

Cop 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

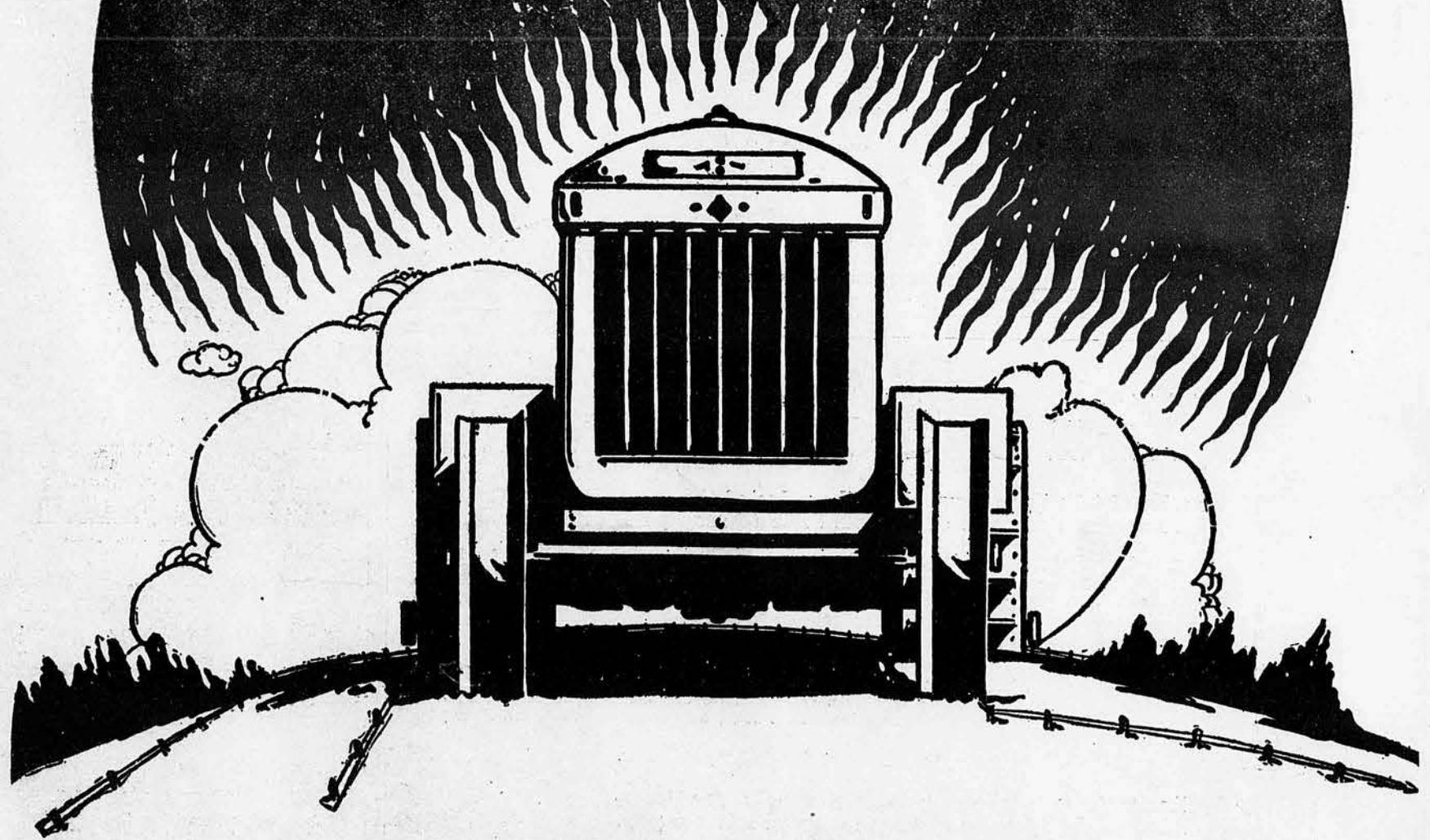
Volume 68

February 22, 1930

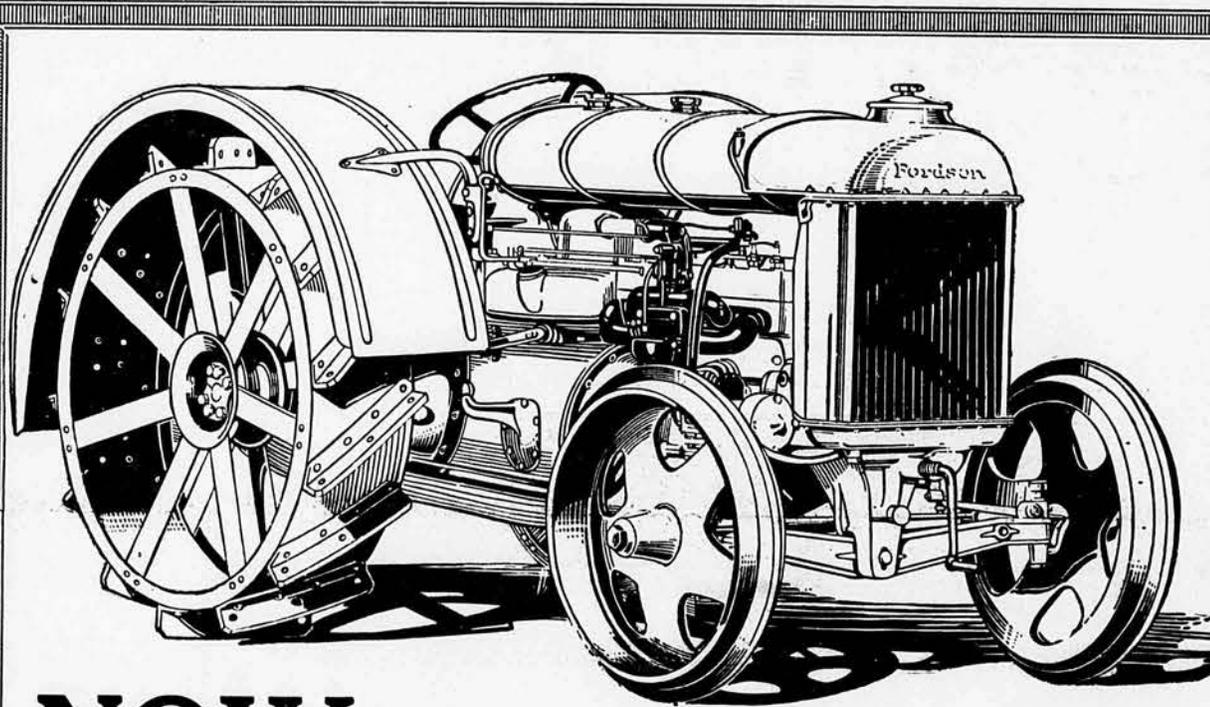
Number 8



28th Annual
Department Show
WICHITA
February 25-28, 1930



ALL ROADS LEAD TO WICHITA!



NOW You can buy the Improved Fordson in Kansas

A larger tractor—Bosch "high tension" ignition—larger radiator with pump—plow speed 3½ m. p. h. This is the tractor Henry Ford has brought out after seventeen years study and experiment on farm tractors. Its sales will sweep the country in 1930.

The Improved Fordson will be shown in the O. J. Watson Bldg. (opposite

Broadview Hotel), Wichita, during the Western Power Farm Equipment Show.

O. J. Watson is one of the pioneer tractor and implement distributors in the West, and is well known throughout this great section.

Improved Fordson Tractors are already being shipped and will arrive in quantity during March, April, May and June.

O. J. WATSON

DISTRIBUTING AND STORAGE COMPANY

General Offices
Wichita, Kansas

Distributing Office
1304 West 12th St.
Kansas City, Mo.

Are You a Good Buyer?

You hear a lot of talk these days, about the value of the farmer's dollar. Well, it isn't as great as some of us would like to see it, but after all,

Your dollar's value to you depends upon how far you make your dollar go—how much you get for it. How you spend your income is of almost as great importance as the income itself. You know some families in your own neighborhood who get along better and seem to have more of the good things of life, than many other families whose income is much greater. Success depends upon the outgo as much as upon the income. Before you sell the products of your farm you wisely study the market. It is equally important to study the market before you buy. The advertisements in Kansas Farmer bring the world's markets to you. They are your shopping guide. Commodities of all sorts for the house and farm, from the powerful farm tractor to the package of breakfast food, are described in them. And you can depend upon what they say. Don't skip the advertising columns. They help you to make your dollar go farther.

Look to the following advertisements for informational booklets or offers which will interest you:

Fordson Tractors	Page 2	164 styles of fence	Page 14	Save on Red Clover Seed	Page 26
Help on Farm Problems	Page 9	Posts for service	Page 14	Book on Farm Planning	Page 27
Fence News	Page 11	More Corn per acre	Page 15	Thresher Book	Page 27
Raising the Yield	Page 12	Help for Mothers	Page 22	Insure the entire Family	Page 28
More work with a lister	Page 12	Fine books cheap	Page 23	Save those pigs	Page 30
Farmers special insurance	Page 12	Reduce your harvest cost	Page 25	Watch repairing	Page 30
Less cost per acre	Page 13	Ideal Brooder Fuel	Page 26	Make sawing easier	Page 30
100 uses for cement	Page 14	How to pick an ensilage cutter	Page 26	Feed Grinders	Page 30
Save money on Farm Lighting	Page 14	Concrete Silos	Page 26	How to have better crops	Page 30
Low prices on Harness	Page 14	Riding comfort for farm implements	Page 26	Rid your stock of worms	Page 30

Away With Lice

BY W. E. WIECKING

Chicken lice are present on almost all poultry, and mites make their appearance from time to time to worry the fowls and reduce egg production. These two pests are so prevalent that we have come to look on them as necessary evils. It has been found, however, that they can be eradicated from any farm flock by the application of vigorous control measures.

The time to start the control of these pests is in the spring, before the incubation and brooding of young chickens start. At this time there are the least number of fowls to treat, and if the work is done thoroughly there will be no attention necessary to be given to the young chicks when they are hatched.

Chicken lice are parasites in one sense of the word, and they very seldom leave their host. They occur on various parts of the body, but each of the common forms of lice found on chickens prefers a particular part of the body for its habitation.

One of the kinds that causes serious damage to poultry is the head louse. This louse is grayish, and about 1-10 inch long. It usually is found on the top or back of the head, beneath the bill or back of the ears. It is the principal louse that affects chickens, and is the only one against which one must guard his young chickens. Their numbers decrease with the age of the chicken, because they thrive best in the soft down on the young chickens.

The body louse likes to remain on the skin of the chicken instead of in the feathers, as some species do. It usually is found in the region of the vent, but will spread readily to other parts of the body when the chicken becomes heavily infested. The parts to be treated for this louse are below the vent, along the back, on the legs and under the wings. There are many other forms of lice besides these two common species, but they are less prevalent, and treatment for the first two usually will control the others.

The common chicken mite is an entirely different insect from the chicken louse. The mite is a blood sucker, does almost all of its work at night, and is seldom found on the chicken in the day time. It is for this reason that the premises may be heavily infested with this pest without them coming to the notice of the poultryman. They usually are noticed by small patches of black and white specks like salt and pepper spilled on the boards around the roosts, or the mites themselves can be seen hiding in the cracks of the boards.

Lice are more easily controlled than the mites, altho it was until recently easier to eradicate the mites than it was the lice. Dust baths have been used for years to help in the control of these pests, but they are worthless against mites and are very little help against lice, because many fowls will seldom use the dust bath, and so they will reinfect others in the flock.

In recent years a new treatment for lice has been developed by the United States Department of Agriculture that is applied generally over the country will do more than any other remedy to eradicate the lice among fowls. This treatment consists of dusting the fowls with powdered sodium fluoride in such a way that the lice on all parts of the chicken's body is reached. In this way all of the lice on each is killed at one time, and if all chickens are treated at the same time all of the lice on the premises are killed in one treatment.

Sodium fluoride is a compound of sodium and fluorine which appears a good deal like common salt, with which it is very closely related. The commercial product is fairly cheap, costing from 30 to 60 cents a pound, which should be sufficient to treat a hundred fowls by the method given below. This form of this substance is a fine powder, and is easily dusted on the fowls. It may be better known to some of us in another form, for it has been the principal ingredient in cockroach powders for a number of years.

Sodium fluoride is best applied to the fowls by the pinch dusting method. A small pinch of the substance is rubbed into the feathers on the head and neck, two on the back, one on the breast, one below the vent, one on the tail, one pinch on either thigh and one on the under side of each wing. If small chicks are to be treated they must be more than a week old, and two small pinches are all that should be used, one on the head, neck and throat, the other on the back and vent. The old hen should receive only three pinches at this time on the head, back and below the vent.

Altho they are more difficult to find about the premises, mites are perhaps more easily controlled than lice. As they are seldom found on the fowls in the day time it is necessary to search for their hiding places and destroy them there with contact spray materials. The first essential in combating mites is to get rid of as many of their hiding places as possible. For this reason it will be necessary to remove and destroy all old roosts, boards and boxes that may be found in the hen-houses.

The litter and straw on the floors must all be removed and burned, and then when the house is as clean as possible it will be necessary to paint or spray all the inside of the house with some good contact spray material. For this purpose it has been found that lime-sulfur spray is not very effective against chicken mites.

Crude oil thinned down with about one-fourth of its volume of kerosene is one of the cheapest and best sprays to use for killing mites. Crude oil may stain the clothing and hens, and if this is objectionable it will be necessary to make use of a more expensive material, such as commercial carbolineum or creosote oil.

Both of these are derived from coal tar, and are considerably dearer than the crude petroleum. However each is very lasting, and one good application usually will rid the premises of these pests.

The control measures for these two common pests are also easy to apply. Most reinfestations are caused by the introduction of new fowls to the flock, or they may be introduced by strays from neighboring flocks coming in contact with a clean bunch. If new fowls are to be introduced to the flock, it is the better part of wisdom to keep them isolated from the main body of fowls until it is certain that they do not carry either lice or mites around with them.

Other ways in which the premises may become infested is thru the use of second-hand chicken crates, or they may be brought along on clothing, wagons or may be left among the flock by birds, most commonly by the English sparrows. The only way to keep the flock from infestation from these sources is to guard against contact with this class of objects.

KANSAS FARMER

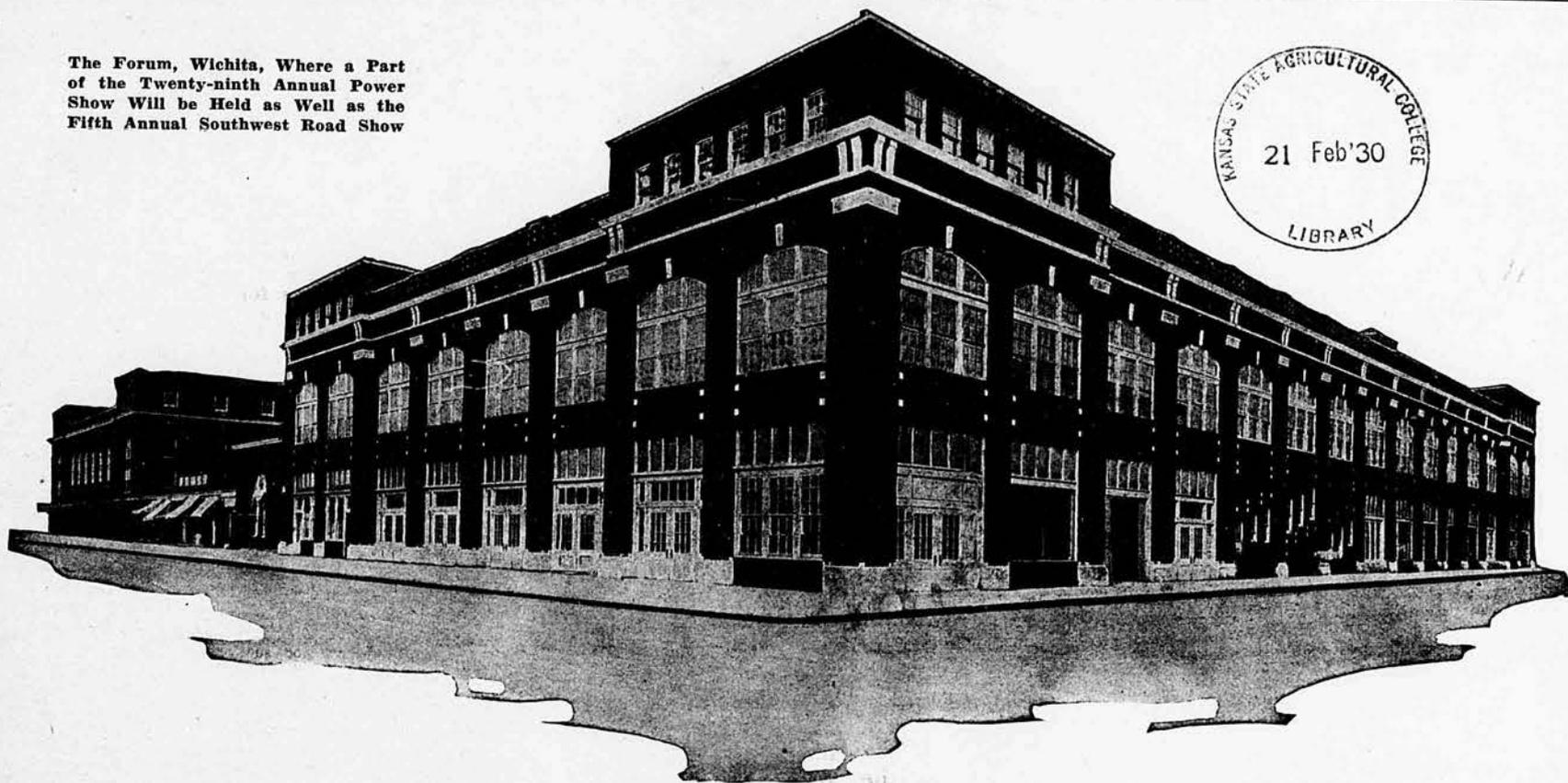
By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

February 22, 1930

Number 8

The Forum, Wichita, Where a Part of the Twenty-ninth Annual Power Show Will be Held as Well as the Fifth Annual Southwest Road Show



All Ready for the Wichita Power Show

Thousands Are Expected to Attend Big Exposition February 25 to 28

By Roy R. Moore

Don't miss the 29th annual Western Tractor Power Farm Equipment Show in Wichita next week, beginning Tuesday and ending Friday night.

Whether you drive your own car over some of the finest improved roads in Kansas or take the train, you can get there in a remarkably short time from any part of the state. The railroads have granted reduced rates for the big event.

The Southwest's Road Show also is being held at the same time.

The sponsor of Wichita's big exposition is the Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, whose officers and directors are E. L. Kirkpatrick, president; A. C. George, vice president; F. G. Wieland, secretary and treasurer; C. V. Newman, H. A. Smythe, W. J. Easton, H. W. Cardwell, O. J. Thomas, H. E. Mills, Carl Graber and F. B. Bennett.

WITH a half dozen airports surrounding the city and as many airplane factories, Wichita talks a lot about being the Air Capital of America. On the other hand, the big Kansas metropolis says very little about one industry in which its supremacy is supreme. I refer to the distribution and sale of power farm machinery. Actual figures are not available, but I am willing to gamble that the latter business exceeds aviation so far as actual dollars and cents are concerned by many millions.

Do not get the idea that I am throwing any stones at Wichita's position in flying. There isn't any doubt but that it is one of the big points on the air map of the United States. I really mean to bring out that the real heritage of being the distribution point in farm machinery is being overlooked in a large degree.

And next week—February 25 to 28 inclusive—the machinery manufacturers of America are assembling in Wichita. It will be sort of a congress, you might say, of everyone interested in power farming. There will be presidents, sales managers, chief engineers and what nots rubbing elbows with

their dealers and distributors from Kansas and all over the Southwest.

What's more important, thousands of farmers will be on hand to see what is new in power machinery. And it will be "some" show, I can assure you. There will be millions of dollars' worth of implements on exhibition. It will be the largest show of its kind held in America.

Wheat is by all odds the greatest industry in Kansas. From it, Wichita draws the largest portion of its sustenance. And Wichita has not been on the receiving end of the benefits all these years. It has been giving, and in a manner that can be read in actual results.

The show idea started back in the first year of the present century, when the Threshers' Club of Wichita was formed. The work that organization initiated has been car-

ried on progressively until the present time, and the present organization, the Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, Inc., can rightly be called the leading agency of the farm belt in popularizing power farm machinery and disseminating information of the improved farming methods that use of power machinery brings about.

Not only is the machinery exhibit the largest there, but the farmer attendance is not exceeded anywhere. The farmers are interested attendants, and many of them are buyers. And it is an undisputed fact that the farm-

ers of Kansas and Oklahoma are and have been the first to take to the newest and most approved type of farm machinery of recent years. The tractor went into practical use first in this section and worked east. So did the combine. So did the one-way disk. The purpose of the Wichita club to combine education with exhibition has told in farming methods thereabouts, until today no other section is so far advanced in power farming methods, with their low unit costs and bigger production.

The Threshers' Club of Wichita that started more than a quarter of a century ago was made up for the most part of commercial threshermen, owners of the old steam type engines and separators, who threshed the wheat by neighborhoods in former days. That part of South Wichita Street from Douglas Avenue to Kellogg Street was then called Thresher Row. Gradually the club expanded, taking in members engaged in selling and distributing machinery used by farmers, including plows, wagons, drills, harrows and all implements.

In 1912 Fred G. Wieland was first identified with the activities of the club, being chosen secretary. He has served as secretary continuously since. Largely under his leadership the present national exhibitions came about. Other officers in 1912 were G. H. Beal, president; George H. Putnam, vice president, and J. Perkins, treasurer.

In 1916 there was a new line-up entirely. The tractor had appeared on the scene. The group was reorganized and given a state charter under the name, Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, and since then has steadily grown and extended its influence throught the Southwest. The charter members were S. J. Mansur, J. A. Perkins, G. A. Brown, H. A. Howard, G. F. Ahlberg, B. L. Battishill, Joseph O'Leary, C. A. Hatton, F. G. Wieland, L. R. Thompson, B. F. McMahan and R. J. Hudson.

In the earlier days the club's annual shows were staged on the vacant (Continued on Page 13)



Combines Now Rule the Day in Kansas. (1) Stacks of Headed Grain Are Still Common in Western Kansas, But the Number is Decreasing. (2, 3 and 4) Illustrates the Use of Three Types of Combines in as Many Kansas Localities. In Eastern Kansas Binders Still Hold Sway, But the Manufacturers Insist the Time is Fast Approaching When the Combine Will Supersede Them

ried on progressively until the present time, and the present organization, the Wichita

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

CRIME finally defeats itself. There is a good reason for this. The great majority of the people of any country is willing to abide by the rules laid down for the conduct of society, and the regulation of business. A minority is always in rebellion against these rules; it prefers to gain a living by means not permitted by the rules, otherwise called laws, and of course interfere with the orderly course of business and the rights of the majority supposed to be guaranteed by such laws.

The majority, depending on the laws for protection, is slow to organize for self-protection; it depends on the officials provided by law for the enforcement of the laws, and very often is decidedly careless about the selection of the officials. Very often a majority of this majority of law-abiding citizens does not even take the trouble to vote or take an interest in the nomination of these officers. Furthermore, it divides on immaterial issues, and often by this division permits the criminal element to hold the balance of power and so select officers who are either incompetent or corrupt.

So it often happens, especially in large cities, that the very officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws are corrupted by those who want to violate them. Then comes the so-called crime wave. Murders, robberies and all sorts of crimes against persons and property become numerous, and the public officials, whose duty it is to enforce the laws, are either incompetent or unwilling to do their sworn duty. The result is inevitable. The criminals who prey on society become bolder; they are never satisfied with moderate gains. The lust for crime grows with what it feeds on.

Finally the law-abiding citizens are driven to unite for self-preservation. They reach the point where they realize that neither their property nor their lives are safe at any minute of the day or night. This majority is slow to act, inert and largely ineffective, but finally it does react to the natural law of self-preservation, the first law of life.

Rough on Bank Robbers

A FEW years ago bank robberies were startlingly prevalent. There was the same lethargy and lack of safeguards found among the majority of the inhabitants of the big cities. Most of the bankers relied on their burglary insurance to protect their banks, but they realized after a while that the rates charged for burglary insurance must be based on the average of losses, and as the losses increased the rates increased in proportion, until they were becoming prohibitive. Then vigilance committees began to be organized by bankers' organizations, and better systems of burglar protection were installed in the bank buildings. When a bank robbery was perpetrated the news was flashed all over the state in which it was committed, and the members of the bankers' organizations got busy in trying to capture the robbers. The effect on bank robberies was almost immediate. In some of the states where robberies were most frequent, within two years the number had been reduced to less than 25 per cent of the number committed before the defensive organizations were put into operation.

Chicago has become notorious as the worst crime ridden city in the United States, if not in the entire world. It began to appear as if the organized criminal gangs had complete control of the city. They apparently got to the point where they had no fear of the regularly constituted authorities, but, fortunately perhaps, they warred with each other after the manner of the rival gangs of robbers in the larger cities in the medieval cities of the middle ages.

When a gangster was "taken for a ride," as it was called—that is, captured by rival gangsters and murdered—his fellow gangsters did not appeal to the police for protection or apprehension of the murderers; they simply bided their time to get even by killing off members of the other gang. When a gangster was shot down, wounded, by rival gangsters, altho he might know that his wounds were mortal, he rarely, if ever, told the names of his assailants, tho he might know them. In other words, the criminals boldly flouted the law and law-enforcement officials. In a good many cases members of the police force stood in with the criminals, and corruption was traced not infrequently to the prose-

cuting officers. The masses and even the majority of the business men were apathetic, and perhaps unwillingly but with unresisting docility paid the tribute levied on them by the various gangs of organized criminals.

But even in Chicago there was a limit to what legitimate business could endure. As always crime grew by what it fed on. The criminals became more and more rapacious. It was coming to the point where legitimate business could not survive. Taxes were piling up; the city was being plunged into debt and facing bankruptcy. In addition to the sums exacted by the tax collectors, the tribute demanded by the criminals was constantly increasing. It was either be ruined or organize the forces of law and order and fight. It seems as if the crisis has been reached. There appears to be a real organization to fight crime and rid the great city of criminals. It may be sporadic and prove to be a flash in the pan, but



even if that proves to be true in this particular case, it is at least the beginning of a reign of order, not because the majority of the citizens of Chicago have been morally regenerated; they probably are no better morally than before this new anti-crime organization was effected, but they seem to have at last realized that orderly rule must be established or they and their business will be destroyed. As always, crime in Chicago has over-reached itself.

But even if Chicago is cleaned up it does not follow that it will stay clean. There always has been and always will be a minority who deliberately proposes to live by prey. It may be driven out for a while but it always is watching for a chance to come back and resume operations. Eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty—it also is the price of orderly society and orderly government.

Dairying Under Difficulties

IT MAKES me tired," remarked Bill Wilkins to his side partner, Truthful James, "to hear a lot of folks complain' about the hardships they hev to suffer. Compared to what the early settlers hed to endure they are lyin' on flowery beds of ease. Now take the dairy business fur instance; nice warm stables, patent milkers, cream separators run by power, patent churns that don't require no physical labor to operate, patent butter workers; everything done by machinery; just compare that with the way the pioneers hed to operate.

"Take the case of Sim Bever stock fur instance. Sim and his wife cum out here before the grasshoppers, and he decided to go in fur cows and milk and butter. It wuz a sensible thing to do, and Sim finally won out, but fur several years him and his wife sure did hev a hard time. First off they hed to either herd their cows

or close herd 'em, and as they couldn't close herd 'em at night it wuz necessary to lariat 'em durin' the night, and as the cows wuz inclined to be more or less skeery they tied 'em up before milkin' in the evenin' and milked 'em in the mornin' before they untied 'em.

"The first summer they lit in Kansas wuz particularly dry and windy. Sim hed to haul water 9 miles durin' most uv the summer to water the cows, and let me say that six cows will drink a powerful sight uv water when the weather is hot and dry. Then at times the wind blew so hard that it lifted them cows up into the air as fur as the picket ropes would let 'em go that is about 40 feet. Fur hours at a time the wind would hold them cows suspended 40 feet in the air. Sim and his wife didn't dare to untie them for fear they would blow away and they never would find 'em again. So at milkin' time Sim and his wife hed to climb the picket ropes and milk the cows. Sim said that it wasn't so durned bad fur him, but climbin' picket ropes with her dress on wuz sure a task fur his wife.

"Finally Sim rigged up a windlass with a ratchet on it, and by both uv them workin' on the crank they managed to pull the cows down long enough to milk and water 'em and give 'em some feed. The only trouble wuz that when they pulled the cow down so that her head was level with the windlass the wind would lift her rear end off the ground, and they hed to git a stepladder to get up high enough to milk her, but even that wuz better Sim said than climbin' a picket rope every night and mornin'. Then they hed to set the milk pans in water to cool the milk. Otherwise it would git to bilin' soon after it was taken frum the cow and the cream never would rise. Then the churnin' hed to be done in an "old dash churn at night; that wuz the only time durin' the summer when the temperature would git low enough so that the butter would come.

"In the winter the dairy business, was as bad as in summer. Sometimes the cows got so chilled that they gave down pure ice cream, which would hev been all right if there hed been any market fur ice cream, but all the neighbors around Sim wuz so blamed poor that they couldn't hev indulged in ice cream at a cent a dish.

"Sim told me that he experimented with goats. He said they giv rich milk, but the wind blew all the hair off the goats till they wuz as bare as a hareless Mexican dog. The fact wuz he sold one uv them to a side show, which exhibited the goat as a horned Mexican dog of more than usual size. It made a big hit in the show.

"Then when the grasshoppers cum along they chewed the hair off all of Sim's cows, and the sun shinin' on their hairless backs soured the milk inside the cows. Incidentally, I might say that Sim himself hed quite an adventure with the grasshoppers. He hed a crop uv whiskers uf which he wuz very proud. They wuz nice cherry-red whiskers and come down near to his waist. Well he wuz lyin' out in the shade uv the house takin' his afternoon siesta, sleepin' beautiful, when the grasshoppers cum along, and imaginin' I suppose, that they wuz some new kind uv vegetation they bit 'em all off right close to the skin. When Sim woke he hadn't no more whiskers than a baby."

What the Law Says

Can a tractor owner run his tractor on Kansas state improved dirt roads with lugs on the wheels of his tractor?
 S. F.

The laws of 1929 in Chapter 84 provide that motor vehicles, trailers and all other vehicles, contrivances or devices having metal tires shall not be operated over any of the improved highways of the state, if such vehicle has on the periphery of any of the road wheels, any lug, flange, cleat, ridge, bolt, or any projection of metal or wood which projects radially beyond the tread or traffic surface of the tire, unless the highway is protected by putting down solid planks or other suitable material, or by attachments to the wheels to prevent such vehicles from damaging the highway.

The only question is what is meant by improved highways. The law is not altogether clear as to whether a dirt road can be considered as an improved highway, but my opinion is that it is not what is meant by an improved highway. In other words, an improved highway is one that is sur-

faced, either hard surfaced or with sanded clay, gravel or other material. I would therefore say that it would not be a violation of the law to drive a tractor over a dirt road where the tractor wheels are provided with lugs or bolts.

Can Collect the Costs

A and B are neighbors. There is a partition fence dividing their lands. Half of this fence belongs to A and the other half to B. The river washed out a piece of this fence and B said that he would put in a three-barb wire fence, but he would not keep it up if it washed out again. A has corn on his side of the fence and B pastures on his. A claims he does not need any fence.

J. M. B.

B can compel A to keep up his half of this fence. It will be necessary for him to call in the fence viewers and have them make an award as to which half of the fence is to be maintained by A and which half by B. If A refuses to maintain his share of the fence according to the award made by the fence viewers, then B can build the fence, maintain it and collect the costs for the same from A.

What the Amendment Says

Will you please print the Eighteenth Amendment in the Kansas Farmer? I have never read it. D. O. H.

The Eighteenth Amendment reads as follows:

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this Article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

Can Demand Their Pay

We have a country dance hall operated by a committee selected by two organizations and have musicians who play without any notes before them, and have dances about every two weeks in the winter. In the summer we do not average one dance a month. We pay a county license and have been paying a copyright music license for three years issued by Newell & Wallace, Topeka, Kan. As there are some of the members that claimed the latter license was not necessary, while some of them think we do have to pay it, please tell us whether we would need the latter.

I.

If these music sheets are copyrighted, I presume the owners of the copyright have a right to demand pay for the copyrighted material.

Court is in Charge

There are four girls in our family and one boy who is the oldest of the children. Our father died a year ago last August. This brother told my mother that according to law she would have to stay in that county in Nebraska for 30 days. Father and mother were both living with my oldest sister in Nebraska at the time of his death. My mother stayed at my brother's, who was living here on the home place and has been ever since he was old enough to farm. He persuaded mother it

would be too much trouble for her to act as administrator, so they went to the county seat and had him appointed administrator. Mother died in September. He has been appointed administrator of her estate and told us nothing about it until afterward. We are all over 35 years old and are supposed to have sound minds. Why is there any need for an administrator? He does not have a contract for next year. Is there a way to get him off? He wants to buy the place but won't give what the other heirs ask. Other land around it no better is selling for \$125 to \$250 an acre. He keeps running the place down. Can he put the place up for sale and

pointment that your brother was appointed would not bar you from making such complaint.

In regard to the 2 acres which you say had been deeded by your father and mother prior to their death, the administrator would have nothing to do with that. The administration of the estate is under the general control and authority of the probate court. If there is no will and the estate cannot be satisfactorily divided, it might be ordered sold after an appraisal was made. In case of such a sale as that it would have to sell for two-thirds of the appraisal.

Mortgage Takes the Land

If a person's land is mortgaged for all it is worth can that person take advantage of the bankruptcy law and save this place from the mortgage? E. M.

No. Unless this mortgage or mortgages were given in bad faith and without consideration. In that case they might be set aside. If one desires to take advantage of the bankruptcy law, he files a petition in the United States District Court, and with the petition files a schedule of his assets and liabilities. He also is allowed the same exemptions that any head of a family is allowed under the Kansas law. These exemptions are deducted from his assets and the remainder of his assets are supposed to be distributed among his creditors pro rata. Mortgages that are made in good faith are not affected by the bankruptcy proceedings.

A Bone Dry Law

The Volstead act provides in Section 2,933 that every home owner may legally manufacture, store and use at home all the fermented fruit juice and wine he desires up to 200 gallons of such fruit juice, to be tax free. Numerous decisions in federal courts and rulings in department of justice and the treasury department confirm this. Why are there some locations that are so strict that people are not permitted to make this wine? S.

Every state has a right to make such laws in regard to intoxicating liquors as it sees fit. For example: Kansas has what is known as the bone dry law, and an offender may be prosecuted under the bone dry law of Kansas and might also be prosecuted for violation of the Volstead act. The bone dry law does not permit such person to manufacture even for his own use wine or other intoxicating liquors.

Write to Your Congressman

How does one proceed to apply for a small post-office? I. J.

Take the matter up with your Member of Congress.

Bank Loses the Money

If a man forges a check and cashes it at the bank and the man who forged the check gets away, does the bank or the depositor lose the money? R.

If it is a forgery the bank loses the money.



sell it without our knowing it? Can he charge for being administrator? Father and mother had a little place of 2 acres in town in Kansas but sold it to one of my sisters. They both signed the deed. Can brother meddle with that? J. J. S.

The probate court in both Nebraska and Kansas appoints the administrator. Anyone interested in the estate, that is, any of the heirs, would have a right to complain at any time about the appointment of the administrator, and if they can show cause why he should be removed it would be within the power of the probate court to remove him. It would be up to you to make a showing. There is no time limit on it. The mere fact that you did not know until after the ap-

The Naval Parley Will Not Fail

From a Radio Talk by Senator Capper, Broadcast From Washington Over the Columbia System

LOOK upon the five-power naval conference in London as one of the most hopeful events of our times. We hear it said that the obstacles to agreement are so great that success of the conference is impossible. There are some who hope that it will not succeed in reducing naval armament, or even in fixing a limitation beyond which armament will not go.

But while there are such persons who have great influence, they do not speak for this nation nor for any great nation. The sentiments and hopes and desires of all peoples were expressed by the spokesmen at the opening session of the conference in addresses heard in their homes by millions of people throughout the civilized world.

I think a step forward is already accomplished when such an assembly of such representative statesmen of different nations meets in such a spirit. Failure to agree on a specific ratio of naval armament would not be a failure of the conference if it ends in the same spirit of desire for agreement as was so manifest at its beginning. It would only prove that the difficulties are more deep-seated than was hoped, and that more time must be given to their study, that patience, which President Hoover reminded our own people is necessary, is more necessary than was hoped it might be.

What, in fact, are the great objectives and difficulties to be overcome? We have had the frankest statements from every delegation. Nothing is hidden. The objectives of the conference as they were set forth on behalf of all the delegations are:

1. To take further steps in world disarmament, which the powers pledged themselves to do in the Treaty of Versailles, when they disarmed

Germany and declared that this was the first step toward their own disarmament.

2. To bring about British-American naval parity.

3. To limit the construction of navies and possibly reduce it, with the consequent saving of billions of dollars to the nations concerned, and more than all, as abolishing armament rivalry and a race for naval supremacy.

4. To find a solution for the threatened naval rivalry of France and Italy in the Mediterranean by which the interests of these two nations and Great Britain would be preserved.

5. To stabilize Japan's naval position in the Pacific on a basis satisfactory to that country, the United States and Great Britain.

These are the great objectives, all parts of the supreme objective of halting competitive naval construction in the world. Some of the difficulties to be overcome may also be stated:

1. Finding in detail a basis for British-American naval equality, even granting that both powers have already agreed upon equality. This is a problem that will tax the goodwill and ingenuity of both England and the United States. Yet it is not believed that the conference will ever fail at this point.

2. Italy's demand for at least formal naval equality with France. The Italian demand is countered by the French claim that with a long coastline on both the Atlantic and the North Sea as well as fronting on the Mediterranean, France necessarily must have a more extensive navy than Italy, with a Mediterranean coastline only.

3. The French insistence on submarines as the main dependence of her naval defense. Both Eng-

land and the United States desire to eliminate the submarine, or at least limit it to defensive uses.

4. Japan's demand for a somewhat higher ratio of cruisers, capital ships and auxiliary vessels than provided by the Washington conference. That conference in 1922 fixed the ratio as 5 for England, 5 for the United States and 3 for Japan, and the present Japanese demand is for a ratio of 10, 10 and 7, an increase for Japan of one-sixth.

Facing such jarring issues, many of which seem almost irreconcilable, the conference has a task calling for patient toleration and tireless good will to accomplish even partial solution of its problems. If only such a spirit remains, and if only competitive naval building is further retarded until further efforts are added to this one, no one, in view of the grave differences in national outlook that exist, can fairly say that the London naval conference was a failure.

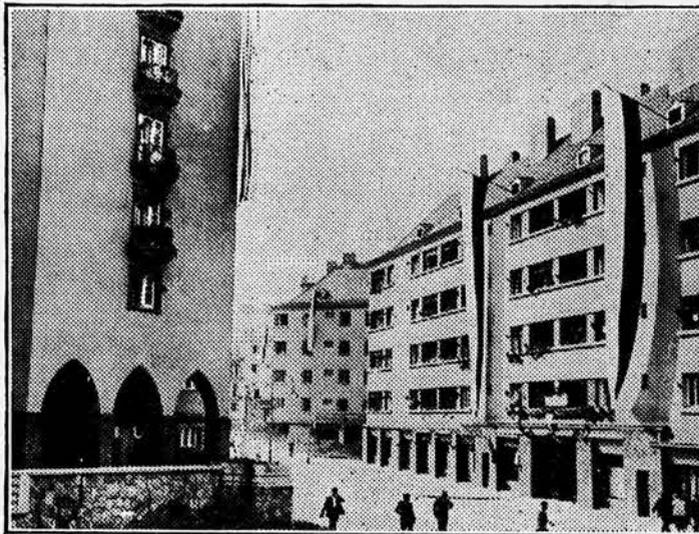
Secret diplomacy cannot live in the age of instantaneous communication and publicity extending around the circumference of the globe. Knowledge and understanding spread out in small waves and as the years pass grow in power and become a great, irresistible tide of mutual understanding and mutual goodwill. This is the reason I have faith in the London conference and the good it will accomplish.

In the end success will depend on the people themselves. If they have patience, if they refuse to be disheartened, even tho one conference or many should be unable to accomplish the object they have at heart, the great aim of a new world established on a basis of law, of understanding and of peace, rather than on arms, will be won.

World Events in Pictures



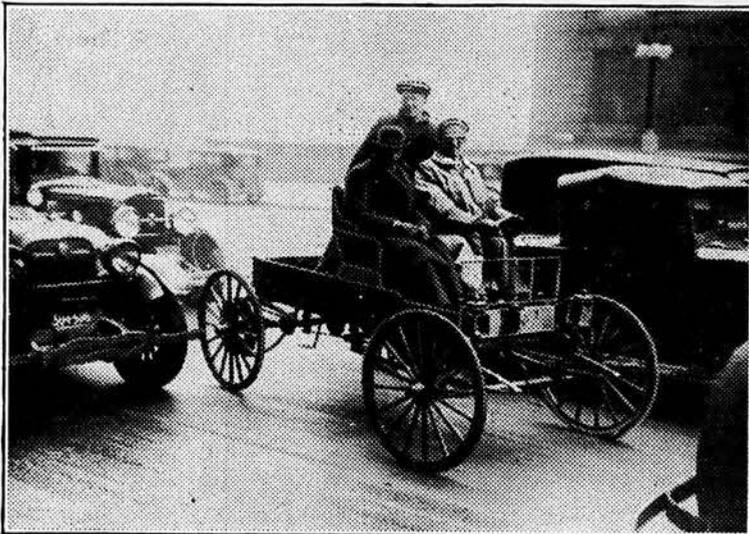
Ethel Hooper, Chicago, Wearing a Costume That Mrs. Lincoln Wore, and Sitting in the Rocking Chair That Belonged to the Lincoln Family, Holding the Law Book of the Emancipator



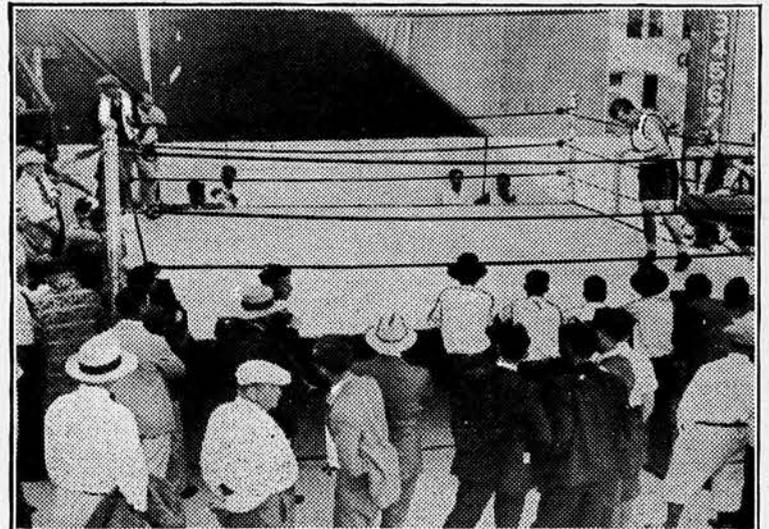
A Street in New Communal Colony, Vienna, Rebuilt From Slums Under Direction of Mayor Karl Seidz. The Colony Now Houses 6,000 Families in Modern Apartments; There Are Parks and Swimming Pools for the Children. The Austrian Idea Is to Cure Crime by Bringing up Future Generations Decently



A Smart Addition for Milady's Spring Wardrobe—a Party Dress of Printed, Indestructible, Flat Chiffon with a Jacket of the Same Material



Traffic Along Michigan Boulevard in Chicago Was Nearly Halted Recently When This 1903 Automobile Was Driven Down the Avenue. Getting Out an Old Model of Most Anything Makes Us Realize, in This Take-Everything-for-Granted Day, That We Are Making Astounding Progress



Jack Sharkey, the "Boston Gob," in Active Training at Miami, Fla., for His Forthcoming Bout with Phil Scott, Great Britain's Heavyweight Hope, on February 27. Apparently Both Men Are Getting in the Best of Condition and This Fight is Attracting Considerable Attention in Sporting Circles



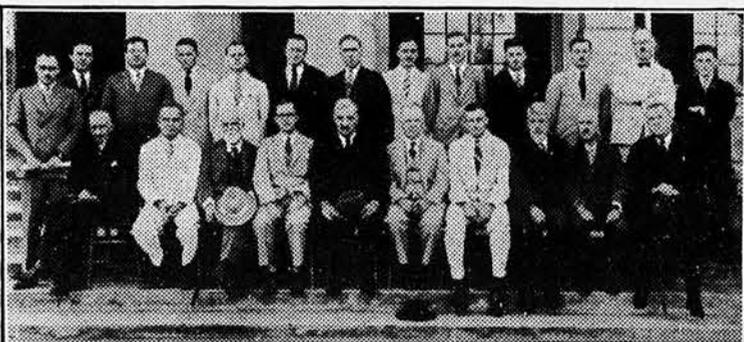
Mrs. Jane Alden Hawes, Friend of Lincoln and a Direct Descendant of John Alden, Giving Pointers on How to Sing the Old Ballads. Mrs. Hawes Is at Right, and the Photo Was Taken at the Chicago Historical Society



Sonja Henie of Norway, Who Won World's Figure Skating Title for Women for Fourth Consecutive Time, Being Awarded Coveted Cup by C. T. Church, President of U. S. Figure Skating Association



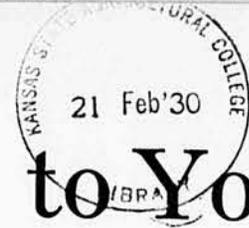
Two Market Women of the Noted Halle Markets, Paris, Being Cheerful Despite the Severe Cold. They Are Warming Their Feet on Individual Foot Warmers. These Women Arrive with Their Wares at 4 o'clock A. M.



A group Picture of Delegates to the West Indian Agricultural Conference, Who Met at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I. All of the West Indian Islands Were Represented at the Conclave



Premier MacDonald in Private Discussion with Naval Parley Delegates. Left to Right, Seated, Fenton, Australia; Matsudaira and Wakatuski, Japan; MacDonald; Takarabi and Nagai, Japan; de Water, S. Africa. Standing, Alexander, England; Benn, India; Smiddy, Irish Free State; Chatterjee, India, and Saito, Japan



What Are Good Fences Worth to You?

These Kansas Farmers Give Their Experiences Regarding This Question From a Profit-Making Viewpoint

FENCES are indispensable where livestock is raised in a cultivated section of country. The grain and crop farmer needs a certain amount to protect his crops. Good fences determine whether my livestock operations will be successful as far as handling and controlling them is concerned.

I hope some day to have all my farm fenced, not only to turn cattle and horses, but hog and sheep tight. I can use them to make it possible to harvest more corn with hogs and sheep, and also to clean up certain grain that is lost in harvesting unless it can be gleaned by livestock. To my mind a factor that is very important in the success of mechanical corn pickers is proper fencing so that hogs and sheep can be turned into the fields, after the crops are harvested, to pick up the corn left by the pickers.

I hog and sheep-down a considerable acreage of corn each year. I use a large amount of temporary fence for more economical feeding, by making my fields smaller, and such fences in many cases would be obstructions in field operations if made permanent. The more cross-fences we have during the period of cultivation the more waste land we have in fence rows, as well as extra labor in mowing and keeping down noxious weeds.

The boundary line fences should in most cases be permanent. The more we can keep our livestock out on the land at the proper time the less will be our problems of sanitation and soil fertility. Livestock can more nearly return the fertility taken from the crop on a field than the farmer with a spreader, and the labor cost is eliminated. Plenty of sunshine and plowing or cultivating will keep our fields sanitary. Livestock will not take the place of crop rotation even if fertility is returned so far as possible.

I have found that power machinery operates more efficiently in large fields. When possible, or if using both tractor machinery and horse-drawn, I use the horses in the more irregular places. Harlan Deaver. Sabetha, Kan.

Poor Construction Is Costly

From the first fences of crooked poles and brush to the modern fence of wire and steel, man has been steadily realizing the importance, necessity and improved appearance that a good and well-erected fence adds to a farmstead. A poor fence is very expensive both in use and appearance. A good fence, rightly erected and rightly placed, will pay for itself in one season. A good fence will add dollars to the selling price of a farm. I would place stress and importance on the good fence, for as you travel the country you see so many contraptions that cannot be given the name of "fence."

To many men we cannot plead the cause of beauty in a fence, for we must argue the value in cold dollars and cents. A local paper that I chance to pick up carries a headline like this: "Mr. A loses valued herd of cattle. We learn that the loss of this herd was caused by cattle getting out of the pasture into a field of cane. Three of the cows were valued at \$100 each." Hence a \$300 loss. A good fence wouldn't have cost nearly that much. Now Mr. A. has neither cows nor fence. It will take him years to get back the amount lost with those cows.

Good fences are essential in the crop rotation and are indispensable in the sanitation on the farm. I have in mind a farmstead with all modern buildings, house, barn, garage, chicken houses and sheds; a few fences around the fields but none around the house. Any time of the year there are pigs, calves and chickens ranging over the dooryard and around the wells. A good fence would add a good 100 per cent to the sanitation and appearance of that dooryard.

A practical arrangement for the

fence on a 160-acre farm would be the all-around and the two cross-fences, constructed of hog-tight material. Namely 26-inch woven wire topped with two barbed wires or the all-woven stock fence. This plan makes four 40-acre fields that can be used for crop rotation, and the hogs, cattle or sheep can be turned into any field whenever the farmer wishes, thus doing away with the waste in his crops.

To these remarks I will add a few about the building of the fence. First of all good material is very essential. Corner posts well-braced and tightly-stretched wire are the main points. Better to spend 10 minutes digging post holes deeper than to spend an hour replacing a bent or broken-over post. An extra foot on the width of the gates saves many hours of lost labor. A swinging gate is a pleasure to open and close. And a good fence on any farm will add to that farm's appearance and value. A. Yale. Grinnell, Kan.

A Splice That Saves Time

A good fence is one of a farmer's best assets, and a temporary or movable one is a most profitable investment for feeding crops in the field. Besides being a great labor-saver it adds much to the fertility of the soil. A good temporary fence, of which I use a great deal, is made of steel posts 20 feet apart, and 32-inch

woven wire—No. 9 top and bottom and No. 11 filler—with one or two barbed wires on top. I have been able to take down and rebuild 80 rods of such fence in four hours with the help of one man.

I have only one kink to offer that might be new and save some time. Buy the woven wire in 20-rod spools. To splice, loop both ends, and slip them just past each other and put in a 3/8-inch rod. This is quickly undone and put together again. Eugene Elkins. Wakefield, Kan.

Worth \$4,000 an Hour?

"As a man thinketh so is he." But this fence problem always has been a puzzle to me. I prefer to be specific instead of dealing in generalities, but in this instance will have to guess some, and leave you with the puzzle. In the first place it's like the fellow said about lawyers. "They are a necessary evil—in the way some times but you can't do without them." A good 4-wire fence cost \$150 to fence a quarter section and will last, with proper care, 15 years, therefore costing \$10 a year. If it's only for grain farming, perhaps that's all it's worth. But for grain, alfalfa and dairying or livestock raising it's worth many times that amount.

A good fence works night and day the year around, by keeping your stock where they belong, and your

neighbors stock out. It is impossible to handle livestock properly without good fences. They aid in rotation of crops, and the fertility added from pasturing fields cannot be estimated. Fences help to salvage waste from fields after crops are removed, clean up weeds and all manner of grasses and save feed in the barn.

Leave all fences on boundary lines, make cross fences so as to be least in the way, thereby making fields for team and tractor work as perfect in shape as possible, cutting off all crooks and corners for pasture.

I can work mathematics up to compound numbers but I cannot figure this fence proposition up in dollars and cents. For instance I never sow cane on a farm where I keep a dairy herd. Thirty cows over a fence into a cane field one night might cost me the price of a dairy herd. Then I should figure a good fence between my herd of Holsteins and a cane field might be worth \$4,000 an hour. R. C. Welborn. Lawrence, Kan.

Lawrence, Kan.

Should Build Them Well

What is a good fence worth? It is difficult or impossible to fix a true value. What is a good neighbor worth? It is just as difficult to fix a true value. And yet we know a good fence goes a long way toward making and having a good neighbor. I long have been a sort of crank on fences. We know it requires the same amount of labor to put in a good post that it does to put in a poor one in the same way, so we try to use a good one.

Different localities will have some governing influence on the post used. We prefer hedge or Osage Orange. A post from 4 to 7 or 8-inch top costs in this locality 35 to 40 cents, but if well-set will last indefinitely. We use 7-foot posts for line posts and 8-foot for end and gate posts. We dig the hole to suit the post so that the tops of all are a uniform height. Our fences along the road are four wires on posts 15 feet apart. The lowest wire is 17 1/2 inches from the ground, and each wire is 10 inches above the other. Our partition fences all are five wires on posts the same distance, with the bottom wire 16 inches from the ground and each wire above the other 8 1/2 inches. These fences are made for cattle principally. Cattle will not crawl under a fence of its kind or jump over, but are inclined to stick their heads thru. But if made of good, heavy, galvanized wire with wires tight they stay good. Use hard wood staples and do not set the two points of the staple in the same grain of post, but make just as much of an angle as wire permits and you will not have your hedge posts shedding the staples. In all low places or ravines we fasten a wire to a rock and bury the rock and bind the separate wires to this wire. It never can pull the posts if fixed this way, and besides it makes a ground wire for lightning. It is well worth while to have a ground wire every 100 yards as a protection against lightning.

Woven wire fences take posts the same distance, and the height of wire will govern the number of barbed wires above it. No matter how high the woven wire you always need at least one barbed wire on top as stock, especially horses, will ride it down if not protected by a barbed wire.

In our crop rotation we use temporary fences and posts from our native trees if we have them on hand. For fencing stalk fields and the like, a make-shift of two good wires answers for the winter, to be taken out the next spring. It is better to put in a fence with stakes that can be driven in the fall and take it out again in the spring than to have a row of weeds there next year and possibly two turn rows. But a two-wire fence as a pasture fence is an abomination except for horses. They teach cattle to be breechy. For (Continued on Page 30)

".. As Ye Have Done It Unto One of the Least of These.."

SEVEN junior high school Girl Reserves in one household! Can you imagine the starching and pressing of white middies and skirts they do before each event at which they appear in uniform, and how insistent they are on standing up until they are ready to go, for fear the stiff pleats will be crushed?

You must know that "Home" girls are just as eager for the frills and lovely things of girlhood, and just as loyal to the ideals of their Girl Reserve Club, as those in your home. They like to feel that they are no different from their schoolmates and their attitude sometimes surprises one. Margaret, who had been with us for some time, was shopping with a "new" girl. The latter remarked that the chaperon was very particular in her choice of clothing for them. Margaret proudly replied, "She wants us to look just like other girls, and not like orphans."

These seven girls are living in the Receiving Home of The Kansas Children's Home and Service League for a time, and attending one of Topeka's new junior high schools. They are as earnest a group of students as we ever have had. One of them was out of school a year after completing the eighth grade and is making an extra effort to carry her studies this year. She is hard at her books every spare minute. Another is having a slight heart difficulty which prevents her from taking part in athletics, to her deep regret. Some friends gave her a violin and she now is a member of the school orchestra.

Despite their joy in this Topeka school, the girls are looking forward to the time when they may be chosen as a daughter by some family. Life in a group never can measure up to a home with a father and a mother, and these girls fully realize what they lack. It is evident that there are homes in Kansas that need the joy which will come from opening their doors to these girls.

Perhaps your home really needs a boy, instead of a girl. There are just as many fine young lads who need fathers and mothers, as there are girls. Scarcely a day goes by that one of these youngsters does not ask whether the workers have found a home for them; and how proud they are when they can bring their books home from school and pack their suitcase for this new adventure! If you wish to open your home to either a boy or a girl, or to both, address the Kansas Children's Home and Service League, 918 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.



An Old Friend Greet's You in New Role

Speaking of Request Programs, Mrs. Neiswender Invites Farm Women to Suggest Subjects That Interest Them Most

WELL, folks, we want you to meet somebody you already know this week. She is the new Home Editor of Kansas Farmer, but by no means a beginner in the business of being an editor and writer. Why, you knew her 10 years ago as a member of the Capper Publication's staff, and she has been with this organization ever since. Her name? Sure! She is Rachel Ann Neiswender.

Right now she is intensely interested in passing on, to Kansas farm women, the latest and most practical information regarding various phases of homemaking, housekeeping and community life. This will come to you thru the women's section in Kansas Farmer, and over the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, WIBW. You may hear Mrs. Neiswender over the radio every Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. And



she hopes Kansas farm women will help her choose subjects in which they are deeply interested. Just send her a letter suggesting the topics you wish to have discussed over WIBW and thru Kansas Farmer. Mrs. Neiswender has such wide facilities at her disposal that she will be able to give you the kind of answers you will appreciate. She is planning talks and writings that will embrace such subjects as food, clothing, equipment, entertainment, interior decoration, community work, child problems and beauty.

Mrs. Neiswender can treat these things from the practical as well as the theoretical standpoint. For a number of years she has been a successful housewife and mother. Perhaps you will remember that back in 1927, it was little Nancy Ann Neiswender—the daughter of our Home Editor—who was adjudged the Kansas health champion baby at the Free Fair at Topeka. And Nancy's sturdy little brother also is making excellent progress under the right kind of parental care and training.

Has Had Practical Experience

But look out, here, let's not get off the subject. Now where were we? Oh, yes, experience. You see Mrs. Neiswender has had practical training in the home. And with vaccinations for her children to ward off smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid, whooping cough and what not, she always stands a chance of getting considerable more of the same kind of training.

She is just plain "folks" and hopes to visit many Kansas farm homes in the future. Ten years ago when she was manager of the Capper Poultry Clubs for girls, many of you entertained her in your homes. Since those days Mrs. Neiswender has been writing a special department for The Household Magazine, and has had many, many articles published in other magazines of national importance and appeal. So Kansas Farmer is happy to introduce the Home Editor, and WIBW takes equal pride in presenting her to you every Tuesday morning. You will recognize Mrs. Neiswender's picture, lower right, on this page.

And who's the other young lady? She is Virginia Arnold, one of the accomplished staff pianists with the Columbia Broadcasting System, who provides the necessary accompaniment for nervous amateurs in the throes of their first audition, or for the distinguished singers and

artists who broadcast over the Columbia network and WIBW. Miss Arnold has numerous compositions to her credit, makes her arrangements and can play any class of music.

The two young men so deeply interested in their musical instruments, before WIBW's "mike," are none other than the quite famous WIBW Harmony Boys, Leo and Bill. They made their debut on radio as a team three years ago in Kansas City, Mo. Since that time they have had some good contracts and have made a great many friends. We know you like them over the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, because your letters, telegrams and telephone calls prove that.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Land O'Make Believe—Children's Hour (CBS)
- 9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator—Dr. Chas Fleischer (CBS)
- 12:00 m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—The Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour—Sacred Musical Service (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
- 5:45 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport-vue
- 6:45 p. m.—The World's Business—Dr. Julius Klein from Washington (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams by the Kansas Poet
- 8:00 p. m.—Old Gold—Paul Whiteman Hour (CBS)



First of All We Wish to Introduce Rachel Ann Neiswender, Lower Right, Now Home Editor for Kansas Farmer. She Talks Over WIBW Every Tuesday Morning. The Other Young Lady is Virginia Arnold, a Kansas Girl, Now With the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Two Young Men Are Leo and Bill, WIBW's Harmony Boys

- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:15 a. m.—Senator Capper "Timely Topics at Washington" (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Covered Wagon Days (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Voices from Filmland (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:15 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 10:30 p. m.—Jan Garber and his Hollywood Orchestra

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Pages from the Old Reader (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—American School of the Air (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
- 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—The Polynesians
- 8:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 9:00 p. m.—Graybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Mayor James T. Walker (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Publix Radio-vue (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26

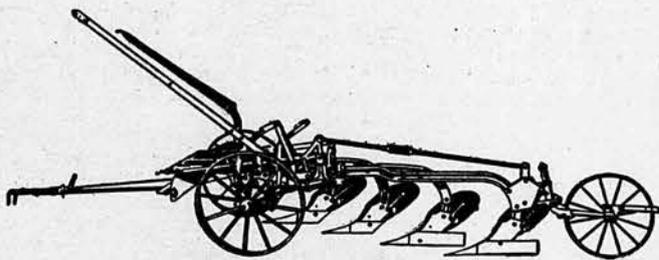
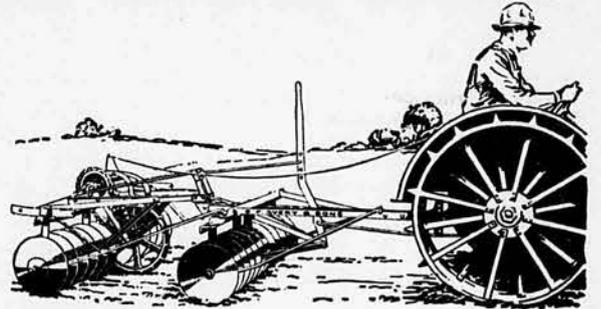
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- 9:05 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesians
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Famous Events in History (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Syncopated Silhouettes (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—The Polynesians
- 9:00 p. m.—The Modocs
- 9:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)

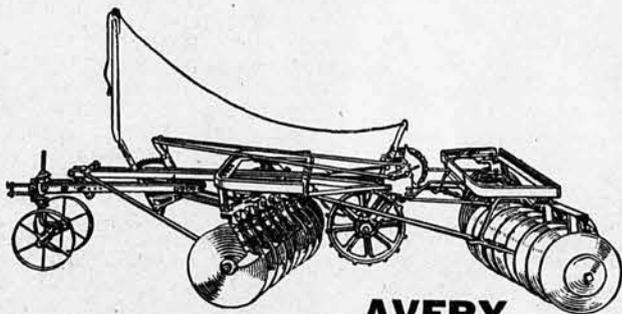
(Continued on Page 15)

Helping you solve farm problems . . . since 1825



AVERY Series 20-30 TRACTOR MOLDBOARD PLOWS Automatic compensating lift

The plows are always thrown the same distance above the ground, regardless of lever setting or soil conditions! No setting and resetting hand lever at end of every furrow. One of the most practical features ever invented by Avery! Available in both series. Many other *plus* features make these the most remarkable of all tractor-drawn plows. The Series 20 is two- or three-furrow; the Series 30 is equipped with three or four bottoms. *Have your Avery dealer demonstrate, or write us for complete description, today.*



AVERY TRACTOR DISC HARROWS Automatic—an exclusive feature!

The only disc harrow that can be thrown from working to transport position, or the reverse, by a pull of the trip rope! No need to stop or back to straighten or angle the disc gangs. Head lands are left level—no high ridges. No wasted power from turning with the disc gangs in working position. In difficult places, or stalling, the pull-rope straightens the gangs without trouble. Time saved all 'round! The simple efficiency of this harrow makes it an unusually profitable implement. *Talk to your Avery dealer about it or write us.*

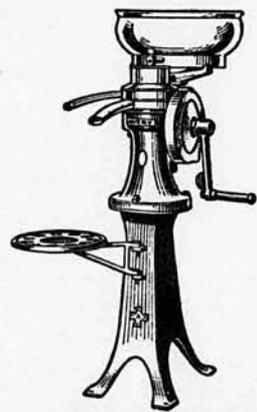
Avery knows farming . . . has worked shoulder to shoulder with farmers for over a century to conquer farming's mechanical problems. Each succeeding generation of Avery implements adds new refinements . . . overcomes previous obstacles . . . serves better and longer than those that went before.

Crowning this century of successful farm machinery production are *new* Avery models of designing genius and manufacturing skill. Each offers exclusive features which are the result of this long experience . . . features that lighten work, increase implement life, save time, cut costs and enhance equipment value.

See these *plus* feature implements at your dealer's . . . or write direct to Avery for information on those that interest you most.

AVERY Ball-Bearing SEPARATOR

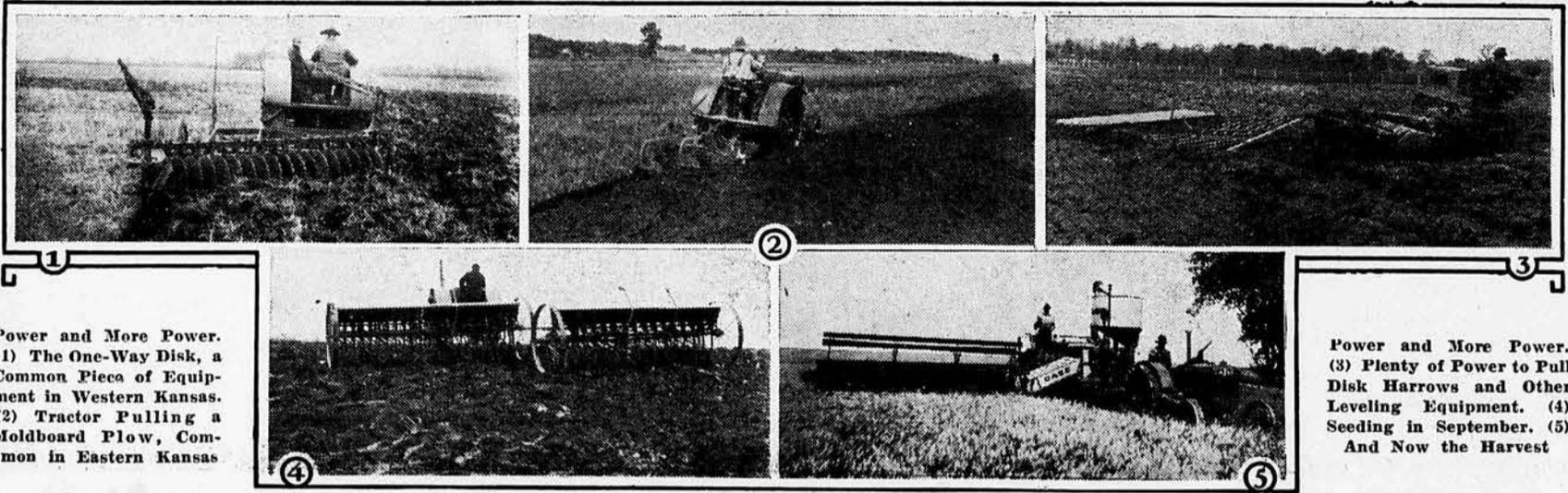
with
Suspended Spindle
and
Floating Bowl



The *Avery* skims milk cleaner. It combines special features with the best of those of well-known machines. The improved, *self-balancing* floating bowl and the suspended, ball-bearing spindle are fully enclosed and trouble-proof. Fewer discs to clean. All troublesome parts eliminated. Runs easier, skims cleaner, lasts longer! Behind it is over a century of experience in quality production. *Have your dealer show you this improved Avery Separator.*

B. F. AVERY & SONS, Louisville, Ky.
Established 1825 Incorporated 1877
Branches in All Principal Trade Centers

AVERY . . . of Louisville



Power and More Power.
 (1) The One-Way Disk, a Common Piece of Equipment in Western Kansas.
 (2) Tractor Pulling a Moldboard Plow, Common in Eastern Kansas

Power and More Power.
 (3) Plenty of Power to Pull Disk Harrows and Other Leveling Equipment. (4) Seeding in September. (5) And Now the Harvest

Kansas Is America's Power "Lab"

Astounding Progress in Implement Manufacture Will Be Shown Next Week in Wichita

THOSE students who have studied Egyptian history and are qualified to read the hieroglyphics inscribed on the Pyramids 5,000 years ago tell us that plowing was done at that time with a crooked stick drawn by slaves or war captives. All of which is an introduction to the statement that it's a long and painful journey from the era of the crooked stick of Pharaoh's time to the modern tractor pulling a dozen plows.

Within the space of the last 20 years the methods of crop production have undergone greater changes than they had in the previous 5,000 years—getting back to the crooked stick era again.

And Kansas has played the leading role in that change. Take a look at the map on this page, with the counties of Rice, Reno, Harvey, Kingman, Sedgwick and Sumner shown in relief. This part of Kansas for a number of years has been the laboratory of the big machinery manufacturers who wished to work out new experiments and test out engineering ideas.

The development of the modern combine has largely been done in these Kansas counties. Other pieces of machinery have had about the same sort of experimental development in this part of Kansas.

All of this work is being shown at the Twenty-ninth Annual Western Tractor Power Farm & Equipment Show in Wichita, February 25 to 28 inclusive. With the development of power farming in mind and remem-

bering the centuries it took to perfect labor saving machinery, it is interesting to note that we have covered more ground in the last 20 years than our ancestors in 50 centuries. In America, for instance, some 6 million farmers are feeding themselves and nearly 115 million other folks, and they are doing the job better than it was ever done in the world's history.

So much for the past. But what of the future? We know

today. Why, then not face the future with confidence and with the calm assurance that, come what may, man must be fed three times daily?

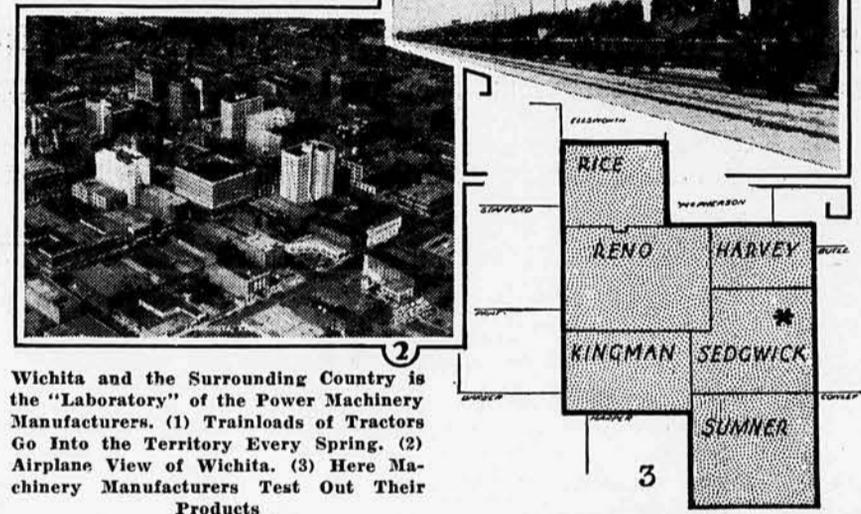
World population is increasing at the rate of 5 million persons a year; 5 million additional mouths to feed at the end of every 12 months. That ad-

power. More horsepower means less physical labor for the production of material goods.

The great Southwest has been and is the power farming center of the country. For 28 years manufacturers have been displaying their latest machinery to distributors, dealers and farmers on Tractor Row in Wichita. And has it paid? Well, as an answer to that question, the Power Farm Equipment Show has been getting larger and larger as the years go by, until today it is the largest exhibition of its kind on earth.

Kansas produces more wheat than any other political unit in the United States. It is the center of the Wheat Belt of the Middle West. As Dave Darrah of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company said a year ago—"On the rolling plains of the Southwest the first tractors started to work back in 1903-04. On the rolling plains of the Southwest are the leaders in this great world agricultural revolution to power farming. There are more horseless farms in the Southwest than in any other part of the world. There are more specialized, intensified farming projects in this Southwest land than anywhere else. There are more farmers alive to new conditions, eagerly testing and trying for better methods, than anywhere else in this broad land of ours. The Southwest is new; it is youthful; it breathes the air of adventure; it is willing to try and in this spirit of doing lies the hope for the future."

The Southwest has been the proving ground for the power farm equipment industry for 25 years. Out of this section has come more ideas by which good equipment was bettered than from any other region in the country. Here the tractor industry first established itself; later the combine harvester proved its worth. Here is where the one-way disk plow was given to the world. Here, too, during the Western Tractor & Power Farm Equipment Show may be seen the latest machinery the industry has to offer, some for the first time; some in crude form but containing the idea discovered or conquered by research.



Wichita and the Surrounding Country is the "Laboratory" of the Power Machinery Manufacturers. (1) Trainloads of Tractors Go Into the Territory Every Spring. (2) Airplane View of Wichita. (3) Here Machinery Manufacturers Test Out Their Products

beyond doubt that the power farm equipment industry is the backbone of another industry—agriculture—whose annual turnover runs into the billions of dollars. Without modern machinery on the farms we know that grass would be growing in the streets of our cities; that factories would be shut down; that labor would not only be underpaid but underfed, because the farmer, without the machinery which enables him to do the work of a dozen men, would have trouble enough to feed himself and family.

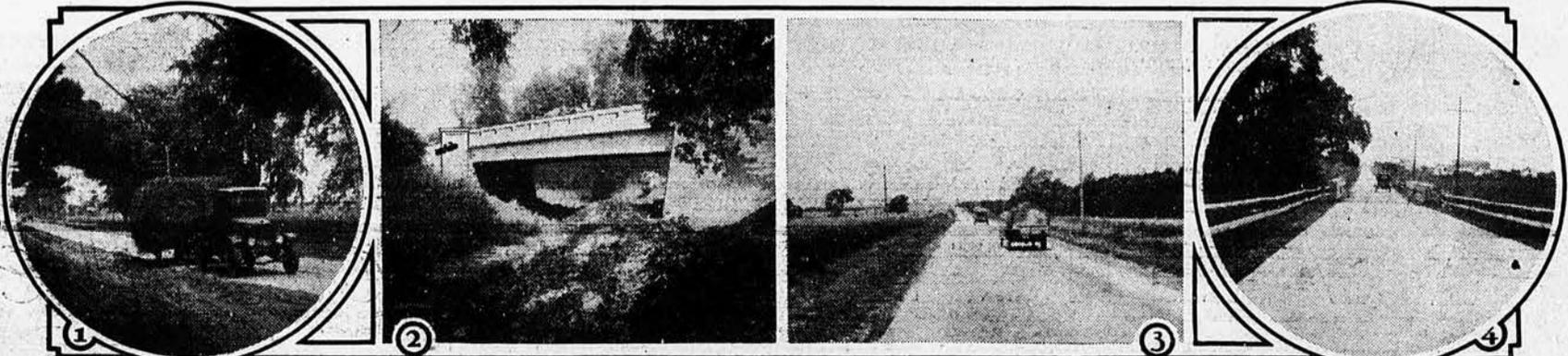
An industry with so much depending on it, therefore, is wholly indispensable to civilization as we know it

dition to the human family every year is going to keep the farmer going at full speed from here on out, and he cannot hope to "come thru" successfully without machinery that will supplant hard labor wherever possible. If an army moves on its belly, as Napoleon said, then so do nations, and machine power at once becomes a dominant factor.

A glance at the per capita horsepower of three nations will show why the United States leads all other countries. For every person in the United States there is developed 7½ horsepower. In England there is developed 4½ horsepower per capita, while in Russia there is only ½ horse-

Reduced Rates on Railroads

REDUCED railroad passenger rates have been granted by the transportation companies covering the Southwest which will benefit by the attendance at the Twenty-ninth Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show at Wichita, February 25 to 28. Fare and one-half, certificate plan.



Kansas is Now Out of the Mud, Thanks to Our Highway Building Program. (1) A Scene in Sedgwick County. (2) New Concrete Bridges Mark the State Highways. (3) Paved Road in Shawnee County. (4) A Highway in Douglas County

It has been that way for years, from the time plowing demonstrations were first started, up to the present. Manufacturers know that as well as do residents of this territory. That's the reason they insist on coming to this show each year in increasing numbers.

Here is a list of exhibitors at the show next week in Wichita.

Massey Harris Co., Racine, Wis.; Wood Brothers Thresher Co., Des Moines, Iowa; J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.; Avery Power Machinery Co., Peoria, Ill.; H. W. Cardwell Co., Wichita, Kan.; Phillips & Easton Supply Co., Wichita, Kan.; Smythe Implement Company, Wichita, Kan.; Graber Truck Company, Wichita, Kan.; Minneapolis Moline Power Implement Co., Wichita, Kan.; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oliver Farm Equipment Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. W. Feed Grinder Co., Wichita, Kan.; Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp., Independence, Mo.; Advance Rumley Thresher Co., LaPorte, Ind.; John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Ill.; Hart Grain Weigher Co., Peoria, Ill.; B. F. Avery & Sons Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Nichols Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb.; International Harvester Co. of America, Inc.; Jos. F. Schermuly Mfg. Co., Wichita, Kan.; Willrodt Tractor Guide Co., Omaha, Neb.; Universal Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Rock Island Implement Co., Kansas City, Mo.; New Way Harvester Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Nourse Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Dempster Mill Mfg. Co., Beatrice, Neb.; Grolier Society, New York, N. Y.; A. K. Anderson Farm Supply Co., Kansas City, Kan.; Sorenson Transport-Tractor Co., Milbank, S. Dak.; Fox River Tractor Co., Appleton, Wis.; Challenge Co. Omaha, Neb.; Interlocking Cement Stone Silo Co., Wichita, Kan., and the W. A. L. Thompson Hdw. Co., Topeka, Kan.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

The last week approached the "shirt sleeve" type of weather. The wheat greened up considerably, and the "freeze damage" is not very noticeable. The frost is not out of the ground yet by any means. Some of the water pipes frozen during the cold week are still frozen and cannot be used. The soil is in wonderful condition for spring planting. Plenty of moisture and the heavy freezing has loosened and pulverized the soil until it is like an ash heap. If the favorable weather continues a few more days oats and barley planting will get underway and the crop should start off in fine condition.

We noticed the alfalfa had begun to send up the first shoots several days ago. There likely will be enough cold weather yet to freeze off the early shoots. Local farmers are beginning to look around for supplies of good seeds for spring planting. The county seed day will be about the first of March. A large number of samples for germination testing are coming in daily at the Farm Bureau office. Germination percentages are not running as high as they should to obtain first class stands.

There seems to be quite a demand for good cane seed this year. Cane is a very hardy plant, and with half favorable weather it will make considerable feed and seed. Since it has been definitely proved that ground cane seed is an excellent grain for stock, there is more interest in growing the crop.

It seems that more attention should be given to the observance of the state seed law. The law was enacted to protect the purchaser of seeds. In a measure it also protects the seller of seeds. It is unlawful for seed to be sold with a germination less than 50 per cent. If seed has been advertised in any way for seed purposes each lot must be accompanied with a state seed tag which gives the purity and germination and other information. Before the time of the state seed law, seed dealers and growers of seeds could sell most anything that appeared like seed. Purchasers of seed should insist that the seed law be observed. A great many folks do not understand the use and need for such a law, but if they would spend a few days in a study of the tricks of the seed trade they would be for strict observance of the seed law.

Along the Arkansas River from Hutchison west as far as Larned there seems to be a continuous salt deposit a few hundred feet under the ground. In core drilling for oil many artesian salt wells have been struck. A few days ago in drilling for oil west of Larned a large salt flow was struck, and several acres of land was flooded before the well could be shut off. It was necessary to fill the hole with several hundred sacks of cement before drilling could be resumed. Nature certainly has provided an abundance of salt, and Kansas seems to have more than her share of the supply.

A friend from Eastern Kansas wishes to know where there is an available supply of cowpea seed at reasonable prices. He states that at the local seed houses they are quoted at \$4 a bushel. That price seems rather high, but we have known cowpea seed to sell as high as \$6 to \$7 a bushel in the last few years. We have wondered many times why more acres of the thin land in Eastern Kansas was not devoted to the growing of cowpeas. There is not much profit in growing wheat in competition with Western Kansas. We cannot grow

cowpeas, but when it comes to growing wheat we are second to none. Five or 6 bushels of cowpea seed to the acre would "beat wheat all to smash." Yields as high as 25 bushels have been reported in years past. Not only does it seem that there would be more money in growing peas, but the land would be greatly benefited from the nitrogen the crop would put in the soil. Many Kansas counties in the eastern part of the state have doubled their acreage of wheat since the war. The main supply of cowpea seed comes from Missouri and Illi-

nois. There is a good demand for cowpea seed in the Kaw Valley.

Whether the Federal Farm Board succeeds or whether it does not, it has succeeded in stirring up the old line grain trade and the millers! The stir that is being made and the undue excitement of the organized grain trade is becoming amusing to farmers. A frequent expression one hears among farmers is that there must be something to the plan of the Farm Board the way some of the millers and grain dealers are fighting it.

COLORADO Fence NEWS

Matters of Interest to Western Farmers and Ranchers... Published by The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company

Three Millions for Plant Improvements

DURING 1930 The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company will spend \$3,000,000 for improvements at its Pueblo steel works.

One million of this amount will be for 42 additional by-product coke ovens, which will bring the total of by-product ovens to 162.

The other two millions will be divided among the various mills and will be spent for new machinery and equipment of a wide variety.

It is the constant desire of the C. F. & I. to make such improvements as are necessary to produce steel products of the very highest quality.

The Law May Get You If You Neglect Your Fence



ADEQUATE FENCE STRENGTH—Colorado Special is a moderately priced field and stock fence that has become popular with hog and cattle raisers throughout the west.

Thousands of dollars lost in litigation by farmers thru ignorance of fencing laws

NEARLY every state has statutes governing the fencing of property and the liability of those who, thru neglect or ignorance, fail to keep their property well fenced. Observance of these laws would have saved farmers and ranchers some of the thousands of dollars they have lost in law suits due to poor or insufficient fencing.

A "lawful fence" in most cases is a fence at least 4 feet high, stock tight, with posts not more than a rod apart.

In many states the lack of proper fence makes you liable for any harm that comes to neighbor's livestock while trespassing on your property. Furthermore, you cannot collect for any damage done to your property unless you can prove that your property was lawfully fenced.

In Montana, a sagging or fallen fence is declared by law a "public nuisance."

The decision in one unusual case was that a farmer had to pay damages because a neighbor's goat died from eating some old decayed wire rope fence.

If you don't know your state laws, look them up. It may save you money some day.



Uncle Charley Sez:

MOST Frenchmen are pretty good swordsmen, but the best fencer I ever saw was a Texan named Jim Elliott... And his farm pays him a mighty pretty profit... Old Bill Evans is a good fencer, too, but he drank a little too much moonshine last Saturday night... When I met him down town 'long about eleven o'clock, he said, "Charley, don't hold it against me—but I'm hog tight."

Have you received your copy?

A clear, simple and complete explanation of the McClean County System of Hog Sanitation is contained in the booklet "Modern Methods of Hog Raising." Thousands of western farmers are letting this valuable book increase their hog profits. If you haven't yet received your copy, write to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Boston Building, Denver, Colorado. J

Cold Turkey

WE DON'T claim that COLORADO Fence is the only good fence on the market. Some of our worthy competitors make excellent fence too. But we do claim that no other company makes any better steel or goes to any greater effort to fabricate that steel into fence products that will last thru the years.

After all, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. was making steel products back in 1882, and is making more right now than ever before. It is the largest steel company west of the Mississippi and will go on giving its western farm friends satisfaction for many years to come.

Jacob Duerst Ends Fence Repair Work

With fencing as with automobiles—it is not the initial cost so much as the upkeep. Inferior fence and wood posts may be cheaper at the outset, but how about your repair bills through the years?

Jacob Duerst, of McMinnville, Oregon, is one of those wise farmers who buys fence for its wearing qualities as well as its appearance.

He says, "I bought COLORADO fence and Silver Tip posts because I wanted a fine looking fence that would last and do away with continuous repair work—and wood fence posts are mighty cheap out here in Oregon."

Check List for Your Convenience

Check here what you need in the way of fencing materials and other wire products. Then tear out this list and take it to your dealer. It will serve as a reminder.

- Woven Wire Fence
- Poultry Netting
- Barbed Wire V-Mesh Fence
- "Cinch" Fence Stays
- "Silver Tip" Steel Posts
- "Silver Tip" End & Corner Posts
- Gates and Gate Fittings
- Bale Ties Plain Wire
- Corn Cribs Wire Splicer
- Post Driver Fence Stretcher
- Nails, Tacks, Brads, Staples, etc.

All Made by
The COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
DENVER, COLORADO

A Big Road Show at Wichita

The Highway Exposition Will Be Held in Conjunction With the Power Farming Meet

THE Fifth Annual Southwest Road Show & School will be held in the Municipal Building, Wichita, February 25 to 28. Its object is to disseminate information on highway construction, maintenance, operation and to stimulate interest in good roads and construction work.

The supporting cast for the four days Good Road School Program of educational and scientific work is the



Fred G. Wieland, Secretary of the Wichita Thresher and Tractor Club

Kansas Highway Commission, Kansas State Agricultural College, federal highway engineers, state highway engineers of the Southwest, county officials, and others.

Every year the Road Show & School holds its annual convention,

bringing together more than 20,000 road builders from the Central and Southwest states. Here, in addition to the Good Roads School Program, they will see motion pictures of the latest in highway construction; the latest special exhibits by the United States Bureau of Public Roads and American Association of State Highway Officials, plus exhibits of the various states highway departments, the exhibits of colleges and universities and the exhibit from the Republic of Mexico.

The annual exposition is the largest one of its kind in the Southwest, bringing together, as it does, the largest and most comprehensive exhibit of road and street-building machinery, materials and methods. All the latest development in equipment and materials are made available for inspection and comparison.

An unparalleled opportunity is thus afforded the folks who are making up their highway programs for the coming year, and the exposition is an event looked forward to by the entire industry—the highway and city officials, contractors, distributors, dealers and exhibitors.

Among the exhibitors at the Road Show and School are many concerns that manufacture not only road-building equipment, but also parts and materials used by the farm equipment manufacturer.

Here is a partial list of the exhibitors:

Spencer Trailer Co., Augusta, Kan.; French & Hecht, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa; Keystone Driller Co., Joplin, Mo.; Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio; Nichols Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb.; Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Root Spring Scraper Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Northfield Iron Co., Northfield, Minn.; Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Newark, N. J.; J. E. Tate Motor Co., Wichita, Kan.; Kansas Caterpillar Dealers Association; E. S. Cowie Electric Co., Wichita, Kan.; Standard Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.; Vacuum Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.; The Ohio Power Shovel Co., Lima, Ohio; Standard Steel Works, North Kansas City, Mo.; Gallup Map & Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Twin Disc Clutch Co., Racine, Wis.; Motor Improvements, Inc., Newark, N. J.; International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated); Robert Bosch Magneto Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Fred Whitlock Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. A. Riddell Co., Bucyrus, Ohio; Victor L. Phillips Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Geo. C. Christopher Sons, Wichita, Kan.; Watkins Rebabbling Service, Wichita, Kan.; Willrodt Tractor Guide Co., Omaha, Neb.; Wichita Home Oil Co., Wichita, Kan.; D-A
(Continued on Page 25)

Will Show Model Kitchen

K. S. A. C. and Sedgwick County Farm Bureau Will Entertain Women at Wichita

THE model kitchen is a feature of the Fifth Annual Southwest Road Show & School, Wichita, February 25 to 28. It is in its fourth year, and is proving to be of increasing interest to the wives and daughters of farmers. Here they are learning how they may rearrange their kitchens to save themselves useless steps, how to arrange utensils for greater convenience; how to make a kitchen attractive; and how to do numberless other things to reduce the load of household work on farms.

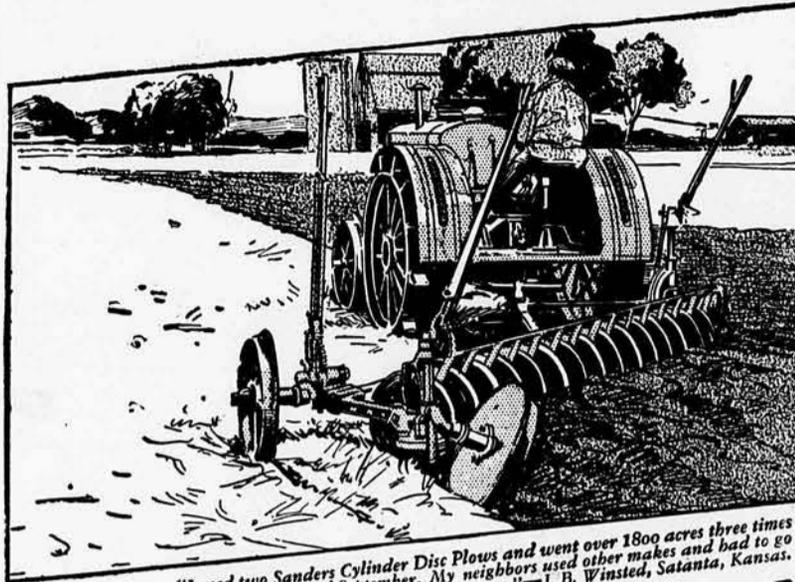
The model kitchen is held under the auspices of The Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, Inc., and arranged by the Sedgwick County Farm Bureau and Kansas State Agricultural College. Extension specialists demonstrate how to install running water in the rural home and how to construct a septic tank to use in connection with it. As a result of this work the number of modern rural homes has increased greatly in the last four years.

A survey completed recently by the Federal Bureau of Home Economics shows that farm wives work half again as long every day as do women employes in factories, stores and offices. Basing the study on the working hours of 700 farm wives in widely separated sections of the country, the bureau has found that the average time that the country women are on the job is 63 hours a week. The standard working week in industry is 44 hours

The wives whose working hours were tabulated were "rather superior home-makers; those likely to cut down working time by intelligent methods." Yet these women spent an average of 52 hours and 17 minutes a week in home-making activities alone; and an additional 11 hours and 13 minutes were spent in dairy work, care of poultry, gardening and other tasks. Eight hours and 15 minutes of the total working hours went toward straightening and cleaning the house.

It can be seen, therefore, that the farm home-maker enjoys very little of that leisure with which the modern woman is popularly credited. Not only that, but the women on the farm who have modern conveniences are still few and far between. According to Dr. W. E. Grimes, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, only one home in 20 in Kansas had modern conveniences in 1927. And this number, he said, represents twice as many modern rural homes as we had 10 years ago.

There is a general opinion that the average farm woman is not holding her own in the matter of machinery and conveniences with which to work; that outside operations of the farm are mechanized before—sometimes a long time before the household is attended to. That view is supported by the survey of the Bureau of Home Economics, and is supported also by the interest shown in the model kitchen demonstration every year.



"I used two Sanders Cylinder Disc Plows and went over 1800 acres three times between May and September. My neighbors used other makes and had to go over their ground one or two times more."—J. B. Winsted, Satanta, Kansas.

Raises the Yield and lowers the cost

The Rock Island Sanders Cylinder Disc Plow—the famous stubble plow—increase wheat yields. It plows as deep or shallow as you wish to go, turns the soil and covers the trash just enough to prevent soil blowing and yet forms a mulch which retains the moisture. By keeping down weeds and volunteer wheat, it is effective against Hessian Fly. And thousands of farmers have learned, as Mr. Winsted states above, that the Sanders does better work in less time—at lower cost.

Because of its special design—the close, vertical set of the special shaped, electric, heat treated discs, which revolve together, land pressure is reduced and the soil is carried or turned over all in the same direction. This means a lighter load, easier draft, better handling of the soil. ★ ★ ★

Your Rock Island dealer can show you this implement and refer you to men who use it to increase their profits. See him. Write to us too, for Booklet M-69.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY
Rock Island, Illinois

ROCK ISLAND SANDERS Cylinder Disc Plow

EASIER TO USE

DOES MORE WORK

Complete Control from Driver's Seat!

DEMPSTER LISTERS point the way to greater yields and bigger profits. Specially constructed seed plates assure seeds reaching soil in perfect condition with every chance to grow. Tongue-controlled, quick-turn truck feature enables you to plant closer to the fence. Complete control from the driver's seat. Planting mechanism is simple, dependable and assures proper spacing. Specially built rims on rear wheels pack the seed furrows. Dempster Two and Three Row Listers have 16 features of superiority. Built with continuous solid steel frame. Ask your dealer to show you these machines and investigate their time and labor-saving advantages.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 South 6th Street
Beatrice, Nebraska.

2 AND 3 ROW LISTERS

We Can't Help You Prevent an Accident, But—

We can protect your income in case of accident through our program of life and property protection. Accidents are on the increase and every day the chance of slipping through without an accident is becoming less. This is only natural in this age of machinery and high-speed production and in spite of all your precautions, you may be next. There is no way to remedy this risk. The next best thing to do is to plan for your family's protection when the time comes. The Kansas Farmer can give you this protection through its

New \$10,000 Federal "FARMERS SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Accident Insurance

\$2.00 per year is the total cost of this protection. It is worth many times this amount to know that when the inevitable happens, your family may continue on with the comforts of life which it has been your privilege and pride to give them. That, in their grief stricken moments they will not also feel the pang of an empty purse. This protection to your family is life's greatest debt. DON'T LET IT GO UNPAID. Send for application today giving full particulars on this protection.

Kansas Farmer, Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kansas.

All Ready for Power Show

(Continued from Page 3)

lots where the Forum now stands, and in the warehouses on South Wichita Street. Exhibitors having no local warehouses set up their exhibits on the vacant lots. After the Forum was built, they kept to South Wichita Street, or Tractor Row as it then began to be called.

Twenty-eight shows have been staged by this Wichita organization. The Power Farm Equipment Show to be held this month will be the twenty-ninth. Gradually they have increased in scope. After the incorporation of the club in 1916, Mr. Wieland and the other members began seeking to enlarge this annual attraction. They realized that Wichita, in the heart of a large farming area that extended hundreds of miles in any direction, was better situated for drawing the persons most interested in farm machinery, the farmers, than most cities.

By 1919 they had begun to reap success. That year Wichita, thru the efforts of the Thresher & Tractor Club won the national tractor demonstration. Every manufacturer in America was on hand, with hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of machinery. He vied with his competitors in demonstrating its performance on wheat land west of Wichita near the little station of Tyler. It was the real beginning of the tractor on the farms of Kansas and Oklahoma. Thousands of farmers came from hundreds of miles around to watch the plowing. They were sold on the new-fangled power method of preparing the seedbed. And from that time on the conversion of farmers of this section to power farming has advanced steadily.

Then the local club, thru Mr. Wieland, went after a national exhibition. It was a hard job. The endorsement of the National Implement & Vehicle Association was required, and to get that a lot of wires needed pulling. Other and larger cities were competing for the same event. But Wichita landed it. In 1919 and 1920 the shows were held inside the Forum, and both floors of the municipal exposition building were crammed with exhibits. The Wichita event was equal in size to any national shows held the same year.

That demonstrated Wichita's ability to stage a national attraction. Since then this city has been on the map of the manufacturer and the distributor as one of the main points of annual exhibition, and there is no longer any question about this city's right to a place on that map.

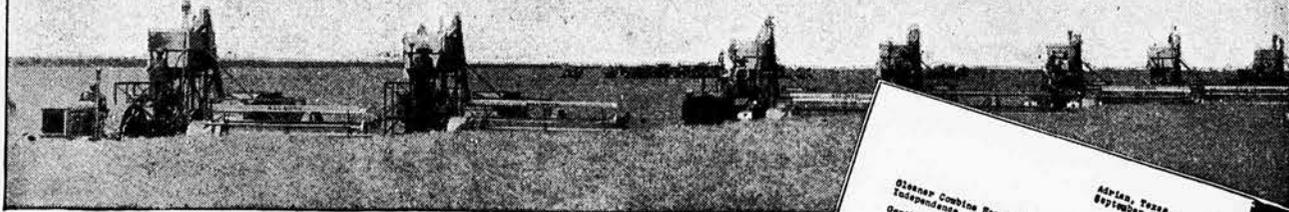
The Power Farm Equipment Show has been staged in recent years outside the Forum, on Tractor Row and streets adjoining it. It is more satisfactory as an outside event. Farmers come to see the machinery in operation. They don't care for inactive exhibits in a building. They want to hear the hum of action.

Moreover, visitors can be assured that they are watching the performance of stock goods. Mr. Wieland says the Wichita club has always insisted on exhibitors showing equipment exactly as it will be sold to the farmers. Consequently, no implement on exhibit is ever "dolled up" with an extra touch of paint here and an addition there to give it a performance that cannot be expected normally. The object of the show is mainly educational, and the club demands that the confidence that has been established in the show must be maintained.

That stress given to demonstration along with exhibition has placed this section of the Southwest ahead of any other in use of power farm equipment, Mr. Wieland says. The farmers of the Central West and the Southwest who come to Wichita for the shows are above the average in this regard. Practically every up-to-date implement on the market is established stronger hereabouts than anywhere. As a result of this, manufacturers and distributors have learned that it is a good idea to show their newest machinery in Wichita first because the farmers here take to it. The tractor, the combine, and the one-way disk, Mr. Wieland recalls, all found favor first in this part of the farm belt, and later were adopted by the eastern and northern farmers.

The best paint for barns is the so-called oxide of iron, or Venetian red.

ANOTHER GLEANER BALDWIN RECORD



A section of Carter Brothers' 13 Gleaner Baldwin Combines cutting a 150-foot swath on the Carter Bros. farm at Adrian, Texas. With 7 tractors and less than 50 men these Texans cut and threshed 185,000 bushels of wheat in 20 days.

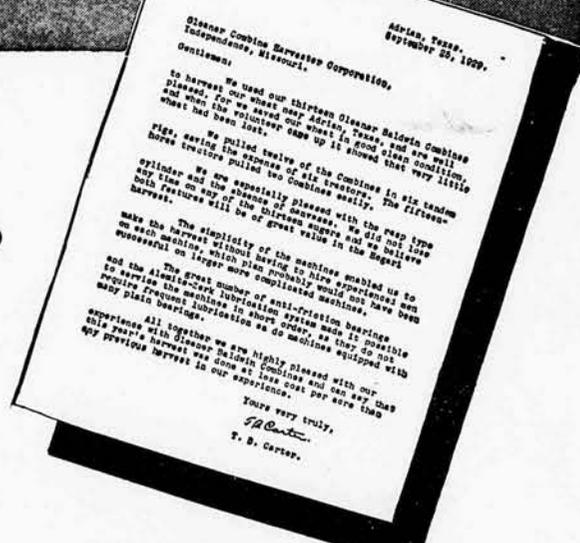
"LESS COST PER ACRE"

SAYS T. B. CARTER of ADRIAN, TEXAS

THE Dependable, Economical Operation; the Durability; the Ability to Save Grain and the Simplicity of Gleaner Baldwin Combines experienced by Carter Brothers, is typical of Gleaner Baldwin owners the world over, whether they own one or more Gleaner Baldwins.

Gleaner Baldwins do deliver grain at **LESS COST PER ACRE**. Not only is much labor saved, but more grain is saved, time is saved, money is saved. Wheat farmers everywhere have learned to depend on their Gleaner Baldwin Combines to do the job **BETTER** at **LESS** cost.

The New 1930 Gleaner Baldwin Combine incorporates **ALL** of the popular and exclusive Gleaner Baldwin features, such as the Patented Spiral Conveyor-Feeder; rasp bar threshing cylinder; 4-stage separation and double cleaning process, and offers in addition, for the **FIRST** time, practical **ONE-MAN** control of Combine and trac-



tor; a 32 H. P. Ford Model "A" Industrial Engine with self-starter; an improved operator's platform; improved steel straw spreader and many other important refinements which mean more **ECONOMY** and more **SERVICE** to every owner.

Before buying a Combine it will **PAY YOU** to investigate the Gleaner Baldwin and its many exclusive **MONEY-MAKING** features. If you desire, we will send your copy of the First Edition of the 1930 Gleaner Baldwin Combine Catalog, which fully describes the 1930 Gleaner Baldwin Combine and gives other interesting Combine facts. Just fill out the coupon below and mail and your copy of this new catalog will be sent you.

Manufactured by

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORP.

1432 Cottage Avenue
Independence, Missouri

The 1930
GLEANER
BALDWIN
COMBINE



Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp.,
1432 Cottage Avenue,
Independence, Missouri.

Please send my **FREE** copy of the first edition of the 1930 Gleaner Baldwin Combine Book.

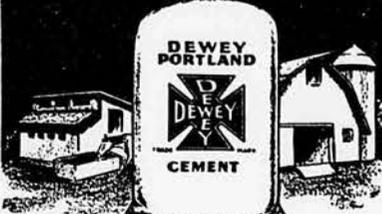
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DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT

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DEWEY DEALER

Whether you are planning to build, remodel or improve your home, barns, implement sheds, silos, poultry or hog houses, lay a walk or dig a well, you'll be interested, and save money too, by going over the free plans your Dewey Dealer has to offer.

Dewey Cement Concrete affords more than 100 uses on the farm that will save you costly repairs and insure you greater profits through lasting service.

Ask your Dewey Dealer. He's a good man to get acquainted with.

DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
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Ask your dealer for NATIONAL in the RED DRUM. If he cannot supply, write us.

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HARNISS BILLS CATALOG

Get HARNISS BILLS NEW CATALOG

1930 BLUE RIBBON EDITION

Read why winners of team pulling contests at so many great Fairs chose Harniss Bill's Harness. Read what so many thousands and thousands of users say; see the 20 pages of pictures taken on the farms. Read about the Triple Test, which only Harniss Bill makes for you.

Remember—You Examine and Test at My Risk. Remember—Harniss Bill pays the Freight or Parcel Post.

Don't pay the high prices. Keep the big saving for your own use. My way direct-to-you makes this possible. Find out how little it costs to get the World's Greatest Farm Harness. Big catalog, free and post-paid. Write me now.

OMAHA TANNING CO.
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164 styles direct from factory at wholesale prices, gates, fence, barb wire, posts, roofing, paint. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

Write today for our Big Bargain Catalog.

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FREE FENCE BOOK

Protective Service



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

Seven More Rewards Total \$350! Protect Your Farm so a Cash Theft Reward Can Be Paid

SEVEN rewards have been paid recently by the Protective Service for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole from the farm premises of Protective Service members who have posted near the entrance to their farm a Protective Service sign. If your farm is not protected with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign so that a cash reward can be offered for the capture

for the capture and conviction of Everett Loomis, who burglarized and set fire to the Protective Service protected home of Mr. Ahlstrom. Loomis is serving a sentence at the state reformatory.

Cherokee County

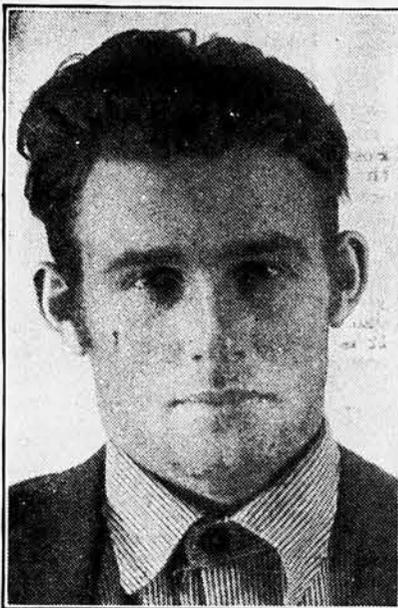
Constable W. D. Barker of near Cherryvale and Chief of Police J. R. Claiborne were responsible for the arrest of G. B. Pulley, who, after he was surrendered to Cherokee county officers, plead guilty to stealing chickens from Protective Service Members Oel Slusser and M. Turley, who live near Chetopa. Accordingly, these local law officers have had divided between them the \$50 Protective Service reward. Pulley is serving a sentence of from 1 to 5 years in the state penitentiary at Lansing.

Lyon County

George Able is serving a sentence in the reformatory at Hutchinson after having been found guilty of stealing from Protective Service Member J. C. Davies of near Reading and from the farm of James Brandon of near Lebo, which is posted with a Protective Service sign. Mr. Davies has been paid the \$50 Protective Service reward for his good work in taking Able into his custody and turning him over to Sheriff Thomas Owens of Emporia.

Cherokee County

Hubert Mast and Glen Holt are serving sentences in the boys' industrial school after having been caught by Sheriff John Kretchet of Columbus and found guilty of stealing from the farm premises of Protective Service Member Frank Wiseman of near Hallowell. For his efficient work in



G. R. Ruttan

and conviction of any thief who steals from your farm, write to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka and ask for a booklet to be sent to you explaining the Protective Service and the rewards paid by Kansas Farmer. Be sure to read page 29 of this issue.

Were any of the following recent rewards paid in your county?

Pawnee County

The \$50 Protective Service reward for the capture and conviction of G. R. Ruttan, who stole a load of wheat from Protective Service Member E. F. Snodgrass of near Nekoma, was paid to Mr. Snodgrass. It was his prompt report and investigation which resulted in Ruttan being sentenced to the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson.

Sumner County

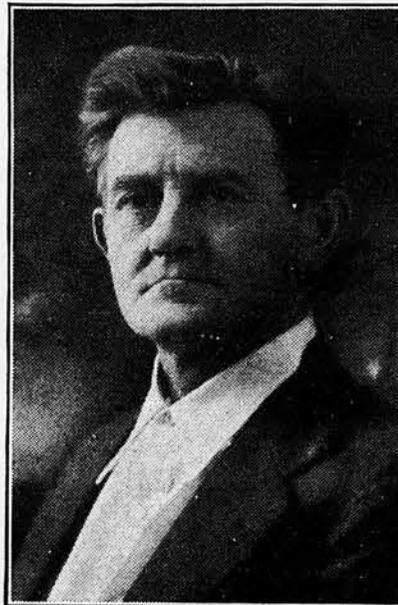
James Barner and J. Nelson, of near Belle Plaine, shared in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the capture and conviction of Rufus Talley, who is serving a sentence of from 5 to 15 years in the state penitentiary. Talley was found guilty of stealing a car from the farm premises of Protective Service Member Barner.

Johnson County

Virgil Tate is serving a sentence in the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson as a result of the prompt and good work done by Deputy Sheriff J. A. Jackson of Olathe, after receiving information from Mrs. Oren Temple of near Olathe indicating that Tate had burglarized the home of Protective Service Member Hugh F. Clarke, who lives near Olathe. Mrs. Temple and Deputy Sheriff Jackson shared the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Lyon County

Andy Ahlstrom of near Reading was recipient of the \$50 reward paid



G. B. Pulley

tracing the theft, Sheriff Kretchet has been paid the Protective Service reward.

Tells of Hay Stackers

Hay Stackers and Their Use, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,615, just issued, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It's our guess that even if long skirts do succeed in coming in, they won't stay long.



Long-Bell

SILVER SPOT POSTS

THE BRIGHT SPOTS IN YOUR FENCE LINE

THIS IS A Long-Bell

PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED POST

that has been in service

8 YEARS

on the farm of

CHAUNCEY DEWEY

CHAUNCEY DEWEY, widely known ranchman of northwestern Kansas, bought several carloads of Long-Bell Posts, sufficient to fence and cross-fence his 10,000 acre ranch near Manhattan. This was eight years ago. Today, Mr. Dewey writes:

"In a very disastrous prairie fire which swept this section of the country, nine by thirty miles, burning practically everything in that area, my Long-Bell Posts were about the only thing left standing. They seem to be impervious to fire and are practically as good as the day they were put in. I find them the best on the market and the cheapest in the long run."

If you, too, want to make your fencing pay dividends, a copy of our booklet, "Serving through the Years," will be of interest to you. Long-Bell Silver Spots, the posts everlasting, may be obtained for your fence line in round, halves or quarters from your Lumber Dealer.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company

Since 1875
203 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

YEARS ago, when the first agricultural experiment stations were established, and farmers' bulletins were being mailed out free to all farmers who wanted them (and sometimes to farmers who did not want them), it was thought that an educated and efficient farm population would shortly appear. But somehow the bulletins did not have the full effect that was anticipated. Many farmers read and profited by them. Others complained that the bulletins were highbrow and not practical. The upshot of it was, in addition to the bulletins, it was found desirable to have extension workers go to rural communities and bring the information and help which were necessary. Often a farmer would go home from a meeting with the extension worker and read the neglected bulletin which had been on the table for a month, and would find it very helpful. The personal touch had done the trick. The printed page is necessary. But there must be more.

This is what Jesus did, in the days when He sent out His 12 disciples. There was no printed page, of course, and the only way was personal contact. And He multiplied Himself 12 times, by sending out these men. What a human mixture were these 12! One was a member of the fanatical Zealot party which was pledged to try to overthrow the hated Roman government. Another was a tax-collector, Matthew, the most despised of all occupations. The publicans collected taxes from the Jews to pay over to the Romans, and for a Jew to go into the pay of the Romans for such a purpose was considered the last word in depravity. Four were fishermen. Six were rather colorless, and we do not hear a great deal about them. But there they were, all probably youngish, somewhere near the age of their Teacher. And they knew nothing about the work they were about to engage in. But He taught them, and they seemed to have a good time doing it.

The training of religious teachers today is as acute as it ever was, both the preachers who stand in the pulpits and the teachers who teach in the church schools. We never needed "extension" work among religious workers more than we do now. The reason is plain. Up to 25 or so years ago, things did not change much in people's thinking about religion. The Bible was the Bible. It was inspired from cover to cover, and we were taught to believe what it said, even tho we did not understand it, and even tho some of the things in it were hard to believe.

What happens now? The young people go to high school and learn many things in science that are opposed to what is taught in the Bible. In addition, they get a general critical attitude in thinking, a scientific attitude, it is usually called, which makes many things in the Bible hard of acceptance. Shall we tell them in church that they must believe the old way, whether they want to or not? Or shall we do some thinking ourselves (I mean we older ones) and get at a deeper interpretation of the Bible that will hold? That means working things out in a new way, and putting new life into old forms. That is why I say that trained teachers are much needed today. That does not mean that they must be college graduates. It only means that they must be willing to read the best books, reconsider the old positions, and pray for the leadership of the Spirit of Christ.

Jesus believed in hospitality. He told His 12 men to be "entertained" wherever they went. That of course means two things: that the preachers were doing something that was worth their entertainment, and that the people were appreciative enough to do something for them. The idea of entertaining religious workers has never been told in a more simple and beautiful way than in II Kings, chapter 4. Sometimes the visiting preacher gets more entertainment than he expects. A man told me of staying one night in a farmer's home, where the spare bedroom had evidently not been used for weeks. It was winter, and very

cold. A fire had been built in the stove in the room, which had thawed things out somewhat, but had left them damp. The visitor could think of only one thing to do. He did not undress, but put on his overcoat and lay down on top of the bed. Jesus' workers did not have such experiences, because it does not get that cold in Palestine.

Lesson for February 23—The Twelve Sent Forth. Matt. 9:35 to 11:1. Golden Text—Matt. 9:37b, 38.

An Old Friend Greet's You

(Continued from Page 8)

10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:05 p. m.—Hank Simmon's Show Boat (CBS)
Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesiens
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Farms of Other Lands (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—American School of the Air (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—Curtain Calls (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)
- 7:15 p. m.—F-15 Power Naval Conference from London (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Aladdin Old Time Orchestra
- 7:45 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight (CBS) Courtesy Capper's Farmer
- 8:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 9:00 p. m.—The Polynesiens
- 9:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Dream Boat
- 10:30 p. m.—Ben Osborne and his Park Central Orchestra (CBS)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—The Polynesiens
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—The Quilting Party (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Commission
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Paramount Orchestra
- 6:30 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio
- 7:30 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra
- 8:00 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 8:30 p. m.—The Polynesiens
- 9:00 p. m.—In a Russian Village (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Curtis Institute of Music (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Sleepy Hall's Orchestra from Washington (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Ben Pollock and his Silver Slipper Orchestra (CBS)

SATURDAY, MARCH 1

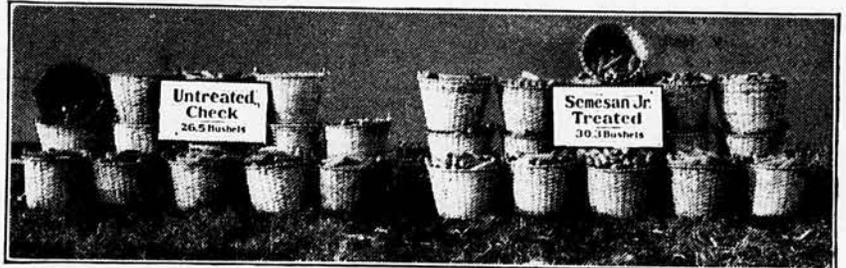
- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Reveille (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 10:45 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:45 p. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Mr. and Mrs. Dobb (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept.
- 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Quiet Harmonies (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Hotel Shelton Orchestra
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Vierra's Royal Hawaiians from Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
- 7:15 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—Dixie Echoes (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—The Polynesiens
- 9:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Roy Ingrahm's Paramount Orchestra (CBS)

Turkey is to make Sunday a day of rest. Now it's up to New York to select a day.

You can grow MORE CORN

per acre with SEMESAN JR.

Reduces root and stalk rots Improves quality and yield



In a test reported by Iowa Circular 108, Semesan Jr. increased the yield from diseased seed corn by 3.8 bushels per acre.

How much do seed-borne corn diseases reduce your yearly yield and profit? Possibly you think you have no loss, or that it is very small. Yet seed decay, seedling blight and root and stalk rots may be stealing 3 bushels or more per acre from your yield.

This season, let Du Bay Semesan Jr. prove to you that it will increase your yield by preventing seed-borne disease damage. Just dust it on your seed corn. It is harmless to germination. And its cost is less than 3c per acre. A single bushel increase in yield per acre returns a handsome profit on this small investment.

Treatment pays 1000% profit

The Illinois Experiment Station says in its Forty-second Annual Report: "Evidence that Illinois farmers having fairly productive soil may add 3 bushels an acre to their corn yields by the use of good seed treatment has been gathered. . . . Allowing for the cost of the chemical, labor of applying, and labor of husking the extra corn, this would mean a net profit of 1,000% on the investment. . ."

Semesan Jr. increases yields

Circular 34 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports Semesan Jr. dust treatment increased the yield 1.9 bushels per acre on nearly disease-free seed, and 12 bushels per acre on diseased seed.

W. H. Webb, Texas, writes: "Last year I treated my corn with Semesan Jr., with which I am well pleased. I made more corn per acre than anyone in this section of the county, harvesting about 75 bushels per acre."

An Indiana farmer states Semesan Jr. increased his corn yield more than 10 bushels per acre. When tested in Illinois, Semesan Jr. treatment gave a yield increase of 5 bushels to the acre, and in

Louisa County, Iowa, an increase of 4.5 bushels per acre was obtained. Results of other tests show Semesan Jr. has added as much as 25 bushels per acre to corn yields.

Improves quality of crop

By preventing disease damage Semesan Jr. improves crop quality. From Iowa, Albert M. Schmitz writes: "I find Semesan Jr. a necessity in growing good corn. It not only keeps the field free of disease, but makes stronger plants and hastens the maturity, including large ears which would otherwise remain immature and make a marked decrease in yield."

Makes early planting safer

For each day's delay in planting after May 10th, farmers can look for a yield loss of about 1 bushel of corn per acre, one federal crop authority warns. Early planting to increase your yield is made safer by Semesan Jr. treatment. It not only protects seed against rotting in wet soil but also increases germination.

Does not clog planter

Semesan Jr. is a fine dust, free of harsh or gritty ingredients. Treated seed corn flows readily through the planter, without slowing up the rate of drop or causing planter damage.

Inexpensive, quick treatment

The cost of Semesan Jr. is so little that any grower can afford it. Less than 3c an acre for field corn; only a trifle more for sweet corn. And it is so easy to treat seed this way! Just dust Semesan Jr. on the seed at the rate of 2 ounces per bushel. No muss, no bother and no seed injury.

Ask your dealer today for our free Semesan Jr. pamphlet. Or, clip and mail the convenient coupon below.



SEMESAN JR.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Corn



BAYER-SEMESAN CO., Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

Please send FREE Semesan Jr. pamphlet. (J.A.12)

Name.....

Street or R. F. D.....

Town.....County.....

State.....Dealer's Name.....

CERESAN for Seed Grains and Cotton

SEMESAN BEL for Seed Potatoes

SEMESAN for Flowers and Vegetables

DO YOU KNOW

that you can help both your neighbor and us by asking him to subscribe for the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze? If he becomes a regular reader he will thank you—so will we.

What the Folks Are Saying

Why Not Eliminate the Boarder Cows From Middle Western Dairy Farms?

DAIRY farmers in America are losing about 1/2 billion dollars a year on their cows as a result of cow inefficiency. It has been conclusively demonstrated, thru cow testing associations and herd improvement organizations, as well as net results obtained by many farmers who have already adopted these practices, that the same amount of milk now being produced can be secured with one-half the number of cows if these cows were built up to the efficiency which this herd improvement work has shown can be done by better breeding, feed and care. While the feeding cost a cow will be somewhat increased, the amount of labor and overhead expense will be decreased in an amount exceeding the added feed cost. This amount of cow efficiency, so far as the return to the farmer is concerned, would be practically equivalent to doubling the price he now receives for the product of his present cows.

During the last 25 years this great dairy industry has risen from a minor to a major farm operation, and those engaged in it must now view it in that light. This rise from a minor to a major operation is emphasized by the enormous increase in production of milk during the last eight years, amounting to 36 per cent, which increased production has come from fewer cows than were milked in 1920. Much more, however, remains to be done in bringing up the average efficiency in milk production. We cannot expect the consuming public to continue to increase the use of dairy products and pay the price imposed by inefficient production. The dairy farmer, in his own interests, should not require it.

Much is being said today about the stabilization of agriculture and placing it on a parity with other industries. Up to the present time, the dairy industry has not suffered from surpluses and corresponding low prices, because consumption at satisfactory prices has kept even pace with the enormous increase in production. This condition in the dairy industry cannot continue indefinitely. Many men believe present surpluses indicate that we have already reached the turn in the road. I do not agree with this conclusion providing the producers in this great industry do what they should and must do in their own interest, namely, increase efficiency in cow production and then enlarge consumptive demand for their products in the interest of health. By means of this increased cow efficiency these indispensable food products can be supplied to the public at present or even less cost and far greater profit to producers. The slogan of the Nebraska Dairy Development Society, "Better Cows, Better Cared For," should be on every barn door where cows are kept, and then lived up to by every farmer milking them.

Chicago, Ill.

Higher Prices for Corn?

Higher corn prices seem probable in the near future.

Corn prices usually rise from winter to summer. Especially is this true in large corn crop years. In small corn crop years, such as 1929-30, the price level early in the fall tends to reflect the smaller production, and later advances are infrequent. The present price level is not as high as could be expected with a crop of this size and distribution. Recent declines make it more likely that later rises will reflect the size of the present crop.

Apparently the corn production in four or five of the Corn Belt states has a greater effect on corn price changes from December to February and March than does the total United States production. In two of the last seven years the average price of No. 2 mixed corn at Kansas City in February and March was about the same as in the previous November and December. In two of these years, 1923 and 1925, prices were lower by 4 and

9 cents respectively. In both years the total corn production of the five states was larger than normal.

In 1924 and 1927 production in these five states was considerably below normal and the price advanced 4 and 10 cents respectively. In 1924 the radical change from normal in total United States production was reflected in a higher price level early in the fall; thus, a large rise into February or March was not possible. In these seven years prices have tended steady or upward unless corn production in the five states was above normal.

With production in the five major corn producing states considered slightly below normal and the crop in the eight Corn Belt states below that of last year and only slightly above the small crop of 1924, there is reason to expect some advance in price in the near future. George Montgomery, Manhattan, Kan.

Bought Itself in One Season

My fences are nothing to boast about and sometimes I am ashamed of them. The river borders three sides of the farm and the fences must be run to it in places. Much of a rise in the river tears these out, and this has occurred quite frequently of late years.

I have begun to use temporary fences very largely the last few years, and have found them quite satisfactory. In 1925, I had a field of oats in which the Sweet clover grew so rank the oats could not be harvested. The field was fenced, and 150 head of shotes were turned into it. I figure the saving that one season would much more than pay for the high grade stock fence used.

The fences are repaired or moved so that all fields can be pastured during the fall and winter months, resulting in the loss of very little grain and feed. Temporary fences always are used so that the Sweet clover in my crop rotation may be pastured to good advantage. Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Kan.

Good Rations: More Eggs

Records kept on a laying flock of 132 hens, compared with the records of another flock of 50 hens, show very forcibly the effect of a good ration. During the recent spell of bad weather the first flock continued to hold up their 67 per cent egg production record, while the second flock dropped from 54 per cent production to 5 per cent. These two flocks were cared for under practically the same conditions, with exceptions of the rations fed. The first flock was cared for by the Vocational Agriculture Class of Coldwater; the second by two boys, members of the same class.

The first flock was fed in the following manner: each bird was given

.1 of a pound of scratch grain a day, which was composed of 2 parts cracked corn and 1 part whole wheat, and .1 of a pound of laying mash a day, which furnished the necessary egg building elements. In addition to this the birds had access to alfalfa leaves, bran mash, oyster shell, grit and water.

The second flock was fed .1 of a pound of wheat a bird a day, and .1 of a pound of mixture of brand and cracked corn, and had access to oyster shell. They had no green feed or grit, and at times water was not before them. The decline of their egg production is attributed to the fact that they did not have a laying mash and thus did not have the necessary elements needed to produce eggs, and also that water was sometimes lacking. This is of vital importance for egg production because an egg is 66 per cent water.

During one week of very cold weather the first flock of 132 hens made a profit of \$2.50 for the class, compared to the second flock, which cost their owners \$1.23, showing very plainly it pays to feed the right kind of feed. L. A. Sutherland, Coldwater, Kan.

A Club Boy Moves Up

The Associated Press reports carried the report that John Wilson, a former Allen County 4-H Club member, was second high man in the livestock judging contest held at the Western National Livestock Show at Denver. The K. S. A. C team of which John is a member won first place in the contest.

This is the second time this year that John has won recognition for himself and his college. He was a member of the College Dairy Judging Team last fall, and the team made a consistent record, winning first at the Waterloo National Cattle Congress and third at the National Dairy Show.

While in club work in Allen county, John made a brilliant record, and was one of the outstanding club members in the state. At various times he was county health champion, corn champion, dairy champion, pig champion, and baby beef champion. His dairy club work was especially outstanding, and in 1927 he was chosen State Dairy Club champion and received a trip to the National Dairy Show.

In his livestock and dairy judging work, John probably received more medals and honors than any club member in Kansas. He participated in state and national contests, both livestock and dairying, at the State Round-up, at the Topeka and Hutchinson Fairs, at the Interstate Fair, at Sioux City, Iowa, and at the National Dairy Show at Memphis. In the National Dairy Show Contest in 1928, John ranked second, only 3 points behind the high man. The Allen county,

the state champions, lacked only 10 points out of 4,200 of winning the contest, which would have meant a trip to Europe for the boys.

John has carried on his fine work since entering K. S. A. C., as is evidenced by his record on the two college judging teams. He also won the Pitting and Showing Contest at the "Little International," held last year at the college. He was chosen this year to manage this contest.

Iola, Kan.

Roy Gwin.

Seed Corn is Poor

Seed corn testing is always advisable, but this year it is especially important in order to prevent heavy losses from poor stands. The germination of seed corn is the lowest in nine years, according to tests just completed at the seed laboratory of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Tests of 200 samples collected from 12 counties widely distributed over the eastern half of the state show an average germination of only 82 per cent. This is the lowest average since 1922, and is over 10 per cent lower than the average for the nine-year period 1922 to 1930. Tests completed so far this year show a germination of 3.2 per cent below the tests for 1926, the next poorest seed corn year since 1921.

Seed corn should germinate at least 90 per cent, and is not regarded very good unless it averages 95 per cent or above. Very little seed this year will approach the standard. Forty-five per cent of the samples this year have tested below 90 per cent, and nearly three-fourths are below 95 per cent.

The large proportion of unusually poor seed this year is due mainly to the exceptionally cold weather about the middle of November. A large part of the Corn Belt experienced temperatures around zero nearly two weeks before Thanksgiving. This had been preceded in many sections by frequent rains and weather generally unfavorable for drying. Corn which contains a high percentage of moisture is seriously damaged by heavy freezes.

Conditions vary widely in different counties, where there was a notable difference in weather conditions. Twenty-eight samples were tested from one county which had much rainy weather in the fall and unfavorable weather for the corn to dry out. The average germination from that county was only 60 per cent and more than half of these germinated below 70 per cent. It is safe to say that in such sections from one-half to three-fourths of the seed corn selected after the cold weather set in will be unsatisfactory if not entirely unfit for planting.

All seed corn this year should be tested for germination before planting. A very high percentage of failures is bound to result from planting untested seed this spring. Seed testing is especially important when the seed is of doubtful viability. In order to obtain authentic tests on seed, it is urged that samples be sent to the State Seed Laboratory, Manhattan, Kan., where tests will be made promptly and without charge. Samples should consist of at least 400 seeds and should represent a fair average of the lot to be tested.

Manhattan, Kan. J. W. Zahnley.

66 Pounds of Fat

The nine Holsteins owned by William Combs of Washington county averaged 66 pounds of butterfat and 1,801 pounds of milk during January, which probably was a state record. They received from 16 to 20 pounds a day of a 17 per cent protein mixture. It consisted of 400 pounds of ground corn, 200 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 100 pounds of a commercial dairy feed. Good alfalfa hay and silage also were part of this ration. The high cow made 78.2 pounds of butterfat and the lowest made 46 pounds of butterfat. The cows started to freshen October 14.

Washington, Kan. W. C. Farner.



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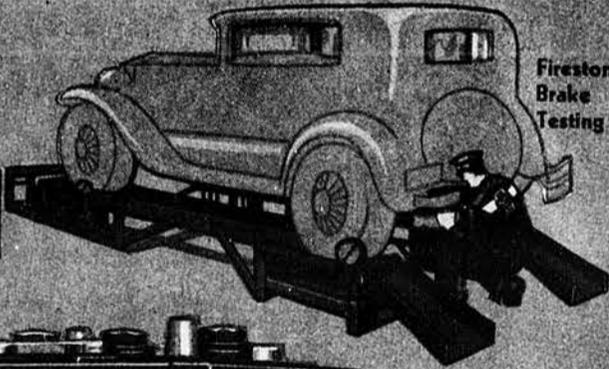


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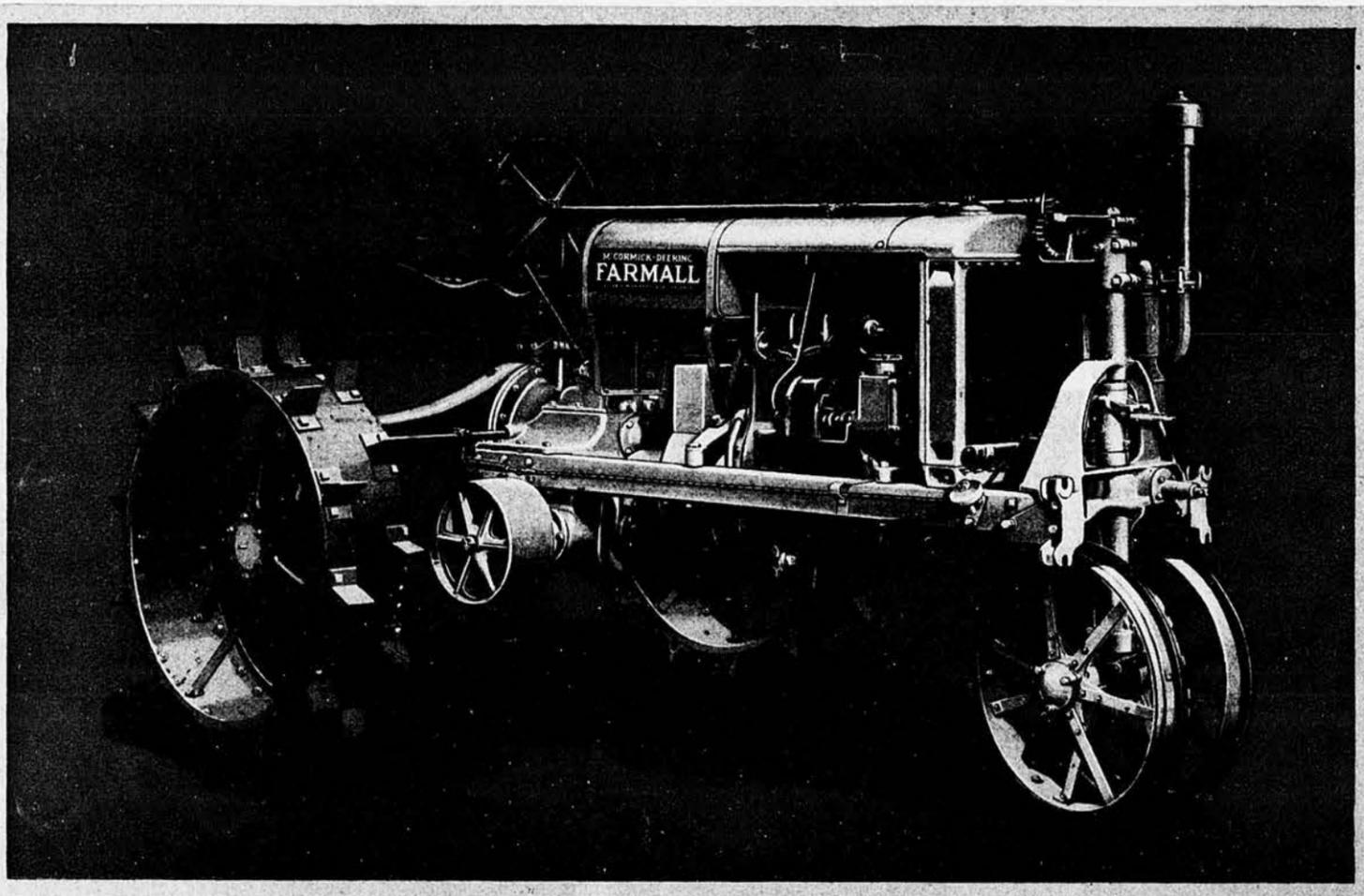
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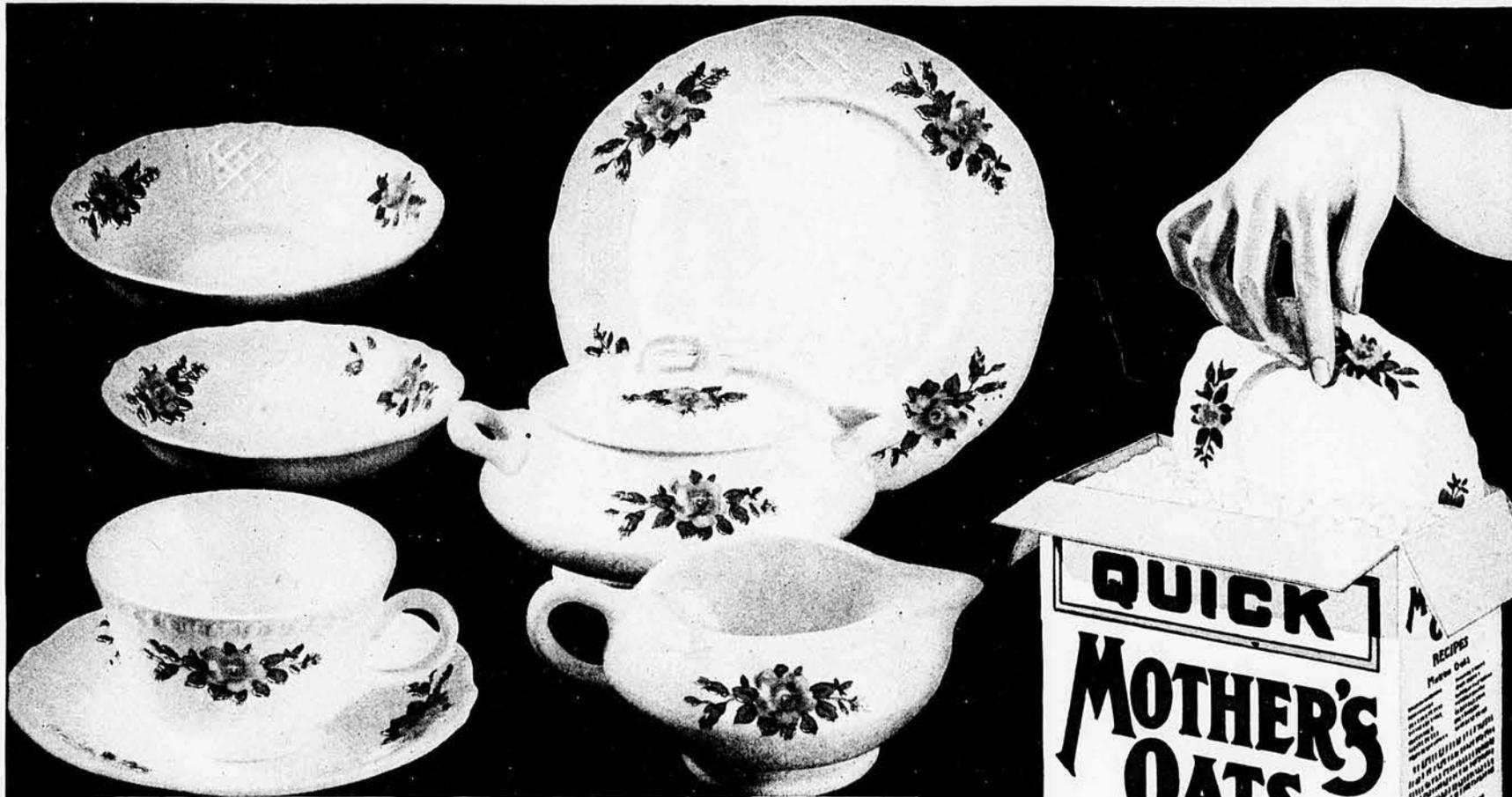
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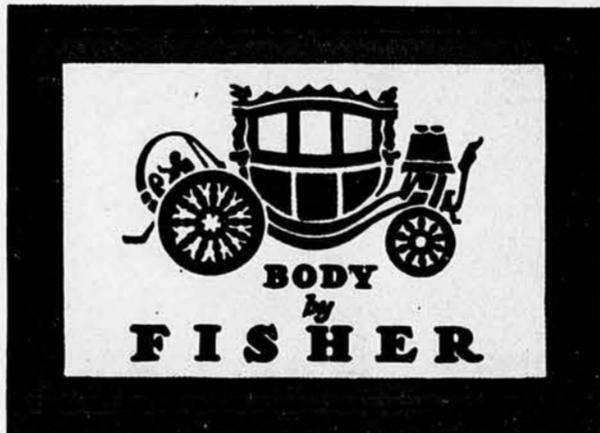
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'Tis Nice Spring Weather!

And the Voice of the Redbird is Heard Once Again on Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE snow has virtually all gone, and for the last week the sun has been shining brightly; there has been but little wind and the days have been more than commonly pleasant for February, perhaps to make amends for what weather authorities say was the coldest January in 40 years. At any rate, the frost is fast coming out of the ground, the farmers are thinking of sowing oats and the voice of the redbird is heard in the land. We may yet have a lot more winter, but the last week has borne all the marks of an early spring. I wish we could have one of the kind early settlers tell about when cattle went out to grass by March 15 and vegetation came up and grew right along without a backset. Despite the cold weather of January I hear no call for cattle feed; farmers either have plenty of feed or else have but few cattle. Seed oats of the Texas Red variety have begun to arrive; I have not yet heard the price, but presume it is close to 25 cents a bushel more than local grown seed; that is the margin it usually takes to handle imported seed.

A Good Rotation Crop

On this farm we still have plenty of oats left over from the 1929 crop; these oats were grown from seed imported in the spring of 1929 from Texas, and I believe they will make as good seed as that imported this spring. Our oats are of the Texas Red variety, which for the last two years has been giving good results. Prior to 1928 there were a number of seasons during which Kanota oats gave much the best results; they were earlier by about a week, were heavier and made a better yield. But for the last two years the later ripening oats seem to have struck a cooler, moister time in which to mature than those which ripened a week earlier. This has given Texas Red a new lease on life, and I believe more than half the acreage sown to oats in this county is now Texas Red. It is possible that Kanota again may take the lead; it will if the ripening seasons again are like those of 1921 to 1928. As a money crop we have not found oats very profitable, but as a crop to feed on the farm and to rotate from corn to oats and then to wheat we have found oats worth while to raise. There is no better preparation for wheat here than early plowing of oats stubble.

Low Fuel Estimates

What is evidently the first gun of a campaign to take the gasoline rebate away from farmers was fired during the last week, the shot bearing a Topeka date line. In this story it is represented that "state officers" are wondering at the very large amount of gasoline refunds during 1929. This amount is estimated at 2 million dollars. Well, suppose it is; if that amount was used in agricultural production on the farms of Kansas in 1929 is that any reason why it should be taken to build roads? And then this "group of state officials most of whom own farms and operate tractors" proceed to do some estimating, and from their "estimates" show that the farmers of Kansas are deliberately falsifying their claims made for refunds. These "estimates" are interesting as showing the dense ignorance of those making them. For example, it is estimated that the average consumption of gasoline in a 15-30 tractor is 20 gallons in a 10-hour day of farm work. It would be very interesting to know who the state officials are who own tractors and who can run a 15-30 tractor for 10 hours on 20 gallons of gasoline; it would help a lot of poor dirt farmers to know just how it could be done.

"Full of Prunes," Maybe?

And then these "state officials" go on to say that the average tractor is

used considerably less than 50 days out of each year in the eastern part of Kansas "as they are used only for plowing." Anyone who will make such a statement is either densely ignorant or else is deliberately—something else. The average tractor on the farms of Coffey county is in use at least half of the working days of the year and, so far from being used for plowing alone, they are used for every farm operation required in crop production. Tractors today provide the power to plow the land, disk and harrow it and pull the drill. At harvest time the tractor pulls the binder, and at threshing time it provides virtually all the power used in threshing the grain. There is scarcely a steam tractor outfit left in Coffey county. Then the tractor mows the hay on many farms, it pulls the wagons and hay loaders, it pushes the hay sweeps up to the stacks and it provides all the power to put the big hay crops of this part of Kansas into the bale. The tractor plows the corn ground, disks it, pulls the lister that plants the corn and does all the cultivating. On most of the corn fields on this farm the 1929 crop of corn was made without a horse stepping foot on the soil until husking time. Millions of bushels of grain also are ground with tractor power.

See Your Candidate!

By using the "estimates" which I have given this "group of state officials" have come to the conclusion that the farmers of Kansas have, during 1929, "gypped" the state out of \$627,000. This would be a serious charge indeed if it were not backed up by such ridiculous "proof." They take the 1929 spring assessment of tractors for their base, the number of which is given as 53,600. Anyone with reason will know that the number of tractors in use in the summer of 1929

increased enormously over those in use the year before. The average number of days a farm tractor is used is greatly understated; instead of 50 days it is at least 100 days. And the gasoline consumption also is greatly underestimated, as any owner of a 15-30 tractor will know, when it is stated that 20 gallons of gasoline will keep such a tractor going for 10 hours at such work as plowing, disking, pulling a 28-inch grain separator or a combine harvester. It is probable there is some petty grafting, but the amount is very small. However, those who spend the money of the state dislike to hand back this gasoline money, and we may look for an effort to be made to discard the rebate. Every farmer who uses gasoline in farm production should put his legislative candidates on record on this proposition.

Much Poor Seed Corn

The farmers of this part of Kansas have come to the conclusion that the greater part of the corn raised in 1929 is not fit for seed. A combination of very late planting, slow fall maturing and extremely early cold weather coming on corn full of moisture is the cause for this belief; indeed, it is more than a mere belief, it is certainty. For once we are fortunate on this farm; because of a sudden notion we took a chance at early planting, and on April 1 and 2 we planted 22 acres of corn, all of which made a good stand and all of which matured early, most of it being ripe and dry by September 10. Virtually all the acreage planted to corn on this farm was in the ground by May 10, only a few acres being planted after that date. We planted mostly a local variety of corn of medium maturity which bears the name of "Coal Creek." This is a white corn, and is as well adapted to upland as any corn I have seen grown here. It is especially hardy; its main fault being a slight flinty nature which makes it necessary to grind it for horses and cattle the next summer. I speak of this because I think too many men are trying to raise too large a variety of corn on our upland. I believe a medium or early variety of white corn is best for the common upland of that part of Kansas south of the Kaw River.

Insects Thrive on Alfalfa

But Inexpensive Desserts Can be Prepared to Permanently Satisfy Their Appetites

BY D. A. WILBUR

ALFALFA long has been used by insects as one of their chief pasture crops. This is no less true in Kansas than elsewhere, as the history of alfalfa growing in Kansas has been full of disastrous insect outbreaks. During the years 1917 to 1919, especially 1918, the grasshoppers were on hand to the extent that certain large alfalfa sections received only one cutting during the season. It was during this period that Kansas farmers really learned the value of the poisoned bran mash bait. W. M. Jardine, when president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, stated that the poisoned bran mash had saved 90 million dollars for the farmers of Kansas.

In 1919 the variegated cutworms made their appearance in outbreak numbers and succeeded in destroying most of the second cutting. In 1921 the pea aphid outbreak resulted in a total loss for the first cutting on 128,000 acres, while the stand was entirely killed on 80,000 acres. Much of this acreage never has been replanted. Local outbreaks of these and other pests are reported every year.

The very characteristics of alfalfa which make it so valuable as a hay and forage crop also make it the most desirable host crop for insects. It is a perennial and for several years remains undisturbed except at cutting time. It is the first crop to "green" in the spring, and so receives the attack of a host of insects which have been awakened by the early warm days and are ready and awaiting any signs of food. And because alfalfa always is succulent, generally

survives periods of flood and drouth, and remains green until after all other summer crops are dead in the fall, it offers food thruout the entire season. In addition, its luxuriant foliage gives protection from destructive winds and preying birds. In the fall the insects have only to drop to the ground and crawl to the crowns of the alfalfa plants, where they soon are covered by a mantle of leaves and stems, protected for the winter.

It is not surprising, therefore, with such ideal conditions for insect life, that we find many kinds and enormous numbers of insects always present. Nearly 300 different species of insects have been taken from alfalfa fields around Manhattan, the majority of which are injurious in one way or another. Individually they may do little damage, but collectively their destruction is worthy of the serious attention of the grower.

How These Pests Work

Insects may injure the alfalfa in a number of ways. Some will feed on the leaves and stems, entirely consuming them. Others feed by sinking their mouths, which have been produced to a needle-like point, into the leaves or stems and sucking the plant juices. This method of feeding frequently destroys the green coloring materials and dries and curls the leaf. One type of injury thus produced is called alfalfa yellows. Underground the insects may girdle or perforate the tap roots, or consume the fiber roots, root hairs and nodules. Certain insects which do little or no injury by their feeding habits will

deposit their eggs on the leaves, causing blisters or shriveled areas.

Following any insect attack, there is greater opportunity for alfalfa diseases to appear, either because the decreased vitality of the plant makes it unable to resist the disease organism or because the feeding or oviposition punctures enables the disease organisms to enter the plant tissues. When the alfalfa field goes into a decline with yellowing leaves and general unthrifty appearance, the condition is not necessarily due to winter injury, poor soil conditions, drouth diseases, but may be the direct or indirect result of an insect attack.

The injury first noted, and frequently the only one, is where the leaves are consumed. This is brought about by such insects as grasshoppers and cutworms, and is a familiar sight to all alfalfa growers. The work of those insects which suck the plant juices or feed on the roots possibly is more serious than that of the leaf-eating group. Both are cancers to the alfalfa industry, but the latter is like the internal cancer in that it frequently is not discovered until past the stage when it can be treated, and even if discovered in time the treatment is likely to be more difficult to apply.

Can Easily Be Destroyed

The sad feature about the annual losses from grasshoppers, cutworms and army worms is that these pests are so easily and cheaply destroyed. Losses, therefore, are due either to lack of information or to neglect. For many years a poisoned bait, known as the Kansas mixture poisoned bran mash, has been used in Kansas with gratifying success in destroying these pests. This formula consists of:

Bran	20 lbs.
Paris green or white arsenic	1 lb.
Sirup or molasses	1/2 gal.
Lemon or orange (including peel)	3/4 gal.
Water	3 1/2 gals.

The sirup or molasses and the finely-chopped fruit are mixed with the water which then is poured over the dry mixture of poison and bran, and this is stirred until the whole is wet evenly. This formula supplies bait for 3 to 5 acres. It is effective only when very fresh so it is applied just before the insects in question begin to feed. As the cutworms feed at night, the bait is broadcast for them at dusk. The grasshoppers, however, feed in the early morning, just before they begin moving about. Following cutting is the ideal time for such an application.

The pea aphid problem has been acute in Kansas since 1921. These aphids are not as easily destroyed as are the grasshoppers and cutworms. However, with the development of the aphid-dozer, a machine which is dragged over the field and collects the aphids similar to the hopper-dozer, there appears to be a satisfactory method of control. We may look for the pea aphids in abundance following a dry winter and a spring which is not favorable to the rapid growth of alfalfa.

A pest that has been causing considerable trouble in the eastern alfalfa fields is the alfalfa weevil. (Continued on Page 30)

NOW we come to the last article in the special series regarding alfalfa production, published exclusively by Kansas Farmer. We hope you have enjoyed them and that they will be of real value to you, as we know they will, judging from the many letters that have been received. We hope you have kept these 11 issues of Kansas Farmer in your permanent file so you can refer to the alfalfa articles in the future. These are authentic and give you the most up-to-date information obtainable. As new discoveries are made in connection with this profitable legume, Kansas Farmer will bring that information to you.

This week D. A. Wilbur of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan tells you about many bugs and insects that cheat Kansas farmers out of considerable alfalfa cash each year. In addition to telling something about these pests, he explains how they work and how you can control them.

Blue Monday Is a Thing of the Past

Improved Laundry Methods and Machines Are Responsible

WASHING isn't what it used to be. Every year has brought an improvement in washing machines. Methods of handling the clothes in the wash have been simplified. It now is possible to do the family laundry with greater speed and efficiency and less labor than ever before.

Nothing about the new set-up impresses me more than the drying devices and improved wringers. Did your husband ever hold up one of his shirts and offer a few sarcastic comments about missing buttons? If he has, what was your retort? No doubt it was your many duties and the lack of time to attend to all of them. The blame was misplaced if you made such an answer. The fault was with the wringer, for all the rolls of the past were agile in removing buttons. I know from experiences too sad to relate.

A New Stain Removal Chart

If the baby's best dress has a cod liver oil stain and your nicest tablecloth is spotted either by coffee, fruit or cocoa, your efforts in laundering will not be pleasing unless the blemishes are first removed. Success in stain removal depends entirely on knowing how. Mrs. Nichols has prepared a chart, which may be hung on the wall near your washing machine or placed in a convenient drawer. It gives all the new ways of removing spots. The chart and a list of up-to-date washing machines and their prices will be sent to you if you will send 4 cents in stamps to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

It now is possible to buy washing machines with dryers attached. The ensemble consists of two tubs. In one the garments are washed. Then they are placed in the other one where the water is whirled out of them while the second assortment of clothes is being washed. The tubs act independently of each other.

The garments taken from the dryer may be placed on a table to finish drying, provided the weather is unfavorable for hanging them outdoors. It no longer is necessary to hang them on lines in the kitchen and to be annoyed by watching the family weave in and out among the washed clothes.

Sunshine is beneficial to white clothing. The drama nature enacts when white linens and cottons containing water are exposed to sunshine and air will never be improved by man. The chemist refers to this as oxidization. Anyway the garments are bleached until they become "whiter than snow." At least this is what happens if they have been washed and rinsed properly.

There are some machines that do not have dryers. Most of these have good wringers. One type comes permanently adjusted. There are no screws to turn to make the pressure of the rolls greater or less. The rolls have more "give" than the old ones ever dreamed of having. This is what saves the buttons. What is even more remarkable is the dryness with which garments come from the wringer. Only a few minutes on the line are necessary before they are ready to be rolled to await the ironing.

Another feature of some of the washing machines of today that appeals to me is the position assigned to the gasoline engine. It is given a home directly under the tub in space that otherwise would be wasted. If the machine has to be kept in the kitchen, compactness of construction is of especial advantage.

Just how you wash the clothes will depend to no small extent on your personal preferences. One process, or boiling, certainly may be eliminated. Such is the verdict of the sages, the women who have made many experiments in washing by various methods. Boiling had its day. That was before washing machines were what they are now. Boiling removes soil by the bubbling of soapy water thru the meshes of the fabric. Now the machine forces the water thru the clothes more effectively. If you had no machine, it would be easier to boil the clothes than to use your strength to souse them up and down in the water.

Always the temperature of the wash water is of importance. The start is to be made with tepid water. Hot water sets many stains. For example, it sets perspiration, which holds much soil in the meshes. If you soak the clothes in lukewarm water, then the wash may be warmer. The first rinse always is best hot, for a cold one hardens the soap. And bluing never is to be used until all the soap has been removed, for some bluing, and soap get together and make rust.

If the sun is shining and you hang the thoroughly rinsed clothes on the line in the yard, you may take down the towels and sheets, fold them neatly and use them without ironing. There need

By Nell B. Nichols

be no qualms about it, for it is done in the best of households.

And may I add, as a postscript that there is a new variety of clothes pins on the market? They are made of non-breakable and rustless metal. There is enough spring in them to hold the clothes firmly. The ball tops are of especial advantage in the cold weather, for even stiff fingers can handle them well.

For Your Recipe File

BY MAGGIE CLEMMONS

Chicken Tamales

DRESS and cut up as for frying, a nice fat chicken. Put on to cook in plenty of water and stew until tender. Remove the bones and run meat thru food chopper. Also grind 1 onion and season highly with red pepper and salt. Add 1 cup cooked tomatoes. Add some of the broth and stir to a paste. Make a stiff mush of cornmeal with a quart of the remaining broth. Line a pudding pan with mush, fill center with the meat mixture, cover with mush, and set pan over a kettle of hot water and steam 1 hour. Serve hot in individual vegetable dishes. This method is much easier for making a large quantity of tamales than to wrap each one in shucks.

Eggs Poached in Tomatoes

Take a pint of stewed tomatoes that have been rubbed thru a colander, season with salt, and heat. When just beginning to boil, slip in gently a half dozen eggs, the shells of which have been so carefully broken that the yolks are intact. Keep the tomatoes just below the boiling point until the eggs are cooked. Lift the whites carefully with a fork as they cook until they are firm, then prick them and let the yellow mix with the tomato and the whites. The whole should be quite soft when done but showing the red of the tomatoes and the white and yellow of the eggs quite distinctly. Serve on toast. If the flavor is agreeable a little onion minced very finely may be cooked with the tomatoes.

Raisin Nut Sandwiches

Soak 1 cup seedless raisins in hot water for 10 minutes, then dry and run thru food chopper. Take ½ cup nutmeats and run thru food chopper and mix with the raisins. Butter thin slices of bread lightly and spread on the raisin-nut mixture.

New Sewing Suggestions

REAL artists are working on the designs and coloring in the new materials, and I see a world of fun ahead for the woman who does her own sewing, and who can take some of these lovely materials and fashion them into garments of beauty.

826—Here we have a practical play-suit for the lad of 2, 4 or 6 years of age. It is the new tuck-in type so comfortable for play hours. The sportive pocket at the right side front will appeal to the small boy. It can be made up of wash



material, or the trousers may be made of green, blue or brown jersey, with the blouse of white broadcloth. Size 4 requires 1 yard of 32-inch plain material with 1 yard of 32-inch contrasting material.

3067—What woman has too many aprons? And, especially, will the average woman want one of these new patterns. French blue linen with the flounce made of matching shade linen with tiny white polka dots is a flattering combination. Percale in candy stripes, sprigged dimity and flowered radium silk make up smartly. Style 3067 is designed in sizes small, medium and large.

3070—Who does not enjoy a trim jersey dress? This model will make up beautifully in Hunter's green jersey, self-trimmed save for the tie of green and white dotted faille silk crepe in yellow green. The low placed fullness in the skirt is smart. Style 3070 can be had in sizes 14, 16, and 18 years and 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Training the Dreamer

BY CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

YOU RECALL the letter contest we had for the benefit of helping "John's" mother decide what to do about her little son dreaming time away instead of dressing quickly in the mornings? I wish the mother of "John" could have read the contest letters with me, for I am sure she would have received some helpful ideas from them. Because there are other readers who are interested in this problem, we are printing some of the prize letters.

The first prize goes to Mrs. J. A. Snapp of Westmoreland, Kansas. She suggests that John's mother find out why he dreams: "Why not talk with the day dreamer and find out what he is thinking about. Perhaps it is worth while or perhaps he has the wrong point of view about something. He may dread a part of the day's

Help for Mothers

I want the young mothers who read this department to take advantage of Mrs. Menninger's offer to help at any time with any problem. She has youngsters of her own, and has studied child training, and is thoroly capable of giving all of us young mothers genuine assistance. A two-cent stamp, for postage, will bring a personal answer, confidential if you like, to any child problem that may be troubling. Address Catharine Wright Menninger, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

program and so dawdles with his dressing, imagining something unpleasant ahead."

There are many ways suggested whereby the present occupation can be made so interesting that John does not want to spend his time in dreams. Mrs. Morris Nielson of Atchinson, who receives the second prize, taught her boy early the value of a work-plan. "With the youngster's co-operation I made a list of all the things he must do in the morning before he goes to school. He soon learns to go right thru the list, checking off the items as accomplished. Dread of being late to school and delight in some extra playtime serve as extra stimulants to action."

Other helpful suggestions were: Racing with himself to beat his own record; a check-up on the child's physical condition since poor elimination, diseased tonsils or adenoids and other difficulties cause children to behave in a sluggish manner. In one home there is a "morning special" which is due at breakfast at a certain time. A record is kept of the times "late" and "on time." Rewards of different kinds were recommended, but these had best be saved for a last resort. Sometimes children forget that they are learning to dress and become too absorbed in the gold stars. A number wrote, "Do not nag or scold." Several mentioned praise for good performance as a powerful aid. But it seemed to the judges that those mothers should have prizes who suggested plans whereby the boy learned from the first to depend upon himself and his own satisfaction in a task well done.

Green, the historian, tells us that the world is moved not only by the mighty shoves of the heroes, but also by the aggregate of the tiny pushes of each honest worker.—Helen Keller.

To judge human nature lightly, a man may sometimes have a very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.—Bulwer-Lytton.

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Name

Address

A Happy Evening for the Youngsters

WHY is a great bore like a tree? Because both appear best when leaving.

Why does a woman press a street car button with her thumb and a man with his finger? To stop the car, of course.

If Dick's father is Tom's son, what relation is Dick to Tom? Tom is his grandfather.

How can a man express himself, and yet not speak one word? When he takes the express train.

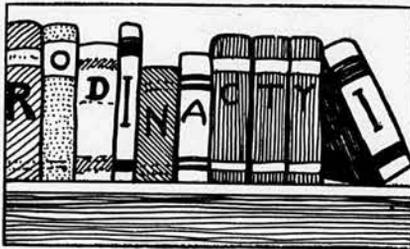
What wind should a hungry sailor wish for? One that blows fowl and chops about.

Why are poor relations like fits of the gout? Because the oftener they come the longer they stay.

Why is a school teacher like the letter C? Because she changes lassies into classes.

What was the color of the wind and waves in a storm? The wind blue—the waves rose.

and Yellow; my calf's name is Spotty and the dogs' names are Rondo and Don. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will try to answer their letters. I would like to see my letter in the paper. I go to Dick school and my teacher's name is Mrs. McDill.
Otego, Kan. Norma Pixler.

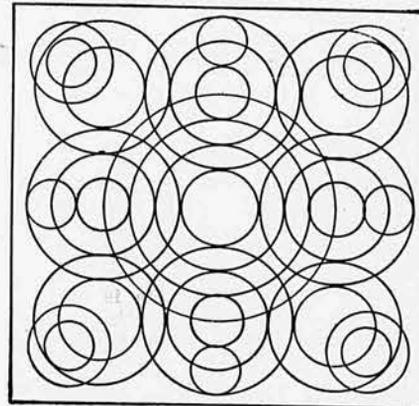


The letters on the backs of these books, when rearranged, will spell the name of a book in frequent use. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

The nuts are triangular, borne three in a prickly burr after the fashion of chestnuts. Bears are not the only creatures that are exceedingly fond of these tasty morsels. Deer, grouse, wild turkeys, squirrels and other wilderness dwellers regularly feed on them, and they were an important and relished part of the mast on which early settlers in the forested sections of this country fattened their forest-pastured hogs.

The leaves of the beech are used by the poor classes of Europe for stuffing pillows and beds, in place of feathers or straw. The wood of the tree is hard, tough, reddish in color and not durable, so it has little use as lumber. However, it does have remarkable water-resisting properties, for which reason it is commonly used in France in the making of sabots or wooden shoes.

I have two cats named Snowball and Snowflake. Snowball got her foot in a trap and cut it about off. I enjoy the Children's page in the Kansas Farmer. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Day.
Lycan, Colo. Velva George.



How many circles are shown in the above drawing? Answer: 36.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant. 2. A piece of land. 3. A bird with a red breast. 4. A metal. 5. Stands for north.
From the definitions given fill in 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 girls or boys sending correct answers.

We Hear From Teddy

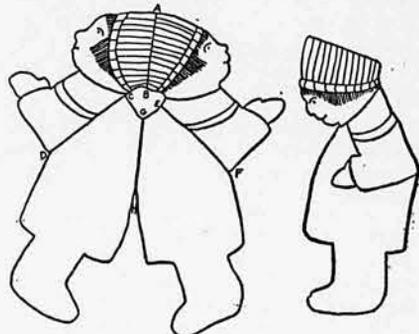
I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Sunny Dell school. My teacher's name is Miss Boyd. For pets I have a dog named Mike and a cat named Midnight. I read the Children's page every week and enjoy it very much. I wish some of the boys and girls of my age would write to me. Teddy Hayes.
Meade, Kan.

Likes to Go to School

I was 12 years old October 3. I have one brother. He is younger than I. He was 10 years old September 11. I go to Plains school. I am in the sixth grade. I go 3 miles to school. I have to walk sometimes. For pets

To Make a Paper Indian

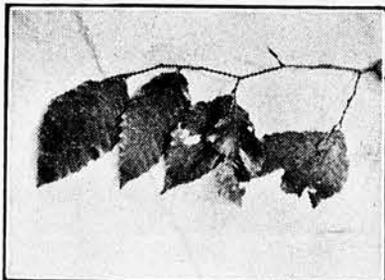
Fold a piece of paper 6 inches square thru the middle and crease. Starting at the upper left hand corner of the fold, cut down to shape the head, arms, and body of an Indian girl. From the top of the head to the bottom of the skirt should be about 4 1/4 inches. Make the legs quite wide and have the feet point in the opposite direction from the face. Unfold the paper and cut a space between the two dolls at the shoulders. Crease A-B, C-D, E-F, and G-H. Fold the body part (G-H) in and fold the arms and head outside. Color with crayons.



A Small But Tasty Tidbit

It seems strange to think that nuts but little larger than a kernel of buckwheat should form a staple and favorite article of diet for an animal as large as a bear. Beechnuts are just such small morsels, however, and Bruin is inveterately fond of them.

The beech tree which bears these tasty tidbits is a common tree in many sections of this country, well known for its smooth, gray bark. It reaches a height of 75 feet or more, growing tall and slender in the forest, and spreading out to form a broad rounded crown if growing in



the open. It is said to live as long as 250 years.



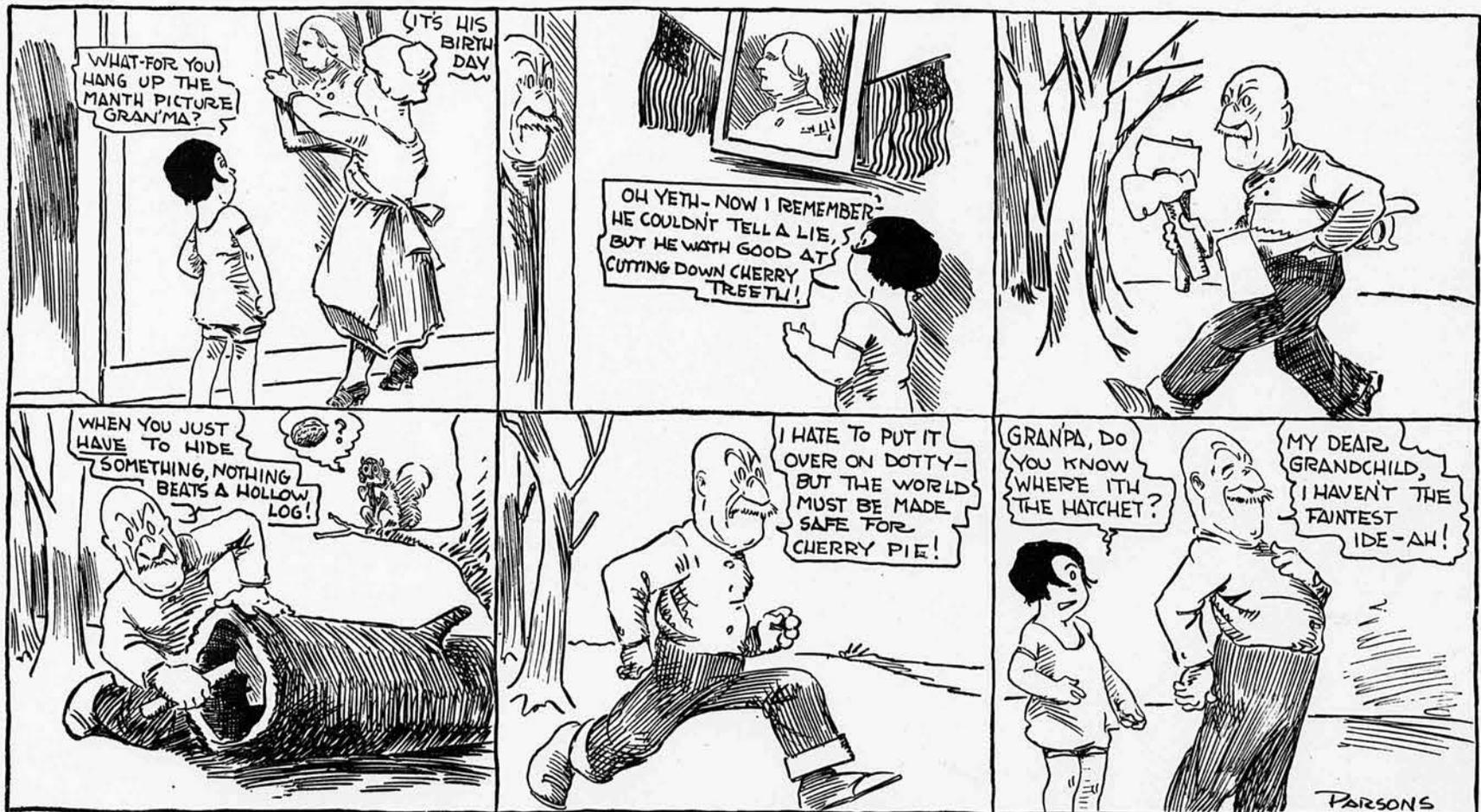
For a Piece of Candy (Winner Take All) the Twiller Twins Will Engage in a Mouth-Stretching Contest.

My Pet's Name is Jack

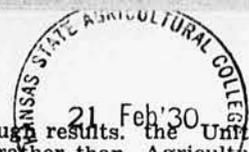
I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Conner. My birthday is July 12. For pets I have a mule colt. His name is Jack. I have black hair and black eyes. I enjoy the Children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Havana, Kan. Winifred King.

Goes to Dick School

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday is June 20. Have I a twin? I have seven pets—four cats, two dogs and a calf. The cats' names are Beauty, Speck, Twinette



The Hoovers—Grandpa Can Do Something G. Washington Couldn't



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Would a "Substitute" Doctor be of Value in a Community Which Has no Physician?

SINCE our home doctor died our little town has had no physician nearer than 18 miles away. I find that many small towns now suffer this lack. What can be done about it? Will you not give this some thought and discussion?"

The minister who writes this is much in earnest. He goes on to say that the town doctor is more than a "medicine man." He works with the minister in all things concerning the welfare of the town. He is one of a group of leaders such as the minister, mayor, and superintendent of schools, who are always counted on to set the pace in keeping the town and surrounding country up to a high standard.

This is another aspect of the country doctor problem. Granted that the town is only half an hour (18 miles away from excellent medical service, a doctor is an essential member of any community quite apart from his administration of drugs and potions. At least this minister thinks that he is. I believe that he is. In my efforts to arrive at some conclusion I am led to wonder whether you folks who live in the country and small towns would prefer to have a doctor of "your very own," even tho he knew no more than "old doc" did 40 years ago when he settled among you after proudly graduating from a medical college that put him thru two winter terms of six months each, then gave him an M. D. degree. The cost to him was about \$600.

The medical graduate of today has an investment of at least \$10,000 in his education, and that is one reason why he has to settle some place where he can net \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year—usually a big town. Does he know more than "old doc" did? Beyond a doubt. The mere fact that a boy graduates from medical college nowadays is an indication that he has learned many, many things. He has to be reasonably clever to get by the examining boards. His heart is no better and his hands have no more natural skill, but he must have head knowledge.

Yesterday I talked with a boy who is a male nurse in a hospital. He is barely 20, but being a clever boy he has been given a lot of opportunities to help around the hospital. He has already delivered babies in emergencies, he has set a fracture, and quite often put stitches into wounds. It is the kind of ready knowledge that served our forefathers generations ago when doctors were few in number, but there was always a "natural doctor" in the neighborhood. The boy knows the A. B. C. of bacteriology, physiology and anatomy. Such "doctors" are just as available now as 40 years ago. They could be licensed by an examining board and given certificates to do a certain kind of practice. They could care for accidents, attend a childbirth, decide whether you were sick enough to need a consultant, tell you what specialist to go to in the city. They probably would be satisfied with the same pay as a minister or school principal. They could grow into real doctors. Would they help? What do you say?

Probably no Danger

Last week while I was feeding the cats, one jumped and bit me in the thumb and finger. While it shows no sign of madness it worries me some, so I am writing you to see if you think there is any danger of hydrophobia. We know of two cases of that a few miles from here, one bitten by a dog, one by a squirrel, and know it to be a terrible disease. So please tell me what you think about it thru Kansas Farmer. Mrs. A. E.

Cats may give hydrophobia, but not unless they have the disease themselves. The suspected animal (whether cat or dog) should not be killed, but shut up under observation. If rabid it will soon show marked signs of illness and probably die in 10 days to three weeks. If it stays well and happy there is no cause for alarm. But if it seems ill one would better

wait no more than a few days before beginning the use of preventive vaccine. It is not necessary to go away. Your home doctor can get the vaccine and administer it. In this case there seems to be little cause for alarm. Had the animal bitten you without provocation the case would have a different aspect.

Build up the Body

I have catarrh in my head. Last winter it caused me to have a cough for three months, and I got weak. Could not stand any cold air at all. When spring came I got over it, but since being inside this winter I have been bothered again. What causes me to be so tired? My arm will get so tired and ache so bad if I just hold it up to my head. I am 56 years old. My doctor made an examination of my urine and said there was some pus. He also examined my heart and said he thought there was a leakage. Mrs. W. F. W.

I think your doctor is right in diagnosing a leak of the valves of the heart. In such a case the blood is not pumped thru the lungs so efficiently,

congestion arises and a cough results. I think the heart trouble rather than catarrh causes your cough; in fact, the heart leak will account for all of your symptoms. The remedy is to rest the heart so that it can "catch up." Sometimes such a patient must rest in bed for several months. Medicine may help, and you must follow your doctor's advice very carefully.

Not Carried on Clothing

I would like to ask you whether the law expects a quarantine in a case of mumps to be carried out the same as with smallpox. We had always understood that mumps did not carry on those who did not have the disease, especially when they had it before. Would like to know the law on this subject. It comes within your sphere of answering questions on health in the Kansas Farmer, which we certainly do appreciate. T. E. McC.

No. The mumps quarantine applies only to those members of the household who have not had mumps, altho in the case of a child in school more severity might be exacted. So far as known mumps infection is not carried on clothing. However, the contagion is quite virile, and one child "coming down" with the disease, before any swelling is evident, may yet infect an entire school. So the quarantine among children must be strict.

Tells of Combines

For the benefit of new owners of combined harvester-threshers, as well as the more experienced operators,

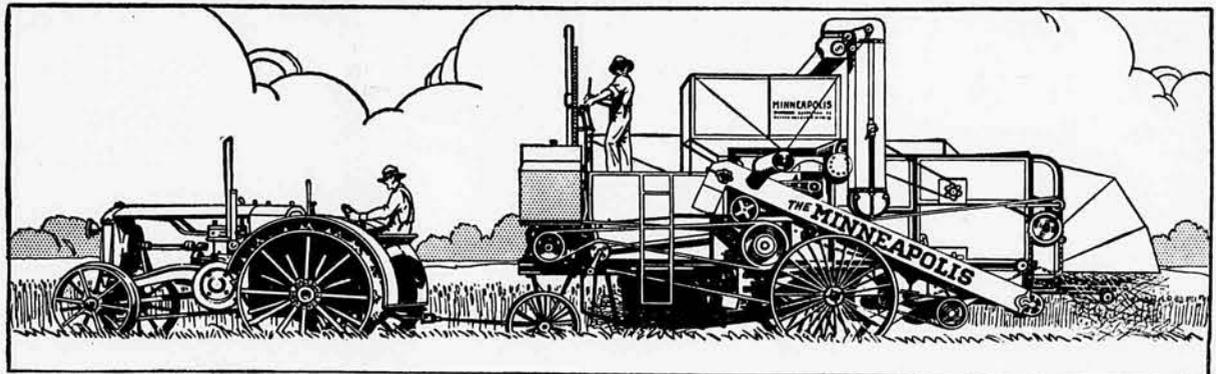
the United States Department of Agriculture has just published Farmers' Bulletin 1608-F, entitled "The Operation and Care of the Combined Harvester-Thresher." This bulletin gives simple directions for starting a new combine, regulating the speed of the cylinder and other moving parts, adjusting the reel and platform, and for the care of the machine after the harvest is over. It also describes the various attachments which may be purchased, such as grain tank, wagon hitch and sacking attachments, straw spreader and buncher, windrow harvester and pick-up. It may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Big Road Show at Wichita

(Continued from Page 12)

Lubricant Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.; Portland Cement Association, Kansas City, Mo.; Galion Iron Works & Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; The Philip Carey Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Wilcoxson-Searcy Co., Wichita, Kan.; Lee Body & Trailer Co., Inc., Plymouth, Ind.; Shunk Mfg. Co., Bucyrus, Ohio; Henry Pels & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Snap-On Wrench Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hercules Motors Corp., Canton, Ohio; Eisemann Magneto Corp., New York, N. Y.; Pioneer Gravel Equip. Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Hercules Products, Inc., Evansville, Ind.; Shaw-Enochs Tractor Co., Stillwater, Minn.; Little Red Wagon Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. D. Adams Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; The Austin Western Road Mch. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Shaw Mfg. Co., Galesburg, Kan.; Universal Power Shovel Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Alemite Company of Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.; John Lauson Mfg. Co., New Holstein, Wis.; Phillips and Easton Supply Co., Wichita, Kan.; Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Rome Mfg. Co., Rome, N. Y.; Hawkeye Maintainer Co., Waterloo, Iowa.

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The Minneapolis Combine is the result of the forty years' experience of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company in designing machines to clean and save the grain. It is the simple, practical, light-draft combine farmers have needed. Three years' successful operation has proved its economy.

... note these practical advantages

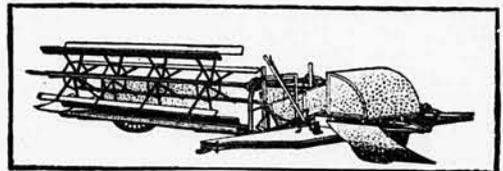
DUE to the long experience and engineering genius of their designers, Minneapolis-Moline Tractors and Combines offer many advantages. Both Minneapolis and Twin City Tractors have the surplus power, endurance and reliability you need in the rush of harvest. In combine work their light weight for their generous power is important.

The Minneapolis Combine is the result of careful designing, exhaustive field tests and more than two score years experience. In hundreds of fields where grain was considered unfit for combines the Minneapolis has done a thorough job. It successfully harvests, threshes, saves and cleans all kinds of grain and seeds. One man easily operates it. A crew of four—one on the tractor, one on the Combine, and two hauling grain can handle your harvest.

Light draft is an important feature of the Minneapolis. Note that it has two front wheels for better balance and easier pull and that all wheels run on roller bearings. Less drawbar power is required.

With the Minneapolis Combine and a Twin City or Minneapolis Tractor you can reduce your harvest cost. You save the price of binder twine, binding, shocking, bundle teams and threshing. You harvest faster, save loss of grain through many handlings, relieve your wife of the burden of feeding a big crew.

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The Minneapolis Windrower lays—not pushes—the grain on top of the stubble where it quickly dries. It places the windrow far enough from standing grain so there is plenty of space for tractor and combine without running over it. This is important where part of the crop is to be combined direct and part handled with windrower.

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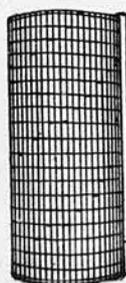
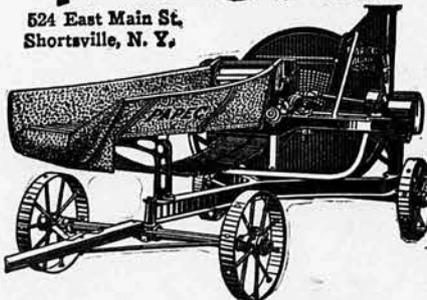
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Farm Crops and Markets

A Normal Oats Acreage Will Be Planted This Year on Kansas Farms

ABOUT a normal acreage of oats will be planted this year in Kansas, despite the low prices at which the grain sells. It is encountering increasing favor as a rotation crop, especially in Eastern Kansas. Wheat fields are becoming green; there obviously was some winter injury to the soft wheat fields of South-eastern Kansas. Farmers are becoming restless with a desire to "get into" spring work. Livestock is in good condition.

A general improvement in business conditions is taking place the country over. It is evident in Kansas in additional retail buying, and the general "get into" of business activity that normally takes place with the coming of spring. There will be unusually good demand for farm implements again this year in Kansas, which indicates the real effort that is being made to reduce production costs by the use of modern tools, and especially power farming equipment. But there is little in the wheat situation in the United States at present to indicate that prices for the 1930 crop of the United States will be much different from those prevailing for the 1929 crop, unless fall-sown wheat suffers severe winter damage or the spring wheat acreage is reduced. World stocks will be somewhat reduced on July 1, 1930, from those on hand July 1, 1929, but the world acreage probably will not be materially changed and yields are not likely to be so low as in 1929, when they were below average. World demand for wheat appears to be increasing, although the annual increase may be checked occasionally by unfavorable financial or international trade conditions. This increased demand is due to growth of population and to the tendency to shift in consumption, from other breadstuffs to wheat. World production of wheat, however, is keeping pace with the increasing demand, so that there is little prospect for a general upward trend in prices for some years to come. Farmers of the United States, therefore, must expect to meet continued keen competition for export markets from Canada, Australia, Argentina, and later on, possibly Russia.

The estimated world total acreage, exclusive of Russia and China, for harvest in 1929 was 245 million acres, as compared with 244,700,000 acres in 1928, and a five-year average of 234 million. There has been a tendency to increase acreage in all important exporting countries during the last five years. It is possible that acreage expansion may be checked temporarily by the experience of the last two seasons. Preliminary estimates indicate that the acreage harvested last season in European countries (outside of Russia) was 122 million, less than the figure of 125 million in some of the important European countries prices have been relatively low for the second successive year, which may tend to discourage planting. Roumania has reduced its fall-sown wheat acreage, but reports from Northern Europe seem to indicate that the acreage will be maintained in most countries. Conditions are not favorable for expanding the wheat area during the coming year in surplus-producing countries competing with the United States. It is possible that Canada will maintain its present acreage, but a low price in 1929-30 season, followed by a season of low yields in 1929-30, and only moderate prices, may discourage expansion for a short time. Furthermore, the prairie provinces went into the winter with a deficiency of moisture, which may tend to reduce yields below average in 1930 unless the spring season has been favorable. Not much of an expansion is to be expected in Australia, where some areas have had a short crop in the season just closing. In Argentina low wheat prices and low yields may tend to encourage shifting from wheat to corn, for corn prices have been good and there is prospect of a good crop and to shift to flax. For flax prices are unusually high. Fall seedings in Russia have been about the same as last year, notwithstanding efforts to increase the area. The Russian Government hopes to increase the spring wheat area, but the actual increase to be expected is uncertain. It does not appear that there is much, if any, likelihood that Russia will be in position to export appreciable quantities next year, unless the yield is high. In the course of a few years Russia, of course, may again become an important factor in the world markets.

Good Outlook With Flax?

Present prospects indicate higher returns are to be expected from flax in 1930 than from wheat and other small grains grown in the same area and under the same conditions. Some further expansion in flax acreage in Eastern Kansas is therefore warranted where land is free from weeds or otherwise suitable for flax or on which yields greater than the average of the region may be expected. An increase in acreage of one-third could be made without fear of reducing domestic prices to the world level. Such an increase in acreage with average yields would produce a flax crop of 32 million bushels, or about 11% million bushels below domestic consumption of the last two years.

The prevailing high prices for flaxseed in the United States are due largely to a decreased world production, to low stocks of both seed and oil and to the differential advantage afforded by the tariff. The 1929 flax crop in the United States totaled only 16,838,000 bushels, the smallest production since 1922. Although the acreage seeded was larger than that of any year since the record crop of 1924, the yield was sharply reduced by the severe drought during the summer. We are at the present production last season's carryover and subtract probable seed requirements for 1930, a supply of 19 million bushels remains for commercial purposes. This represents a reduction of about 2 million bushels from the short 1928-29 domestic supply and 11 million bushels from the 1927-28 supply.

Supply of flaxseed in Canada and Argentina from which we obtain practically all our imports are also short about 29 million bushels, or one-third less than last year. The 1929 Canadian crop is estimated to be 2,007,000 bushels, and the Argentine crop 55,627,000 bushels. The production in these countries the preceding year was 3,614,000 bushels and 82,791,000 bushels, respectively. No estimate is as yet available for the 1930 Indian crop, but the acreage is placed at 2,258,000 acres, which compares with a harvested acreage of 2,568,000 in 1929. The carryover of old crop seed in Argentina and India was small, and less seed will be available for shipment from Argentina during the remainder of the season than in recent years.

Domestic disappearance of flaxseed during the last two years has averaged around 43% million bushels. Our domestic supply of 13 million bushels thus could supply less than

half our current consumption. Starting with very heavy stocks at the beginning of the 1928-29 season, linseed oil passed rapidly into consuming channels, and the disappearance of 804 million pounds for the year ending September 30 was the largest on record. This heavy consumption has reduced stocks to the lowest figure since 1925. In view of the relatively high price of linseed oil, it is likely to prevail during the remainder of the crop season and considering also the prospective lower levels of building and business activity, consumption of oil may be curtailed somewhat below the high levels of the last two years. Some substitution of soybean and other drying oils may be expected, but the high linseed oil prices, but this is not likely to be an important factor in the linseed oil market.

The corn borer continues its march toward Kansas. The present situation is mentioned in a circular just issued by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, "Corn Borer Defeat During 1929." In this way: "No outstanding developments have taken place in the corn borer situation during 1929. The borer has advanced into new territory at about the normal rate, and is now known within about 15 miles of the eastern edge of Will and Kankakee counties. No infestation was actually found in Illinois during 1929, but with known infestation only 15 miles away it seems probable that if every cornstalk in the fields along the east side of the state could be examined, some corn borers would be found.

On Comes the Borer

"As was the case in 1928, commercial damage by the corn borer in the present area during the last season was limited to comparatively few fields in Northern Ohio and South-eastern Michigan. While the insect has been present in Indiana for four years and the infested area now extends practically across the northern one-fourth of the state, no commercial damage to corn has occurred in that state, and under present conditions it may be two or three years before such damage does occur.

The work to develop better methods of control was carried out by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, and by the State Natural History Survey, in a more intensive manner than in 1928. Twenty-four of the more promising varieties and strains of Illinois corn which were tested last year were again grown in the area of heaviest infestation in Ohio. These were compared with an Ohio strain of Clarage as a check in yielding ability and in percentage of infestation. Plantings were made at two dates, May 10 and May 25, and the plots of most varieties were replicated three times.

Although the yield of grain were not so high as last year by about 35 per cent, comparative yields were similar to those in 1928. The high-yielding strains of 1928 were again at or near the top in yield. The two different planting dates, however, gave very little difference in yields. Immediately following the first planting, weather prevailing in the area was such as to greatly retard germination and early growth. So unfavorable were conditions that only an occasional seedling from the first planting had emerged at the time of the second planting 15 days later.

One of the outstanding features of the tests manifested again this year was the wide variation in percentage of corn borer infestation of the different varieties. The strain with the lowest average infestation had only 6 per cent of the plants infested, and the variety with the highest infestation had borers in 53.8 per cent of the stalks. Last year the same variety showed 9.9 and 62.6 per cent of infestation respectively. In general, varieties that are low yielding, and therefore comparatively low yielding, showed low infestation. A few high-yielding strains, however, in both the 1928 tests and the 1929 tests showed fairly low infestation. It is the discovery of the super-producing strains which possess marked resistance to the borer that determines the success of this phase of the corn-borer investigations. Consistent and distinct progress has been made.

Further coverage studies made during the last year tend to strengthen the belief that it will be possible for farmers to keep the borer reasonably well in check without greatly increasing their investment in machinery. Although the larger sizes of plow bottoms are likely to give slightly better coverage, the addition of expensive equipment—larger coulters, jointers and covering wires—to plows now owned and the proper operation of these plows should in most cases make it possible to meet control requirements satisfactorily. On the other hand, it is to be questioned whether plow manufacturers are in all cases making the alterations that are necessary to enable the users to secure more easily complete coverage of corn debris.

"Some previous treatment of stalks that will lay them flat on the ground and keep them there until the ground is plowed appears to aid considerably in securing good coverage, especially with the smaller sizes of moldboard and the pulverizing type of plow. Raking and burning the cornstalks naturally will make good coverage easier, but in most cases very good results can be secured merely by laying the stalks flat and then plowing them under. The type of burning now done by the average farmer, however, by no means insures satisfactory coverage. Where crops such as oats are to be seeded without plowing the ground, very thorough raking and clean burning may prove to be the solution of the problem.

"While the results of work with parasites that prey on the corn borer were very encouraging during the past season, the main dependence in the fight against this insect must still be placed upon a thorough clean-up of infested crop and weed refuse. With clean-up measures properly carried out little if any damage from the insect may be expected to occur.

A Favorable Hog Outlook

"The borer is now so close to, if not already in, Illinois that it seems almost certain to be found in the state during the coming season. This does not mean any real change in the situation. It does mean, however, that if the farmers in the eastern counties are to avoid serious damage from this insect, they must adopt rotations and farm practices that will permit the plowing under or burning of all cornstalks and weeds in and about cornfields by the middle of May each year. For further information concerning the life history of the corn borer and methods of combating it the reader is referred to Circular 321 of this Station, Learning to Live With the European Corn Borer. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana."

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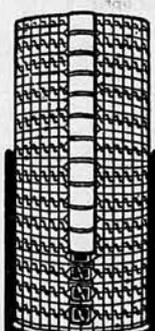
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optimistic over the hog outlook for the coming season. It declares, in the February issue, that "With developments in the winter hog market and additional material made available on prospective supplies of hogs for the remainder of the year, the outlook for hog producers appears somewhat more favorable than it did a few months ago."

"With a reduction of about 12 per cent in the number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection during December and with a similar reduction during January, the relatively large supply which came to market in the three months, September to November, has been more than offset. This net reduction is more in line with the anticipated total for the winter. However, the decrease during the last two months in part was due to some tendency to hold hogs for further finishing and increased weight. This, however, is quite often an indicator of subsequent reductions in marketings. The supply of corn is somewhat less than a year ago in most areas and the corn-hog ratio is only slightly more favorable for feeding than at this time last year. This would tend to limit the holding of hogs for additional gains and prospective price advances."

"While there appears some tendency to hold hogs for the February and March market, no material increase in total supplies is expected over the last year. The proportion of heavy hogs, however, may be somewhat greater and supplies may be relatively large during March. In view of the present discrimination against heavy hogs and the increased cost over gains, especially during the finishing stages, it would seem advisable to market hogs as they are finished. Light weights may be safely fed for the late winter market."

"Market supplies during the last two months have been relatively large as compared with slaughter, a condition which probably has made for lower hog prices than would have been the case otherwise. With the winter market got off with a bad start, but prices have been gradually working upward since the seasonal low level was made during the latter half of November. Storage stocks were unusually heavy for the season, all of which made for the uncertainty on the part of packers. Increased exports have during the last few months reduced stocks to a level probably no larger than at this time last year."

"With hog prices relatively low as compared with marketings, the present trend of the market indicates a decided bearish attitude on the part of slaughterers. Last year, marketings were normally distributed during the winter season, but when compared with the abnormal distribution which prevailed the previous winter, supplies during the last half of the winter were considerably below what they were in 1928. This situation greatly increased the demand for hogs for storing products and made for a sharp seasonal rise in prices for a higher level than seemed justified on the basis of subsequent marketings. Packers have been somewhat more cautious this winter than at this time last year, and also there is some tendency for feeders to be overly optimistic. Demand conditions on the part of consumers also are not quite so favorable as at this time last year, and this tends to make for slightly lower prices as compared with the supply."

"Last year the highest level of prices for the year was reached in March, and the general tendency for the remainder of the year was for hog prices to work to lower levels. Some summer advances occurred, however, in July, but these were only temporary. The situation this year in regard to price trends is expected to be somewhat opposite, with an early spring advance, possibly about normal, with a full normal decline during May and June, when the bulk of the fall pig crop comes to market, following which is expected a full normal seasonal advance during the summer with a late usual fall decline."

Cattle Market Improved

"Despite the normal tendency for prices of fed cattle to work to lower levels at this season, a fairly stable market has been maintained during February. Choice, lightweight yearlings continue in greatest scarcity, and recently there has been some reduction in the proportion of the better grades of heavy weight steers, thus making for a generally better undertone to the fed cattle market. This, however, has been offset in part by rather heavy offerings on the part of many cattle feeders. Supplies especially of unfinished cattle continue sufficiently large to delay price advances on the lower grades of cattle."

"Prices have been maintaining a level pretty much in line with this time last year, and in view of prospective supplies during the next 60 days a slight rise in level of prices is expected during this period last year."

"The number of well finished cattle for the next 30 to 60 days is expected to be somewhat less than a year ago. Last fall cattle were put on feed considerably later than in 1928 and there were fewer heavy weight feeding cattle taken out for short feeding last year at this time and, in addition, there was an excessive supply of short-fed steers and the market broke very sharply, reaching the lowest level of the year in February and March. This was rather unusual because normally the lowest level during the year comes in April and May."

"In view of prospective supplies during the spring and early summer, cattle which are finished and ready for market and also probably many of those which at present will show reasonably satisfactory margins, should be marketed during the next 30 to 60 days. Cattle of lower grades, say medium and below, however, are expected to show normal seasonal price advances with probably the best market during March and April or possibly May."

"The United States Department of Agriculture in its estimates places the number of cattle on feed at the beginning of the year about 1 per cent less than at the beginning of 1929. The principal decreases were in the states most affected by the reduction in the corn crop, namely: Missouri, Kansas, Michigan and Indiana. Very little change was noted in South Dakota, Nebraska and Illinois, with the major increases in Iowa, Ohio and Minnesota. The number on feed in the western states was about the same as a year ago, while the Lancaster feeding area of Pennsylvania showed a decrease of 1 1/2 per cent. The report showed a smaller proportion of heavy weight steers and a considerable increase in calves. Light-weight and young cattle on feed make for considerable leeway in the time of marketing. This will be the most important factor concerning the cattle feeders. Success will be determined by the time he markets, and particularly whether he goes contrary or with the majority of cattle feeders."

"With fewer cattle being short-fed for the late winter market and with the probability of a large number of cattle feeders avoiding the late summer market which proved unsatisfactory the last two years, there is likely to be more or less accumulation in market supplies during the spring and early summer. In all probability, the total market supply of the better grades of fed cattle for this year will be considerably less than during last year, but there probably will be an increased proportion of the intermediate grades."

"The lamb market during the last several weeks has improved somewhat, despite rather sharp breaks. It is, however, considerably below what it was at this time last year. Market receipts of lambs have been about the same to a little less than a year ago, but supplies at eastern markets have been somewhat greater than in early 1929. Apparently, the relationship between prices and supplies is about normal, taking into consideration the various other factors."

"At this time last year, there was an unusually strong consumptive demand for lamb, which helped to bring about their normal relationship with supplies, while this year there is a little tendency for the demand to be

somewhat weaker, which on the other hand tends to hold prices slightly below their normal relationship with supplies. This weaker demand, coupled with increased supplies, largely counts for the lower level of dressed lamb prices as compared with this time last year."

"According to the estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the number of lambs on feed at the beginning of the year was 15 per cent more than a year ago. The increase in the Corn Belt was approximately 5 per cent, most of this being in Nebraska and Iowa, and the number on feed in the western states was around 25 per cent greater with most of the increase in Northern Colorado."

"Based on the location and the probable tendency on the part of feeders, relatively short supplies are expected during the next 30 days. This period will practically let the Corn Belt feeder out, and also a fair proportion of the western lambs. Feeder lambs moved into Northern Colorado somewhat earlier than was the case the year previous and in view of the unsatisfactory conditions for late fed lambs last year, somewhat earlier marketing would be expected from most of the western feeding areas, particularly in Northern Colorado. This would mean relatively large receipts during late February and March, with possibly relatively light supplies during April and May."

"Drouth conditions in Southern California have been terminated, and despite the poor conditions of breeding ewes, supplementary feeding may bring the California spring lamb crop up to near normal. This is a source of supply which is quite important during late April and May, and one which should be given full consideration on the part of prospective late lamb feeders."

Anderson—Roads and fields are still muddy. A few public sales are being held; livestock and feed move at very satisfactory prices. Eggs, 32c; oats, 55c; corn, 60c to 80c; wheat, 90c to \$1.12. Olga C. Slocum.

Barton—Favorable weather recently has been helpful to farmers in allowing them to do more work outside, including finishing corn husking. A good deal of alfalfa seed was produced here last year; there is an increasing interest in this section in the production of this legume, which is a mighty encouraging item in the progress of agriculture here. Wheat, \$1; corn, 67c; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 20c and 25c; heavy hens, 28c.—Alice Everald.

Butler—Wheat is small, but it is "greening up." Some kafir threshing is still being done; the crop is turning out fine. Good prices are being paid at public sales. Corn, 75c; oats, 45c; kafir, 65c; cream, 28c; eggs, 28c; hens, 18c.—Jacob Dieck.

Cheyenne—We have been having spring-like weather. A good many carloads of livestock, including a carload of mules, have been shipped out of this county recently. Hogs are rather scarce on the farms here. There still are some beans to be threshed. A good many community farm bureau meetings are being held, and many 4-H Clubs are being organized. Eggs, 25c; butterfat, 31c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Franklin—A good many public sales are being held; quite a few of the folks are "moving to town." The seed corn is low in germination this year. In general the corn is rather poor in quality and it is not selling well. Eggs, 24c to 28c; butterfat, 30c; old roosters, 10c; oats, 45c; wheat, 95c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been favorable recently, and most of the wheat is doing very well; the early, "thick" volunteer, however, which covers about a third of the acreage in the county, is "not so good." More moisture would be of help to all the fields. Livestock is in fine condition. Eggs, 27c to 30c; butterfat, 30c; heavy hens, 18c to 21c; wheat, 95c.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Wheat is becoming green, and is supplying considerable pasture. Farm sales are numerous; everything moves at high prices. Wheat, 95c corn, 65c; cream, 31c; eggs, 28c; hogs, \$9.50.—C. F. Welty.

Jefferson—Considerable corn is being sold to feeders at from 70 to 80 cents a bushel, and some corn is being shipped into the county. Hay is scarce. Many farm sales are being held. Very little real estate is changing hands. Hens, 19c; butterfat, 30c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Numerous farm sales are being held, at which fairly satisfactory prices are being paid. Dairy cattle, however, are selling at lower prices than those of a year ago. Bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.65 to \$1.75; corn chop, \$1.85; ground barley, \$1.60; eggs, 32c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Leavenworth—The ground is drying rapidly, and the roads are in good condition again. Some farmers in the Kaw bottoms are planning on raising the canning factory at Lawrence. Livestock is healthy and in fairly good condition; some of the folks are buying feed. Farmers in this section are not producing enough horses to carry on their farm work. Corn, 70c; shorts, \$1.70 a cwt.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—We have been having very favorable weather recently. Farmers will be sowing oats soon. Wheat is in good condition on the fields where the crop makes a satisfactory start last fall. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. Roads are in good condition.—E. R. Griffith.

Miami—The weather has become warmer, but the fields are still wet. Farmers are hoping to get started with oats seeding soon. Several "closing out" sales were held here recently. Butterfat, 33c; eggs, 32c.—Mrs. Bertha Bennett.

Ness—We have been having some very fine weather recently. Wheat is "greening up," with indications of being in good condition. Roads are in fine condition. There will be plenty of feed; livestock will soon be back on wheat pasture.—James McHill.

Osage—We have been having good weather recently, but some of the fields are rather soft. Livestock is doing well; there will be enough feed to take the animals thru to grass. A few public sales are being held; livestock brings good prices. State fairs, county roads are in fine condition. Many incubators are being set. Cream, 28c; eggs, 28c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—We have been having some fine spring weather. There is plenty of moisture for the wheat, and the crop is becoming green. Cattle are doing well on wheat pasture. Cream prices are unsatisfactory, and many farmers are letting the calves run with the cows. Cream, 28c; eggs, 24c to 28c; corn, 60c; wheat, 95c.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—Wheat is in good condition. North and south roads are fine, east and west roads are muddy. There is some unemployed labor in the county. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is doing better, with the coming of warmer weather. Very few public sales are being held. Wheat, 95c; corn, 63c; cream, 33c; eggs, 28c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rice—A considerable amount of real estate has been changing hands here recently, at good prices. The farm bureau has been quite active in the promotion of record keeping. There is much activity in the oil fields; another good producer was drilled in a few days ago. Wheat, 95c; cream, 30c; eggs, 28c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Pawnee—We have been having good weather; farmers have been cutting stalks and plowing sod. The cheese plant at Larned is being enlarged; this organization has done much to boost dairying in this section, which is one type of diversified farming needed here. Livestock is wintering well, and there is ample feed—considerable wheat pasture also is available. The recent Wheat School at Great Bend was well attended—the folks in this part of the state are alive to the possibilities of increasing yields and decreasing production costs. (Continued on Page 30)

FARMERS FROM SIXTEEN STATES WROTE THIS VALUABLE BOOK ON FARM PLANNING

W. T. Sharp, Garland, Texas, tells how he increased his land holdings from nothing up to \$100,000 in valuation. J. J. Robertson, Hopkinsville, Ky., shows how livestock brings big profits even in the tobacco country. Theo. Torgerson, Albert Lea, Minn., started with a team and wagon and today has a hundred acres clear. J. A. Sellars, Lathrop, Mo., made crop and livestock rotation re-build a worn-out farm. B. J. Garvoille, tells how a \$13,000 eighty at Brooklyn, Wisc., almost paid for itself in ten years.

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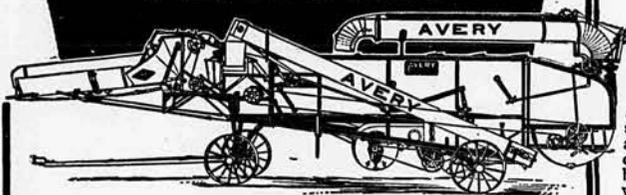


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Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	No. 1	No. 2
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Postoffice..... State.....

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Does Capper Club Work Pay?

Consider Two Average Cases and Then Decide What You Are Going to Do About It

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

SOMETIMES we grow so enthusiastic about the big times we have at our club meetings that we forget to say much about the actual profits to be made on club projects. After all, perhaps those who have not yet undertaken the responsibilities of caring for livestock of their own are

Harold paid was \$10. By careful study of bulletins and the application of approved methods in feeding and handling his pig, Harold persuaded it to make an average daily gain of 1 1/4 pounds over a period of several months. When the committee determined its value at the end of the club year, Harold figured the cost of feeding, and found that for every dollar originally paid for his gilt and feed, he now had \$1.71. In other words, he realized a clear profit of \$14.63.

Neither one of these instances is outstanding. They simply show what may be expected when an industrious boy or girl invests his or her savings in a club project, then uses head and hands to make a success of the undertaking. Of course, larger investments are supposed to bring returns in proportion. Small beginnings such as the two just cited are recommended for first-year club activities.

So much for cash profits in easy reach of club folks. Yet, after observing pretty closely what Ruth and Harold have got from the club aside from money values, we are of the opinion that either one of them would say, "Profit is not by far the biggest thing I've gathered from club activities." Nearly every week thruout the club year Ruth wrote of some new thrilling and delightful experience with her club project, or with the little group of boys and girls known as the "Finney Stickers." There was the never-to-be-forgotten day when team mates and visitors went miles and miles to eat a picnic dinner on top of the first mountain Ruth had ever seen. Then there was the long drive to Topeka for the annual Capper Clubs banquet, where many new friendships were formed.

(Continued on Page 30)

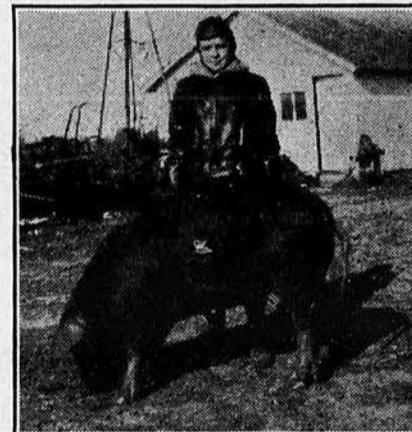


Ruth Zirkle, Leader of the "Finney Stickers," is Pleased Over Receiving the Baby Chick Profit Cup for 1929

more interested in learning whether this means the chance to lay up some cash for future use. Just the last day or so two cases came to our attention, which we believe should be passed on to boys and girls who are considering whether to undertake club work.

On looking thru the Capper Club News of February 8, we came on a cartoon illustrating the actual experiences of a club member in 1929. We refer to Ruth Zirkle of Finney county. The cartoon shows that Ruth earned the money with which she bought 20 baby chicks by making good grades in school. Every perfect spelling lesson meant a cash prize of 10 cents. In the last picture of the strip Ruth is represented as saying at the end of the club year, "Just think, I have eight hens, a \$5 check, this silver loving cup, and most of my clothes since last March — all from 20 baby chicks!"

A snapshot received from Harold Roller of Shawnee county reminded us of his club experiences. Early last year, Harold bought a Duroc Jersey gilt pig from Joe Ball, whose gilt won first prize in its department of the Capper Clubs in 1928. The price



Harold Roller, a Shawnee "Barnyard Booster," Started Club Work Last Year With a \$10 Gilt Pig Which He is Entering in the Sow and Litter Department for 1930

The Capper Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas

J. M. Parks, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....county in the Capper Clubs.

I am interested in department checked:

- Baby Chicks Gilt Small Pen Sow and Litter Farm Flock
- Dairy Calf (?) Turkey (?) Sheep (?) Bee.(?) Beef Calf

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

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

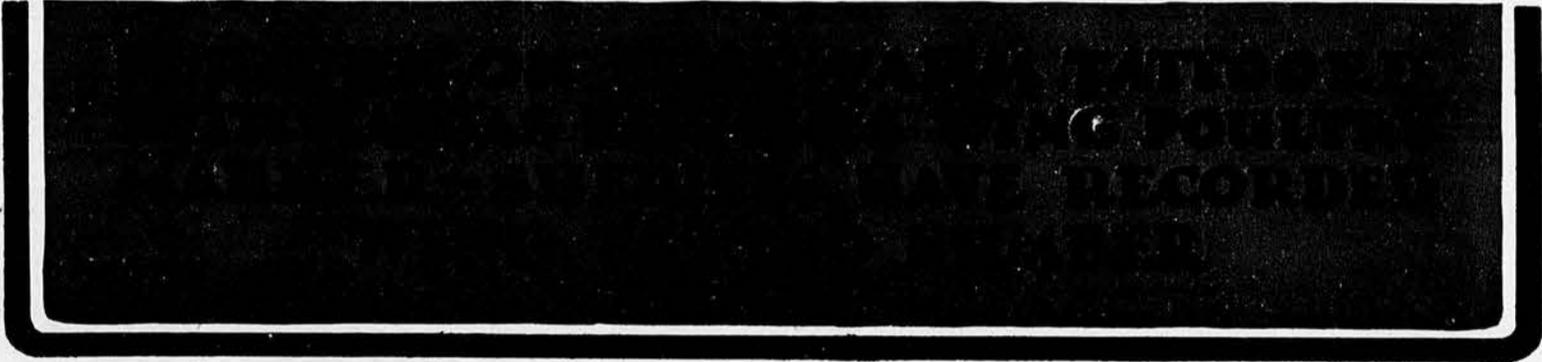
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Age Limit, Boys and Girls 10 to 21. (Mothers also may use this blank)

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This THIEVES BEWARE sign is available only to Kansas Farmer Protective Service members for whom the Protective Service has registered with every sheriff in Kansas the tattoo number of their Kansas Farmer wing poultry marker. With an order for a wing poultry marker, the sign is obtainable. Mark your poultry so if any is stolen you can tell your sheriff positively how you can identify your fowls—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's wing poultry marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 birds and gives you an exclusive number assigned by the Protective Service and registered with every sheriff in Kansas.

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Use KC for fine texture and large volume in your bakings
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 Don't broadcast a contagious cold. Don't let it undermine health. At the first snuffle or sneeze get quick, pleasant relief. Take Hill's because it stops cold in less time. Fights it 3 ways at once... 1: Checks fever... 2: Opens bowels, no griping... 3: Tones system. Gentle. Safe for young and old.

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Insects Thrive on Alfalfa
 (Continued from Page 21)

alfalfa growing regions, and one found in abundance in Kansas, is the little green leafhopper. This insect is the cause of potato tip burn and causes a condition called alfalfa yellows. The leaves first turn a reddish brown, then a yellow, and dry and fall. For some strange reason, the alfalfa yellows seldom is observed in Kansas, except on first year and old plantings.

About 30 species of weevils or snout beetles are found in alfalfa in Kansas, the most serious being the clover root curculio and the clover leaf weevil. As their names imply, the insects also are serious pests of clover. The dreaded alfalfa weevil of the Northwest has not yet become established in Kansas. The clover leaf weevil feeds on the leaves both as a larva and as a beetle, and has destroyed the first cutting on many occasions. About the middle of June the majority of the clover leaf weevil generally succumb to the attack of a parasitic fungus. The clover root curculio is the pest that feeds on the tiny root hairs and nodules, and then gouges and girdles the tap root. The beetle may be found hidden under the leaves around the crowns of the plants in practically every alfalfa field. Altho these insects may be present in a field by millions, they may never be noticed because of their nature to hide, except while feeding. As yet no control has been developed for these pests.

Among the insects that may prove injurious to the alfalfa field, besides those previously mentioned, are the green clover worm, corn earworm, garden webworm, tarnished plant bug, blister beetles, serpentine leaf miner and the wheat thrips, as well as many others. The important thing with regard to the alfalfa pests is to look for impending outbreaks before they arrive and ward off possible damage. Control measures are available for most of the serious pests.

Do Capper Clubs Pay?

(Continued from Page 28)

Harold admits that his connection with the Shawnee "Barnyard Boosters" has meant a lot of fun for him. Then, there are the new friends that have given him an added interest in community affairs. He, too, attended the annual Capper Clubs banquet, much to his delight. Another one of the high points for Harold was the evening when he and his fellow club workers broadcast their program for the entertainment of a large radio audience.

Yes, there are many valuable opportunities that come to club boys and girls. You are invited to be one of us for 1930. If there is no local club in your community, fill out the application blank on this page and be a pioneer to start a pep team. The Capper Club News is our get-acquainted weekly messenger. It's free to club members and others who have an interest in Capper Club activities. Why not have us put your name or the names of ambitious boy and girl friends on the mailing list? We'll do so at your request.

What Are Fences Worth?

(Continued from Page 7)

horses alone two wires rather high makes the best fence; they are not likely to paw over it and get out. With division fences where there is a bull on each side there is no solution except a devil's lane." On our old farm at Cedar Point, we had two pastures where I built fences 6 feet on our own land and never had any trouble afterward. We breed registered Shorthorns.

Bulls will patrol the fence and cuss each other a while, but if they can't get their heads together they will work off their temper in hot air and then go away. But if they can knock each other's horns thru the fence they soon get angry.

I will add a little about gates. At one time I was strong for the pipe and wire metal gates, but after a good deal of observation I have concluded they are not as good as a gate of 6-inch cypress boards. The metal gates look good until they get a jam and then they are anything but good.

Our gates are cypress, 14 feet wide, 5 boards high. One brace board from bottom of gate at hinge end to top of outer makes a true brace. Often we see the brace-board running the opposite way, which is no brace at all, but just a board to bind the gate a little stronger. We often see two braces cut to fit against the center upright boards of a gate, but none are comparable to one board from the lower hinge end straight thru to the upper opposite end.

Willis J. Sayre.

Manhattan, Kan.

Boosts Farm Woodlots

Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board is prolific in ideas, as he is in advice to farmers. And somehow he seems to keep in intimate touch with many things at once in the affairs of agriculture. While earnestly exhorting the farmer to regulate his acreage in accord with markets, he has time to watch the dairy industry and report that it is in good shape, notwithstanding the apprehensions of some butter makers. In still another outgiving Mr. Legge has some sound and timely suggestions about "the farmer's woodlot."

Most people, Mr. Legge says, think of reforestation along the line of large areas and the future timber supply, generally speaking, but he points out that "there is another kind of reforestation that is equally important—in fact, more important to agriculture—and that is the restoration of the so-called woodlot."

This protection to the farm is neglected, but Mr. Legge recalls that "it has furnished shade for livestock in summer and shelter in winter, posts for fences, firewood for the house and in other ways been useful to the farmer."

"Why not restore it?" asks Chairman Legge. "If every farmer were to devote 5 per cent of his present acreage to this form of reforestation he would have gone a long way toward meeting the problem of excess production and at the same time have added materially to the future value of his farm."

Mr. Legge suggests that the states should promote this improvement by exempting growing timber from taxation. Some states, in fact, have done so. "Reforestation and more and better pastures offer," says the chairman of the Federal Farm Board, "a sound long-time program for getting our poorer acres out of surplus production." It works into the general plan of the board to bring production down to the market demand in surplus crops.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 27)

with this crop, especially thru power farming. Everyone is greatly interested in the Federal Farm Board, and is trying to get further information in regard to its marketing activities. Wheat, \$1; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; butterfat, in the whole milk sold at the cheese plant, 45c.—E. H. Gore.

Riley—We have been having some real spring-like days recently. The side roads have been in bad condition. Farmers have been busy cutting fuel, and hauling feed. Livestock is doing well; there is still plenty of feed, altho a great deal was required during the cold weather. Hogs, \$9.60; wheat, \$1.05; oats, 54c; rye, \$1.25; potatoes, \$2.50; butterfat, 31c; eggs, 22c and 27c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rush—Wheat is becoming greener; it has been helped greatly by spring-like weather. Rapid progress has been made with kafir threshing. A few public sales are being held; prices are high. Wheat, 96c; eggs, 27c; butterfat, 28c.—William Crotinger.

Scott—Farmers are optimistic over the crop outlook for 1930. A considerable amount of power machinery has been received here recently. The weather has been spring-like. Corn, 63c; wheat, 90c; oats, 45c; eggs, 28c; cream, 30c; hogs, \$9.80.—Ernie Neunenschwander.

Stevens—We have been having spring-like weather, and the wheat is greening up fast. Grass and weeds also are starting. Butterfat, 28c; wheat, 97c; milo and kafir, \$1.05 a cwt.; corn, 76c; hens, 22c.—Monroe Traver.

Wilson—We have been having some real spring weather recently, and farmers are getting ready to sow oats—the seed is selling for from 60 to 75 cents a bushel. Wheat probably was damaged somewhat by the sleet, snow and cold weather. Livestock is in good condition. Hens, 22c; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 28c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Grief for Poultry Thieves

Don't miss reading page 29 of this issue. If you raise poultry and do not want the profits to go to some thief, you cannot afford not to use this effective method of protecting your flock. This new scheme that thieves hate protects for years.

Parke, Davis & Co. have prepared special illustrated worm bulletins to be sent free on request only.

NEMA WORM CAPSULES
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Large Roundworms Hookworms Stomach Worms

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When writing, check the worm bulletins you wish
 No. 650, on Sheep, Goats, Hogs, etc. 670, on Stomach Worms and Liver Flukes in Sheep and Goats. No. 655 and 661, on Poultry No. 652, on Dogs and Foxes.

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 Lighter draft, easier handling, better planting. 4 horses usually enough. 5 horses or light tractor will pull it anywhere. New, improved power lift is quick and positive. Wheels can't slip. Saves time and work. Improved marker leaves distinct mark across field. Easy to make straight rows. (An extra.) Plants seed uniform depth behind sub-soller in moist earth. Discs cover seed with fresh soil from furrow bottom. Large wheels mulch and pack soil perfectly. Moisture is retained. Seed sprouts quickly, starts growing evenly. CHASE owners always have a better stand, heavier crop.

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