club Folks Write Stories

Each Has His Own Favorite Breed, But All Use Modern Methods of Caring for Projects

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

CHICKENS are divided into three classes: (1) meat breeds, (2) general purpose breeds, (3) egg breeds. Some folks prefer one kind, other folks another. I think the best egg producing hen is the Leghorn.

I like the Leghorn best because it produces the largest eggs, also they produce more eggs in a year than any other hen. The Leghorns are good rustlers and one doesn't have to care for them as closely as the others.

Many persons have quite a lot of trouble raising chicks, but if they should raise them right they would have better luck.

(1) They feed them more than they should eat the first few days, also they are afraid to feed them sour milk.

(2) They overheat or chill them, but they should keep them the right temperature.

(3) They get careless and use sand for litter, causing them sometimes to eat too much sand and get crop bound.



Supt. Claude Lowe of Burden, Kan., Exhibits the Cowley Boys' Shorthorn Calves. Mr. Cowley in the Background

They let small children play with them. They throw garbage that has too much salt in it and it causes death.

(4) They keep their chickens on the same ground year after year causing many diseases like coccidiosis, white diarrhea, tuberculosis, gape worm and worms.

Mildred DeWitt.
Sherman County.

I chose as my favorite breed of chickens the Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. A good Rhode Island Red has a rather long rectangular body, has a good depth, is wide and of good length, making a good meat producing bird. By proper breeding methods this breed can be developed into excellent layers. The cock weighs about 10 pounds, hen 8½ pounds, cockerel 7½, pullet 6½. The plumage color is a rich brownish red.

These chickens are next to the Leghorn in laying. The old mother hens are very good for raising small chickens, whenever one sits, but the strain we have are non-sitters.

Ethel Mae Blazer.
Lincoln County.

My favorite breed is the White Wyandotte. I like the color, they are good layers, and are easily kept. They are short body and lower built than the other chickens. They lay brownish shelled eggs of good size. They weigh from 5 to 8 pounds, and they make good table meat. I like them because they are a pretty white, just as white as snow. The White Wyandotte chickens make good mothers for raising baby chicks. They are good sitters, and the little baby chicks are not so hard to raise as some other breeds, for I had 20 last summer and raised all of them. This spring I lost one of my best hens, that is the only one I have lost so far.

Loyd Wheeler.
Trego County.

I chose the Buff Rocks for I am a booster for Rocks and have always admired the beautiful buff birds. The Rocks are an American breed,

and are of the general-purpose type. They are good layers; individuals of this breed have ranked high in laying contests. Their flesh is of excellent quality, and is preferred by many folks. The skin and legs are yellow. These birds are preferred on the market, and often bring a higher price than the average. Their brown eggs are preferred in many markets.

The Buff Rocks are gentle and are early maturing. Altogether, I would not trade my Buff Rocks for any other kind.

Dorothea Nielson.
Marshall County.

My favorite breed of chickens is the Rhode Island Reds. I like them because they are good layers, are healthy, and are fine for table purposes. They feather well and are not so hard to clean when at frying size. They lay large eggs, larger than the Leghorn breeds. They lay for me in the winter when the Leghorns won't—all cared for in the same way, both in housing and feeding.

They bring more on the market than Leghorns or black varieties. The cocks average 8½ pounds, hens 6½ pounds. The little chicks are good rustlers. It is easy to make pets of them, and they are good mother hens, as they are quiet and easily handled. The hens go to laying soon when broken up after waiting to sit.

They are dark red, and are not so easily seen by hawks when small. The pullets start laying when about 5 months old. I have had chicks hatched in April and the pullets would begin laying in August.

Mrs. J. J. Wheeler.
Trego County.

I like the Shorthorn breed for its hardiness. The Shorthorns are one of the best beef breeds. They also are valuable in the production of milk.

The Shorthorn is the largest of the beef breeds. They may vary in color from all red or all white to any combination of red and white, and a blending of red and white hairs, or roan, is a very popular color.

The Shorthorn crosses well with native and grade cows; the calves of such matings develop into desirable beef cattle. They have been used frequently in grading up the scrub cattle of the plains, in both this country and in South America.

Of all the beef breeds the Shorthorn excels in milk production. For this reason the Shorthorn cow is favored on many small farms to supply milk for the family in addition to raising a calf for beef.

Edgar Woodson.
Dickinson County.

I especially like the Hereford breed because of its hardiness, early maturity, and ability to utilize grass and roughage. The Hereford can be finished and marketed as prime beef at an early age with a greater weight of carcass than any other breed.

Natural aptitude to fatten is the predominant characteristic of the Herefords. The animals on which the breed was founded were selected because they showed this easy-fattening characteristic, a characteristic that has always been kept up by Hereford breeders.

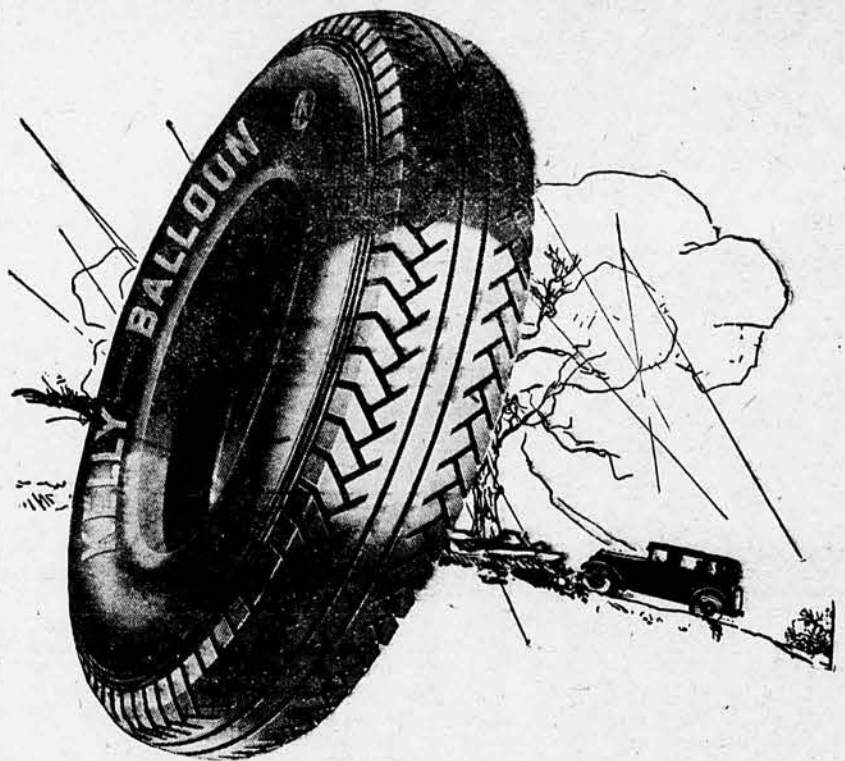
The Hereford has a splendid appearance. Its back is wide, straight, and evenly and heavily covered with muscle, and the shoulder is set well into the body, thus producing a generally smooth appearance.

I have a wonderful Hereford calf for my coming year's project.

Elmer Thielenhaus.
Rush County.



The Duroc and Poland China Sows and Litters Shown Here Belong to Lee Kaff, the Osage County Leader.



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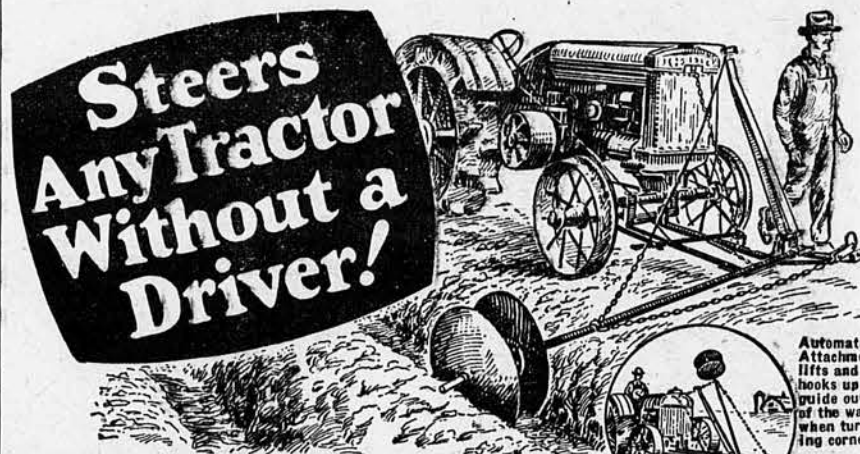
Contrary to general belief, Kelly-Springfield tires are *not* high-priced. Their reputation has given many people the idea that because Kellys are so good they must cost more.

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Wheat Storage Will Pay?

If Kansas Produces a Huge Crop This Year the Markets May be Flooded in July

BY R. M. GREEN

MORE difficulty in handling the early movement of wheat in the Southwest than at any time since 1920 is promised for 1929, if present crop prospects really materialize. There have been three years since 1920 in which 15 or 16 counties of Southwestern Kansas have produced in excess of all farm, local elevator, and mill storage space in the counties. This excess over all available local storage space ran as high as 30 million bushels in 1928. The other two years of surplus production were 1924 and 1926. In all three former years terminal storage space was not burdened with old wheat to the extent that it will be this year.

This situation raises the following questions. What will it cost to store wheat on farms? What are the chances of there being any profit in storing? What will likely be the consequences if a large number of growers do not store part or all of their crop?

On the average, farm storage costs in the case of wheat can be figured at 1½ to 2 cents a bushel a month. Costs vary with the expensiveness of the storage bins, with the length of the storage period, and with the condition of the wheat, especially moisture content, at the time of storage. Approximately 60 to 65 per cent of the average cost is interest, taxes, insurance and depreciation on the building or storage space. Other items of cost are labor in getting grain in and out of bins, loss in handling, shrinkage and insurance on grain. Unless wheat is stored for a full year or the storage space is used for something else, space must be counted idle part of the year. Likewise in most of the wheat area of Kansas, one-fourth to one-half of the storage space is likely to be idle about half the time, or approximately every other year, because of fluctuating wheat yields.

3 Months, \$4.40, \$1,000

Wheat stored with less than 12 or 12½ per cent moisture shows little or no shrinkage. In fact, such wheat usually will gain a little in weight by December or January thru absorption of atmospheric moisture, unless the winter is very dry. Wheat with 12 to 14 or 14½ per cent moisture at the time of storage in farm bins ordinarily shrinks 1 to 1½ per cent in weight by midwinter. Wheat stored with moisture in excess of 14 to 14½ per cent is likely to heat under ordinary farm storage. If burning is bad there may be a loss of 5 to 7 per cent in weight besides serious damage to quality.

Most costs are higher for the shorter storage period. For instance, one insurance rate quoted for wheat stored on farms runs as follows: 3 months, \$4.40 for \$1,000; 6 months \$7.70 for \$1,000; and 12 months, \$11 for \$1,000. This illustrates the higher cost for the shorter period.

A farmer had just as well sell his wheat right after harvest as to hold it, says the man with the statistical averages. Says he, the average advance in price from harvest time to

the high point of the season is just about enough to cover costs. True so far as it goes. The point is, this is only true under average conditions, where 20 to 30 per cent of the crop is marketed direct from the machine and the other 70 to 80 per cent of the crop is held for a time in farm storage. Should an attempt be made to follow the suggestion of these statistical averages and market 100 per cent of the crop right from the machine, an entirely different situation would exist. It is profitable many years for 20 to 30 per cent of the crop to be marketed early, partly because the other 70 to 80 per cent of the crop is stored and kept off the market for a while.

In 1921, 1924, 1926 and 1928 July receipts of wheat at Kansas City were above average. The decline in price from July to August for top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City averaged 13 cents a bushel for these years. In 1922, 1923, 1925 and 1927 July receipts at Kansas City were below average. The average decline in price from July to August for this group of years was 1 cent a bushel.

Depends on Luck?

In 23 of the last 36 years the July price of top No. 2 wheat at Kansas City was not exceeded in the September and October recovery of prices following the heavy marketing period. In such years only rarely did the following January or May price exceed the previous July price. In only eight of these years did it pay to hold wheat after July. September or October provided marketing could be done during these periods. Obviously, it is not possible to market all the wheat in a few weeks. If it were, those periods would not have the price advantage they now have. For this reason it frequently pays the man who cannot get the very top of the season's price to at least store for a few months and try to stay out of the lowest spots in the season's prices.

In 13 of the last 36 years the July price of top No. 2 wheat at Kansas City has been exceeded either in August or in September and October. In most of these years the following January or May price or both were well above the previous July price. In all but two of these 13 years it paid to hold wheat of good quality.

In brief, in 19 of 36 years there was some time following July when a profitable price could have been obtained for good quality wheat. In 17 of 36 years there was no important advance over the July price and frequently a decline. Hence the average of all years shows no profit above costs. At that, some men who could not market in July profited by storing wheat for a time and staying out of the lowest price periods of the season. Everybody getting the best price in July is like everybody being eligible to be President of the United States. It is a happy thing for the teachers to tell us, but a poor reliance on which to establish a line of credit.

While it is yet too early to make
(Continued on Page 35)

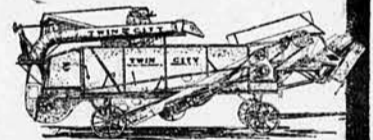
His Twin City pulled him out of debt



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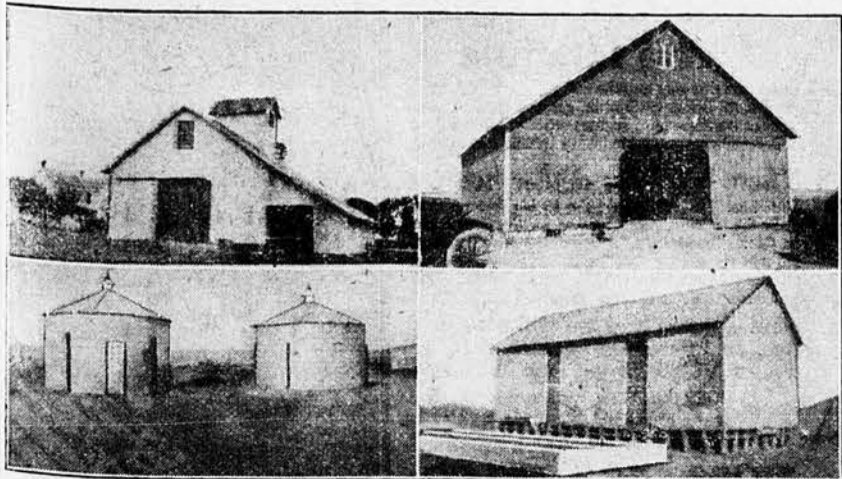
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KP-5-29



Upper Left, Farm Power Elevator and Garage Combined; Upper Right, a Farm Granary, With Four Bins on a Side and a Driveway Between; Lower Left, Steel Grain Tanks; Lower Right, Crib Type of Granary, Covered With Sheet Iron

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

BIBLE-LOVING men have always been liberty-loving men," says David Gregg. He continues, "The Lollards in England, the adherents of Luther in Germany, the followers of Knox in Scotland, the Huguenots of France, the friends of Zwingli in Switzerland, Cromwell and his Ironsides—all these were lovers of the Bible, and all these were heroes in liberty's cause. The Pilgrims breathed into the American atmosphere the principles of liberty, and these have gloriously marched thru our history ever since; first into the Declaration of Independence, then into our national Constitution, and then finally into the Emancipation Proclamation, the crowning glory of the nation."

And while we are quoting, we may as well add another good one, "It was this Book that came with the Huguenots of Carolina; it was the charter of the Friends in Pennsylvania; it was woven into the character of the Dutch settlers of Manhattan; it was in the hands of the Churchmen of Virginia, the Methodists of Georgia, the Puritans of Massachusetts. Not yet had any of these fathomed its deepest meaning. Light has all the while been breaking forth. It has proved itself the most revolutionary book the world has ever seen."

The Bible unfortunately has often been divisive. Not from any fault of its own, but because of the misguided zeal of its adherents, it has separated men into antagonistic groups. Yet when it has been given an opportunity to speak for itself, it has brought people together, as nothing else would. For instance, in the Civil War it was determined to get a Testament into the hands of every soldier, North and South. And when the Bibles were sent south for the Confederate army, the guards did not order a halt. Generals and their subordinates let the Book travel under a sort of "Truce of God." So widespread was the respect for the Book that 300,000 Bibles and Gospels were sent thru the firing lines, for the use of the Southern soldiers.

Notwithstanding these facts, we face today a serious situation with regard to the spread of Bible knowledge. Only about one-fourth of American boys and girls go to Sunday School. This is not because they cannot go, in the great majority of instances, but because they don't go. It doesn't do any good to scold, and so we won't scold. But because we do not scold does not make the situation any better. This fact of low Sunday School attendance is off-set somewhat by the attempts to substitute other forms of teaching the Bible. In a few communities there are community movements to teach the Bible by the secular authorities. In many others time is given during school hours or immediately after school to Bible instruction.

This is done mostly by the simple expedient of having the children go to the church of their choice, to be taught by an experienced teacher, who is thoroly sympathetic with the idea of Bible teaching. Most of these lessons are in graded form, so that they are adapted to the age of the pupil. This is reaching large numbers of children, and the movement probably will reach more. But even so, it is touching but a fringe of the children of the land.

There seems to be a widespread belief among business men that spiritual things must be taken into account, if we are to have a stable nation. They recognize the debt that the nation owes to men who served it best, in times of peril, and that many of these men were the product of religious parents. Spiritual illiteracy is the worst form of illiteracy.

The Bible should be read and studied by the younger generation for several good reasons. First, it is the world's greatest library of religion. Remember that the Bible consists of many books, written over a period of a thousand years. While there are other books of religion, which contain many vital truths, none can equal the Bible in its clear and inspired teachings about God, immortality, the reality of sin, the way of forgiveness, duty, the inner light. It has been truly said that the Word is a lamp unto the feet, a light unto the path. The need of social right-

eousness also is pointed out simply and convincingly.

Second, in no other book is the fact of a revelation of God to man in the person of a Divine Christ told. The story of Christ's life, teachings, death and resurrection makes the Bible different from every other book in the world.

Third, this is a literary mine of priceless value. Open your books of poetry, history or essays, and hundreds of allusions to Bible facts are found. These cannot be understood without a knowledge of the Book of books. But even more important than that are the literary contents of the Bible itself. Here is the greatest literature in the world. Stories, sermons, orations, history, proverbs, essays; comedy, tragedy, poetry, songs are all here. The foremost biographical sketches are here, and the whole teaches the power of righteousness, and the value of the good life. Running all thru it is the thing we cannot exactly describe, but which we feel, namely, the inspiration of the Bible.

Lesson for May 5—The Bible in National Life. 2 Chron. 34:1-33. Golden Text—Ps. 119:105.

Answered Income Question

(Continued from Page 3)

eggs for hatching are purchased from owners of accredited flocks. "We buy all of our eggs for hatching," Mr. Reames said, "and keep no roosters. I find that we can purchase what we need, getting the best quality of eggs, at a saving over what it would cost to produce them. We are satisfied that buying eggs is the most economical way for us. We don't expect to keep a bird more than two years, because it is egg production we are after. With good stock, good housing facilities and good care we can expect good returns from our flock."

Records show Mr. Reames that his cows paid him \$80 last year, counting skim milk used for the pigs. Of course, this isn't the best returns for Kansas herds, but it is steady and is one more dependable source of income. Most of the cows are young stuff. With age and a few more years of building up the herd, the gross and net returns undoubtedly will be more.

Cows are not grained in summer. This year they will have Sweet clover as part of their pasture. Mr. Reames is just starting this on one eighty. He will work across at the rate of 6 acres a year, cutting out this area with movable fences. The 14 Holsteins will use the clover along with some native pasture. Sudan has been used as pasture with good results. The change to Sweet clover is being made to build up the soil at the same time it is providing feed for the milkers. An average of seven cows are being milked winter and summer. Just before harvest last year, seven cows were making \$16 a week on pasture, which allows a fair profit, counting pasture at \$6 a head for the season. Dairy cows have a permanent place on the Reames farm. Of course, a purebred bull heads the herd.

There is real progress portrayed in the Reames farmstead. Since 1915, this Rice county farmer has been making improvements, which include a barn with stanchions for cows, plenty of room for horses and hay; machine shed building equipped to handle practically all of the farm repair work, which also includes the garage, light plant room and separator room; a good granary, poultry house, hog barn, a 180-ton silo and a farm scales that is built so a load of hay can be driven on it without difficulty. A good brooder house will be the next thing.

To Prevent Frost Damage

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,588, Frost and the Prevention of Frost Damage, of 62 pages just issued, is a very valuable publication, which should be in the home of every Kansas farmer who has crops that are likely to suffer from frost. It may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Every farm needs a radio.

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There is a Voss dealer nearby. Visit him. He will explain the 12 big features that make the VOSS the best washer for the farm home on the market today, regardless of the price you pay. He will tell you of the "Bouyancy Point" washing principle, an exclusive VOSS feature which alone would convince you of the supremacy of the VOSS.

Send Coupon and we will mail you free, an interesting booklet, descriptive of VOSS Floto-Plane Washers.

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Chick and Egg Show Awards

Twenty-four hundred miles without feed is a long way for baby chicks to be mailed and have all the chicks live. A healthy entry of 25 chicks shipped that distance by the Washington Co-operative Hatchery at Everett, Wash., was exhibited at the Fourth Annual Baby Chick and Egg Show held April 25 to 27 in Manhattan. This show is open to everyone except the Kansas Experiment Station and the members of the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

An entry of baby chicks consisted of 25 1-day-old chicks, fed nothing before being shipped. Egg entries consisted of 12 eggs, except in the commercial class, which included 36 white and 36 brown eggs. A hundred and thirteen baby chick entries, totaling 2,825 chicks, and more than 5,000 eggs made up the show. Eggs and day-old chicks were received from nine states, including California, Oregon, Washington, Michigan and Ohio. Ten Kansas hatcheries exhibited.

The Seymour Packing Company of Topeka, thru its branch buying stations in Kansas, was responsible for 47 exhibits, or a total of 3,384 eggs, in the commercial class.

H. M. Scott, of the college poultry department, who had charge of the egg and chick show, after the entries had been judged, said, "The interest shown by folks raising chicks and producing eggs was far beyond expectations. The entries of both eggs and baby chicks were twice what we had planned to accommodate. It has been indicated that various egg and poultry packers will supplement next year the premiums and \$150 prize money made available thru sale of the exhibits at the close of the show."

H. H. Steup, director of research for the Poultry Tribune, judged the commercial egg exhibits. V. O. Jones, extension specialist for the Perry Packing Company at Manhattan, judged the fancy eggs, and the baby chicks were judged by Dr. D. C. Warren and A. P. Loomis of the college poultry department and by H. H. Steup. The award winners were:

Baby Chick Show

- Sweepstakes for highest score, Midwest Poultry Farm and Hatcheries, Burlingame, with 97 per cent.
 - Grand championship to exhibitor having highest total points on all entries, Frankfort Chickeries, Frankfort.
 - Grand championship to exhibitor having highest average score on all entries, Ross Hatchery, Junction City.
 - White Leghorns, Mrs. E. A. Holm, Manhattan, 95.25 per cent.
 - Rhode Island Reds, Ross Hatchery, Junction City, 96.5 per cent.
 - Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hiawatha Hatchery, Hiawatha, 91.5 per cent.
 - Buff Orpingtons, Steinhoff & Son, Osage City, 95 per cent.
 - White Wyandottes, Midwest Poultry Farm & Hatcheries, Burlingame, 97 per cent.
 - White Plymouth Rocks, Frankfort Chickeries, Frankfort, 94 per cent.
 - Rhode Island Whites, Midwest Poultry Farm & Hatcheries, Burlingame, 96 per cent.
 - Anconas, Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, 96 per cent.
 - White Minorcas, Ray Babb, Wakefield, 95.25 per cent.
 - Buff Minorcas, Blue Ribbon Hatcheries, Sabetha, 96 per cent.
- Eighteen entries were received from states other than Kansas.

In the Egg Show

- Commercial class, 26 to 30 ounces a dozen, Grennan Produce Company, Garnett, 96.75 per cent; 24 to 26 ounces a dozen, Hurst Majors, Manhattan, 96.88 per cent.
- Kansas Certified and Accredited Flock class, white, Ray Babb, Wakefield, 95 per cent; brown, Sarah Jean Sterling, Hope, 91.25 per cent.
- Fanciers class, white, Mrs. Ed. A. Holm, Manhattan; brown, Joe Mark, Manhattan.
- High school class, white and brown entries both won by Wilford Palmquist of Jamestown. Entries in this competition were received from Ford, Chapman, Wellsville, Chanute, Jamestown, Manhattan, Hope and Council Grove.

In the Limelight Now

BY ALVA AGDEE

A generation ago local companies of manufacturers took care of farm needs. They made the supplies and were financed largely by local banking institutions. The buying power of the millions of farmers was considered in a general way, it is true, but it did not come home to the men who make public sentiment and thru it control legislation.

Farming got into the headlines of financial and commercial journals when the size of the wheat crop became known, because that affected the revenues of railroads, and railroads were something in the limelight. It got headlines on the cotton yields because that affected manufacturing and also the international balance of trade. Similarly, it was in sight when supplies for the packing interests were concerned. Largely the interest was in

the total output, and not in the net profit farmers might be getting.

I have known financial writers to comment in years of enormous wheat crops and low prices that anyway the wheat had to be moved, and that meant revenue for the railroads. I am not even criticizing the comment, because it seemed to them a hard-headed business view, and no industry gets anywhere on sentiment. Farm buying power was largely out of sight, and naturally not fully considered.

Within our generation, methods have changed. The manufacturing companies dependent on farm buying have been converted largely into great corporations, whose stocks are listed on the city exchanges and are owned by a great mass of people. The capitalization of concerns chiefly dependent on farmers' buying power has run into many billions of dollars, and the welfare of these corporations is discussed almost daily by the leading financial and commercial papers of this country. When the rural districts are able to buy, the shares go up, and hard times for farmers cut into profits of this big class of corporations. Chain stores, aggregating billions of dollars of capital, have their total sales used by financial economists as an index of farm buying power and one gauge of the country's financial condition.

This is no discussion of what should or should not be in the trend of the country's business methods, but a simple statement of fact. The importance of the farmers' buying power has got off Fourth-of-July platforms, and is in the middle of the consideration of bankers, investment trusts and other investors in an enormous line of industries whose success is tied up with farming. It is not a matter hid in the records of small companies, with local banks financing them, but is daily a consideration in the discussion of the affairs of the great corporations that have taken the business over.

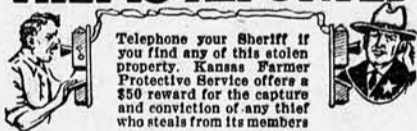
Right or wrong, the best judgment of our biggest financiers, economists and business men must be a great influence in legislation, and in the carrying out of programs in the business world. The great corporations that are directly dependent on the farmers' buying power know at first hand what farm prosperity means to them, and agriculture now comes naturally into the consideration of the greatest city bankers. We owe much to leaders of farm organizations for bringing farming welfare into the limelight, but the lasting influence on the future lies in a high degree in the self-interest of those whose money is tied up with the corporations I have mentioned. From now on agriculture will be among those present when the condition of industries is considered.

To Reduce Fire Losses

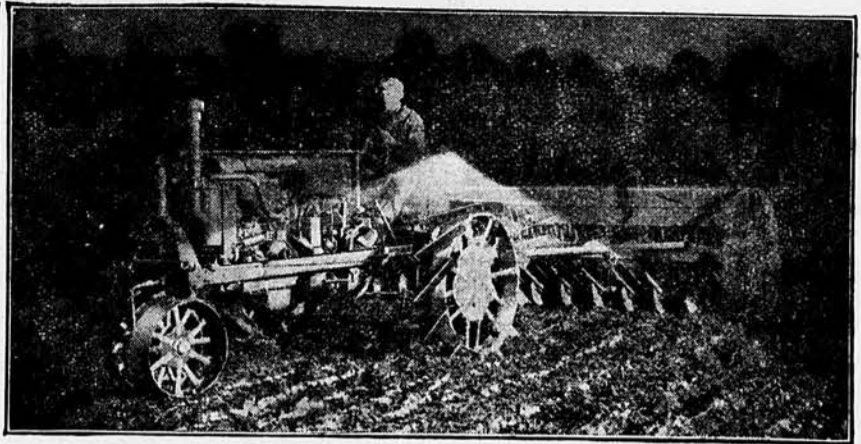
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,590-F, Fire-Protective Construction on the Farm, just issued, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A de facto government in Mexico is one that has the most guns.

THEFTS REPORTED



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- M. Glyn, Grantville. Eleven Buff Orpington hens, average 4 pounds. Mr. Glyn personally offers an additional \$25 reward.
- R. V. Peters, Topeka. Overcoat, blue-grey with plaid lining and J. C. Penney label, for 16 year-old boy. DeLuxe Model Big Ben alarm clock colored pink. Also a standard Big Ben alarm clock. Stevens single barrel, 410 gauge shotgun. Stevens single shot, long barrel pistol with automatic grip; shoots 22 long rifle shells.
- W. H. Wyatt, Kinsley. Ten purebred Barred Rock hens.
- G. M. Secrest, LeLoup. Two greyhounds. Male, large, fawn colored with white ring around neck, white breast and has scar back of forelegs. Named Dan. Female, brindle colored, light weight and has a long scar inside right foreleg and right hind leg.
- P. R. Kennedy, Portis. 1,000 tomato plants and 12 hills of rhubarb.
- J. K. Emery, Lawrence. Set of harness. Mrs. Rosa Palmeter, Caldwell. 40 white Wyandotte hens, big blocky type.
- George W. Rosenbaum, Cunningham. Winchester hammerless six shot 12 gauge shotgun.
- Robert Piest, Junction City. German police dog, extra large, light color and has a healed tear in one ear. Mr. Piest personally offers an additional \$50 reward.
- Robert L. Mann, Neal. Male Shorthorn calf, month old, weighs 160 pounds, star in forehead and has white spot on flank.
- Mrs. Wade Hendershot, Langley. Rayon chiffon voile dress, blue figured, with peach colored slip. Dress made with two-piece circular flounces, long sleeves with jabot on left side. Flounces and jabot picoted, with red roses. Neck and sleeves are hemstitched.



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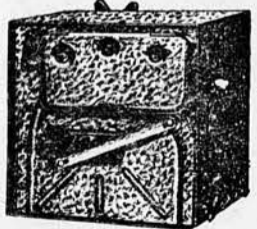
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Farm Crops and Markets

Alfalfa Has Made a Fine Growth; Cutting Will Start Soon in Southern Kansas

HEVY rains have delayed farm work considerably in Kansas. Wheat, oats and barley are making a fine growth. The state evidently is going to produce a large wheat crop again this year, which brings sharply into the foreground the need for more farm storage. Cattle are mostly all on the grass; the bluestem in the "Bluestem Pastures" (Flint Hills) is in excellent condition. Alfalfa has made a fine growth; some producers in Southern Kansas will be cutting the crop in a week or 10 days.

Prices for all kinds of raw materials and manufacturers' prices for all sorts of commodities like wire fencing, suiting cloth, overcoat cloth, harness leather, acid phosphate, tankage, bran, cement, lumber, many classes and grades, coal by kinds—all of this information and much more that would tire you to hear listed is made available thru Government agencies weekly or monthly. Somebody asked "Why?" The answer is that all business is inter-related and a knowledge of the status of all helps to stabilize industrial and commercial conditions and prevents, as much as possible, unprofitable business ventures, over-production, bad distribution, glutts and depressions.

The fact is that our national industries can permanently prosper unless all are reasonably prosperous. Industrial prosperity brings plentiful employment and well-paid workers, able to buy plenty of good food and clothing and all the necessities and luxuries of life. Manufacturers study the conditions in farming and other industries and shape their production to fit probable demand. It would seem wise that farmers study the condition of manufacturing and other industries with a view to shaping farm production to the probable consuming demands.

An enterprising Kansas farmer recently wrote me as follows: "The farmer's relief seems to me to lie in returns for his labor existing in his products to meet his increasing financial demands—some by policies, others by forcible laws." His thought seems timely and good. But how can we formulate better farming policies unless we have crop statistics as a basis to guide us? How can wise remedial laws be formulated and enacted unless the legislator has sound statistics to guide him in correct economic conclusions? The quality of a man's judgment can be no better than the sum total of accurate knowledge he has to guide him in his thinking. You can't think about better farm policy and better farm legislation and better farm economics unless you have straight facts about farm production and marketing.

Barton—We received a good rain a few days ago, and since then all vegetation has been making an excellent growth. It is muddy. More sunshine would be welcome. Cattle have been doing very well on wheat pasture. Wheat, 94c; yellow corn, 70c; heavy hens, 21c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 45c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—We recently had a 24-hour rain that amounted to 2 inches of moisture, and all of it went into the ground. Spring crops and pastures have made a fine start. Corn planting has started; the acreage will be smaller than that of last year. Fruit trees are in bloom; there is a fine outlook for a fruit crop. There is a general spirit of optimism among the folks as regard to the year's work. Butterfat, 43c; yellow corn, 70c; heavy hens, 21c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 45c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cowley—We have been having too much rain, so far as corn or kafir planting is concerned. Some corn is up, with a good stand. The sloping ground has washed some. Livestock is going on pastures in good condition. Butter, 40c; eggs, 20c.—E. A. Millard.

Dickinson—We have had a great deal of rain recently and the fields are very green. Corn planting will be delayed somewhat. Wheat is making a rank growth; it needs more sunshine. Oats have a good stand, but they seem rather "runty." The pig crop is light. Most of the cattle are on grass.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—We have had several good rains recently, and all farm crops are making an excellent growth. Corn planting is the main farm job these days; the acreage will be larger than usual. We have had several windy days recently, but they have not done much damage. Very high prices are being paid for cattle at public sale. Wheat, 93c; corn, 65c; barley, 57c; butterfat, 43c; hens, 18c to 23c; eggs, 19c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have had heavy rains recently, which put the creeks out of their banks. Most of the folks are behind with their spring farm work. A real effort is being made to establish a hospital at Ottawa; it will cost \$125,000—general support is being given to the plan by the folks in Ottawa and most of the farmers. Early gardens are making a fine growth. Pigs are doing well. Roads are rough. Corn, 76c to 78c; hens, 23c; eggs, 22c.—Ellas Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Heavy rains recently have put the soil in excellent condition; this was the first moisture of consequence we had received since last October. All small grain crops have made a fine start. Farmers are preparing corn ground; the acreage of listed crops likely will be reduced about one-third, as compared with 1928. Good prices are being paid at public sale. There is plenty of farm labor. Livestock is in good condition, and is mostly all on pasture. There are many young chicks on farms here; the interest in poultry raising is increasing. Eggs, 19c; cream, 44c; corn, 71c.—John L. Aldrich.

Graham—We have had a great deal of rain recently; it has delayed farm work. Wheat is in the best condition in years. Pastures are green; most of the livestock is on the grass. The wheat pool folks had a big meeting at Hill City recently; the pool has more than 500 members in this county. There is plenty of farm labor. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; barley, 48c; cream, 47c; eggs, 20c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—We had a 2-inch rain a few days ago, and the weather has been cloudy most of the time since. Corn planting is at a standstill. Wheat, oats and alfalfa are making a fine growth. Wheat, 92c; corn, 78c; oats, 42c; flour, \$1.40; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c; potatoes, \$1; new cabbage, 3c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Farm sales have been well attended and everything moves at good prices, especially livestock. Some corn has been planted. A combine demonstration at the county seat recently was well attended; at present there are no combines in the county. Heavy rains recently delayed farm work and caused the rivers and creeks to overflow. Farm laborers are scarce. Corn, 75c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Heavy rains recently have caused considerable flooding of lowlands along the creeks and rivers; the Kaw River was up to 19 feet, the highest stage since 1915. The floods did some damage to crops, especially potatoes. Corn planting and fruit tree spraying have been delayed. Eggs, 23c; corn, 72c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—We have had a great deal of rain in the last few days, and the soil is in excellent condition. Some hail fell, but they did little damage. Barley and wheat are making a fine growth. Farmers are listing corn; the acreage of row crops will be large.—A. K. Denby.

Lipcoln—The weather has been warming up, and there has been plenty of rain. Farmers have been planting corn. Wheat prospects are good. Pastures are green;



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How Reports Are Made

BY E. C. PAXTON

The method of gathering agricultural statistics by state and federal agencies sometimes appears to be more or less of a mystery to many persons. A number of questions are asked and many are asked about statistics. How can a Governmental agency know the acreage of wheat in a given state? How can they know the condition and probable yield before the crop is harvested? How can the number of pigs farrowed in a whole state be known? How can they know the average price of wheat or hogs or corn for a whole state? How can such estimates be so accurate as to be almost universally accepted as being final?

The system of collecting material for these reports is based on a law of nature which is formulated in the mathematical theory of probabilities. By this theory a moderately large sample taken at random from a larger universe is practically certain, on the average, to resemble very closely the characteristics of the whole. For instance, let several persons be blindfolded—let each pick 100 apples at random from a bin containing a million apples—let the weight for each group of 100 apples be averaged—let the average weight of each apple in 100 be calculated—then let the whole million apples be weighed and the actual average weight of each apple be obtained. It will be found that the average weight of apples in each group of 100 will vary but slightly from the average in any other group, and always will vary but little from the average of the whole. It also will be found that the average of all the samples will be even closer to, or actually coincide with, the actual average of all the million.

In the same way a large number of facts or sample judgments from all parts of a state will give a true picture of what actually exists. This is the law on which the whole system of life insurance and fire insurance is based. It is the law upon which practically all other large business enterprises are founded. It is the law utilized in crop estimates.

The accuracy obtainable is dependent on the size of the sample and the random nature and distribution of the sample in the state. The application of the law of probabilities in crop statistics is by use of questionnaires. The Kansas State Board of Agriculture uses about 12,000 interested farmers for its various inquiries during the crop year. This is an average of about 114 to a county. They are trained observers, some with 20 years of experience. They report on matters in which they are vitally concerned. They are as evenly distributed over the state as possible, to give a true picture of any specific phase of the agricultural or livestock industry being investigated.

Even the judgments may vary widely, even the individual experiences may show a broad range—still the law of probabilities works for the whole. When the sample observations are summarized by trained workers in the state and federal service the result is not a guess of one individual—the result is a composite picture of actual conditions as they exist. The information collected in this manner and published by the State Board of Agriculture is really not what some Government officials think or the board says. It is a composite of what many trained observers have experienced and reported after the whole has been summarized by an official trained in the application of the laws of probabilities.

Farmers have sometimes asked me why the Government asks so many questions of the farmer and not from other businessmen. The answer is that the Government asks a good many more questions from other industries than it does from farmers. The Government collects and publishes monthly the tons of pig iron and coal produced, the barrels of oil taken from the ground, the thousands of feet of lumber sawed, number of lath made, pounds of sole leather, helling and shoe tops produced, pairs of shoes made and pairs of stockings knit, number of automobiles and automobile tires manufactured and barrels of cement produced.



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most of the cattle are on grass. There is an excellent demand for pigs and thin cattle. Good prices are being paid at public sales.—E. J. Wacker.

Lyon—Heavy rainfall has delayed farm work considerably. Very little corn has been planted. Alfalfa, wheat and oats are making a fine growth. Corn, 75c; kafir, 60c; eggs, 19c to 23c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Farmers have been busy planting corn; the "early bird catches the worm," maybe. We have had a great deal of rain recently, and the subsoil is well soaked with moisture. Wheat and oats are making an excellent growth. Pastures also are doing well; grass is early this year. Corn, 70c; wheat, 80c; oats, 40c; hogs, \$11; cream, 47c; eggs, 22c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—We have had a great deal of rain, and the soil is well supplied with moisture. Wheat, oats and barley are making an excellent growth. Farmers have been busy planting corn. Several carloads of cattle, hogs and lambs were shipped from this county recently; the lambs brought \$17 a hundred.—Albert Robinson.

Morris—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat and oats. Most of the corn will be planted late; a little was planted about April 15, but not much. Pastures are green; about 85 per cent of the acreage was burned this year, which will be all right if we have a wet season but "not so good" if dry weather comes.—Elmer Finney.

Ness—A good rain a few days ago put the soil in excellent condition for farm crops. Wheat is making a fine growth. Some corn has been planted. Roads are in fine condition. A few public sales are being held; cattle sell very well, and even horses bring fairly good prices.—James McMill.

Osborne—The north part of the county was visited by a three-day rain recently, which amounted to 5 inches of moisture. But there was only a light rain in the south part of the county; corn planting has begun. Wheat, oats and barley are making a fine growth. Pastures are greenening up. Cattle which were running on wheat pasture have been turned on the grass.—Roy Haworth.

Republic—Nearly everyone has finished cutting stalks and disking, and some corn has been planted. The spring pig crop was light; only a few of the folks report "good luck" with the "mortgage lifters." The early crop of chicks also was below normal. But a good many farmers have made a real effort this spring to increase the quality of their flocks. There is a real interest here in poultry raising. Pastures are becoming green; livestock wintered well. Butterfat, 7c; eggs, 18c, 20c and 23c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Generous rains have fallen recently, and crops of all kinds are making a splendid growth. Wheat is doing especially well. Pastures are making a fine growth, and livestock is in good condition. There is a fine prospect for a fruit crop, with the exception of apricots, which are below normal. Cattle are being tested for tuberculosis. Wheat, 92c; eggs, 21c; cream, 46c; hens, 21c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—We had another rain a few days ago; the ground is in excellent condition. Pastures are becoming green. The "young chick crop" was fine; losses were unusually light this spring. Corn, 70c; wheat, 80c; bran, \$1.46; shorts, \$1.70; eggs, 20c; cream, 45c.—C. O. Thomas.

Wallace—The weather has been cloudy, and has supplied ideal growing conditions for wheat and barley. Grass is making a good growth, but is not large enough yet to supply much feed for livestock. The soil is working up well despite the fact that this section received very little winter moisture. Eggs, 21c.—Everett Hughes.

A Glance at the Markets

A tim of fairly steady prices followed the downward tendency of mid-April. Some lines later in the month were still feeling the effect of the usual heavy spring supplies, but there was no extreme weakness, unless perhaps in wheat, which continued to sell near the season's lowest price, and tended to depress the other lines of grain and food. Livestock, also dairy and poultry products, have been doing a little better on the whole, and potatoes made further recovery, altho the position soon weakened under heavier shipments.

Favorable progress of winter wheat, together with the relatively large stocks yet remaining in North America, and continued large shipments of Argentine wheat, much of which was reported unsold, were weakening factors in the wheat market the last half of April. Soft winter wheat sold at the lowest prices for the season at St. Louis. Corn and other feed grains were lower with wheat. May feed barley was in good demand, but feed barley continued to sell slowly. Rye declined more than wheat. Flax was also slightly lower, but the limited offerings were readily taken.

Prices of most feeds had declined steadily since early in 1929, as the result of a slow inquiry for the liberal offerings and ample farm supplies of feed grains. Hay markets were about steady, with offerings limited and inquiry moderately active. Country loadings were restricted by the pressure of farm work, and market receipts were moderate.

On the whole the killing quality of beef cattle at Chicago the third week of April was rather high. Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Colorado continued to market cattle rather liberally, and the difference in killing quality between nearby and far away offerings remained in sharp contrast. Dead costs had been advancing for some time, and the past week's upturn on hoofed prices will provide a real test for the dressed trade. Meanwhile the dressed beef market has been giving a better account of itself, indicating that the trade is inclined to buy beef even tho prices were working higher. Supplies of beef are comparatively light, and the season favors that product over fresh pork. The advance in cattle values has naturally tended to increase confidence, altho the trade is none too hopeful concerning a May advance.

With the increased receipts of hogs after the middle of April, there was a pronounced improvement in the quality of the Chicago supply. Prices fluctuated narrowly, tending to off-set the bearish influence of the increased receipts was a rather sharp advance in fresh pork prices.

The direct movement of lambs was largely from Colorado and Western Nebraska, with a fair sprinkling of new crop California lambs. Shorn lambs sold upward to \$17, and fat ewes to \$12.25. Hardly enough feeding lambs were on sale to form a basis for dependable quotations. Lower prices were accepted for domestic wools on the Boston market during late April, with declines distributed quite widely over the various grades and sales generally of very moderate volume. Price declines in domestic lines of most significance, perhaps, were on the 58s 60s, which sold at 45 to 47 cents in the grease for strictly combing fleece wools that were previously being held at 48 to 50 cents. Among western grown lines the 58s 60s also showed the sharpest decline.

The butter markets maintained a fairly steady position, altho there were occasional periods of nervousness in late April, when the trend was lower. Stocks were ample for the demand in practically all markets. Spring quality defects are appearing quite frequently in all markets. Onion and garlic flavors were common, especially in butter from the southern sections.

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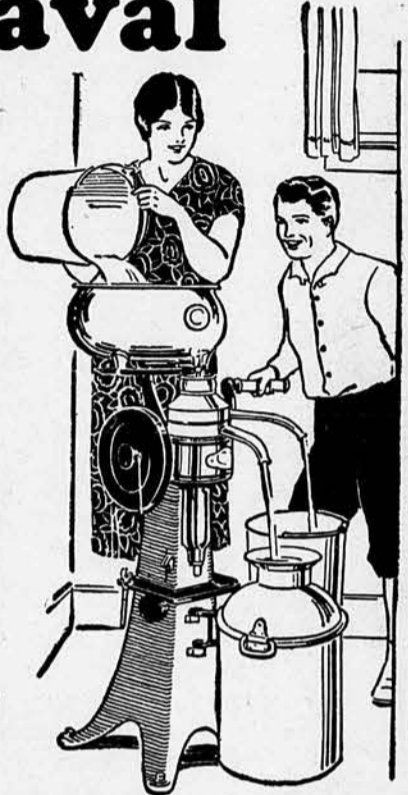
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LARABEE'S BEST FLOUR

So the "Flint Hills" Passes

Seventeenth Annual Cattlemen's Round-up at Hays Held Numerous Interests

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

FOUR hundred happy, eager Western Kansas farm boys and girls, all members of the 4-H clubs and of vocational classes in high schools, gathered at the Fort Hays Experiment Station on Friday of last week, followed on Saturday by an even greater number of earnest farm men and women, for the 17th annual cattlemen's round-up.

Were some old-timers long gone, to return for the day, they might be heard to remark that "things aren't like they used to be." They would note the fact, perhaps, that the "cattlemen's round-up" seems to have taken the background. That is true to some extent. But the facts more carefully stated would be that cattle talk simply has had to share honors during this event with other phases of farm interest that have forged to the front.

The boys and girls flock in to claim one entire day. They have put more snap into all Kansas fairs and livestock shows, and that is exactly what they did at Hays last week. They followed thru carefully planned programs with a fine spirit of sportsmanship and a real exhibition of intelligence.

Most of the day's activities took the form of contests in which livestock, grain and clothing were judged. In the high school groups, first honors went to Oberlin High School in livestock judging, with a score of 1,368 points out of a possible 1,800. The high individual in this event was Watson Winniger of Kingman. Highland 4-H Club, from Morton county, took first place in the club groups, making 1,385 points out of a possible 1,800. Gene Hager, Norton county, was high individual. The girls from Pawnee county placed highest in clothing judging in 4-H club groups, making 771 points out of 900. Edith Dryden, Pawnee county, was the highest individual judge. In grain judging, L. Chilson, Decatur Community High School, Oberlin, was high individual over all, and the Hill City 4-H boys took high honors as a team.

Now Can Understand Law

On the same day the boys and girls took over the Hays Experiment Station, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture held a regular quarterly meeting there. And two things at least which transpired should be of interest to Kansas farmers in general. One item is the fact that the state board set about revising the regulations in carrying out the pure seed law. To put it in the words of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board, "we made this revision to simplify the whole thing so all of us can understand it."

The other subject we mention which came up for discussion was the unfair picture the name "Flint Hills" conjures for one of the best pasture regions in the United States. When you stop to consider the name, it does sound cold and uninviting. So the state board now will refer to this section as the "Kansas Blue Stem Pasture Region." And it is not beyond reason to believe that the state board will request other organizations and institutions to respect this desirable change in name. It is a name which comes more nearly fitting this grazing section, that has the ability to send cattle of high quality direct from grass to the packing plant.

The women's program on cattlemen's day, not only attracted some 300 women, but some of their husbands as well. It was arranged by the station folks and Amy Kelly of K. S. A. C. Two outstanding talks were presented by Dean L. E. Call, director of the station, and Mrs. Harriet Allard, director of The Household Searchlight, Topeka. Dean Call explained graphically how the farmstead—the outside of the home—can be made attractive, and Mrs. Allard told and demonstrated how the inside of the home can be made inviting.

The cattlemen and farmers found something very interesting in the results of experiments presented for their benefit. These were tests of silage cutters, feed grinding experiments, and a study of kafir seeds fed to steers.

Most farmers run silage cutters too

rapidly, according to the results of the experiments. Slower speed will give better results. This is the most important single factor affecting the energy requirements of the ensilage cutters. If the speed was excessive, energy was wasted in overcoming air friction. An increase in speed gave a relative increase in capacity, but experiments indicated that when the speed was doubled, the power consumption increased approximately seven times, due to the increased air friction. Four hundred to 550 r. p. m., when maintained, was sufficient speed to operate any of the cutters while elevating into a 40-foot silo.

The most practical way to measure the comparative value of roughage, in this case kafir, is on the basis of the gain produced to the acre. In the beef cattle investigations for 1928-29, certain outstanding differences were noted as follows:

Chopped kafir fodder produced less gain to the acre than whole kafir fodder. The same was true in the case of kafir stover.

Ground kafir fodder produced 93.47 more pounds of gain an acre than whole kafir fodder. Giving this additional gain a value of \$12.50 a hundred, which is approximately the present value, it is worth \$11.68. The cost of grinding after delivery to the grinder was \$1.68 an acre, leaving an advantage of \$10 an acre for ground kafir fodder over whole kafir fodder.

Kafir fodder silage produced 238.64 more pounds of gain an acre than whole kafir fodder. Giving this additional gain a value of \$12.50 a hundred, it is worth \$29.83 an acre. The cost of ensiling after delivery to the cutter was \$29.43 an acre for kafir fodder silage over whole kafir fodder.

Kafir fodder silage produced 145.17 more pounds of gain an acre than ground kafir fodder. Giving this additional gain a value of \$12.50 a hundred it is worth \$18.15. Since the grinding cost of \$1.28 an acre is more than ensiling, the returns from an acre of kafir fed in the form of kafir fodder silage may in this test be considered to be worth \$19.43 more an acre than kafir fed in the form of ground kafir fodder.

Ground kafir stover produced 15.19 more pounds of gain an acre than whole kafir stover. Giving this additional gain a value of \$12.50 a hundred, it is worth \$1.90. The cost of grinding was \$1.28 an acre, leaving an advantage of \$0.62 an acre in the favor of grinding.

Kafir stover silage produced 118.71 more pounds of gain than whole kafir stover. Giving this additional gain a value of \$12.50 a hundred, it is worth \$14.84. The cost of ensiling was \$0.31 an acre, leaving an advantage of \$14.53 an acre in favor of ensiling.

Kafir stover silage produced 103.52 pounds more gain an acre than ground kafir stover. Giving this gain a value of \$12.50 a hundred, it is worth \$12.94. Since the cost of grinding was \$0.97 an acre more than ensiling, kafir stover silage showed an advantage of \$13.91 an acre over ground kafir stover.

Ground kafir hay produced 43.44 more pounds of gain an acre than whole kafir hay. Giving this gain a value of \$12.50 a hundred it is worth \$5.43. The cost of grinding kafir hay was \$3.11 an acre, leaving an advantage of \$2.32 an acre in favor of grinding kafir hay.

Ensiling kafir fodder increased returns to the acre over grinding more than grinding increased returns to the acre over whole kafir, the increase from grinding being \$10 an acre; from ensiling, \$29.43 an acre.

Ensiling kafir stover increased returns an acre over grinding more than grinding increased returns an acre over whole stover, the increase from grinding being \$0.62 an acre; from ensiling, \$14.53 an acre.

It should be emphasized that all of these observations are based upon the cost of preparation after the feed was delivered to the grinder or silage cutter, and do not include overhead charges which vary so greatly that an attempt to include them in this discussion would be of little value.



It wasn't Luck

BILL: I heard you had fine luck this spring with your sows.

FRANK: That wasn't luck. It was Purina Pig Chow. I've been feeding it to my sows ever since Jim Lee told me what he clears every year by feeding Purina. And when my shoats get a little farther along, I'm going to try some of that Hog Chow, too. Jim says Pig Chow is for sows and growing pigs—Hog Chow for fattening hogs.

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Yes, the Lime Helps

Altho late summer and early fall is generally considered the ideal time to spread limestone, this excellent soil conditioner is often applied in the spring as well with very satisfactory results. Lime which could not be applied last fall can well be scattered on the field this spring.

Since limestone does not become available to crops immediately, the most satisfactory plan is to apply it six months or a year before the crop for which it is intended is planted. On fields where alfalfa is to be seeded next fall, or clover next spring, limestone applied now will have sufficient time to be taken into solution by soil moisture. Finely ground limestone becomes available to crops much quicker than coarse stone. Some effects of lime, on the other hand, have been observed as many as 15 years after application.

By means of a lime and Sweet clover program of soil improvement, farmers on poor, acid soils have been able in many cases to double their corn yields and to increase the yields of other crops as well. In some communities the liming idea has proved contagious, and straight trainloads of stone have been ordered because of the favorable experience of one or two pioneers.

Lime may be spread most quickly and easily with either a two-wheeled lime sower or an endgate spreader for the end of the wagon box or truck. Either type applies the limestone evenly, which is an advantage over hand spreading. The low-down, two-wheeled spreaders generally take an 8-foot strip, while the endgate type covers from 12 to 20 feet. Either type can be regulated to spread a varying number of tons an acre.

More Unfair Grain Talk

A recent rumor in grain trade circles to the effect that the president and sales manager of the Canadian wheat pools had resigned, was denied emphatically in a telegram from C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba wheat pool, to Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita.

"Rumor regarding resignation of A. J. McPhail, president, and George Melvor, sales manager, has not even the shadow of a foundation in fact, and was circulated from Winnipeg by interests opposed to the pools," says the telegram from Mr. Burnell. "In a business way the pools were never in a stronger position," he continued, "and entire harmony prevails between the various provinces and thruout the whole staff."

"The story had a disquieting effect on the markets in this country and abroad," says Mr. Downie, "and is an excellent example of the unfair fight which has been and is being waged against the farmers' own organizations."

Wheat Storage Will Pay?

(Continued from Page 29)

any dependable estimate as to the 1929 Kansas wheat crop, certain facts are worth noting. Autumn rainfall again favors the Southwestern Kansas crop. It is in 15 or 16 southwestern counties where farm storage space in the state is shortest compared with wheat acreage. It is in these counties that there is the most extensive use of combines. This lessens the amount of wheat stored for a time in the shock and stack. The 1928 harvest in these counties, producing about 30 million bushels in excess of local storage space, was dragged out over a longer period than usual by rainy weather. To take care of this 30 million bushels of wheat promptly during a normal harvesting period would require close to 25,000 grain cars of average capacity. The largest number of grain cars stored any week during June, 1928, by the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads for their whole southwestern territory was less than 23,000 cars.

The probability of profitable farm storage of the 1929 crop lies in the likelihood of price being pushed so low before the opening of the new crop season that later advances will be easy to stimulate. Since 1919 a large Kansas wheat crop has been followed by another large crop much less

frequently than before 1919. That is because of the shift in wheat acreage from east to west, where risks of crop damage in March, April, May and June are much greater. In the 10 years previous to 1919 a large Kansas crop was followed by another large crop in 4 of the 10 years. Since 1919, a large Kansas crop has been followed by another large crop in only two of seven years. This year the wheat acreage in 27 Western and Northwestern Kansas counties with the least rainfall last autumn comprises about 25 per cent of the total acreage of the state. Even tho the Kansas crop might be above average in yield, there are chances of some foreign competing countries having a smaller crop than last year. Furthermore, in six of 18 recent years of large world's crop and carryover, the wheat price advanced anyway because of the low level of price to start with in July. Such an outlook this year makes storage on the farm for a time less risky than last year.

Old Standby Improved

(Continued from Page 15)

under 75 pounds in weight, at the rate of 1.25 pounds daily a head to pigs between 75 and 125 pounds in weight and at the rate of 1.75 pounds daily to heavier shotes should produce both rapid and economical gains, if, in addition to the mixture, the pigs are given all the ear corn they will clean up readily. If oats are not available or are relatively high priced they may be omitted from the mixture and the amount of supplement fed reduced to approximately .4, .6 and .75 pound daily a head, respectively, for the different weights of pigs. By placing the mixture in one compartment and corn in the others the same feeds could be self-fed if desired.

On the Air

"Is it true that Mabel has a secret sorrow?"
 "Heavens, yes! Hasn't she told you about it?"



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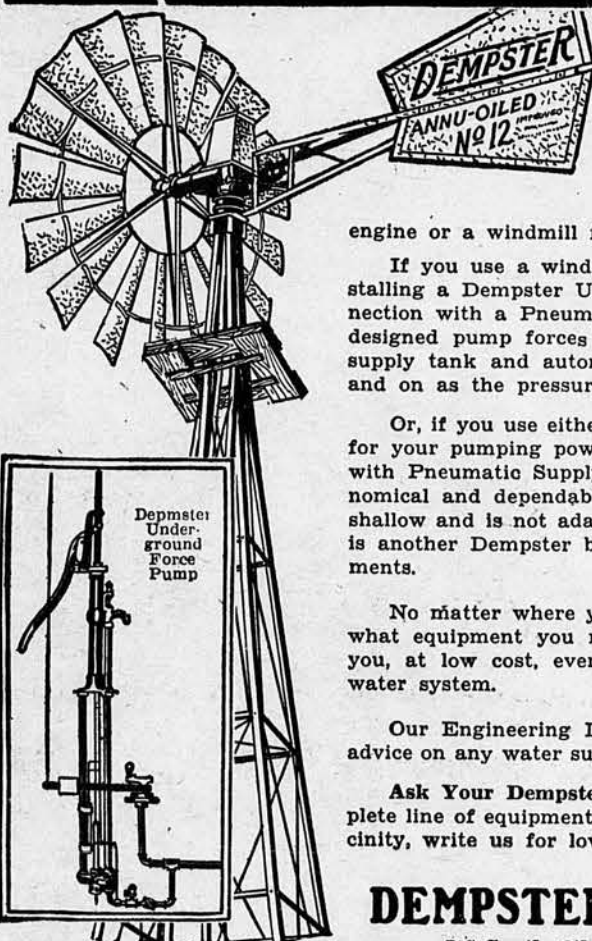
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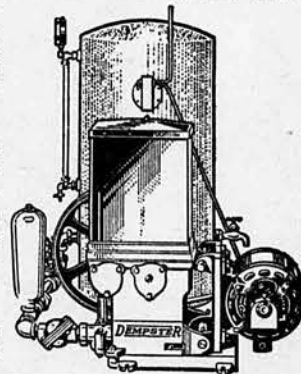
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Other Poultry Raisers May Suffer Loss From Disease That Found the Brown Chicks

Quite a number of poultry raisers are having their first experience this year with coccidiosis. Some folks know this trouble-maker from other years. It is no respecter of flock owners or breeds of layers. It finds chicks from the best flocks as well as their "poor relation." A letter from Mrs. F. W. Brown, just over our western state line, is typical of cases perhaps.

"In March I purchased 250 baby chicks from blood-tested stock," she writes. "I have had the finest of success with them, using the Hendriks Method. But the last 10 days I have lost a number of them. When I cut them open the blind gut is filled with a substance that resembles cheese. The birds are not constipated nor do they have diarrhea. Some of them weigh more than a half pound, while others are not much bigger than they were when hatched. The ground corn and wheat has some very fine particles. Would that cause the trouble? If it is a disease, is it contagious? I get lots of good help from Kansas Farmer."

Authorities agree that coccidiosis of chicks is caused by a small parasite, usually spread thru drinking water, soil or feed. It causes very heavy losses from the third to the tenth week after new hatches come off. It probably will be recognized first as a bloody diarrhea, followed by a bleaching-out of the pigment in the shanks and beak. G. T. Klein, extension poultryman at the agricultural college, finds these things so, and that roup often accompanies the disease.

Poultry bacteriologists have found that cheesy masses, or casts, often are found in chicks in outbreaks of coccidiosis, and that the disease may show

various symptoms, depending on the seriousness of the infestation. "Where large numbers of coccidia are present, severe bleeding may result," according to C. A. Brandly at the college. "In this case the droppings may be almost entirely blood. In minor cases the irritation in the blind pouches may cause the formation of heavy casts or masses which contain blood in their centers."

Sanitation is most important in controlling coccidiosis. Clean, dry quarters should be provided; runs should be as nearly perfect from every angle as possible, litter should be changed daily and the houses moved to clean ground if possible. Hail screen, gravel and concrete runs are recommended highly. Concrete runs should be cleaned at least three times a week, preferably daily. Eliminate moist places where the germs may develop to the infective stage.

The disease can be further treated by feeding. When liquid milk is available, take all water and mash from the chicks and feed milk and yellow corn only for 10 to 14 days. A dried milk mash is equally as effective. It is composed of 40 pounds of dried buttermilk or skimmilk, 30 pounds of yellow cornmeal, 20 pounds of shorts and 10 pounds of bran. This mixture should be given as the entire ration for not to exceed three weeks. Fresh, clean water should be provided with it at all times.

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These Young Folks Know Why

FARM boys and girls today are independent. Some folks bemoan that fact, but happily to no avail. Independent let them be! These members of a younger generation, if they wish to leave the land, know exactly why. On the other hand, if they have decided to stay in close contact with the soil, they have done so with a very definite purpose in mind. They don't talk about "casting their lot" with the farmer. That is too passive for them. What they demand is action, and they know along which lines they want it. They are going into the big business of agriculture with eyes open to the hazards, yet with hearts and minds attuned to its possibilities.

Where do they get this magic power? From you, farm men and women of an older generation. You who brought them into this world and cared for them and loved them. You who caught up the banner when your forbears trailed "west," and continued wresting from the soil your daily bread. You who have learned new things, and applied them—building fertility, improving livestock, testing, grading, treating against disease, ever progressing and improving. From you and the leaders who have fostered and nurtured the 4-H clubs, vocational agriculture; the colleges, boards, organizations and all agencies that contribute to the perfecting of plans for agricultural progress. The scientists add their portion with technical knowledge, and the big industries that modernize farm equipment.

In the recent essay contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer for vocational classes on "Why I Plan to Stay on the Farm," Howard Phillips of Chapman knew so definitely why he wanted to stay in the ranks of agriculture, and gave his reasons so clearly in his essay, that Senator Arthur Capper, publisher of Kansas Farmer, presented him with a \$50 silver trophy cup and a \$50 cash prize. And it is interesting to learn Howard's reaction to this, so here is his letter:

Dear Mr. Capper:

I wish to thank you very much for the cup and the \$50 I won in your essay contest. I certainly appreciate what you have done in sponsoring work of this kind. You can scarcely imagine how surprised I was when I learned that I had won.

Perhaps you will be interested to know what I have done with the prizes. I am leaving the cup with the Dickinson County Community High School for several years, because folks there are proud that one of their students won it. After much consideration, and knowing your purpose is to promote better farming by having these essays written, I resolved to use the cash prize to get my start in farming. Therefore, I bought nine young pigs. I intend to sell these next fall and reinvest the money. By the time I am out of high school I probably will have made enough for some start in farming.

I hope you will continue to have these contests, because I think they induce more boys to stay on the farm. It also is in line with various clubs and co-operation, which we surely need. I shall always be proud of my beautiful cup, and again I wish to thank you for what you have done for me.

Chapman, Kan.

Senator Capper heartily congratulates you, Howard, and assures you he is eager to do all he can along this line. Here is what he has said many, many times to folks who work with him: "I take more pleasure in helping these farm boys and girls than in any other activity of my life."

Howard Phillips.

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

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Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.

have some early pullets. Maybe the old hen would sit a week or so, then stand up until all the eggs were ruined, or else rats or dogs would swipe old Biddy's eggs. Then maybe when I would get a good hatch a rain would come up before I would have time to get all of the chicks in their coop. But now the little fellows all run for their houses and safety. Old Biddy generally sits down under some bush to try to save her brood. After the rain she comes up with two or three or maybe a half dozen. The rest drowned before I could find them. Anyway I now can generally count on having my pullets. Pullets raised with the brooder are all the same age, ready for the laying house at the same time, they mature more rapidly under the brooder. Then after I get my chickens hatched I set my incubators for my friends. That way I paid for my incubators. I don't miss the time it takes to tend the machines. I don't think after trying the incubator and brooders once, that anyone ever would go back to the old way.

Louisa Daugherty,
Thayer, Kan.

Grow Better With Brooder

Brooders and incubators are indispensable, and especially so to the Leghorn raisers. From my experience, chicks will grow nearly a third quicker when raised with a brooder, and especially early ones. That certainly will pay for the fuel used, either coal or oil.

One cannot afford to have the hen sit three weeks and then care for the chicks several weeks, when she could be "broken up" and laying most all that time.

The feed for the sitting hens will cost as much as the oil for the incubator, and with Leghorn eggs a better hatch usually is obtained from an incubator on account of the thin shells being broken under hens. The new methods of hatching chicks at the hatcheries produce just as healthy chicks as hen-hatched ones.

One can incubate and brood 1,000 chicks with less work than half that number can be raised with hens, and the labor-saving problem on the farm is one to be considered. Also the lice and mite problem is eliminated with the use of the brooder.

My incubator is a 1,600-egg machine, and I use oil brooders. They have paid for themselves many times. I never could have raised 2,000 chicks with hens and have kept up my farm work, but I certainly did it very well by incubating and brooding. I believe in the modern way of hatching and raising chickens. Mrs. Ethel Parton,
Klowa, Kan.

Old Prejudice Dying Out

Having run from one to eight incubators every spring for 17 years, I say the incubator is the profitable way of hatching chicks. For early chicks incubators are indispensable, and they are profitable at all times. The hens that would be required to hatch 1,000 chicks should, if kept laying, produce eggs enough in one hatching season to buy a 400 or 500-egg incubator that will last for many years.

The operating cost is very low, averaging about \$1 a hatch for a 400 or 500-egg incubator. The larger sizes are cheaper to operate than the smaller ones, proportionately.

Two years ago we bought an incubator, 450-egg size, for \$45. We have set it 12 times at \$3 a hundred, which would be \$162, and I think it would have paid better if we could have kept the chicks. But having room for only a few I thought while I was hatching, I could just as well hatch some for other people.

I would rather care for half a dozen incubators than try to hatch 300 or 400 chicks with hens. I believe the old prejudice against incubator chicks is dying out. I think an incubator chick hatched right is as good as the best.

Mrs. Lavinia Everett,
Republic, Kan.

Saves Time and Labor

Buying day-old chicks has been profitable for us, and not in money alone. Even a farmer cannot do everything. We can do many other things, when we do not have to watch an incubator, that are even more profitable and do not need so much attention. I would rather raise a few more chicks to pay for the extra cost.

Mrs. F. R. Schwartzkopf,
Bison, Kan.

It's just plain being human to neglect little things!

BECAUSE PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL

its value as a money-maker is often overlooked. It is just as necessary in the daily ration as good grain, mash and water.

This is well to remember—the cost of feeding PILOT BRAND to your laying hens is about 3c per hen for a whole year.

It will produce from 50 to 60 eggs per hen more than if you didn't feed it.

Let's say an average

gain of only 50 eggs per hen at 3c per egg, is the result of its feeding; each hen would then earn an extra \$1.50 at a cost of but 3c.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL is the most profitable thing you buy for your birds. Each bag of PILOT BRAND contains nothing but egg shell material

—properly sized, no dirt, waste, poisonous matter or rat gathering odor. Demand PILOT BRAND—it is always best.



FOR POULTRY

OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Shell Building St. Louis, Mo.

The simple sturdy LAUSON

BUILT to Give Enduring Satisfaction—they have earned their high reputation.

The "Full-Jeweled" Tractor
Librally equipped with Roller and Ball bearings.

To effect real economy a tractor must be a one-man machine with sufficient power to handle enough plows to show a pronounced saving over horse power.

This 20-35 develops abundant power beyond the ordinary tractor of the 3 plow rating. The weight has been held down to avoid undue packing of the soil so the power developed, considering the weight, is remarkable. Substantial in every detail. High, convenient pulley. Handles easily in the field and has an extremely short turning radius.

"Know" the Lauson before you buy a tractor. It's built to fit your needs.

We also build a 6 cylinder 25-45 as well as a 20-40 Four.

John Lauson Mfg. Co.
800 Monroe Street
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LET US SEND YOU FULL DETAILS



NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment! NO Blowing in Blowing Down Freezing Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
E.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile

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For a limited time to advertise our wonderful values. We want one in every community. 3 ft. high, 16 in. wide, 10 in. thick, wt. 500 lbs. All Lettering Free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write for information.

American Memorial Company
8-78, Atlanta National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.



Built for YEARS of EXTRA HARD - NEVER FAILING SERVICE



The 1929 GLEANER BALDWIN is a proved Combine—one that keeps cutting a full swath day after day, under good or bad conditions. A few of the 1929 refinements are the new steel straw spreader—the new heavy duty motor—the new roller chain, steel sprocket and pulley equipment. In addition to these the GLEANER BALDWIN has the ORIGINAL PATENTED Spiral-Conveyor Feeder (which eliminates canvas)—the Special Rasp Threshing Cylinder—Heavy Frame and other money-saving features.

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FREE BOOK

Your copy of the new 28-page GLEANER BALDWIN Combine Book is yours for the asking. Send the coupon for it today.

The Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp.,
500 Cottage Avenue,
Independence, Missouri.
Please send my copy of your FREE Combine Book!

Name _____

Address _____

I have _____ Acres of _____



Buy Steinhoff's Chicks from Healthy Blood Tested Flocks. We Are an Official Blood Test Hatchery

Tested by the Agglutination Method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College and the Federal Government. Cullied for Standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced, state qualified poultry men. Our laying hens have every one been tested and found free from B. W. D. germs. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free.

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OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

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you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

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and all other popular makes of tractors. Greatest, simplest steering device ever made for plowing, listing and cultivating. You will never again want to drive your tractor without the UNIVERSAL after once using it. Write today for illustrated literature or ask your dealer. NICHOL MFG. CO., Dept. K. Omaha, Nebr.



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The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

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When the time comes that you need an extra hand on the place or help inside the house, let Kansas Farmer find the person you want.

A classified advertisement in Kansas Farmer will bring you in touch with plenty of candidates for the work you have to offer.

Almost anything you want to do—buy, sell, trade, rent, hire or get a job—can be done through Kansas Farmer advertising.

Let's Use More Silos

BY A. L. HAECKER

The 1928 corn crop is estimated at 2,981 million bushels, which is 6 per cent above the 1927 yield. It is also estimated that 7 per cent of the nation's corn crop is ensiled. Wisconsin, Michigan, Vermont and Connecticut are using a silo for each 30 head of live-stock. On this basis we need close to 1½ million more silos. If half of this number were put into use, we would have a great shortage of corn, which would immediately affect the price.

When we analyze the experiments and tests made by our experiment stations over 30 years, the evidence is conclusive that the silo is an economic institution for the production of stock and stock products. Practically all of our experiment stations have considered the silo a closed subject. Few tests are now being made, because the ground has been thoroly covered, and the feeding of silage is not considered in the experimental stage. On the average, silage will save the dairy farmer about 10 cents a pound in butter production, and 40 cents a hundred in milk production.

One-half million of our best stock farmers are now using silos, and are finding them indispensable as a means of producing stock of higher quality and lowering the cost of producing milk and beef. One of the great agricultural problems now being discussed is how to utilize our corn crop so we will not have a surplus. Certainly here is an opportunity not only to solve the problem, but at the same time greatly add to the profit in our stock business. It is estimated that about 85 per cent of the corn crop is fed to domestic animals, and it also is well known that underfeeding is the principal cause of loss in the stock business. Especially is this true with dairy animals. Why not put into use a method of saving the entire corn plant and at the same time preventing a surplus and a poor price, to say nothing of the increased profit that would come from such an operation?

Men who have studied our corn crop know that too many acres are devoted to raising corn for grain only. This is a wasteful method, because about 40 per cent of the nutriment of the plant is in the stalk and leaves. Where corn is grown for grain only, practically all of this is wasted. This method also encourages the spread of the corn borer, prevents proper crop rotation, and tends to reduce the fertility of the land. By putting more of the crop in the silo, less corn would be thrown on the market, which would stabilize the price and prevent unprofitable corn growing.

The Ohio Experiment Station recently conducted a test showing that where silage was used in large rations for fattening steers, \$16 more an acre for corn could be realized. There are experiments carried on by many of our experiment stations which have demonstrated conclusively that silage will lower the cost of beef production. With this evidence, certainly agricultural advisers would do well to urge a greater use of the silo.

Secretary Jardine has recently given some interesting figures on "How to Utilize the Corn Crop." He has advised that some 20 million additional bushels of corn could be fed profitably to hogs, also several million bushels could be well utilized in the fattening of cattle, but he has not mentioned that

many additional millions of bushels could be used in feeding dairy cows. No animal on the farm will return a larger price for corn than a good dairy cow, especially with the present prices of dairy products. A good dairy cow will return from \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel for corn when properly combined with other rations.

Many of our young stock are being stunted and rendered unprofitable thru the lack of proper nourishment, and we often find this underfeeding on farms where there is a big surplus of corn. The proper use of the silo and proper feeding would put the corn growers of this country where they would receive splendid prices for their grain, and stock growers would be greatly benefited. This would not mean an overproduction of stock, but rather a greater profit in the business for both corn grower and stock keeper. It would mean that we could keep fewer animals and get larger returns. With even 15 per cent of the nation's corn crop ensiled, the question of overproduction of corn would be solved, for with 15 per cent in the silo, we would not have a surplus, but really a deficiency.

A Boost to Dairying

Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show that people in the United States are now drinking more milk, eating more butter, cheese and ice cream, and using more condensed and evaporated milk than they were 10 years ago. In addition to this per capita increase in consumption there are today, nearly 15 million more mouths to feed in the United States than there were a decade ago. Each person is now consuming approximately 13 gallons more milk a year than in 1919; 3 pounds more butter; 1 pound more cheese; 2 pounds more condensed and evaporated milk, and ½ gallon more ice cream. All this encouraging material, and much more, is contained in Statistical Bulletin No. 25-S, entitled "Dairy Statistics," which may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Farmers Favor Big Power

A professor of agricultural engineering at one of the agricultural colleges says that he has noted a marked change in the attitude of farmers toward the use of tractors during the last three or four years. When his college started holding tractor short courses three years ago, he said, the question most commonly asked was, "Shall I buy a tractor?" Last year, the common query was, "What make of tractor shall I buy?" At this year's short course he found the prevailing thought to be, "Which of the tractors are best suited for my operations from the standpoint of size and service?"

Tractor schools and demonstrations drew record crowds in all sections of the country this year, indicating that farm operators are taking more and more interest in labor-saving equipment and methods of reducing their cost of production.

"How much should mothers tell their daughters?" asks a preacher. Not much, say we, if they don't want to display their ignorance.

Some Louisiana legislators seem to think it won't be Long now.

An Army of Modern Young Farmers

By L. E. Call

MORE than 586,000 farm boys and girls were enrolled for instruction in 41,000 local 4-H clubs in 1926. These club members cultivated and owned 80,306 acres of field, truck and orchard crops; had 87,207 head of high quality livestock, and 1,320,200 standard bred fowls. More than 13,000 teams of club members were trained to give public demonstrations as a means of influencing more people to adopt improved agricultural practices. Formal agricultural instruction was also given to more than 85,000 boys in the vocational agriculture classes in the high school. Thus in a single year these agencies trained an army of more than 600,000 young people in modern, advanced methods of farming. It is the influence of educational work of this character started with the establishment of the land grant colleges in 1862, expanded as the vision of industrial education developed until it reached the magnitude described above, that has made possible the application of the results of scientific investigation and led to the present efficient state of agricultural production. In no other section of the world has agricultural education been made so easily available to the producing classes, and in no other country has agricultural production reached so high a state of efficiency.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

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 (\$2.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$4.40 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

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

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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.

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One Inch	Four Time	One Inch	Four Time		
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3/4.....	9.80	8.40	3.....	29.40	25.20
1.....	12.25	10.50	3 1/4.....	31.85	27.30
1 1/4.....	14.70	12.60	3 1/2.....	34.30	29.40
1 1/2.....	17.15	14.70	3 3/4.....	36.75	31.50
1 3/4.....	19.60	16.80	4.....	39.20	33.60
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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 mere 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

ACCREDITED CHICKS \$10 TO \$14 HUNDRED. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.
YOUNG'S CHICKS—DIARRHEA TESTED. Flocks 8c up. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

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

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

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

JUNE CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$9; ROCKS, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites \$10; Langshans, Brahmas \$11; Assorted \$8. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, 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% live. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-318 eggs 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.

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.

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

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. Tschauer 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, 9 by 24 inch birds eye view. Smashed prices on all leading breeds. Accredited. Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

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

THE REASON McMASTER'S CHICKS HAVE such an enormous sale, is because they are big, strong, healthy "Smith Hatched" fellows that live and thrive, are hatched right, and priced to save you money. Buff and White Leghorns and Anconas \$10.00 per hundred; \$8.00 per 500. S. C. Reds and Barred Rocks \$11.00 per hundred; \$53.00 per 500. White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Reds, \$12.00 per hundred; \$58.00 per 500. Heavy assorted, no choice of color \$10.00 per 100. Prepaid live delivery and prompt service. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers ten years breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing blood-tested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid 100 per cent guaranteed. With each order received before Feb. 15th for thousand chicks or more will give free a thousand chick 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 14 popular breeds, 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 A. P. A. Certified by 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 egg strains; all breeds 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 customer. 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

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. Settings 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.

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.

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; catalogue free, order early.

STEINHOFF HATCHERY,
OSAGE CITY, KANS.

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. Tschauer Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita.

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.

TRIPLE "S" CHICKS

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

Younkin's Chicks.

Day-old and two and three weeks old chicks shipped C. O. D. Get our prices and catalog.

YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY
WAKEFIELD, KAN.

BRAHMAS

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

BRAHMA EGGS

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$5 HUNDRED. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, 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.

LEWIS' EXHIBITION LIGHT BRAHMAS; undefeated winners. Exhibition and 227 egg quality males. Eggs \$5 hundred. Lester Lewis, Linn, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers; Eggs, 12-\$1.25; 50-\$4.00. prepaid. C. W. Romary, Olivet, 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.

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.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

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

GUINEA—EGGS

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

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—EGGS

MARCY STRAIN, \$1.50 SETTING; \$9 HUNDRED. Sperling, Hill City, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGhorn Eggs, Chicks, Della Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

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

LEGHORNS—WHITE

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

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS, CHICKS, Eggs, reasonable, 300-336 egg descent. Circular, McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.

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 1/4 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.

Capitol City Egg Farm

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.

LANGSHANS—EGGS

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS \$5.00 POSTPAID. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 100 \$5. GEORGE G. Dixon, Pleasanton, Kan.

LARGE TYPE BUFF MINORCA CHIX, \$15. Ida Saathoff, Menlo, Kan.

BUFF MINORCAS WEIGH AND LAY. Chicks, \$15.00. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS. Quantities chicks, 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.

MINORCAS—WHITE

MAMMOTH ROSE COMB WHITE MINORcas—Eggs, Chix. Faye Green, Earleton, Kan.

TRAPNESTED, BLOOD TESTED WHITE Minorcas, Eggs, Chicks, E. D. Hershberger, Newton, 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.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

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

ORPINGTONS—WHITE

FOR SALE—MAY 25 (TWO MONTHS) old pure bred White Orpington cockerels from blood tested flock \$2.00 each. Guy Wright, Great Bend, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—EGGS

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

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, Murdock, Kan.

GRAND CHAMPION WHITE ROCKS, 10 Champions this season. High production, large size. Eggs and Baby chicks, catalogue free. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.00-10.00, \$3.50-5.00, prepaid. Mrs. Joseph Hynek, Bremen, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BUFF ROCKS, 100 EGGS \$4.50, MRS. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.
HATCHING EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE Accredited Grade A—\$5.50 per hundred, C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING, 100 EGGS \$8.50; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50 Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS \$5.50, 100, R. O. P. supervised. Male's dams 175-264, Blood-tested, Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.
MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS 300 EGG strain, Eggs 100-\$5.50; 300-\$15.00, Prepaid, Insured, White Star Farm, Oberlin, 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 278 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 Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB REDS TRAP NEST, "PEDI-greed, 281-320 egg lines, 15 eggs \$2.00; 100-\$10.00, Gorasch, Route 3, Olathe, Kan.

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BLOOD TESTED, HIGH PRODUCTION Single Comb Reds, Eggs \$6-100, \$3.50-5.00, W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

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PURE BRED DARK VELVET ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds, 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 pedigree stock, Eggs, 100, \$5.00 postpaid, Mrs. Alex Leitch, White City, Kan.

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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, \$8.00 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.

MAMMOTH FROST PROOF TURKEY EGGS, reduced price, selects 35c each, Choice 25c each, Poult's 75c each, special price for 300 or more, 25% with order, balance COD, Pat Skinner, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

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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 \$3.00 per dozen, Earl Hendrickson, Lake City, Kan.
PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs 40c each insured postpaid, M. M. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

PURE BRED FRESH EGGS, TEN \$3.50, Fifty, \$15, Postpaid, Mrs. H. A. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.
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CERTIFIED DWARF YELLOW MILO, 4c bushel, W. C. Murphy, Protection, Kan.
STAADT'S PRIDE OF SALINE SEED Corn, certified, Harold E. Staudt, Ok- tawa, Kan.

SUDAN, CERTIFIED, \$8.00, NON-CERTI- fied \$6.00 cwt, F. O. B. station, Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan.
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FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA Onion plants, Prepaid mail, 500-\$1.00; 1,000, \$2.00, Expressed, 5,000, \$3.75; 10,000, \$7.50, Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.
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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

STEEL FENCE POSTS

Steel Fence Posts 21c each
Long Life tubular steel, 6 feet long, 2 inches diameter, Longer lengths at little extra cost, Lowest prices, Excellent quality, Prompt delivery, Write for free catalogues today, BROWN-STAUSS CORPORATION, 1515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO

30 DAYS SALE 7 POUNDS CHEWING OR 12 pounds smoking 98 cents, M. Wettstain, Chambers, Ky.
TOBACCO: SMOKING 15 POUNDS \$1.50, Chewing 15 \$2.25, Cigars 50 \$1.50, 30 extra cut, lowest prices, Farmers League, Wa- terbury, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50, Smok- ing, 10, \$1.75, Pipe free, Pay postman, Uni- ted Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED, SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18c, Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.
TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSI- tone prints, 25c, Day Night Studio, Se- dalia, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER—FIRST FILM DEVELOPED 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver, Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. F, Water- loo, Iowa.

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HONEY

CHOICE WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY—Two 60-lb. cans \$12. One can, \$6.25. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

LIVESTOCK

HOGS

BIG, SELECT, CHESTER WHITE SERVICEABLE fall boars, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. SPOTTED POLAND SPRING BOARS, weaning pigs, either sex. Best blood lines. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan. FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC WEANLING pigs. Double immune, crated, either sex. \$10.00. Frank Plipse, Oakley, Kan. O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebsch, Sciota, Ill. FOR SALE—PURE BRED SPOTTED POLAND China boars, serviceable. Bred gilts. Also a good jack self teaser, good producer, cheap. George Zeisler, Riley, Kan.

HOGS

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis. FOR SALE OR TRADE, REGISTERED Ayrshire bull, 5 years old. Kenneth Bal-lou, Delphos, Kan. FOR SALE—BULL, REGISTERED ABERDEEN Angus, yearling, \$100. G. A. Bushong, Richland, Kan. FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis. FOR SALE—MY REGISTERED 4-YEAR-old roan herd bull; Sultan-Cumberland blood. Also some long yearling unregistered roan bulls. R. A. Menge, 26 miles north Limon, Colo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

When You Buy a Bull

Why not get the best blood lines of the breed at a moderate price—King Piebe 21st is my herd sire, he being a grandson of King Pieterje Ormsby Piebe whose dam has a yearly record of 1389 pounds of butter in 365 days. The nine nearest dams of King Piebe 21st average 1230 lbs. of butter in one year. He is a real show bull and weighs over 2400 lbs. If interested in a young bull of the best blood lines possible to obtain, write me at once. These calves are priced from \$100.00 up to \$500.00 out of real producing cows. FRED M. KING, 1526 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls for sale from highest producing herd in state. Seven cows in herd average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. One other cow has two daughters averaging over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Herd federal accredited. H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Cows and Heifers

for sale, best of breeding and production. Registered. Glad to show them. PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS 3 NIFTY BULLS, 6 TO 8 MON. OLD Baby bulls by Fern's Noble Champion, Imp. son of Golden Fern's Noble, Some by Imp. Darlings Nobly Born son of Nobly Born. Priced reasonable. A. H. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907 Herd headed by three State Fair Blue Ribbon Bulls: 1927. One of the largest herds in the U. S. 30 bulls for sale: \$80 to \$250. Some of the Greatest Blood lines of the breed. 3 delivered 150 ml. free. Certificates and transfers free. Phone 1602 our expense. 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 106144. Inspection invited. A. N. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

15 Fall Boars

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

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 swt. 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. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

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.

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. ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

steers have been sold from the farm as a result and his neighbors and others farther out have appreciated the choice bulls that he has bred for them. The present herd bull Supreme Duke had for a dam, Supreme Lady, a daughter of Roan Cumberland. The original females were largely of Rose of Sharon breeding.

Forty-two years ago Joe King brought foundation stock from Illinois and started his Shorthorn herd near Potwin over in Butler County. The farm has never been without registered Shorthorns since that time. At different times most of the production has gone in the feed lot and during the years when registered Shorthorns were selling low the detail of registering some of the females was dispensed with, but a strong herd of tops has been maintained all the time and the Kings place has always been headquarters for good stock bulls. Herd sires have been secured from leading herds in this and other states. The firm is known as Joe King & Son. Mr. King's son has for several years assumed most of the work incident to continuing the work his father started so long ago.

The Real Estate Market Place

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There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising Write For Rates and Information

KANSAS

BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas. WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS, Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan. FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan. FOR RENT—Wheat and stock farm comprising 800 acres of farm land located northeast of Russell. See or write James Sinfield, Russell, Kan. WELL IMPROVED 160 ACRES, 7 mi. Richmond, Kansas. Well rented. Want wheat land part pay. Easy terms on balance. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas. WANT sell direct to farmer. I own several rich western wheat farms "Up Against Big Irrigation Area." Wheat 15 to 50 Bu. Corn 15 to 50 Bu. Box 400, Garden City, Kan. BUSHELS PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan. EIGHT Hundred acres wheat land in crop. Three miles to elevator, six miles from Goodland. At bargain price with or without crop. No Commission. Thompson Motor Co., Goodland, Kan. WE HAVE two or three special bargains in improved wheat farms. Prices around \$35 per acre. Share of wheat goes. Write Southwest Investment Co., Eckles Building, Dodge City, Kansas. 320 ACRES ideal stock and grain farm 1 1/2 miles north of Waldron. Harper Co., Kansas to trade for cheap raw western land. Price \$10.00 per acre, commercial loan \$5200, 6% int. Write or see Aaron Sell, Stafford, Kan. FOR SALE: Modern six room house, full basement, on lot 50x150 feet; new garage, flowering shrubs, shade and fruit trees; good neighborhood; ward school two blocks; high school five blocks, college 10 blocks; owner, Agricultural College Faculty member, is leaving for Ohio and must sell. R. W. Titus, 1230 Pierre, Manhattan, Kansas. KANSAS, the bread basket of the world. Is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

Land Opening

The Great Northern Free Zone of Plenty Book explains opportunities for settlers in the Agricultural Empire it serves in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Special advantages in new land, rich soil and climate. Improved farms or undeveloped land. Lowest prices in many years. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, St. Paul, Minn. Low home-seekers rates.

LAND AUCTION

May 22nd, Electric Theater, St. Francis, Kansas. The famous Polandale Ranch, well improved, consisting of 1265 acres of which 700 acres is as choice alfalfa land as Nebraska or Kansas can offer. Located on the Republican River bottom 7 miles northeast of St. Francis, Kansas, Cheyenne county. Sells to the highest bidder regardless of price. Easy terms. Write for sale bill to National Auction Co., Creston, Iowa, Col. H. S. Duncan Pres. Wm. Lauer Advertising Mgr.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Owner having farm for sale send best price. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Ill. WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa. WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan. WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chipewah Falls, Wisconsin. SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska. CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY, farm, business or residence. No matter where located. Free information INTERNATIONAL REALTY CO., Ford Bldg., Detroit. PROPERTY OR BUSINESS OWNERS Do you want to sell or trade your property or business? We place your deal in the hands of 500 Real Estate firms throughout the U. S. A. upon receipt of description, price, location and \$4.98. Address, Property & Business Service, P. O. Box 827, Salida, Colo.

Too Many Farmers?

In a recent issue of an automobile magazine there was an article with the heading, "There Are Too Many Of Us and Some Of Us Must Quit," written by a garage proprietor.

He pointed out, for the benefit of other men engaged in the same business, that there had been too many garages and service stations built for the business there was to be had. As a consequence, a great many garage owners were unable to operate at a profit, and some were actually losing money, tho, as usual in any business, some were making a very satisfactory income. He stated the facts frankly, and pointed out a truth which should have been obvious to anyone in the business, that under the circumstances some men were going to be forced to quit the business and thus improve conditions for those who remained.

"The survival of the fittest" is a process which is going on in every line of business, altho it is generally unnoticed. It is going on in farming the same as in the garage business and every other industry.

Some people who are greatly interested in improving the condition of farmers, and who have studied the matter carefully, claim that there are also too many farmers, and that economic pressure will help solve the situation by forcing many of them to quit, thus improving the situation for those who remain.

There always are a great many people quitting the farming business, both when times are good and when they are bad. Many people take up

farming because they think it is an easy way to make a living. They often find that they have been mistaken, and that it is like any other enterprise, it requires someone with a thoro knowledge of the business in order to make it pay.

There are many indications that in the immediate future it is going to be harder than ever for the less competent farmers to make a satisfactory income. There have been tremendous changes in farming all over the world in the last 10 years, and these changes, for the most part, make it harder for the poorer farmers.

New and improved machines are being adopted by farmers in every agricultural country, and this equipment means lower cost of production, and usually a greater quantity of crops, wherever it is employed, thus making it harder for the farmer without such equipment to compete successfully.

Success in farming demands, as already stated, a thoro knowledge of the business, but it also requires efficient utilization of labor and power, for these are the two largest items of expense in producing crops, and a low cost of production is highly essential to profitable farming. It is quite evident, therefore, that the kind of equipment used makes a tremendous difference in the results which will be obtained. A moment's consideration of this point will convince anyone that the slogan, "Good equipment makes a good farmer better," is a fundamental truth.

There is evidently no prohibition in Jugoslavia, where Mr. Drinkovitch has just been appointed Minister for Social Affairs.

Watch growing pullets for intestinal parasites.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Harry R. Coffey, Savannah, Mo., sold 40 Shorthorns at that place April 25 for an average of \$130.00. 13 bulls around one year old average \$126. The females averaged \$131.50. Several head came to Kansas and the balance of the offering went to Missouri buyers.

In the public sale of saddle horses at St. Louis April 22 under the management of E. L. Musick, president of the Missouri Stables Inc. resulted in an average of \$420.00. The offering was choice and the sale was attended by horse fanciers from all over the country.

The Omaha combination sale of Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns held at that place March 26 under the management of H. C. McKelvie resulted in an average of \$169.00 on Shorthorns and \$176.00 on Polled Shorthorns. Both offerings went largely to Nebraska and Iowa breeders with a few to Kansas, South Dakota, Minnesota and Ohio.

The 33rd Duroc and Poland China boar and gilt sale held at the Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, April 25 resulted in an average of \$42.50 for 27 Durocs and there were only six Poland Chinas in the sale and the average on them was almost \$48.00. The top was \$101.00 paid by A. F. Myers of Ozawie for a yearling sow with a litter at her side. Mr. Fred Laptad was well pleased with the sale.

It begins to look as if the manufacture of cheese in Kansas might become an important industry and recently a number of the cheese makers from over the state met in Secretary Mohler's office and discussed cheese making and it is likely that an organization of Kansas cheese manufacturers will be affected in a short time. About 35 years ago there was a number of cheese factories over the state but with the advent of the cream separator and other methods of marketing cream the business of making cheese slumped and it has only been in the last two or three years that the business has begun to show signs of reviving.

W. H. Mott, sale manager, has authorized us to claim June 20 for a sale of registered Holsteins for J. W. Faulter, Stratton, Colo. Mr. Faulter secured his foundation from the Hall Bros. dispersal at Denver which Doctor Mott conducted at that place in 1919. This was very likely the strongest offering ever dispersed in Colorado and Mr. Faulter was a heavy buyer in this sale of cattle around the top. There will be about 40 lots and they will be choice. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer. You can ask Doctor Mott for the sale catalog any time and you will receive it as soon as it is off the press.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson 468 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



A. C. Shallenberger, Shorthorn breeder of Alma, Nebraska writes that he will hold his annual sale at Alma on October 16. The Shallenberger herd is one of the strongest in the corn belt and contains individuals that have never been defeated in the largest shows.

W. C. Edwards, Jr. of Burdett asks to announce his Shorthorn production sale to be held in the pavilion on the fair ground at Hutchinson during the state fair. The date of the sale is Sept. 19. The Edwards herd is one of the oldest and strongest herds in Central Kansas. Announcements regarding the sale will appear in this paper later.

Frank N. Funk of Marion laid the foundation for his present good Shorthorn herd in 1916. During the years that have elapsed he has followed the practice of putting the older and more inferior breeding cows on the fat stock market, the plan has also been followed with bull calves. Many good

IDEAL LOCATION Grain and Stock Farm

One mile of station. High School, Churches, Elevators, and 431 A. One half in cultivation, balance best of bottom grass. 60 A. alfalfa land. Water in all pastures. Large improvement. Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for stock, 6 mi. to pavement. 23 mi. S. W. of Hutchinson, Kansas. \$100 per A. Best of terms. Would divide. Also consider part trade. One half crop up to June 10. J. C. Banbury, Owner, Pratt, Kansas.

COLORADO

GET THIS GOOD FARM HOME, 320 acres of good soil, well improved, lots of shade and fruit trees, good neighbors, only \$30 per acre. P. F. Horn, Fleming, Colo.

IDAHO

FARMS—Idaho offers excellent opportunity to men with limited capital. Good producing farms available. Write Idaho Chamber of Commerce, Boise, Idaho, for Booklet (7).

MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

112 ACRES well improved, 2 miles from city on Highway 73. Write for list of farms. Wilkerson & Wickham, Pryor, Oklahoma.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

REAL ESTATE

NO PAYMENTS, no interest, for five years 20,000 acres of fertile cut-over soil; dairying, fruit, diversified farming; ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane; wood, water plentiful. Low prices; 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box G Sandpoint, Idaho.

