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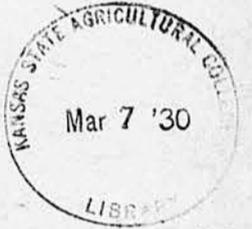
# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

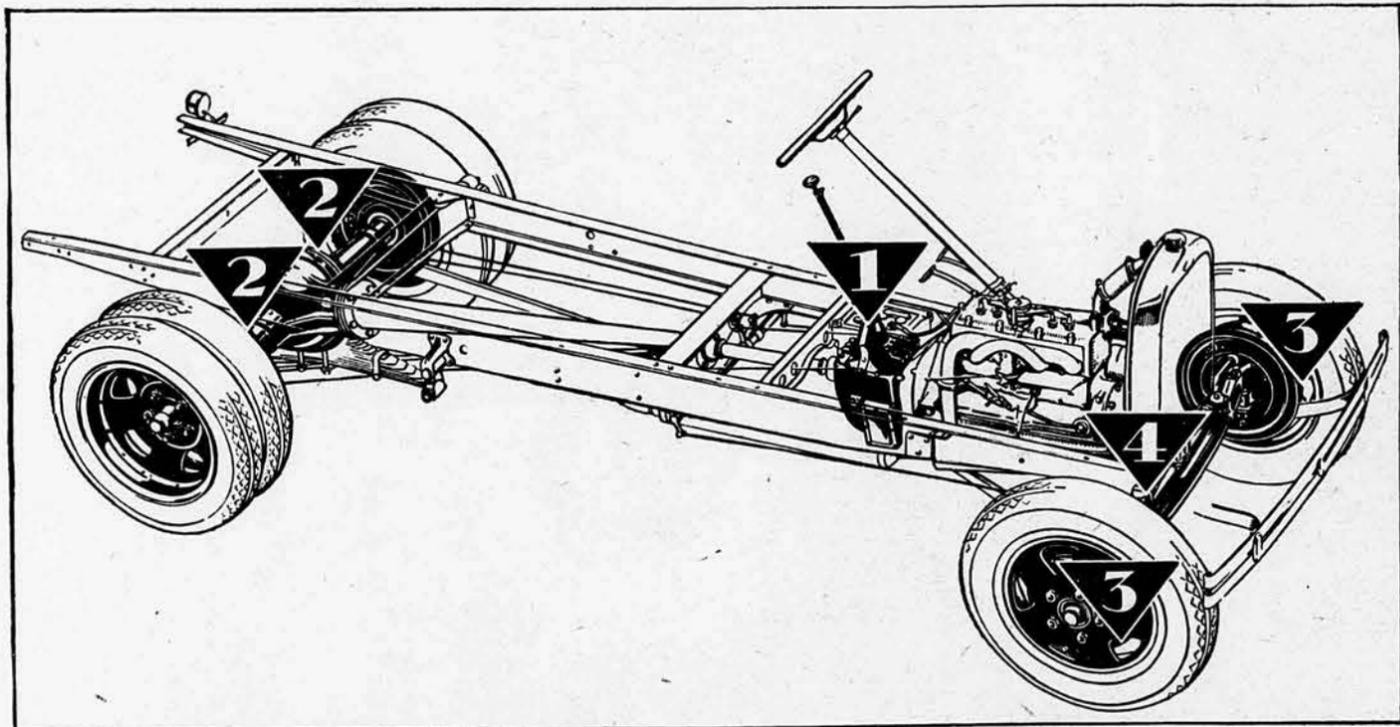
March 8, 1930

Number 10



Winging In As Messengers of Spring

# ANNOUNCING NEW FEATURES OF THE FORD TRUCK



**RUGGED STRENGTH** is an important feature of the improved Ford chassis. Many parts are of new design. For example, the front axle, which is a chrome-alloy forging, is nearly twice as strong as formerly. The front spring is heavier, with wider leaves. Front radius-rod is heavier, and king-pins, thrust bearings and wheel bearings are larger.

The rear construction is also improved. It has a spiral bevel gear of special Ford truck design, with straddle-mounted pinion. The housing is of exceptionally strong construction. The axle shafts are heavier than formerly, and because of the three-quarter floating design of axle construction, they serve only to turn the wheels, without carrying any of the weight of truck or load.

A feature of the improved Ford truck is the new 4-speed transmission, which provides abundant power for moving capacity loads, and ample speed where time saved is an important factor.

Brakes on the front wheels have been enlarged to the same size as those on the rear wheels, providing increased braking area and a high degree of safety.

The four-cylinder engine of the Ford truck develops 40 horsepower at moderate speed. This means that nearly its full power becomes available without the need for excessive speed. Especially important to the reliability of the engine is the simplicity of the electrical, ignition, cooling, lubrication and fuel systems.

Other chassis features, many of which are unusual in a truck of such low price, are the cantilever rear springs; the torque-tube drive; and the dual rear wheels at small additional cost, making possible the use of balloon tires the same size throughout, so that all six steel disc wheels and tires are interchangeable all around.

You can inspect the improved Ford truck, today, at the showroom of your Ford dealer.

## 1 4-SPEED TRANSMISSION

A wide, flexible power range

## 2 NEW SPIRAL BEVEL GEAR REAR AXLE

Rugged strength and long life

## 3 LARGER BRAKES

Providing a greater degree of safety

## 4 NEW FRONT AXLE AND SPRING

Front construction unusually sturdy



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

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Mar 7 '30 Number 10

## Power Equipment Made Great Progress

*An Outstanding Feature of the Wichita Show Was the Large Number of All-Purpose Tractors Exhibited*

**N**EW applications of power featured the 29th Annual Western Tractor and Power Farm Equipment Show, held in Wichita last week.

There have been more new pieces of power farming equipment developed during the last 12 months than ever have been developed in any like period since farm machinery has been manufactured.

An outstanding example of this new development of power farming equipment is the large number of all-purpose tractors that were shown this year and the large number of jobs to which these tractors are adapted. If there is a single farm job that these tractors are unable to perform it certainly is no more of a job than doctoring a sick cow or shoeing a mule.

All-purpose tractors were shown this year by The International Harvester Company, with the Farmall; Deere and Co., with the John Deere General-Purpose; Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., with the Do-All; The J. I. Case Co., with its new Model CC, which was shown for the first time at the Power Show this year; and the Row-Crop Tractor made by the Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co., and shown for the first time at Wichita. This was the initial bow of the Row-Crop, and it is a decided departure from the general run of all-purpose tractors. The wheel design is entirely different. The drive wheels are narrow steel rims less than an inch in width, and the lugs are placed cross-wise on these rims and extend several inches on both sides. It is a most unusual design and certainly attracted a great deal of attention.

### A Corn Combine, Too

Another machine which caused a world of comment was the new Gleaner Corn Combine. This machine goes right into a field of standing corn and cuts, husks, shells and delivers the shelled corn to the bin at one operation. The corn attachment is so designed that it can be attached to the separating portion of the regular Gleaner Combine, and a man may buy the regular Gleaner with the corn attachment as extra equipment and have the complete harvesting units for two major crops. The regular Gleaner-Baldwin combines were shown in the new Model R in both 10 and 12-foot sizes, with the Ford model A power units.

Another machine shown this year which attracted much attention and comment was the deep-furrow grain drill. The deep-furrow drill is not exactly new, but it certainly has demonstrated its value in this section of the country. These drills were shown by the Oliver Farm Equipment Co., Ohio Cultivator Co., and the Peoria Drill and Seeder Co., which sells its products thru the Rock Island Implement Co., in this section of the country.

There was so much to see that more than a week should be spent to take it in. New models in the combine line were shown by The J. I. Case Co., with their Model B; by Deere and Co. with the Number 5; and Avery Power Machinery Co. And while we are at it, we want to say that The Massey-Harris display of the dolled-up Wallis tractor was about as pretty as anything along Machinery Row. Then Curtis Harvesters Inc., showed the new 1930 model of the Curtis combine, with Curtis Baldwin and C. V. Ruble doing the honors. And Oliver had a new model of the Nichols and Shepard, and Caterpillar showed something different in design and price in the new Caterpillar combine as well as the complete line of tractors.

By Frank A. Meckel

*IT IS too bad that every farmer in Kansas could not have attended the big Wichita show. They would have realized that Power Farming has changed methods and added to the profits of farming everywhere. It is true that no section has profited more by this revolution of power machinery than the great wheat country of Kansas. It has made possible plowing immediately after harvest, to control weeds, and to increase the number of acres that one man can handle. We believe that this has largely been the reason for the ever-lessened number of crop failures we hear about in the Wheat Belt. There is a romance in the final days of harvest that always has been lacking in the important days of preparation. Tillage for ages has been regarded as a necessary, but back-breaking task. But modern power and the inventive genius that brought it into being has been equal to that task of providing an easier and better way of fitting the land for the crop. One word of advice—don't miss the Wichita show next year.*

Up at the end of the row Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. had a building full of Allis-Chalmers and United tractors and they had a building full of folks in there looking them over, too.

A very interesting display was made by the Alemite Corp., manufacturers of pressure lubricating systems for tractors and other farm implements. They also showed a new device for preventing the formation of carbon in any motor car or tractor engine.

The Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co., one of the new mergers of the last year, showed its line of tractors, combines, threshers and small machinery as well as the line of tractor-drawn equipment.

Woods Bros. Thresher Co. of Des Moines showed the Woods Bros. thresher and the Woods Bros. combine harvester.

The B. F. Avery & Sons Co. showed its line of farm equipment along with the Huber tractor, which now is being sold thru the B. F. Avery organization in Kansas. The addition of a tractor to this line now gives this organization a power farming line.

The Rock Island Implement Co. showed its

line of Rock Island tractors and the new wheat-land disc plow with 24-inch discs spaced 10 inches apart; another new machine shown here for the first time.

Andy Klughartt was on deck with a Birdsell clover huller telling them all about it and the Wilrodt tractor guide boys were all set up around the corner with a line of tractor guides. Bob Powers and Pat Kearney were out in force with the Cletrac tractor that has been so well and favorably known in Kansas for all these years.

There was another show at Wichita this year that certainly was new in one way and not new in another. This was the first showing in Kansas of the new Fordson tractor. The O. J. Watson Co., of Wichita and Kansas, has taken on the distribution of the new Fordson in Kansas and Western Missouri and they held open house at the Watson headquarters across from the Broadview Hotel.

This Fordson tractor is being manufactured in Ireland at the present time and it embodies a number of improvements which are of interest. It has a larger engine, Bosch high tension magneto, larger air cleaner and other refinements which must appeal to power farmers. A line of implements to go with the Fordson also was shown at the Watson headquarters.

A number of the machinery companies had some real entertainments for show visitors aside from the displays. Banquets, dinners, shows and a bushel of fun, sport and amusement was on tap all during the week. Lots of wives can be assured that the sleepy, tired look worn on the faces of returning husbands was merely the result of the round of entertaining, prize fights and banquets which kept the boys up several hours after bed time. The Gleaner party at the Elks Club on Wednesday night entertained more than 2,000 guests who were well fed and saw a show that lasted into the wee small hours. Allis-Chalmers, J. I. Case, Advance-Rumely, International Harvester and Wood Bros., all had parties. We were not invited to all of them but we went home just as tired nevertheless. But it was a great show and we'll come again.

### Harvest is "Different"

So far we have written mainly about the implement men and their new power machinery and have said little about the crowds that attended the wonderful exposition. And when we say crowds, we are putting it mildly. Fred Weiland, secretary of the Wichita Thresher and Tractor Club, sponsor for the Wichita Show, says that 80,000 persons passed thru the turnstiles of the Forum where part of the exhibits were on display.

Most of the thousands of visitors who came to Wichita were from Kansas but many came from Oklahoma, Texas and other western states. It is small wonder that modern farm equipment held everyone's attention.

For when one thinks about it, little time has passed since harvest time in Kansas was a "family emergency," as Dave Darrah, Oliver executive, put it so forcefully several days ago. He was joined in right aptly by our own Charles Sweet of the Capper organization who called that momentous period in summer as the "Hells of Harvest."

Yes, that has all been changed by power machinery. It's no longer necessary to import thousands of inexperienced hands with all the attendant troubles for the housewives of the Wheat Belt. Power machinery under the control of the regular help on the farms now accomplishes much more, in a better way.



Every Day Thousands of Farmers Gathered on "Tractor Row" Inspecting New Models of Farm Machinery. This Street, Three Blocks Long, Was Closed off From Traffic and in Reality Was Made into One Open-Air Exhibit, Where the Tractors Could be Operated Under Their Own Power

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor  
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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

BEING a veteran of the Civil war, A. L. Lanning, of Melvern, is no immature youth. I might say, however, that there is nothing in his hand writing to indicate any decrepitude. There are very few men of any age, young or old, who write so neatly and such a legible hand. I also might say that he spells and capitalizes well, which is not a very common accomplishment.

Mr. Lanning has a grievance. He likes to fish and is of the opinion that the right to fish is closely allied to the other inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He says: "I am proud of the fact that as a boy of 17, 18 and 19 I had a part in helping Abraham Lincoln save this mighty Union and free the Nation from the incubus of slavery. After my discharge from the army in 1865, I went to school during the following winter and early in April, 1866, came to Linn county, Kansas. I chose Kansas for my future home because of her struggle for freedom. I married a Kansas girl and in 1869 took a bare prairie claim in the Sac and Fox Indian reserve in Osage county, which was being rapidly settled by young fellows like myself, most of them ex-soldiers.

"We led an adventurous pioneer life struggling with poverty, grasshoppers, drouth and poor markets. But we slowly advanced, building school houses, churches and other improvements as we were able. We were a free people. In 1905 we began to notice a change in the policy of government. Certain groups began to persuade the legislature to enact laws in their favor without regard to the wishes of the people at large. The legislature of 1927 put on the cap sheaf of injustice by requiring all male citizens over 18 years old to buy their freedom to fish in Kansas streams, except owners of land thru which the stream run. This was done under the proposed plan of stocking the state with fish and game; a promise which for 25 years has not been fulfilled or brought any results so far as our part of the state is concerned. But we have a law which makes it a misdemeanor to perform an act which had the approval of Jesus Christ. Yes, and a law which may place an old pioneer settler behind the bars if he shoots a wolf or a crow on another man's land, unless he first buys his freedom to do so. The law also provides for special sleuths to watch for him and apprehend him. Such a law is an insult to every old soldier and reminds us of the Fugitive Slave law and its 'nigger catchers.' It is a step toward bureaucratic government. It destroys equal rights, interferes with a harmless amusement and establishes a precedent that commercializes liberty. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.'"

Aside from the objections he has urged, I gather that Mr. Lanning has no particular objections to the fish and game law.

### To Relieve This Difficulty

"I WOULD like to ask you a few questions," writes T. A. Reed, of Ft. Lupton, Colo. "Why is it that there is so much talk about co-operative marketing and nothing said about co-operative production? If we have so much over-production, why are there so many little children who do not have enough to eat and wear? If we produce so much that there is no market, why not co-operate and cut down production to fit the demand? And if we have not produced too much why is the price received by the producer so low and the price paid by the consumer so high? I note what you say about our senators talking to empty seats while our children at home go to bed with empty stomachs. Are these senators our bosses or our servants, or are we just plain fools?"

"Mr. Editor, don't you think if the farmer were provided with credit so that he could hold his crop until there is a good time to sell and not be compelled to rush his grain to market at threshing time, it would be a big benefit? When I was a boy in Atchison county, Kansas, we used to put our wheat in the stack. Then we threshed and put it in the bin and hauled it to market as we had the time. I think if we had cheap money for the farmer, so that he could choose his time to market his grain, it would beat all the marketing schemes and leave the American farmer free and independent as of old. The trouble is that we farmers have nothing to say. It is the bankers of the East who set the pace."

The trouble with Mr. Reed seems to be that he gets tangled in his thinking and therefore talks illogically. The present policy of the Federal Farm Board is to do the very thing that will relieve the difficulty Mr. Reed speaks of, if anything can. Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as yet as over-production of food, so long as there are millions hungry. But so long as there is no orderly method of distribution that will connect the producer with these hungry consumers, and at the same time enable these consumers to get the means necessary to buy the food and clothing they need, there is over-production so far as the American farmer is concerned.

What the Farm Board is trying to do is to establish an orderly marketing system that will enable the farmer to hold his grain until market conditions are favorable. In furtherance of this policy the Farm Board has been urging the formation of co-operative associations among the farm-



ers and lending these associations money so that their members can hold their wheat. Perhaps Mr. Reed is not aware of the fact that the wheat farmer members of one of these co-operative associations can borrow at a low rate of interest on his wheat, more than the present market price of the grain. He may not be aware either that the chairman of the Farm Board continuously has urged the farmers to curtail their production which they never will do unless they organize in co-operative associations and mutually agree to cut down the acreage. In fact, the program of the Federal Farm Board contemplates all that Mr. Reed has suggested for the benefit of the farmer and more.

I do not know how far the Federal Farm Board will get with its program, but it is the most sane and practical program in my opinion that ever has been tried, so far as possible benefits to agriculture are concerned. Of course, if the farmers themselves will not co-operate with the Farm Board its program will fail. They will get nowhere by sitting around chewing the rag and complaining about their condition but refusing to do anything in the way of orderly co-operation.

### Taxation Is a Big Problem

THE legislature is wrestling with the perplexing question of taxation. It is too much to hope that this legislature or any legislature will arrive at a perfectly equitable system of taxation. There never has been such a system devised and probably there never will be.

When our Constitution was adopted nearly all of the property in the state was tangible; that is, property that could be seen and whose value could be at least approximately determined. So a provision was put into the Constitution that all property must be uniformly assessed and taxed, the exact language of the Constitution being as follows: "The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation." The wording of the Constitution just quoted necessarily led to confusion of minds from the very beginning. It

was perfectly evident that no legislature could provide literally for equal assessment and equal taxation of property. The assessment of property necessarily must differ according to the location of the property. Also, the rate of taxation must vary according to local needs. So it is evident that the Constitution makers did not intend that this language should be taken literally. What the Constitution did mean evidently was that all property, personal and real, must be equally assessed and taxed in the locality in which it is located.

As the state grew in wealth and population the amount of property known as intangible increased. More and more citizens invested in stocks and bonds, and as that kind of property can easily be concealed the holders of it, to a great extent, failed to list it for taxation. Before his death Samuel T. Howe, for many years at the head of the State Tax Commission, made the statement that more than three-quarters of a billion dollars' worth of intangible property in Kansas escaped taxation entirely. There was a great deal of talk about making bond holders, mortgage holders and owners of stock pay their share of the taxes, but that did not bring in the taxes. The fact was that no person would invest in a mortgage bearing an interest rate of say 6 per cent, if he knew that he must pay taxes on the full value of that mortgage at the usual rate, say three per cent or maybe more. He either would conceal his mortgage, evade the law by transferring it to a non-resident of the state who would not be subject to Kansas taxes, or he would sell his mortgage and invest his money in some kind of non-taxable securities.

To remedy this condition an amendment was submitted to the voters and carried at the general election of 1924, which provided that "The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation, except that mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidences of debt may be classified and taxed uniformly as to class as the legislature shall provide." This led to the enactment of the Intangible Tax Law in 1925, which was amended by the legislature of 1927 and which was attacked by state banks on the ground that they were being unjustly taxed as compared with the Federal Reserve banks. The decision of the Supreme Court, which it must be said was not entirely clear, seemed to hold that the entire intangible tax law was unconstitutional; this decision was modified somewhat in a rehearing, but left the whole matter of taxation in a muddle which the present special session is called upon to clear up. Whether the situation will be improved remains to be seen.

My opinion is that our Constitution ought to be amended so as to leave out the uniformity requirement and permit the legislature to work out a sensible and practical plan of taxation not based so much on theory as on practical experience.

### A Third Party Movement

A NEW third party is to be launched, known as the "Liberal" party, devoted principally to the repeal of the Volstead law and the resubmission of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution. Of course, there are a few other things the new party is going to attempt to wipe out, such as the Ku Klux Klan, the Lord's Day Alliance and the Anti-Saloon League. But the principal object of attack will be the Volstead law and the 18th Amendment. The wet nurse and financial angel of the new party will be Pierre S. duPont, head of the duPont Powder Company. Mr. duPont is one of the wealthiest men in the United States and can afford the luxury of supporting a new party, at least for a time, altho if the campaign costs anywhere near as much as was spent by either the Republican or the Democratic party in the last Presidential campaign it will make quite a dent in the fortune even of Pierre duPont.

I heartily approve of the organization of this new party. The men and women who will make up this party do not properly belong in either of the old political parties which are committed to the policy of prohibition and are divided on the question of religious liberty. If this new party is able to carry the country it is entitled to have its policies put into execution, the 18th Amendment wiped out and the Volstead law repealed; also all

the Sunday laws and other laws restricting religious freedom.

Just which of the old parties would be damaged most by the defections to the new party is a matter for interesting speculation. Of course, it would not take out of either party all of the men and women opposed to either prohibition or any laws imposing any kind of restriction on religious beliefs or practices, such as Sunday laws. Political habits are powerful just as religious habits are. There are hundreds of thousands of men and women voting with the Democratic or the Republican party purely from habit and inheritance. That will continue to be the case so long as these parties continue to exist.

### Mortgage Can Be Collected

If a father and son execute a chattel mortgage for more than the property is worth, and the father gives the son a bill of sale on the things mortgaged and the son sells all the things the chattel mortgage calls for and turns the money over to the mortgagee, can the mortgagee hold a judgment against him? And what can the bank do if the son's wife refuses to sign the mortgage when it is renewed?  
M. A. R.

To begin with the father and son, of course, are jointly obligated on this chattel mortgage. The mere fact that the father gives to the son a bill of sale for his interest in this chattel property and the son, presumably with the consent of the mortgagee, sells the chattel property and turns the same over to the mortgagee, and all this is done with an understanding that this shall be in satisfaction of the debt, then no deficiency judgment could be taken against either the father or the son. If, however, the mortgagee simply consents that the son shall sell the mortgaged property for what he can and apply the proceeds on the payment of the note, that would not relieve the son or his father either from a deficiency judgment to pay the note. A chattel mortgage on exempt property is not valid unless signed by the wife. But if it is property belonging to the husband which is not exempt under the Kansas law, the mere fact that the wife did not sign would not invalidate the mortgage.

### Subscriber Has Troubles

1—If a dealer sells a car to a minor without the parents' consent and takes his note, can he collect the note? If he sues and does collect, what could be done?  
2—What right has a county officer to hold a revolver turned over to him 18 months ago? I was on my own place carrying the gun in my hand going along about my own business. What could be done to recover? Could I collect damages?  
3—If I should trade horses in Kansas for land in Missouri and get a deed the officials won't record and there is a loan against this land and they refuse to let me have the name of the party holding the mortgage, what could be done? Could I collect the purchase price of the horse?  
Subscriber.

1—While this letter is mailed in Missouri I assume that the case occurred in Kansas. A note given by a minor in Kansas is a voidable note unless it is given for necessities. A car would not be held to be a necessity. There is another provision, however, in the Kansas law which requires

the minor to return the article purchased to the party from whom it was purchased in order to take advantage of his minority. If a suit was brought and judgment obtained against this minor, my opinion is if the minor returns the car and at the same time files a motion to set aside the judgment, that the judgment should be and would be set aside by the court.

2—This officer, of course, had no right to take your revolver away from you. If you were carrying this revolver openly you were not violating the statute against carrying concealed weapons. You would have a right to replevin this gun.

3—I do not entirely understand this question. Subscriber says he traded horses for land in Missouri and got a deed which the officials will not record. Also that there is a mortgage on this land, but they refuse to let him have the name of the party holding the mortgage. I do not un-



derstand why the Missouri register of deeds should refuse to record the deed unless it was on the ground that the party giving the deed had no title to convey. Of course, if this is true Subscriber has a right to either recover his horse or the price of the same because there was no trade. The register of deeds could not be compelled to disclose the name of the present holder of the mortgage on this land, but if Subscriber desires to pay this mortgage he could pay the money

into court to be paid to the party holding the mortgage. And this would relieve him from further liability.

### Better See an Attorney

I have been the owner of a farm in Sumner county since 1926. There is a ravine of about 400 yards in the northwest corner. There is drainage from the field just west of this ravine and also a culvert which lets the water thru and continues the flow on east across my land. This water could be taken thru a ditch down north on the west side of the road and easily be drained across the road at the corner of the section and carried east down the ditch along the side of the road and a perfect drainage accomplished. They have refused to do this and instead are sending the water thru my field and damaging my land by flood water. What I want to know is, have they any right under the law to do this? Can I head them off in doing this and compel them to make the change to the road side? Would I have a right to close this opening and compel them to run the water along the road side to the channel such as I have described?  
J. C. P.

The law grants to the county commissioners in case of a county road or the township authorities in case of a township road or the state highway commission in case of a state road, very large powers in regard to drainage. I would say therefore that J. C. P. cannot compel the authorities to construct this drain in order to convenience him. Altho from what he says that is what they should do, unless the cost would be considerably greater than the cost of making the drain as they have constructed it. The landowner is entitled to damage, of course, for the flooding of his land by the road authorities. He might test this matter by bringing an injunction. My opinion is it would not lie but he might consult some competent attorney and possibly the attorney's opinion would differ from mine.

### With a Flying Eagle

What year were the 1-cent pieces made with the flying eagle on them?  
C. R. C.

I do not have this information at hand, but if you will write to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th St., New York, N. Y., I think you can obtain it.

### 'Tis a First Lien

A has an 80-acre farm. B lends A money secured by first mortgage running five years, interest to be paid annually. The five years have passed. A has paid the interest regularly and also several hundred dollars on the principal. A and B want to continue this loan. Is it necessary to renew this mortgage or can it be carried on as it is now without B losing any of his legal rights? If B does not renew the mortgage and C makes a mortgage loan to A would B's mortgage be first or second to C's?  
H. W. B.

It is not necessary to make a new mortgage, altho perhaps it would be better to do so in order to keep the record clear. So long as this mortgage remains unpaid it is a first lien on this land subject, of course, to taxes. If C should make a loan to A unless the mortgage given to B is paid off C's would be a second mortgage subject to the first lien of B's mortgage.

# The Fight on Mr. Hughes

WHAT could be more fitting than the appointment of a great lawyer and a distinguished citizen and statesman like Charles Evans Hughes, to the Supreme Court? Doubtless the country had grounds for thinking just that and was taken by surprise by the Senate's emphatic minority vote against his confirmation.

I feel justified in saying this was not so much an attack on Judge Hughes as it was a protest, a protest in the main against the encroachments of the courts upon the legislative functions of the Government.

Apparently this sudden storm of opposition was the outcome of the increasing feeling of uneasiness that has been growing in the Senate over the present virtually unprotected position of the public with reference to public utilities, the capitalization and exploitation of their franchises, and so on. It was the outbreak of a slowly rising revolt against some of the court's interpretations of the anti-trust laws and a series of rate-making and valuation decisions by a divided bench, by which the majority of the court, seemingly leaving the principles of the law behind it, has invaded the fields of economics and of legislation.

In these divided altho majority decisions of the court, the public has not fared well. The protest was against these divided decisions, particularly a recent decision in what is known as the Baltimore case. In this reversal of a lower court, the Supreme Court took the ground that "a net return of 6.26 per cent on the present value of the property of a street railway enjoying a monopoly in one of the oldest, largest and richest cities of the Atlantic seaboard," was, to continue quoting, "clearly inadequate."

In the Baltimore case the court went further in its decision than in the O'Fallon railroad suit. It held that "just compensation does not mean merely current interest on investment, but must include such factors as the condition of the money market, maintenance of credit, confidence of in-

vestors, and a profit that in addition to paying expenses permits accrual of a suitable depreciation fund, payment of interest, reasonable dividends and something left over for surplus." The court further held that the street railway was entitled to earn interest on the present value of its franchise which had been a free gift from the city.

This is in accordance with the court's recent rulings that public utilities are entitled to earnings based on the full value of their property regardless of their actual investment or cost.

In the O'Fallon railroad decision, a year ago, the court by another divided decision upset the years of work and the millions spent by the Interstate Commerce Commission in appraising the value of the roads as of 1914, under the valuation act, and virtually threw open the whole rate-making process again to controversy.

That decision held the basis for rate-making should have taken into consideration the replacement value of the railroad's property as well as its investment value. But it was silent as to how this might be done, or to what extent it should be done.

The Interstate Commerce Commission had attempted to approximate this in what would seem to be the only practicable way, by adding to the 1914 value of the property the total of the O'Fallon company's investment in the road after 1914.

That decision left the commission with no more stable basis for rate-making than the constant changes and fluctuations in the general prices of materials, as was pointed out in the dissenting opinions of Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Stone. They added Congress had incorporated nothing of this kind in the Act.

The class 1 roads, whose net earnings range from 5½ to 24 per cent, and whose shares have a present market value of from 10 to 18 times the amount of their net earnings, still maintain they are not averaging a "fair return" under the law.

The railroad rate question is left apparently as far from settlement as ever.

So able a newspaper as the Baltimore Sun charges that the United States Supreme Court has ceased to deal with any fixed principles of law in this field and has become a body of economists; that its decisions shed no light on the question whether utilities should be valued for rate-making purposes at what they originally cost, or at what it would cost to reproduce them at current prices; that the issues involved must be settled by the application of highly controversial economic theories.

The Supreme Court is supposed to deal with the constitution and the law, but as recently as January 6, in a majority opinion, it virtually announced a change in government policy. It remade the law. In this case the court held, contrary to a former ruling, that a state cannot tax the value of bonds in its inheritance taxation of estates and legacies of non-residents.

These are important considerations at a time when mergers and other extraordinary combinations of exportations are taking place on all sides.

The minority opinions of Justice Holmes, Brandeis and Stone have seemed fairer and more constructively in the public interest, which is the touchstone of our theory of government.

Personally I was very much in favor of Judge Hughes for a place on the Supreme bench. But I also think it was well that we had some plain-spoken comment on the present tendencies of the Supreme Court and courts in general to encroach upon the legislative branch of the Government. The incident, it seems to me, is significant of a coming change in public thought.

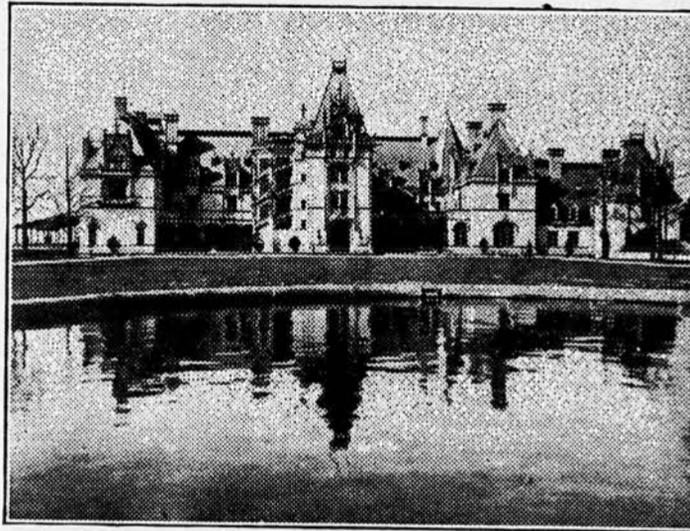
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



Going Higher and Higher! Photo Shows the LaSalle-Wacker Building, Chicago, Which Is About Completed. Note the Pyramid Style of Architecture



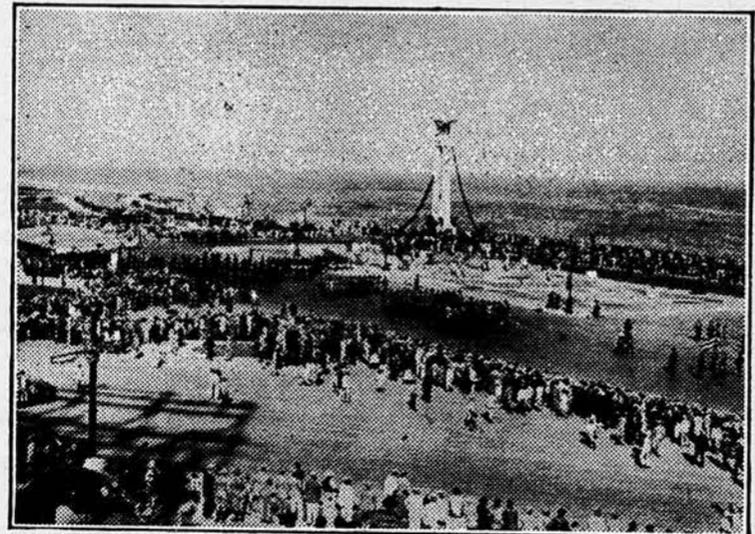
A New View of the Famous Biltmore Mansion, Asheville, N. C., Built by the Late George W. Vanderbilt, Which Will be Opened to the Public Soon for the First Time in 35 Years. Priceless Art Treasures Abound, and the Gardens Are Said to Have Few Equals in the World



An Attractive Ensemble for Sports or Street Wear, Made of Etchtone, a Jacquard in Brown and Beige, to Which the Design Lends a Modern Note



The Entrance to the Grounds for Tokyo's First Great Aircraft Exposition. At Left Is a Model of a Battleship and on Both Sides of the Arch Are Airplane Models—a Striking Combination of U. S. Display Advertising and World-Fair Methods with Oriental Architectural Design



A General View of the Parade and Celebration at the Maine Monument, Havana, Cuba, Erected in Honor of the Victims of the U. S. Battleship Which Blew up in the Harbor, on the 32nd Anniversary of the Disaster, Which Eventually Led to Cuba's Independence



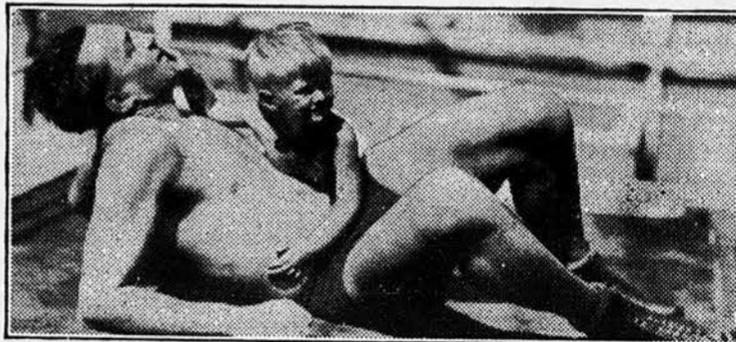
Dr. Charles Mayo, Extreme Left, Prominent American Surgeon, in the Auditorium of the National University, Havana, Cuba, Where He Was Presented with the Honorary Degree of "Doctor of Laws"



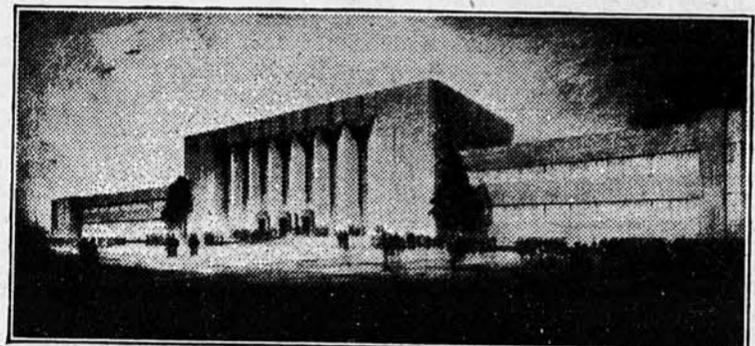
Leon Fraser, New York Attorney, Who Is to be One of the Two U. S. Directors on the Board of the Bank for International Settlements



Four Women, the First of Their Sex to be Appointed Customs Collectors. Left to Right, Mrs. N. G. Tomlinson, Des Moines; Mrs. J. Hyde, Honolulu; Mrs. J. P. Musser, Salt Lake City, the First to be Appointed, and Mrs. E. M. Priest, Memphis



Master Bobby Rigby Who May Become the World's Wrestling Champion in 1930 or Thereabouts, Forcing Joe "Scissors" Stecher to the Mat During Their Recent Bout at Miami. Stecher Was in Training for His Match with Gus Sonnenberg, World's Champion, Which Was Held Recently



This Drawing, by Hugh Ferriss, Famous New York Architect, Gives a General View of the Main Facade of the Administration Building of the Chicago World's Fair. The Structure Work on This Is to be Started in the Spring. The Great Central Hall Will Border the Road Between the Field Museum and the Soldier Field

# As We View Current Farm News

## Now the Point Is, Who Creates This Butter Substitute Demand?

**A** CERTAIN Washington county merchant advocated in one of his recent advertisements to boost the home county. Then in his "Saturday Specials" he advertised 3 pounds of a certain butter substitute for 48 cents. H. J. Meierkord, of Linn, known widely for his co-operative creamery work, asks: "Is that boosting Washington county?"

"What he should have said," Mr. Meierkord suggests, is that "butter is real economy. Real economy is getting the most for your money. When you buy butter, you invest in the most palatable fat—it makes food taste better. The only generous supply of vitamins of any food fat. A fat that is most effectively combined in any meal every day. Use butter for your food fat—it is real economy."

Yes sir, missionary work should begin at home! It does seem that the merchant's advertisement contained some "food" for thought. In the great dairy community of Washington county he can well afford to boost dairy products for all they are worth.

And to be quite fair in this matter we must look at the other side of the question. We can't deny the merchant the right to sell any legal product for which there is a demand. Now, who creates that demand? Do farmers and dairymen? Recent surveys seem to indicate that a great deal of this butter substitute is consumed on American farms. Yes sir, missionary work should start right at home!

### Novel Exhibit for Chicago

**T**HEY are starting to educate Chicago right, now. Quarters recently were provided in the Lincoln Park Zoo for a purebred Holstein cow and her calf. To many city youngsters, an ordinary cow is a novel sight, so the pair of Holsteins was placed in the zoo to satisfy juvenile curiosity. This opportunity to observe the habits of the animals will help interest the youngsters in drinking milk, one Chicago teacher believes. Now if they can just get the idea across with the grown-up boys and girls that this is a cow, the cow eats hay and grain, this feed costs money, the cow gives milk, but the dairyman can't afford to give it to the customer, then maybe the papas and mamas of these little city boys and girls who don't know what a cow looks like, won't kick so much because they have to pay a fair price for clean, wholesome milk.

### Best Years Are Ahead

**F**OLKS who complain about the high cost of living in the United States don't know when they are well off, according to Carl Peterson, Reno county, who came over from Denmark some months ago for a visit. Now he is taking out naturalization papers and is going to stay. He prefers the personal liberty he finds in this country and its cheaper cost of living to the taxation, which starts when one is 18 years old in Denmark, he says. Which brings to mind the fact that we all have a lot of things for which to be thankful every day in the year. And authorities seem to agree that the next few years will offer greater opportunity than ever before on the farm.

### Children Get Milk

**I**F ANY Kansas dairyman has failed to sell milk for consumption by poor children at school, because "those children might feel that they were accepting charity," why not suggest the idea followed at Emporia? There 1,000 bottles of milk are being served every week to underweight children by members of the Emporia Women's Club. Regardless of the financial circumstances of the families of the children, the club women pay for all of the milk—then no one can feel that he is dependent on charity.

### Want Some Dry Ice?

**O**NE never can tell what will be found under the surface. Some of the most sorry-looking, rockiest farms have made their owners, or others, rich from oil. Now comes the information that "dry ice from torrid dessert sands is possible." All right, we'll have to believe most anything these days.

But let's go on with the news report. "Ice" from the torrid sands of the great American desert some day may keep cool and crisp the celery, cucumbers and other edibles that embellish the larders in thousands of homes. Government geologists explain that dry ice manufactured from gas obtained from carbon dioxide wells lying beneath the arid stretches of Western Colorado and East-

ern Utah, has refrigerating efficiency twice that of water ice. Owing to its lower temperatures it is more satisfactory for shipments of foods best preserved by freezing, it is said, but also that if its frigidity can be lessened, it might be of great service as a general refrigerant. Commercial dry ice usually is produced, it is explained by burning coke and capturing and compressing the gas. The problem in using natural carbon dioxide produced from wells rests on the ability to convert it to dry ice form and transport it to market. In some of the western wells the carbon dioxide occurs with inflammable gas, but geologists say the two can be separated and the inflammable gas used to produce power to compress the other.

So maybe we'll have dry ice on the farm some day. But by the time that is ready, somebody likely will be along with a machine which will save winter's sub-zero temperatures in required quantities for use during the summer, and vice versa.

### The World's Bread and Milk

**F**UTURE generations of purebred dairy stock in Mexico may be traced back to blue blooded stock of Kansas, as a result of the purchase of two purebred Holstein bulls by a big Holstein breeder near Mexico City. Prof. J. B. Fitch, head of the Kansas State Agricultural College dairy department, announced the sale of the two animals to F. G. McCann, manager of the big herd near the Mexican capital.

It seems that the animals were almost given royal admission to Mexico in as much as McCann



first negotiated with the Kansas college thru George H. Winter, a former Kansas State Agricultural College student who now is in the diplomatic service of his country at Mexico City. Influenced by Winter, McCann wrote directly to the agricultural college about buying the purebred stock. The animals sold are bull calves out of high producing cows from the college Holstein herd.

The records of the cows are not sensational but are at least worthy of note. One cow, K. S. A. C. Korndyke Stirella, has a record as a 2-year-old of 16,185 pounds of milk and 778 pounds of butter in a year. The dam of the other calf is K. S. A. C. Korndyke Corinne, a cow with a 4-year-old record of 19,186 pounds of milk and 850 pounds of butter. The animals purchased by McCann are not the first sold to Mexico from the college, Fitch explained. Several other animals have been sold in past years partly thru the influence of Joe Meier, a former K. S. A. C. student.

So it seems that Kansas not only can supply the grain from which the "staff of life" is made for the world, or a large part of it, but the milk—or its producers—to go with it.

### An Exodus of Rabbits

**R**ABBITS seem to be leaving Western Kansas in huge bunches. Earl Hoaglin left Woodston recently with 2,200 skins on his truck. The load almost hid the truck from sight. More than 15,000 rabbits, or five carloads, have been shipped out

of Preston during the last 60 days or so. William Wilson, local buyer, states that he alone has shipped this number to Eastern markets. And this means that the farmers and hunters of the community are \$1,500 richer, at 10 cents an animal. Philadelphia is the largest shipping center, according to Wilson, and the rabbits are purchased there as a delicacy.

### From an Old, Old Family

**I**NSECTS certainly aren't anything new and novel. They got here ahead of us and likely will remain long after we leave. According to good authority insects are among the oldest of all animals that have living representatives on earth today. Their fossil remains have been found in the rocks of the geologic period commonly known as the Carboniferous, which according to present methods of calculating past time, may have been laid down as long ago as 300 million years. Well, they are pestiferous enough these days to be in their second childhood.

### Stanton All Turned Under

**S**TANTON county isn't what it used to be. Present indications are that all the sod there will be gone after the summer of 1930. Wheat in the county never has looked better, and with the present supply of moisture it seems that Stanton has a chance for a real showing this season. Now if the buffalo could come back after the wheat is well up, he no doubt would think the grass he used to eat had grown considerably in his absence.

### Served "Air-Cooled" Milk

**S**OME truly "air cooled" milk was served at St. Louis the other day. It was the occasion of the International Aircraft Exposition. "Sunny Mede Ollie," a Guernsey cow from Bismarck, Mo., became the first bovine air queen when she was taken for a flight in a tri-motored plane, fed and milked while enroute. Paper containers filled with the milk were dropped to the ground with tiny parachutes, so it should have been air cooled.

### A Solemn Rodent Trap

**M**AYBE you wouldn't select a hoot owl for a permanent resident in your barn, but D. L. Crawford, Elmdale, has other ideas. During the cold weather a while back, Mr. Crawford noticed the bird perched in the hayloft. A little later he found it with a big rat in its claws, and he now considers it a better rat trap than any cat he ever had.

### Always Room for More

**E**VEN the best can be much better, so Leonard Schuman of Wathena has discovered. On Missouri River bottom land that had been farmed to corn continuously he seeded 8½ acres of Sweet clover to see whether it would build up the soil. The next crop of corn on that land averaged 75 bushels to the acre, while on adjoining land not seeded to the clover the yield made only 30 bushels.

### Boost Rural Leadership

**C**ONGRATULATIONS, K. S. A. C! We believe the course in community leadership you have added for home study will fill a real need. The rural community spirit never should be allowed to die. For wholesome, enjoyable amusement and entertainment, activities in a wide-awake rural community cannot be outdone.

### Likes the Color Scheme

**E**VERYTHING on the Fred Tucker farm, near Bloom, is "Holstein." At any rate he likes the color scheme. Even the cat and the horses are black and white. He has a good demand for extra dairy stock.

### The 4-H Idea Spreads

**A** GOOD thing is bound to grow. There are now 700 4-H club boys and girls in the Hawaiian Islands. These members are of many races—Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Samoan, Filipino, Portuguese, various mixtures, and Haoles, or whites. All speak English and are true Americans, with American customs and ideals. Club work is carried on under the co-operative extension forces of the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Hawaii.

# Laugh a While With the "Nit Wits"

## WIBW Brings Their Hilarious Antics to You Every Saturday Night

**C**ONSIDERABLE fun is relished by most of us these days, and for that very reason we are bound to live longer and be happier. A real laugh is a tonic to anyone—it gets after the fears and blues of us humans, submerging them in favor of brighter, more profitable things. And for a rollicking program of laughs, WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, invites you to listen in for radio's famous "Nit Wits." With the banana song for their theme and "Fun for Fun" their microphone cry, this irresponsible group gathers every Saturday night to broadcast their hilarious antics over WIBW and the Columbia System.

During the half hour they are allowed the freedom of the studios, everything sensible is thrown to the winds by the Chief Nit Wit and his cronies, who, out of character, all are well-known radio entertainers. This program is broadcast from 8 to 8:30 p. m., Central Standard time. You won't fail to pick out the Nit Wits in the pictures on this page.

Just now we wish to call your attention to the very striking young lady whose photo appears at center immediately below the Nit Wits. She is Georgia Backus, dramatic actress, who has played in numerous stage productions including "The Shanghai Gesture," "In the Next Room," "The Girl With the Green Eyes," and others, and who now is a member of the Columbia Broadcasting System continuity staff where she appears weekly in "Arabesque." She plays the role of Myra Loring. Then Miss Backus tosses aside all signs of seriousness on Saturday night to enact a role with the Nit Wits. Just see whether you can find this dark-haired, dark-eyed girl in the group photo.

Another unusually attractive radio entertainer WIBW wishes to introduce this week is Dorothy Jordan, whose picture is at the left. Perhaps you already know that she has earned fame on the screen and that her songs have charmed millions. She is one of the latest additions to the "Voices of Filmland," program heard

America, and besides playing popular music, they play old time frontier ballads. They all are singers and have many pleasing vocal combinations. They have several complete changes of costume including cowboy and spanish, and appear regularly at the Pennant Cafeteria for the program which is broadcast over WIBW. They also are heard on the morning programs from the station. The Massey family includes one charming girl and four boys and they will be at the station for an indefinite engagement.

The "Shepherd of the Hills" who sings old time and frontier ballads every morning at 6:30 o'clock and every evening on the Sod Busters' program, is rapidly growing popular with radio fans. He now receives hundreds of fan letters a week and endeavors to sing every number requested by the radio audience.

The outstanding symphonies of all time, can be heard during the Symphonic Hour over WIBW at 2 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. These are played by the Columbia Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Howard Barlow.

A host of prominent figures in many different lines of endeavor speak during the "For your Information" programs over WIBW each week.

### WIBW's Program for Next Week

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 9

- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musical—Columbia Ensemble and Soloist (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Land O'Make Believe—Children's Hour (CBS)
- 9:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator—Dr. Chas. Fleischer (CBS)
- 10:00 a. m.—Methodist Conference—Dr. Gordon B. Thompson, Lowman M. E. Church, Topeka
- 11:30 a. m.—Five Power Naval Conference Reports (CBS)
- 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Columbia Male Chorus (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Symphonic Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (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
- 6:00 p. m.—Our Romantic Ancestors (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Leslie Edmond's Sport Review
- 6:45 p. m.—The World's Business—Dr. Julius Klein (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Poet
- 8:00 p. m.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

#### MONDAY, MARCH 10

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (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 Reports
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:15 a. m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington"
- 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill, Harmony Boys
- 11:15 a. m.—Studio Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Golden Music (CBS)
- 12:20 p. m.—Health for the Family (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.—Methodist Conference—Dr. O. E. Allison
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill 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.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—Voices from Filmland (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
- 7:30 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:00 p. m.—President Hoover addresses Boy Scouts (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—The Cotton Pickers



every Monday night, 6:30 to 7 o'clock over the Columbia System and WIBW, of the Capper Publications. This program has proved to be one of the most interesting on the air, since it brings before the "mike" many famous stage and screen stars. It is broadcast direct from the Hollywood studios.

And now the man. He is Dale Wimbrow, composer, poet, banjoist, singer, entertainer, humorist and philosopher. Seems remarkable that one person should have all of those accomplishments when some of us couldn't carry a tune across the road. But even if some of us don't chalk up so well when it comes to entertaining, we do know how to tune in the radio and enjoy these fine artists. Mr. Wimbrow is one of the latest featured attractions on the Majestic Theater of the Air program, which comes to you from WIBW every other Sunday night, 8 to 9 o'clock. In addition to his singing the various "hit" songs he has written he will tell us first over the radio about some more of his work—in song.

The most recent addition to the studio staff of WIBW is the big-time chautauqua, radio and theatrical act, known as the "Five Musical Masseys," from New Mexico. These versatile players are among the most popular entertainers in

It's the "Nit Wits" You See in the Group Photo This Week. These Folks Have Proved to be Among the Most Successful Gloom Chasers on the Air. Then at Left Below We Have the Charming Dorothy Jordan, Famous on the Screen and for Her Delightful Voice. The Dark-Eyed Girl at Center is Georgia Backus, Dramatic Actress and a Person Who Can Assume Many Roles. At Right Is the Accomplished Dale Wimbrow—Poet, Banjoist, Singer, Humorist and Philosopher

Speakers include Marie Blizzard, fashion director; Lucy Feagin, correct speech expert; Dr. Lyman J. Spaulding, plastic surgeon, and Martha Sears, who speaks on "Finance for Women."

The Arabian Desert Serial of the air "Arabesque," is one of the most thrilling and interesting dramas heard over WIBW, every Sunday night, 9:30 to 10, and is sponsored by the Kansas Power and Light Company.

- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:05 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Columbia Dance Program (CBS)

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 11

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:45 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revue (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
- 11:15 a. m.—Studio Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Try Dancing (CBS)
- 12:20 p. m.—Health for the Family (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.—Methodist Conference
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill—Harmony Twins
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Inter-Collegiate Debates KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 6:30 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 7:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill Harmony Boys
- 7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—The Swedish Nightingales
- 8:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 9:00 p. m.—Graybar's Mr. and Mrs. (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News

(Continued on Page 33)

# This Guarantee



**Big 3 SPEED QUEEN Aluminum Washer**  
 LARGE BALLOON WRINGER ROLLS  
 POLISHED ALUMINUM TUB  
 (Or choice of Porcelain Tub)  
 SUBMERGED ALUMINUM AGITATOR  
 REMOVABLE SPLASH RING  
 STANDARD CAPACITY  
 DOUBLE WALLS TO KEEP WATER HOT  
 SELF-OILING BEARINGS  
 ENCLOSED MECHANISM  
 4-CYCLE, BRIGGS-STRAITON  
 GASOLINE ENGINE

For homes having electricity, the SPEED QUEEN is available with a high grade electric motor.

## Guarantee and Ten Year Service Bond

**WE** hereby guarantee this Speed Queen Washer to be free from defective material and workmanship, and we agree to replace without charge any part or parts proving defective. Simply return the parts to the dealer from whom the machine was purchased, or send them prepaid to our factory at Ripon, Wisconsin. No transportation charges, or charges for local repair service will be allowed.

**It is further agreed** that at any time within ten years from date of purchase, the owner of the machine covered by this bond can return the washer to our factory, freight prepaid, and we will replace all worn working parts, rebuild and refinish the washer so that it will be substantially as good as new at a cost in no case to exceed \$20.00. The Electric Motor or 4-cycle gasoline engine is not included in this agreement as each is fully covered by the guarantee of its manufacturer.

**BARLOW & SEELIG MFG. CO.**  
 Ripon, Wisconsin

**This Guarantee and Service Bond is Transferable**

# plus a \$50 saving

**NO** washer — regardless of price — is backed by a stronger guarantee than the SPEED QUEEN.

This is because the finest features of quality are included in the SPEED QUEEN.

Whether you are looking for speed . . . cleanliness . . . safety . . . colorful beauty . . . rugged durability . . . or for *all*—you will find them embodied to the highest degree in this popular washer.

Yet, in addition, the SPEED QUEEN has the sole distinction of offering all of these advantages at a saving in price of over \$50.

Mail the coupon below for interesting folder describing the SPEED QUEEN, or ask your nearest dealer for a free demonstration.

# SPEED QUEEN

## Aluminum Washer

Sold by the following Kansas dealers:

- |                                |             |                                 |              |                        |              |                           |              |
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| Wolcast's Hdwe. Co.            | Alta Vista  | Phillips Hdwe. & Furn. Co.      | Haviland     | Goering Hdwe. Co.      | Moundridge   | J. H. Berkebile           | St. John     |
| Brown Hdwe. Co.                | Anthony     | N. M. Schlyer                   | Hays         | Badger Lbr. & Coal Co. | Natoma       | Moser Bros.               | Sabetha      |
| Swanson Bros.                  | Ashton      | F. M. Duke                      | Herrington   | Hussey Lumber Co.      | Navarre      | Fuller Bros.              | Seneca       |
| Abbuehl Maytag Co.             | Atchison    | R. D. Corken                    | Hlawatha     | Williams Hdwe. Co.     | Ness City    | Henderson & Luse          | Smith Center |
| F. C. Wolverton                | Barnes      | Howard J. Finn                  | Holsington   | Newton Elec. Shop      | Newton       | C. W. Collbaugh Sales Co. | Stockton     |
| A. Reinhard & Sons             | Bazine      | C. E. Montgomery                | Hoxie        | Hayes & Son            | Oberlin      | S. M. Lawson & Co.        | Sylvan Grove |
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| Ed. Fitzgerald Hdwe.           | Beloit      | Sturgis Hdwe. Co.               | Kanopolis    | Fred Bridegroom & Son  | Phillipsburg | M. J. Holloway & Sons     | Washington   |
| W. S. Mann & Co.               | Burlington  | Pittman & Pittman               | La Crosse    | Angell's Hdwe.         | Portis       | W. P. White               | Wellington   |
| Pioneer Hdwe. & Music Co.      | Burlington  | Garnand Furn. Co.               | Latham       | August Moline          | Randolph     | Big Jo Lumber Co.         | Wichita      |
| Canton Hdwe. & Lbr. Co.        | Canton      | W. R. Donnellan                 | Lancaster    | H. A. Butler           | Russell      | The Allen W. Hinkel Co.   | Wichita      |
| C. R. Blanton                  | Cimarron    | H. H. Purdy                     | Langdon      | DeRoy Danielson & Sons | St. Francis  | Light & Opperman          | Yates Center |
| The Prentice Elec. Shop        | Clay Center | Stewart & Corbin Hdwe. Co.      | Latham       |                        |              |                           |              |
| J. A. Casper Impl. & Hdwe. Co. | Clifton     | E. D. Lavine                    | Lebanon      |                        |              |                           |              |
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## Many New Styles in Tools!

Farm Machinery Has Continued Its Modern March on the Efficiency Trail

BY TUDOR CHARLES, JR.

IMPLEMENT dealers in practically every community in Kansas have set aside a certain day or week, this winter, when farmers will be especially invited to come in and view the new models of machinery and other appliances—of which there has been an unusually large number during the last year. And next week is Farm Equipment Week for the whole state.

While most of these improvements have been refinements of standard equipment, some of the useful attachments or new tools are almost revolutionary in character; in any case, the developments are of direct interest and of real importance to the

*THE author of this article, Tudor Charles, Jr., is the son of Tudor Charles, a Master Farmer of Republic county—Kansas Class of 1927. Tudor, Jr., naturally knows Kansas conditions very well, and has a great belief in the large place which efficient machinery will take in the coming years in improving agricultural conditions. His address is Research Department, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.*

farmer who realizes the need for keeping his production costs to the minimum and who is figuring on ways and means of saving labor and time in his coming year's work.

More new tractor models appeared than in any year since the war period, if we can depend on observations. Outstanding among all of these models is a tendency toward lighter weight, with more power in the field and on the belt. Along with these traits, low fuel consumption and, we might say, hardiness are also included. The trend is distinctly toward dependable, long-life machines, with plenty of power, and as little excess weight as possible.

### A New Power Lift

General-purpose tractors have been featured. Some of the more or less individual developments are adjustable width of rear wheels, narrow rim wheels to reduce packing, and convertible styles.

Among other new ideas found in the 1930 tractor family are rubber-tired wheels which may be used for road hauling; a power lift for raising plows or cultivators while the outfit is stationary; additional forward speeds for faster operation on the highways, and a variety of other individual features. In addition, further standardization and application of the power take-off has been carried on. Sprayers, binders, corn pickers, plows, and mowers are tools to which this principle has been applied.

Attachments which have broadened the use of certain machinery are ingenious and valuable. For instance, a seeder has been made for the one-way disk, which is itself a relatively new implement. The seed-box sits over the disk cylinder and flutes run down along each disk. Wheat, clover, grass or other small grains are sown.

Disk-harrows on which the disks are adjustable in spacing are now available. They may be set closely for plowing loose soil or stubble, and again they may be spaced wide for turning under a heavy growth of soybeans or clover.

Another seeding attachment is a device which drops clover seed in the corn middles at the last cultivation. By using this method, a stand of clover may be secured in early fall, and plowed under the following spring.

### With Wide Blades

Speaking of cultivators, use of wide-nosed shovels instead of the regular size has proved beneficial for the latter corn plowings. These wide blades

sweep the surface soil and get every weed in the middle, but do no harm to shallow feeding corn roots. The necessity or advisability for deep cultivation has been disproved, as tests have repeatedly shown that the benefit of late cultivation lies in the killing of weeds.

Now let's take a look at the corn planter. We see an increasing number of fertilizer attachments for hill dropping the commercial product around the seed kernels. This method reduces the expense of application, as well as being positive in its results. Experiment station tests have shown that 125 pounds of fertilizer hill-dropped is worth as much as 500 pounds broadcast.

Two more devices improve the corn planter's activities. A rudder for holding the machine on the row on steep hill sides has its particular uses, and a double-disk affair which attaches back of the planter parts, ridges soil over the row and prevents washing, until time is allowed for the ground to become compact. It also is said that squirrels and other small animals which sometimes dig up the corn hills do not bother when the kernels are placed deep at planting time.

Tillage machinery has undergone much development, particularly in the way of equipment for tractor use. A two-way plow which has two sets of bottoms, and is designed for turning the soil all in one direction, has been brought out. This implement has its greatest use on steep slopes where the operator wishes to turn all of the soil one way.

### To Bury the Trash

Wide-bottom moldboard plows are attracting attention as a means of burying trash. Advent of the corn-borer problem has directed interest toward the question of "clean" plowing.

One-way disks are practically the same, but a new use has been developed for this valuable machine. At the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, agricultural engineers have successfully built and maintained wide-base terraces by turning the soil in from both sides with the disk. Only three or four trips across the field are necessary to throw up a sufficient embankment.

Field cultivators have been used in the Northwest and in Canada for a number of years, but last summer they entered states further south and east in large numbers. These tools may be used either with stiff shank shovels or spring teeth. When the former style is employed, the shovels used are ordinarily wide sweeps, known as "duck-feet." Users of field cultivators prefer the duckfoot sweeps for summer fallowing particularly, as they keep the soil in a mellow condition and control ordinary field weeds.

For making an especially strong stand against weeds, however, the general opinion is that spring teeth are the deadlier weapon. Machinery makers have designed a long curved tooth which tears at the roots of perennial weeds, and leaves them on the surface, in a mutilated condition.

### Down Into the Subsoil

In eastern potato growing sections, farmers have found a valuable tool in the orchard harrow or "jostler." This implement, a cross between a subsoiler and a weeder, gets down into the subsoil and breaks up any crust or hardpan which may be forming.

The rotary hoe was used in a few instances for cultivation of small grain last year, and gave such favorable results that many farmers are expected to use it in this way next spring. One of the proponents of hoeing spring wheat is Rudolph Kaehler of St. Charles, Minn. He kept careful records which showed that hoed grain produced heavier than unhoed fields, and ripened later, which allowed the kernels to develop fully.

Farm press columns carried a number of accounts last fall of farmers'

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Here is the exclusive Eveready Layerbilt construction. Only five solderings and two broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature.



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# EVEREADY Radio Batteries

experiences with the deep-furrow drill. For seeding winter wheat in arid climates deep-furrowing is ideal. The rows being 10 or 12 inches apart, and drilled in trenches, less seed is required. Two protections against drouth are effected in this way, for the furrows catch considerable rain and snow, and the seed is placed deeper where there is likely to be more moisture. Less damage from heaving is encountered, and farmers find that they can cultivate in the spring with less damage to plants. These advantages result in yields as much as 10 bushels greater an acre.

Cultivating attachments were the first tools to be used on row-crop tractors. Now tractor engineers feel that they have gotten the "bugs" out of planting equipment, also. Three and four-row machines are available, and are characterized chiefly by their compactness. With the planter attached to the tractor frame, it is plainly in sight of the operator, and may be driven up close to fences and into field corners.

Harvesting of farm crops has always been romanticized and glorified. For proof of this statement consider the case of Whittier's Maud Muller, paintings such as "The Gleaners," modern corn shucking contests, and the combine's often-called "romantic eastward march." It is not necessary for us to go into the psychological reasons back of this fact. The point is, however, that harvesting equipment is much in the limelight just at present.

**More Interest in Corn Pickers**

Last year was a banner one for corn picking machines. Farmers are well aware that the effects of power take-off have characterized recent changes in pickers. Lighter-weight, more steady operation, and less dependence on weather conditions have all followed in the wake of tractor powered machines.

Just as sensational last season was the successful operation of two-row pickers. Especially where large acreages must be husked, the larger machines help to push costs still lower.

In wheat harvest, windrow headers and pick-up attachments featured the operation of combines in a large number of communities. The windrow method of handling grain has a definite niche to fill, and should be part of the equipment of every combine user. In fact, the windrower may be looked on as "insurance," for altho it may not be required for several seasons, it may be the means of saving an entire crop, in the case of an emergency. Many farmers have paid for their windrower many times over during the last two seasons.

Proper use of windrowers is a matter which the owner should fully understand. There are three conditions under which they should be used—to begin harvest before straight combining is possible, to prevent weeds from going to seed, and when fields are ripening unevenly.

Hay production, unlike raising of many crops, is largely harvest. In this field, wide-cut tractor mowers, the side-delivery rake for windrow curing, and tractor mounted buck-rakes are chief points of interest. Baling from the windrow with a portable baler also took the agricultural eye last summer, while a two-speed mower which may be regulated according to destiny of the hay also created favorable comment.

We cannot even leave the lowly but important potato out of the harvest picture, for newly developed diggers have decreased the expense of production to a great extent. Two-row tractors, powered machines, and a combined digger and sacker are the newest, with one-row machines still holding the greater volume in numbers.

**Tears Out the Weeds**

Along the lines of potato growing, there is a long list of new machinery. Briefly, this list includes power take-off sprayers in sizes ranging up to ten rows; two and three-row, automatic and semi-automatic planters; a new plan of shallow covering which promotes quicker germination and harder, disease-resistant plants, and a special weeder which attaches to the tractor drawbar, and tears out small weeds but does no harm to the potato's stems and leaves.

While tractor power for silo filling

is preferred by most farmers, nevertheless silo-fillers have been operated successfully with electric motors, the motor being mounted on the cutter frame. Either a chain or tex-rope drive is used and a 5 or 7½ horsepower unit. Lowered speed, and reduced strain on the cutter, is the latest tendency in operation.

Owners of feed mills equipped with elevating fans have found that these fans can be used to blow grain such as oats into the bin at a fairly rapid rate. Another new feed mill feature is a speed jack to be used with the tractor. Hammer mills may be operated at high speed with the jack, without racing the engine or use of a pulley.

Power ventilation is of special interest to those who are thinking in terms of barn construction. Electrically driven, force ventilators are used for both intake and outlet, eliminating an expensive air-piping system.

Grain storage also is coming along with needed improvements. A system (Continued on Page 26)



**Have you checked your fence lines to see how many RED TOPS you will need this season?**



**for replacements**—Drive in a Red Top alongside each rotting wood post and transfer the wire to it. Go over your fence lines and do this each year, soon you will have given your fence lines complete new support.



**for cross fences**—Combine permanence with economy. Erect all your cross fences with Red Tops and then forget them. You will have a better cross fence more quickly erected—and more satisfactory.



**for new boundary fences**—Use Red Tops because they outlast several ordinary wood posts. They are stronger than necessary. Hold fencing in steady security and prolong the life of the fence.



**for temporary fences**—No matter for what purpose you erect them, use Red Tops. It's a quicker odd-time one-man job. Red Tops can be so driven as to be easily withdrawn when the fence is to be moved.



**for emergency fence repairs**—With a few bundles of Red Tops on the farm you are always ready to immediately repair the weak spots that develop in the fence lines which so often lead to damage to crops and loss of valuable animals.

**YOU** can get extra years of service from your standing fence lines if you will remove each year the rotting wood posts and replace them with Red Tops. In this way, by degrees and with the outlay of but little money at any one time, you can give your fence lines an entirely new foundation. Then when new wire is needed your permanent Red Top Fence Posts are already in place.

Of course you have already figured out how many Red Tops you are going to need this spring for the new boundary and cross fences that you plan to build, but have you gone over your fence lines and counted up the rotting wood posts that should be replaced with Red Tops this season? If not, do this now and add to your list several extra bundles of Red Tops to keep handy on the farm—for emergency fence repairs and for the movable or temporary fence you will want to throw up in a hurry throughout the season.

**Red Top—the best steel post your money can buy**

The patent features found in the Red Top (not duplicated in any other steel fence post) have, for years, made it the preferred steel fence post among the hardest and most critical buyers. Their continued year to year purchases attest to its superiorities and lasting satisfaction. Not only guaranteed but backed by a record for long time satisfactory service in the fence line—unequaled by any other steel fence post, necessarily puts Red Top at the head of the list in steel post values.

The secret of its durability and long life is due to the tough, durable railroad rail steel of which it is made. A reinforcing rib running the full length of the post adds extra strength to the Red Top. The easy driving triangular shaped anchor plate insures firm underground anchorage and perfect alignment. The plate is securely attached by patented process and

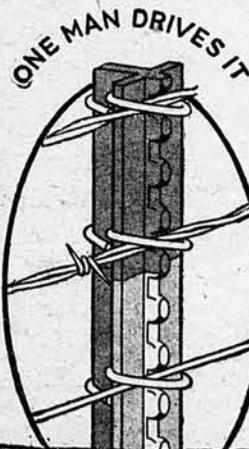
without the necessity for punching holes in the post to weaken it (another exclusive Red Top feature).

Prominent studs accurately spaced on the face of the post prevent the wire from being ridden down or rooted up and the Red Top handy fastener, easily and quickly applied by one man, firmly holds the wire to the post indefinitely. To prolong its life, Red Top is given a baked-on aluminum metallic finish which gives your fence lines a neat, clean cut appearance.

And remember it is easy for one man, unassisted, to drive 200 to 300 a day with the Red Top one man driver.

**See Your Red Top Dealer**

He will demonstrate to you the value of those superior features which make Red Top the best steel post to use for all your fence post needs.



**RED TOP STEEL POST CO.**

38 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



many of our lands before establishing a desirable rotation or of seeding soil binding crops, but I am just as firmly convinced that terracing is only one step in solving the problem.

**Use of Soil Binding Crops**

It already has been pointed out that there is a close relationship between the organic content of the soil and its susceptibility to erosion, and that any practice which increases the organic content will aid in checking erosion. The kind of crops being grown on a given field also influences to a considerable extent the amount of erosion which will take place. Those crops which form a sod-like covering tend to bind the soil particles together by their root system and check the rate at which water moves across the land, thus offering more time for absorption and tend to increase or at least maintain the organic content of the soil. Such crops as corn, soybeans for seed and other row crops leave so much of the soil exposed and the land is unoccupied for so many months that erosion becomes quite serious. For example, corn occupies the land with a crop which offers some protection only from about the first of June until late in the fall. Soybeans grown in rows for seed offer protection only from about the middle of June until early fall. On the other hand, wheat offers some protection to the soil from fall until the middle of the following summer, or for about nine months during the year. It also is a close growing crop, and does not permit of as much erosion as does corn.

When land is occupied with a good stand of alfalfa, clover, Sweet clover or one of the sod-forming grasses, the soil is protected thruout the year, and a minimum amount of erosion takes place. Thus the crop grown may protect the soil against erosion to only a slight extent for about three months, as in the case of soybeans, or it may offer rather complete protection from erosion thruout the year, as in the case of alfalfa and some of the grasses. These conditions point the way for a practical management of many of our soils which are subject to injury by erosion processes. When the grain crops are grown in rotation with such crops as alfalfa, clover and Sweet clover, the amount of erosion which takes place is far less than that which occurs when the grain crops are grown without the legume in the rotation.

In view of these facts, it seems that those lands which have a slope of more than 10 feet to 100 feet, such as occur quite commonly in Northeastern Kansas, and to some extent in other portions of Eastern Kansas as well as Central Kansas, should no longer be used extensively for the production of row crops, but should be seeded to soil binding crops.

**And Bluegrass, Too**

In Northeastern Kansas on most of these steeper slopes, bluegrass, brome grass and alfalfa may be grown successfully and if properly used will be more profitable than the grain crops that are being grown at the present time. Farther south, where bluegrass is not so well adapted, the steeper slopes usually may be seeded successfully to redtop or to pasture mixtures consisting of redtop, brome grass and Japanese clover. Some of these steeper slopes also will grow alfalfa and Sweet clover quite successfully if the land is properly handled. In the northern part of the state as far west as about Republic county, brome grass may be used successfully on these steeper slopes. On the steep slopes in Central and Western Kansas the problem becomes more difficult, because we have no tame grasses that can be used successfully for pasture or hay purposes in those regions.

Where land has a slope varying from 5 to 10 feet to 100 feet, the land should be occupied by crops as much of the time as possible, and a high percentage of these crops should consist of the soil binding types. For example, in Northeastern Kansas and East Central Kansas, when a rotation consisting of alfalfa for four years, corn for three years, and oats and Sweet clover for one year is used, the soil will be protected from erosion by crops for more than 80 per cent of the time. Similar rotations so arranged to offer protection to the soil for a high percentage of the time may be planned for other sections.

Such rotations alone will aid materially in checking erosion, but will be more effective when used on land that has been properly terraced.

Land having a slope of less than 5 feet to 100 feet may not need as high a percentage of soil binding and soil improving crops as has been suggested for more sloping land, but even on this land the legumes and other soil retaining crops must have a very prominent place in the rotation if erosion is to be controlled, even tho terraces are used.

As a brief summary of the entire problem, we might say:

1. Soils become more subject to erosion as the organic content decreases.
2. Addition of organic matter will aid in preventing erosion.
3. Erosion and its control is only one phase of our soil fertility program.
4. Soil terraces alone will not solve the erosion problem, but will aid materially.
5. Land having a slope of more than 10 feet to 100 feet usually should be seeded to pasture or hay crops.
6. Land having a slope varying from 5 to 10 feet to 100 feet should be kept in soil binding crops for a high percentage of the time, even when terraced.
7. Sloping land having a fall of less than 5 feet to 100 feet should not be used exclusively for grain crops, but soil binding crops should have a prominent place in the rotation if erosion is to be controlled.

8. Erosion control means the utilization of terraces and sod crops, the addition of organic matter to the soil and the practicing of a crop rotation system in which the land will be occupied by soil binding crops for a high percentage of the time.

**How Population Changed**

Movement of farm population to cities and from cities to farms declined in 1929, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Figures show that 1,876,000 persons moved from farms to cities last year as compared with 1,923,000 in 1928; 1,978,000 in 1927, and a peak of 2,155,000 in 1926. The city to farm movement also was smaller, being placed at 1,257,000 persons last year compared with 1,347,000 in 1928 and 1,374,000 in 1927.

Births on farms last year are estimated at 631,000 and deaths at 281,000. Taking these figures into account, along with the movement to and from farms, the bureau places the total farm population on January 1, 1930, at 27,222,000 compared to 27,491,000 on January 1, 1929, or a decrease of 269,000.

The bureau's figures for the last year show that in the New England States 67,000 persons left the farms and 50,000 returned to farms; Middle Atlantic States, 139,000 from farms, 110,000 to farms East North Central, 275,000 from farms, 204,000 to farms; West North Central, 327,000 from farms, 225,000 to farms; South Atlantic, 292,000 from farms, 162,000 to farms; East South Central, 204,000 from farms, 136,000 to farms; West South Central, 331,000 from farms, 204,000 to farms; Mountain States, 127,000 from farms, 78,000 to farms; Pacific States, 114,000 from farms, 88,000 to farms. Births on farms were 23 to the 1,000; deaths were 10 to the 1,000.

**You Never Can Tell**

Piggly—"Is my face dirty, or is it my imagination?"

Wiggly—"Your face isn't; I don't know about your imagination."

Mexican bull-fighters have formed a union, and the Wall Street variety seems to be pretty well organized, too.

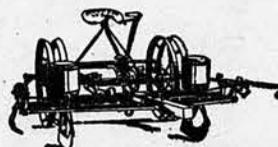
**RUN IT**  
a day or two and you'll never use anything else



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**THAT'S WHAT THOUSANDS OF** Case 2-Row Cultivator owners have found. No one has ever questioned the ability of the Case 2-Row to save time and money and do a better job. Now it has been proved by the users themselves that this cultivator is *just as easy to run as a single row.*

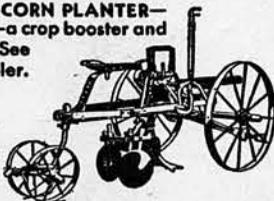
With the combination wheel-guide, gang-shift foot controls, it's easy to dodge the hills that are out of line. The handy master lever that raises or lowers all gangs at once makes turning a simple matter. And there's a center lever that changes spread of gangs on the go, if you like.

Remarkably flexible in turning — equipped with



**CASE 2-ROW CORN PLANTER**—Fast, accurate—a crop booster and profit-maker. See your Case dealer.

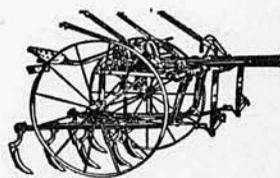
**CASE 4 Wheel, 1-Row Riding Corn Lister**—a perfectly balanced, easily operated machine.



single or 2-wheel tongue truck. It is light in weight, light to pull, yet built exceptionally strong with rigid frame of the toughest angle steel. Dust-proof, magazine type wheel bearings.

The Case 2-Row Cultivator will cut your cultivating cost to the bone—and do a better job because its great speed lets it *finish* the work when conditions are ideal.

Don't miss seeing it—your Case dealer will gladly arrange a demonstration. He has an interesting, illustrated folder, too—or you can get this by writing direct to the factory—it's free:



**CASE PIVOT AXLE CULTIVATOR**—so easy to run a boy can do it. Wheel-guide, gang-shift foot control.

**J. I. CASE COMPANY, INC.**  
Dept. 213-C, Racine, Wisconsin

**CASE**

QUALITY MACHINES for PROFITABLE FARMING

# Combines Cut Wheat Costs!

## But Grain Will Heat Promptly if the Moisture Content Is Above 14 Per Cent

BY L. C. AICHER  
Superintendent, Hays Experiment Station

**T**HE rapidly increasing use of combine harvesters requires us to reorganize the wheat handling program in Kansas. This machine has made it possible for producers to thresh large areas of the crop in a few hours. Many shipments harvested before the grain was ready to cut have gone out of condition by the time they arrived on the market.

Storage and handling facilities were taxed to the utmost to take care of a large crop in record time. The ability to get cars in many instances is the only limiting factor that prevents still more wheat from reaching the terminal markets during the immediate harvest season. The combine is responsible in great measure for more wheat reaching markets in the earlier part of the harvest season than ever before in Kansas history.

Wheat can be moved readily and rapidly if the wheat is in good condition at loading time and does not contain an excess of moisture for safe keeping. Should the wheat carry an excess of moisture, provision must be made for rehandling or drying, to prevent heating or possibly moulding. Excess moisture lowers the grade of wheat on the market, and only 1 per cent excess is sufficient to drop otherwise No. 1 wheat into second grade, with a consequent reduction in price. If the wheat should carry still more moisture it is not safe to ship, for it might reach the market in a heated or possibly mouldy condition, in which case it might be graded "sample grade," or if too bad could be rejected. The loss in either case is heavy and really is unnecessary.

### 1928 Will Be Remembered

The season of 1928 will long be remembered in Kansas because of the heavy losses due to large quantities of wheat reaching the terminal markets in a heated or mouldy condition, due to excess moisture. Most of the early harvest wheat reaching these markets was combine wheat, but all of the wheat reaching the market in bad condition was by no means all combine wheat.

The combine was given credit for bringing about a condition which should in great measure be placed elsewhere, altho the excessive rainfall during the 1928 harvest season, coupled with the use of the combine, a new machine in the hands of a vast majority of the farmers who harvested wheat that season, must share some of the responsibility. Wheat threshed from stacks in 1928 was tough and damp, and also came to market with excess moisture. In fact, headed wheat stacks were wet to the bottom, and many stacks were green from top to bottom on the exterior, due to sprouted wheat. Much of the shocked wheat also was sprouting in the shock.

The test weight and general quality of Kansas wheat reaching the terminal market in the fall of 1928 was

lower than usual, and the millers complained about the flour they were able to make from such wheat. Some of the Kansas millers who ground only Kansas wheat were forced to blend with outside wheat to produce a flour which could be satisfactorily sold.

It will be readily perceived that the combine is not directly responsible for the excess moisture problem in wheat which has been harvested by this method. In legal parlance, it could be said to be an accessory to the fact. The crux of the whole problem lies in the fact that the combine makes it possible for the wheat grower to harvest wheat with a high or low moisture content. In that respect it is not very different from the header or the old threshing rig, for it was possible with these outfits to cut or thresh grain before the job should have been done. Damp wheat reached the market before the combine ever got into Kansas.

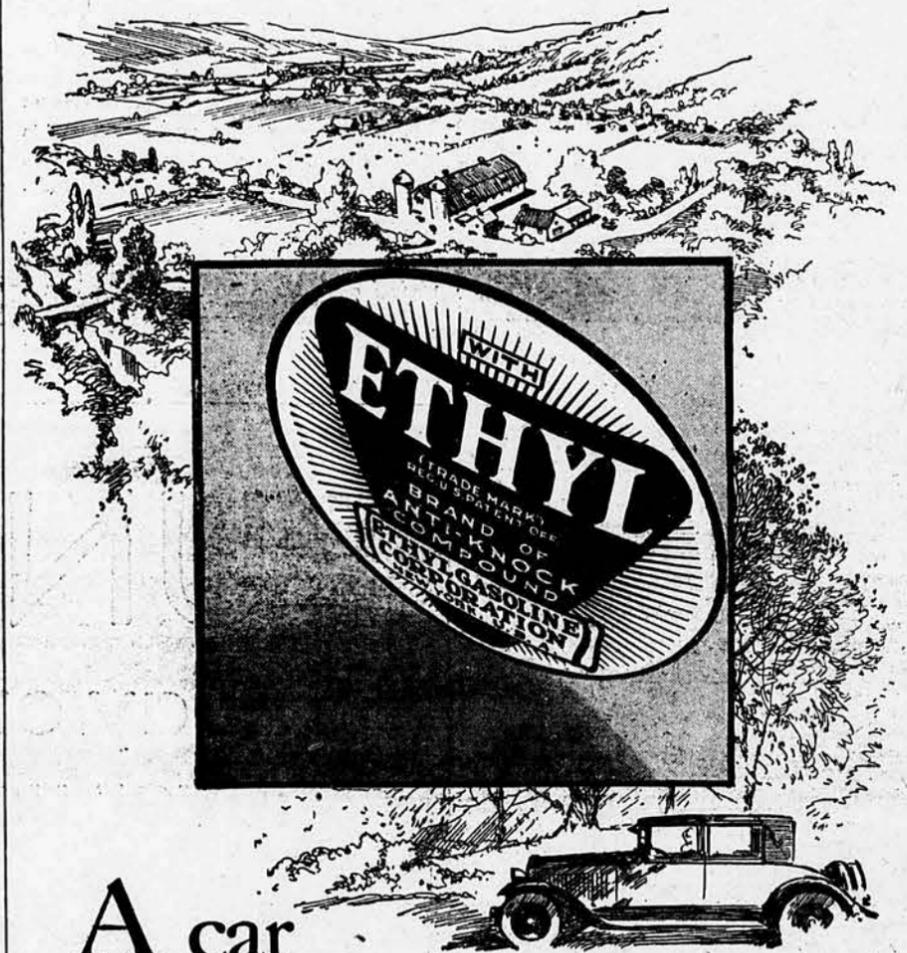
### Trouble From Old Methods, Too

The main reason that the combine received the criticism for the arrival of wet wheat on the market can be attributed to the fact that the wet season of 1928 happened to co-incide with the advent into Kansas of the combine in large numbers. Then, too, the combine being new, the farmers did not understand it very well. The farmer had not been called on before to decide just when wheat was ripe enough for combining and immediate shipping or storage. Mistaking the time to harvest was quite general.

For a while in 1927 and in 1928 the grain trade in many places in Kansas penalized wheat because it was combine wheat, and the abuse became rather flagrant in certain sections. There is no justification for penalizing the grower who happens to harvest with a combine instead of the old method. The 1928 season proved this to many folks who originally imposed a penalty of lower price for combine wheat. Because wheat is combined it cannot be said that the wheat is lacking in any respect in comparison with wheat threshed by any other method. In fact, the only possible difference which could arise is due to moisture, and it is possible to combine wheat and put it in the bins carrying less moisture than wheat threshed from the shock or from the stack.

Authorities quite generally agree that wheat containing 14 per cent or less of moisture can safely be stored. The problem then before the combine operator is either to manipulate harvesting operations to hold down the moisture content below 14 per cent or be prepared to reduce the moisture content after the wheat has been stored. How to know when wheat has less than 14 per cent of moisture is more or less a problem unless moisture testing apparatus is available. However, there is a way which is

# A fine well-kept farm...



## A car kept fit with Ethyl

**Y**OUR automotive equipment, in these days, is just as important to successful, economical farming as anything else you buy.

Use Ethyl Gasoline and get the most out of it. With Ethyl, you run less in second, which saves fuel. There is less wear and tear, less engine strain, which slows up depreciation and reduces repair bills. There's less frequent lay-up for carbon removal, which saves time and money.

And in those small, old cars ("mud cars") used for rough going, Ethyl makes just as much difference as it does in new, more expensive cars.

Ethyl improves the performance of any gasoline engine because it is good gasoline plus the Ethyl anti-knock compound developed by General Motors Research Laboratories to make gasoline a better motor fuel.

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Wherever you drive—whatever the oil company's name or brand associated with it—any pump bearing the Ethyl emblem represents quality gasoline of anti-knock rating sufficiently high to "knock out that 'knock'" in cars of ordinary compression and to develop the additional power of the new high-compression models.

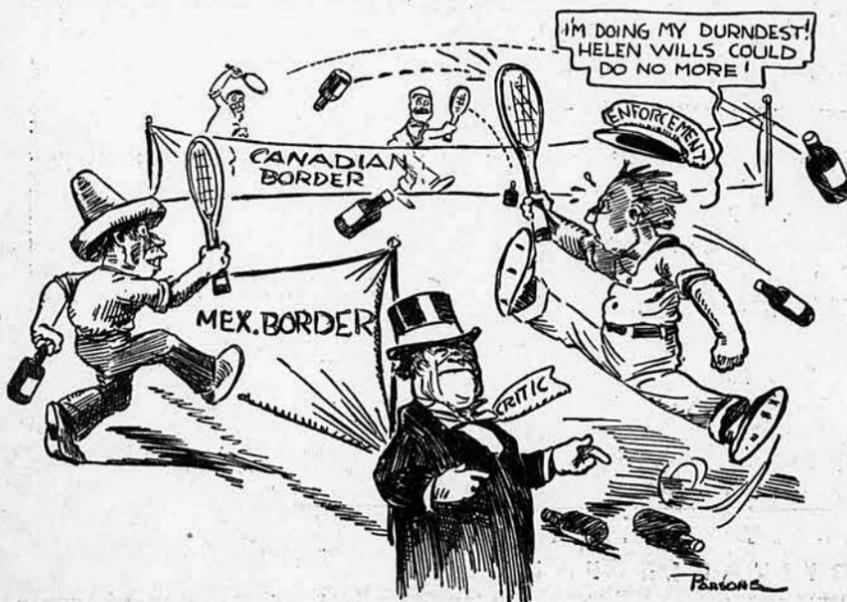
*The active ingredients now used in Ethyl fluid is tetraethyl lead.*



# ETHYL

# GASOLINE

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quite successful, and it improves with experience. To the initiated this is known as the "feel" of the wheat. Wheat with excess moisture feels differently to the touch than does dry wheat, and a little practice in getting the feel of the dry wheat and damp wheat will soon insure the grower a working margin of safety.

The best time and place to regulate the moisture content of wheat is at harvest on the farm when the grain is still standing, or in the windrow if the crop has already been windrowed. Hot, dry weather after wheat is ripe lowers the moisture content. Cloudy, damp weather, dew or rain increases the moisture content.

Now just what are these factors which bring about excess moisture in wheat and how may they be overcome?

(a) Combining wheat before it is thoroly ripe frequently is a cause of trouble. It is always a problem to determine just when the combine should be sent into the field. Harvest time is the culmination of the season's work. When the wheat grower used the header and binder it was necessary to learn thru experience just when to start cutting to avoid loss. The same procedure must be gone thru with in determining when to combine to avoid loss. The combine has added another factor, however, in that immediate threshing must take into account the keeping qualities of the grain. It is possible to head and stack wheat that is too green to combine. Successful combining makes it necessary for the operator wait for from four to six days after wheat is ready for heading before starting the harvest.

**Time Is Mighty Important**

Experience is often the surest, if not the most costly, instructor, and the two wet seasons of 1928 and 1929 taught their lessons with a vengeance. The wheat grower should not be criticized too severely for getting into the field too soon, for time is a mighty important element in the harvest season. Hail, wind and rain can mutilate a ripe crop in a few minutes. Those extra days of waiting before it is possible to start the combine are anxious days, and could easily spell ruin.

The windrower and the windrow pickup, two of the very latest additions to the combine harvester method of harvesting wheat, are quite valuable, and if used rightly will permit the wheat grower to harvest from four days to a week ahead of the normal combine season. In fact, windrowing can be done at the same time that the binder can be started. The windrow pickup on the combine can be put into the field just as soon as the grain is dry. This usually takes from three to four days after windrowing, unless the grain is quite ripe and the weather is very hot and dry, in which case combining can be hastened. Some of the best grain harvested will be secured from this method.

(b) Combining wheat too early in the morning or too late in the evening increases the moisture content. It is very seldom that combining can be begun before 9 o'clock in the morning, because of dew on the wheat or dampness in the air. The wheat is tough and harder to thresh, due to this early morning dampness, and if very much of such wheat is binned it will heat.

Extreme care must be exercised in not starting too soon after a shower. Wheat and straw absorb water rapidly. One little shower could easily raise the moisture content of the wheat from 14 to possibly 25 per cent. Combining should stop at sundown, for just as soon as the sun goes down the wheat begins to take on dampness from the air, gets tough and hard to thresh.

(c) The problem of uneven ripening is one of the most difficult to handle. This condition may be due to low, undrained areas in the field or to a thin stand. A certain amount of unripe wheat can be assimilated if the vast majority of the wheat is thoroly ripe and the weather is hot and dry when combining. In cloudy weather, however, particularly if there is a little dampness in the air, the moisture content of the wheat will be higher than normal, and too much green wheat might start a hot spot in the bin or car.

(d) Cracked wheat, particularly if fine, frequently will start a hot spot

in a wheat bin if the wheat is a little high in moisture content. Mechanical blowers used to elevate wheat into the bins often rasp the hull, taking off small particles. These settle with the wheat, prevent a circulation of air, and at the least provocation start a hot spot. These cracked grains and other fine materials should be screened out to get away from this difficulty.

**Weeds Will Cause Heating**

(e) Green weeds growing in the standing wheat are treacherous sources of moisture when combining. A small amount of finely chopped up weeds can be handled without trouble if the weather is hot and dry, for this wheat put in a bin will absorb some of the moisture, and the green particles will gradually dry out. Weeds in wheat are due to thin stands or to prolonged harvest brought about by excessive rainfall at or near harvest time. Weeds are a source of real trouble, because they are so sappy, and if too many are threshed the wheat is bound to go out of condition.

The windrower and the windrow pickup are especially valuable for the

handling of weedy wheat. When windrowed the weeds quickly dry up if the weather is hot and dry, and the combine can then handle the crop speedily and effectively. The dry weeds are blown out of the wheat, thereby producing a better quality of grain, and at the same time holding the moisture content down to a minimum.

It is obvious that the most important operation in the whole combine wheat problem is that of combining wheat at the proper time under the proper conditions. There seems to be a necessity for more storage capacity on the farm. The type of storage capacity which should be provided should be of such a nature as to give the greatest amount of efficiency in the natural cooling of wheat, should it become necessary to harvest and store wheat with a high moisture content.

Seasons are sure to come when the risk of harvesting wheat slightly damp must be taken, or the crop will be considerably damaged or lost, due to weather prolonging or possibly preventing harvesting operations. If storage capacity with highly efficient

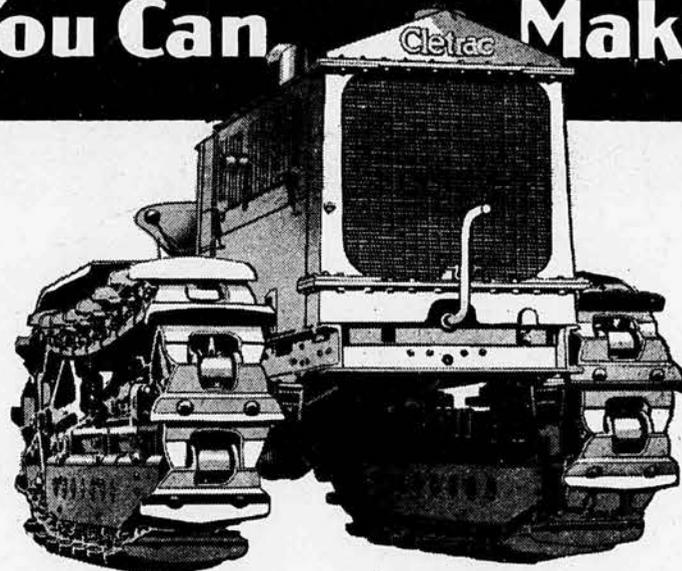
natural cooling facilities can be obtained it will greatly simplify the handling of wheat on the farm. But mechanical drying or wheat moving equipment adds to the cost of growing the crop, and should be avoided if possible, if results can be secured by cheaper means.

**Too Much Territory**

Labeling fly sprays for animals as 100 per cent effective against flies and as having power to increase milk production above normal is unjustified by the facts. Furthermore, the oil sprays are not harmless, non-poisonous, nor safe under all conditions and they cannot be relied on to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. Such representations, therefore, should not be made on labels, says the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to a doctor, singing warms the blood. We have heard some that has made ours positively boil.

**The Greatest Gift You Can Make Your Farm**



**R**IGHT now is the time when speedy, abundant, sure-footed tractor power can be turned into daily profit on your farm. With plowing to be done and seed beds still to be whipped into shape — with planting, orchard work, harvesting and scores of other big and little jobs still ahead for the coming months — there isn't a bigger gift you can make your farm today than the gift of a Cletrac.

**You can buy this Cletrac "20" for Less Money than any other Twenty H. P. Tractor**

Here is power for your heaviest implements — smooth, steady-pulling power that rides on broad steel tracks. Here is traction that holds in muddy fields and on steep hillsides. Here is speed that gets work done quickly. Here is unbelievable economy both in first cost and operating cost. Any way you measure it Cletrac offers you the greatest combination of farm advantages ever built into any farm tractor.

*Cletracs are built in a complete line and priced as low as \$1095 F. O. B. factory. See the Cletrac dealer in your locality, or write direct for literature.*

**The Cleveland Tractor Co.**  
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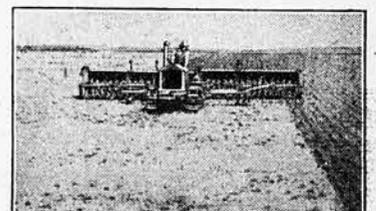
**Cletrac**



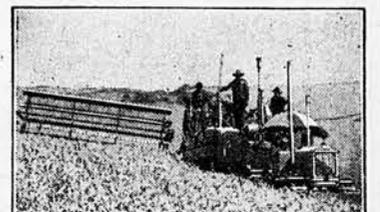
More acres per day at less cost per acre — that's Cletrac's plowing record.



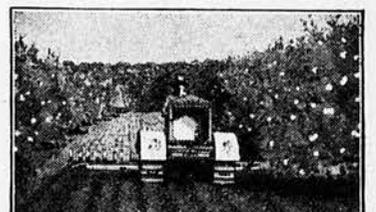
Fine seed-beds mean better yields. It's quick, easy work with Cletrac.



Cletrac's smooth, steady pulling and light tread assure perfect seeding.

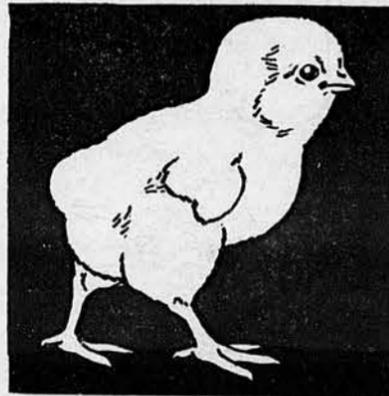
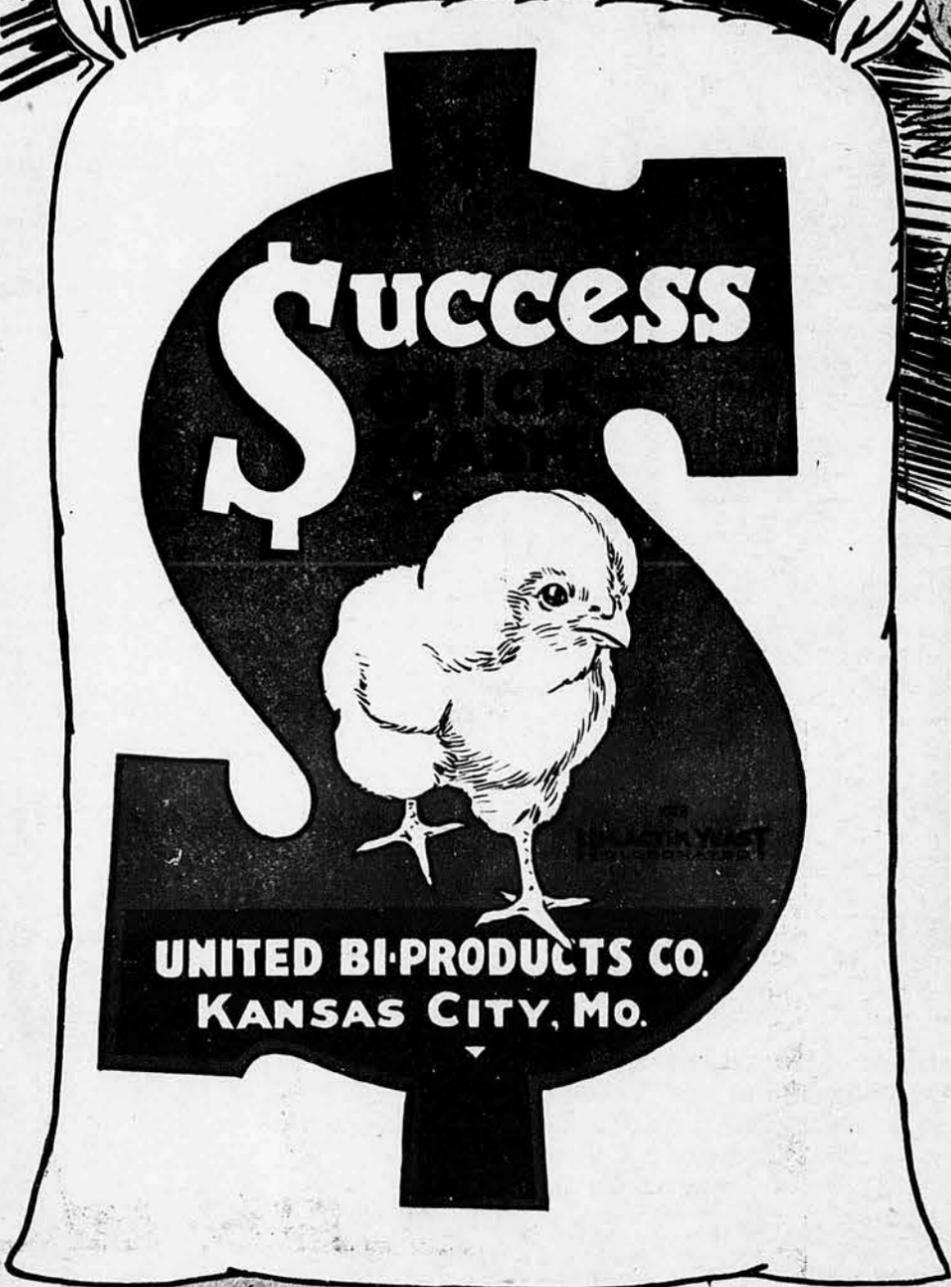
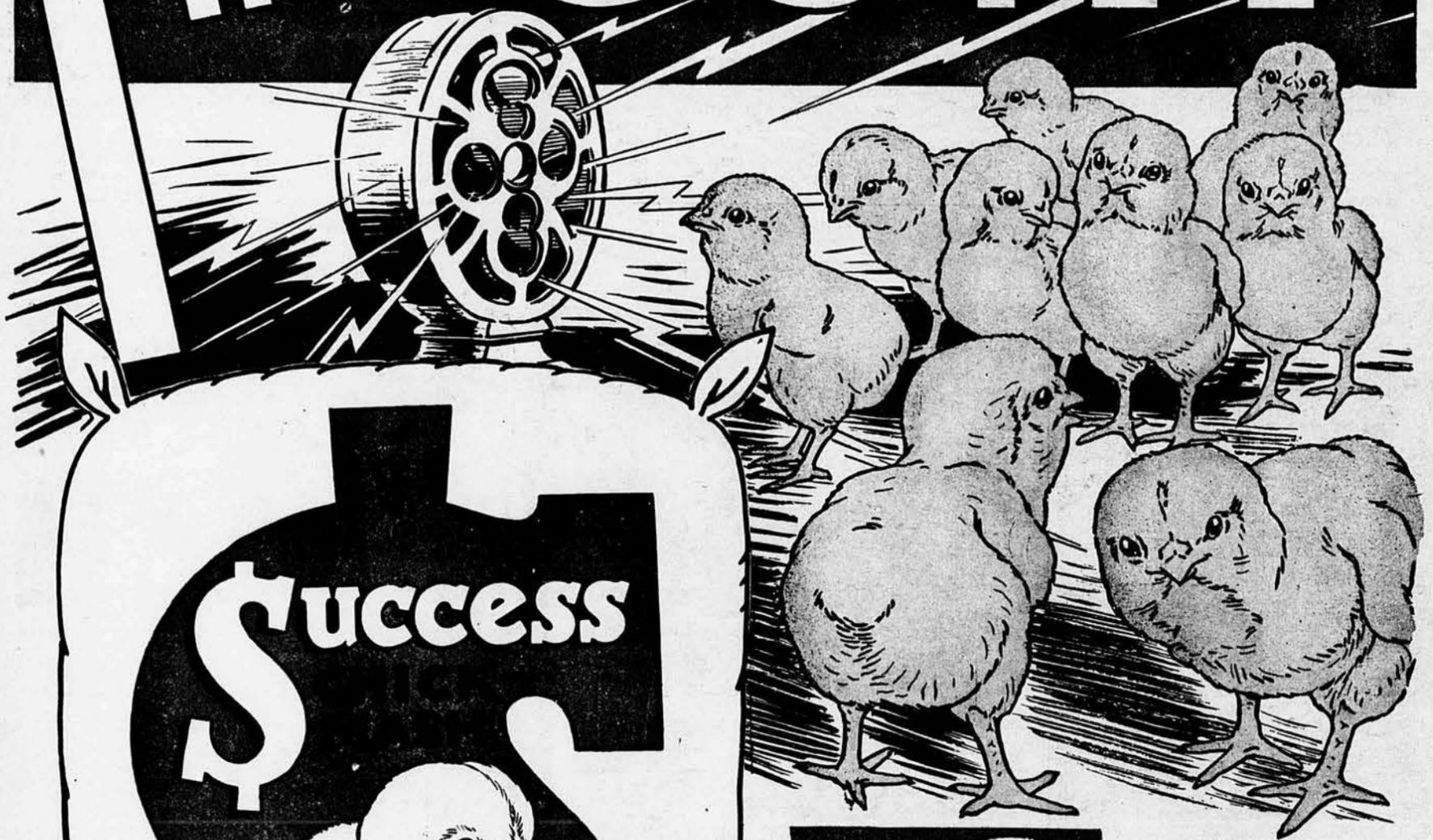


Speedy abundant power is a harvest essential that Cletrac fully meets.



For orchard work Cletrac is supreme. Steep hills are its speciality.

# Announcing the FIRST COM-P



### Supplies Every Vitamin

Vitamins are growth producers and disease resisters. There are five of them definitely known to science. Proper growth and health can be produced only when all five vitamins are available to the fowl. With the discovery of HI-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet, Success Chick Mash provides all the essential Vitamins "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E" in quantities never before so abundantly available in any one feed.

### When Vitamins Are Lacking

Chicks not supplied vitamins become unhealthy and under-developed. They are easy prey to the many deadly chick diseases. Such chicks are unprofitable. Ordinary feeds are lacking in Vitamins. Success Chick Mash contains HI-lactik Gluconated Yeast which supplies the vital Vitamins "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E" in large quantities. So feed your chicks this complete mash. Make more money!



### At Your Dealer's

Your local feed dealer can supply you with Success Chick Mash with HI-lactik Gluconated Yeast chicks. Supplement with Success Chick Scratch. Then watch how strong and healthy they become! How fast they grow! How few the deaths! Get a sack today!

# LET E CHICK MASH-

WITH **HI-LACTIK YEAST** AND MINERAL DIET  
**GLUCONATED**



# \$UCCESS CHICK MASH

**I**T'S years ahead—this new Success Chick Mash. A crowning achievement of months of research and experimentation. The first complete chick mash on the market containing the wonderful new Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. And the money-making results this chick mash produces are as remarkable as the feed itself!

## Health, Fast Growth, Bigger Profits!

—This feed gives chicks bright, sparkling eyes and unusual vitality! If hatched properly and fed according to our directions, death losses will be practically ended, because Success Chick Mash is very rich in five essential Vitamins and contains Success Mineral Diet. So far as is known today, it is the perfectly balanced Chick Feed. Makes the birds mature into profitable fowl weeks earlier!

Now you can start feeding baby chicks at from 24 to 30 hours of age instead of 72 to 80—and more successfully. The highly balanced and delicate nature of this feed makes this possible.

### Every Feed Element —Every Vitamin

The secret of the new Success Chick Mash is its absolute completeness—made possible by the newly-discovered Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. This feed contains 25 different, body-building ingredients. Supplies every life-giving vitamin known. All essential nutrients. And being exceptionally palatable, the birds eat the just-right amount.

### Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast

is an amazing new kind of vitamin product. It furnishes Vitamins "A", "B", "C", "D", "E"—all never before available in one feed. It is responsible for the remarkable growth produced by Success Chick Mash.

### Mineral Diet

is as wonderful a new discovery as Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast. It is a scientific combination of 10 vital minerals, balanced and proportioned just right. Mineral Diet is the disease-resister, and builder of bone, muscle, feathers, beak and claws.

### 14 Other Ingredients

combine with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet to make this complete chick mash: buttermilk, containing 10% instead of the usual 5% lactic acid, fortified cod liver oil, gluconated yeast, barley malt, wheat germ meal, meat scraps and a great variety of wholesome grains. Contains no bran or shorts.

## FREE Chick Literature

Get this free literature—just off the press! Tells how to increase profits by better feeding. Beautifully illustrated in color. Explains in detail why the new Success Chick Mash with the newly-discovered Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet is a complete mash. Why it makes chicks grow faster, and cuts death losses. Also contains latest feeding directions. Mail Coupon today!



**UNITED BI-PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
755 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Factories: Kansas City, Chicago, East St. Louis  
Also manufacturers of high quality pig, hog, dairy and cattle feeds.

**UNITED BI-PRODUCTS CO.,**  
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Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: Please send me your free literature which explains all about the wonderful new Success Chick Mash with Hi-lactik Gluconated Yeast and Mineral Diet. I want to know the new way to bigger poultry profits.

Name .....

Address .....

Town ..... State .....



## Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

### Forty Children Have the Itch, and the Folks All Wonder What Should Be Done

A PARENT-TEACHER association member writes me that old-fashioned itch is running like wildfire in her small town, and feeling very much like it, too. She says that she hates to write about such a matter, but 40 school children have it right now. She asks what ought to be done.

I suppose the reason folks are so modest about speaking of itch is because it is reputed to be a "filth disease" which nice people do not have. Let me assure you that the itch mite would just as soon burrow into a "nice person" as anyone else. But it is a fact that no one needs to tolerate itch if he is industrious enough to drive it away.

The itch mite is called by doctors *Sarcoptes Scabiei*. It burrows into the skin and leaves a raised red track. The track becomes infected and makes pustules and scabs. The marks show chiefly on the covered parts of the body, especially around the waist line, the arm pits and the thighs. On uncovered parts look for it between the fingers. The itching makes the patient scratch, and scratch-marks and burrows together may make the body a mess. The itching usually is worse at night, and interferes with sleep.

The child who takes this disease from another has to be in intimate contact. Sleeping in the same bed is sure to induce contagion, but it also may spread by using the same towels, exchanging articles of clothing, wrestling, hugging or even shaking hands. Merely attending the same school-room will not give it, so I am rather surprised that 40 school children should all have it at once.

Sulfur ointment, properly used, kills the itch mite and ends the trouble. When it fails the reason may be that the patient has failed to scrub away the scabs and crusts before rubbing in the ointment. The first thing is a hot bath with a good soap-suds and a scrub brush. It is a good thing to use tincture of green soap for its penetrating qualities. It may be bought of any druggist. Three applications of the sulfur ointment are needed, and one has to be very careful to have sterile underwear and bedding so as not to be re-infected. It must be remembered that sulfur is rather hard on the skin, and if used too frequently it may do as much damage as the itch mite.

#### Could Live Many Years

I want to know about "spreading" or weakening of the aorta, the heart artery that runs up thru the lungs. It produces a cough and "labored breathing." Is it dangerous or serious and can it be cured? P. M. D.

You can get a simple chart that will give you a better idea of the anatomy of these parts. The aorta does not run thru the lungs. It is the main artery for blood pumped out of the heart after being purified by the lungs. If it "spreads" or weakens it forms what is known as an aneurism. It is dangerous and practically incurable, yet people with aneurism of the aorta may live comfortably for many years.

#### Ulcer of the Stomach?

Can a doctor tell for sure whether a person has ulcer of the stomach? What can be done to cure it besides having a surgical operation? S. B. F.

A doctor may diagnose ulcer of the stomach with fair accuracy from the symptoms and by examining the stomach contents. He may confirm this by X-Ray examination, but this should be done by a specialist, as it is difficult for anyone except an expert to interpret the X-Ray findings of ulcer. Dietetic and medicinal treatment is often successful, and in most cases should be considered in preference to surgical treatment.

#### Much Overweight, Maybe?

I have a "bursting" vein on my leg. It has been giving me some trouble, especially when I stand on my feet all day. Is worse in hot

weather. It burst 18 years ago during pregnancy, but did not hurt me much till the last six years. I am 39 years old and weigh 200 pounds. Mrs. M. C. S.

Even if 6 feet tall, a woman of 39 should weigh only 165 pounds. So you must be greatly overweight. That has its influence on your veins. Reduction of 20 or 30 pounds would be likely to improve your venous circulation and do you much good. For temporary relief a silk and elastic bandage such as you can buy at any good drug store will support the vein and give you freedom from distress. If you get your weight reduced this may be all the treatment you need.

#### Helps Following Crops

When a farmer plows under a green manure crop, such as clover or any of the legumes, he brings about almost

unbelievable changes in the world of living things under the soil, according to Nathan R. Smith, bacteriologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Under favorable conditions plowing under a large amount of green material may increase the number of bacteria as much as 10 times within two days, says Mr. Smith. In four days there may be 15 to 25 times the original number of bacteria in the decomposing material and adhering soil. After about seven days the bacteria decrease in number almost as rapidly as they increased. No change in the number of bacteria takes place in the soil one-half inch away from the decomposing material.

Bacterial decomposition of green manure gives rise to carbon dioxide and ammonia. The carbon dioxide escapes from the soil into the air; the ammonia is absorbed by the soil and, thru the action of bacteria, is first changed to nitrite and then to nitrate. The greater the percentage of nitrogen in the green manure, other conditions being equal, the more nitrate will be formed from its decomposition. When crops low in nitrogen, such as mature rye, are turned under very little benefit will result for the following crops, since the amount of nitrogen bound up by the bacteria in decomposition may be greater than that obtained from the rye. Eventu-

ally this nitrogen is changed to nitrate, perhaps too late for the crop.

Decomposition of green manure is greatly influenced by the temperature and moisture of the soil. Most soil bacteria require a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees F., or often higher, for rapid activity. Under favorable conditions succulent green manure usually is decomposed in about seven days.

It has been known for many years that growing a cover crop and plowing it under as a green manure improves the physical character of the soil, increases its capacity to hold water, and helps to prevent erosion. The mere growing of legumes, says Mr. Smith, has a stimulating effect upon the bacteria of the soil, and succeeding crops may be benefitted even if the tops of the legumes are removed.

#### Handsome Compensation

"What did father say when you told him you were going to take me away from him?"

"He seemed to feel his loss keenly at first, but I squared things with a good cigar."

An Oklahoma chemist claims to have discovered a process for extracting alcohol from petroleum. If practical, it may inject a new spirit into the oil market.



## first COLVILLE of IOWA NOW OCHSNER of NEBRASKA!

FIRST CAME THE NEWS from the fields of Iowa! "Earl Colville of Taintor wins the Iowa Pig Crop Contest! Ninety-four pigs from ten sows... these 94 pigs fed 180 days... these 94 pigs then averaged 255.2 pounds apiece! Almost 12 tons of pork... made at 6 3/4 cents per pound!" So reports the Iowa State College of Agriculture which directed this contest!

Now comes news from the plains of Nebraska! "Honor Ochsner of Madison wins the 1929 Nebraska Pig Crop Contest! Forty-five pigs from six sows... these 45 pigs then

averaged 222 pounds... almost five tons of pork... made at a total feed cost of 6 3/4 cents per pound!" So reports the University of Nebraska which directed this contest!

Read again these gains! Compare them to average gains! Read again the cost per pound! Compare it with today's price of pork! That's the work of two master feeders... that's the work of master feeds... Purina Chows! In 1928 C. C. Verwers of Van Wert won the Iowa Pig Crop Contest. In 1929 Earl Colville wins it. In 1928 Honor Ochsner won the Nebraska Pig Crop Contest... and he wins again this year! And every one

of these feeders fed Purina Pig Chow and Purina Hog Chow! There's a story for you! Year after year Purina Chows are doing the job... the job of making lots of pork... cheap pork... quick pork! That's all these winners needed to make more money... that's all you'll need.



THE PURINA POUND IS THE CHEAPEST

### A 700-Bushel Profit

BY GEORGE S. KNAPP

Irrigation in Kansas has come to be known as crop insurance. This is because experience has shown that the successful practice of irrigation is not confined to a supposedly arid portion of the state, but is found to be practicable in any portion of Kansas where water can be obtained to supply the crop with water during dry spells. Such irrigation not only insures the crop against damage but increases the yield as well. In this connection, it is of interest to observe the results obtained by Frank C. Dilts near Hesston, who irrigated his corn in 1929.

Mr. Dilts irrigated 40 acres of corn and also had some corn on similar ground which he did not irrigate. A comparison of the yields of the two fields thus clearly indicates the effects of irrigation. Last year, he says, was considered a good corn year in his vicinity and the unirrigated corn yielded 40 to 50 bushels an acre. The corn produced on the irrigated field yielded 60 to 75 bushels an acre. Mr. Dilts estimated that the average increase in yield of the irrigated over the unirrigated corn was 17.5 bushels an acre, or a total increase on the 40 acres of 700 bushels.

The water for irrigating this corn was pumped from a creek with a centrifugal pump driven by an electric motor. This plant was operated during daylight hours over a period of about 30 days. The cost of power required to deliver this water to the land was estimated by Mr. Dilts at 10 cents a bushel of increased yield, and the cost of labor to distribute the water over the field was estimated at a like amount. Since these are the chief items of cost in the operation of pumping plants it is evident that the watering was accomplished at a cost which amounts to only a fraction of the value of the additional corn which was produced as a direct result of the irrigation.

Mr. Dilts just recently equipped his farm with this irrigation plant and is learning by experience from year to year just how to apply water to various crops to obtain the best results. Last year, in addition to his corn, Mr. Dilts also watered 200 sweet potato plants and 100 tomato plants.

There are numerous other instances in Kansas where irrigation of corn has produced satisfactory and profitable results. J. E. Lawrence in Rice county, produced irrigated corn yielding 64 bushels an acre while his unirrigated corn yielded only 16 bushels. Schuyler Jones in Sedgwick county, produced 47 bushels of corn on each irrigated acre and only 8 bushels on each unirrigated acre. The Hutchinson Irrigation Association produced 50 bushels of corn an acre on irrigated land, while at the same time their corn on unirrigated land was yielding only 5 bushels an acre.

These examples serve to illustrate what results have been and can be obtained by applying water to corn. Such results as these clearly indicate that it would pay almost anyone who has water to irrigate.

### Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

The fine spring weather continues but most everyone is saying, "It can't last much longer." Wheat has started to show rapid growth. The fields are beginning to turn green all over. There is little danger from blowing now and the freeze damage is not showing up as much as some farmers anticipated. A few are beginning to express some concern about the larger and thicker wheat getting too large if the growing weather continues much longer. There is little doubt that some of the more rank wheat will suffer from lack of moisture during the spring. Very seldom enough moisture falls in the spring to maintain such a growth as there is on some fields.

We got the seedbed ready and planted the oats last week. Now we will get the barley planted. The ground works very well this spring. There is plenty of moisture and the heavy freeze during the winter loosened it until it plows fine. We planted the oats on some old alfalfa ground. The alfalfa was about all killed out and some of the ground

had not been growing much except grass and weeds for some time. We probably will not raise much grain on this ground but since we expect to cut the oats crop for hay and straw it will not make much difference. The best way to get old alfalfa ground back into growing small grain crops is to plant row crops on it the first year. A heavy growth of row crop for one year helps to get a normal balance of soil fertility. There is an excess of nitrogen after alfalfa, and since nitrogen stimulates plant tissue growth we may expect a great deal of straw and stalk until some of the nitrogen content is reduced. Phosphorus is the grain producing element in soil fertility.

Quite a number of farm sales are being held this spring. Stock and farm equipment are bringing very good prices despite the fact that farm products are selling rather low on the open market. At one sale an extra good mule team brought \$348. Cows are bringing \$80 to as high as \$120. Of course, the higher prices are for the very choicest. The local cheese plant is doing much to keep milk cow prices up in this county. The cheese plant is paying 45 cents for butterfat the last 15 days of February. The local butterfat price at the cream stations has been around 27 to 30 cents for some time.

An inquiry came last week from a party in Eastern Kansas wanting to

know whether there were any farms for sale in this community and what is the price of land? Not a great deal of land has exchanged hands in this community for several years. Occasionally there are a few pieces of land for sale. Improved land does not sell for much more than unimproved. People want the land to farm and do not care for the buildings. In the last few years land has sold at \$75 to \$100 an acre, depending on quality and location. To get cheap Kansas land one must go farther west. Farm corporations are buying up a great deal of the western land. The corporations are interested in the land and nothing else. They do not even want a fence post. They are not interested in community development, churches, rural delivery, telephones and present day farm life. If large-scale farming continues to grow, one wonders what will become of the small town merchants and bankers.

The wheat market continues to try to establish deep diving records. It almost seems from the market reports that the visible supply of wheat grows from day to day, whether it is winter or summer. The private-owned grain trade is taking considerable delight in unloading wheat on the Farm Board at good margins of profit. A dealer in a nearby town was patting himself on the back the other day because he had made a nickle a bushel on the Farm Board. What will the

grain trade do, I wonder, if the board gets into their hands most of the better grades of milling wheat?

### Also Feeds the Soil

Soybean meal is little used as fertilizer in this country, but Asiatic countries use a great deal. For centuries soybean meal has been sent to the sugar plantations of Southern China, and its use gradually spreads to plantations in Java and other tropical countries. The high fertilizing value of soybean meal long has been recognized in Japan, where large quantities are imported annually from China for use in the rice fields and as manure for mulberry trees. In Manchuria great quantities are used on poor soils for both field and garden crops.

### Progress of TB Work

Tuberculosis in Livestock, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,069-F, has just been revised and issued in a new form. It brings the story of the remarkably successful fight which has been made against this disease up to this year. A copy may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A domestic servant has written a play. It is said to contain one good situation after another.

**RED TOP**

More than a twine —  
it gives **EXTRA** service  
in the harvest field

**PLYMOUTH**  Red Top Binder Twine (600 ft. per pound) shows its value best when put to use in the harvest field. It is guaranteed six-point binder twine, offering extra length, extra strength and extra freedom from thick and thin spots which cause breaks and missed bundles. When you buy Red Top you get 600 ft. in every pound, scientifically treated to repel insects and mistake-proof in use. Ask for Red Top—the most economical twine a farmer can buy.

**PLYMOUTH**  
*the six-point binder twine*

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope  
PLYMOUTH CORDAGE CO., North Plymouth, Mass., Welland, Canada

# How's Your Linen Line This Spring

*It Is Best to Budget Your Money, Then Buy Every Year*

**D**ID YOU start housekeeping with the firm resolution that you would follow a well-planned budget, allowing a part of it each year to replenish your linen closet? Then you find the first year that you really don't need a thing, and the second that you need the money for the baby's layette, and the next year for something else, and now you face a linen closet with lines almost depleted. If so, you have merely proved again that human history repeats itself, for such an experience is so common that as the children would say, "It isn't even funny!" The next question is, of course, then what are we going to do about it?

First we will want to do some pencil and paper shopping to be sure we get just what we want for our money, for many ideas about household linens have changed since the days when we stocked up our hope chests. We must have some exact figures as a working basis. We want to know the exact size of our table because the tablecloths must be of a length and width to cover the table and allow for a "drop" of 10 to 14 inches all around. The napkins must correspond with the cloth in texture and quality, but the size is now a matter of taste. However, when we compare prices to decide between lunch size, small dinner size and large size napkins, we must not overlook the difference in time and expense required for laundering the different sizes.

## Safety in Standard Labels

Then there's the question of the quality of the material. The old test of a drop of water, ink, or oil to determine whether or not the cloth was linen is no longer dependable. Cotton may be mercerized and made almost as absorptive as linen. The burning test is still fairly reliable, the charred end of cotton rubs off smooth while the linen char cannot easily be rubbed off. A means of protection that is really safer than either of these is to buy only those goods which bear standard labels. Combinations of materials are now fairly common. The fact that rayon has been combined with linen is not necessarily an indication of poor wearing quality. It simply means there must be different treatment in laundering. As a matter of fact dry rayon is resistant to wear and tear, it is only while rayon is wet that there is danger of tearing by pulling and stretching. And if we know there is rayon there we will know that very hot irons are to be avoided.

Of all the household linens, none run so low as the hand and face towels. Because of this many women feel that cheap cotton towels are most economical and quite good enough. Men, however, quite unanimously prefer the linen towels because they are free from lint and have better absorptive and drying qualities. A happy compromise is the union weave huckaback towel of cotton and linen, recognized as durable and absorptive.

When it comes to bath towels, a good grade of toweling is highly desirable. A well woven towel not only wears better but is more absorptive and more comforting in contact with the skin. A good foundation weave is important here. Some of the cheapest towels are not even true pile weave but have been "filled" with loop threads which pull out easily. If the amount to be invested in bath towels is limited, it is better to seek good weave and generous size than to be tempted by color effects or pleasing designs. If expense need not be considered, one may choose towels of lovely designs and interesting colors which may form a pleasing part of the bathroom decoration.

## To Make or to Buy?

The question which rises at once about bed linens is "Shall I make them, or buy them ready made?" And the answer depends on the value of the housekeeper's time. Studies indicate that one may save about 25 cents a sheet by hemming the sheets at home. If the sheets are bought ready made, the purchaser must make sure they are torn and hemmed, if she would have nice straight sheets. If she hems them herself she should allow 5 inches for the two hems. Three yards is now accepted as the standard length for sheets. The width is that of the mattress plus 28 inches that the sheet may extend 14 inches on each side. Pillow cases are a yard long and 2 inches wider than the pillows on

By Ethel J. Marshall

which they are to be used. Colored sheets and pillow cases are nice for the guest room. It simplifies the budget and saves wear on dispositions if all pillows are of one size.

## Street, School and Kitchen Modes

157—A version of the new side-dip hemline which gives graceful height to the modern woman. The bodice and hips are moulded, and



shirring indicates the waistline at either under-arm seam and at the center front. A self-fabric band at the neckline replaces a collar, and merges into side flares at either side of the skirt. Front and back of skirt are also cut cir-

cular. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3248—The ideal model for the classroom. It is moulded thru the waist and hips with a slight blousing above the belt with the new flared fullness in the skirt made by a soft gathered flounce cut upward in the front. Self-fabric bow marks the neckline. Designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

159—A princess apron for the kitchen or garden. Plain binding trims the open round neckline, deep open armholes and attractive pockets. Waistline is indicated by shirring on the under-arm seam. Skirt starts to widen below the pockets, into a circular flaring fullness at the hem. An added feature is matching cuffs which fit over any sleeve, and protect your dress. Designed in sizes small, medium and large.

## Sentimental Tunes Return

BY NAIDA GARDNER

**S**LOWLY the jazz age is going, but surely it is. The world has grown tired of the insistent beating of tom-toms and blatant blowing of muted trumpets. Instead it has picked up again the vein of easy-going love lyrics which in truth have never died tho they were seldom heard during this recent age of wild jazz tunes.

The melodies are brought out more distinctly in the return of the easy-going type of songs, many of which are modern translations of the old waltzes, minuets and sonatas.

Two of the particularly melodious rhythmic fox trots are "South Sea Rose" and "After a Million Dreams."

"To Be Forgotten," a lovely new waltz tune by Irving Berlin is a favorite. "Dreamy Lover" and "March of the Grenadiers" are new numbers.

Would you like to have your name on a mailing list to receive lists of the various record releases each month? These lists include all types of music as well as popular. You may have this service if you will write to the Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Those Mysterious Bubbles

BY LEONICE WELLS

**S**ODA is one of the most difficult leavens to use, because it requires acid to set it to reacting and the amount of acid present is difficult to determine. We might use an indicator to determine the neutral point as chemists do in the laboratory but this is hardly practical. However the use of too much soda must be guarded against because the food will taste of free soda, have a yellow color and an odor of soda if too much is used.

The rule which is set down by food chemists is: One cup sour milk and ½ teaspoon soda will leaven 1 cup flour. If your recipe for biscuits is: 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons shortening, 1 cup sour milk, you will sift into the flour ½ teaspoon soda. This will leaven 1 cup flour, so add also 2 teaspoons baking powder to leaven the other cup, add the salt to the flour. Cut in butter, stir milk in slowly.

Soda may be used with molasses to furnish the acid. The above rule holds good in this case too.

Baking powder produces carbon dioxide gas by a chemical reaction. A warm temperature will speed up the action and loss of gas. The cream of tartar baking powder was long hailed as the best but now it is thought that the phosphate can be used by the body as a bone builder. One baking powder does not seem to be any more injurious or foreign to the body than another. All are controlled by food laws even to the amount of gas a quantity of baking powder gives off.

Steam is a leavening agent produced by the change of liquid to vapor which increases the bulk. It is used in thin batters.

Air is a leavening agent obtained by sifting and beating. Eggs are beaten to hold air in their bubbles. These may be beaten into the batter, beaten and folded in, or beaten and flour and sugar folded into them. Heating expands the air and so the mixture rises.

Patterns on this page may be obtained from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Price 15 cents each.

## A Tribute to Farm Women

BY SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER  
From the National Farm News

**I**N A RECENT radio address, delivered in Washington, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas paid a much deserved and most gracious tribute to woman's part in rural life. He says: It's a good thing, from time to time, to emphasize the wonderful value of woman, for we males of the race are too prone to forget that, after all has been said and done, we would be a pretty scrawny lot if woman had not come into our lives and made of us that which we would never have been without her refining influences.

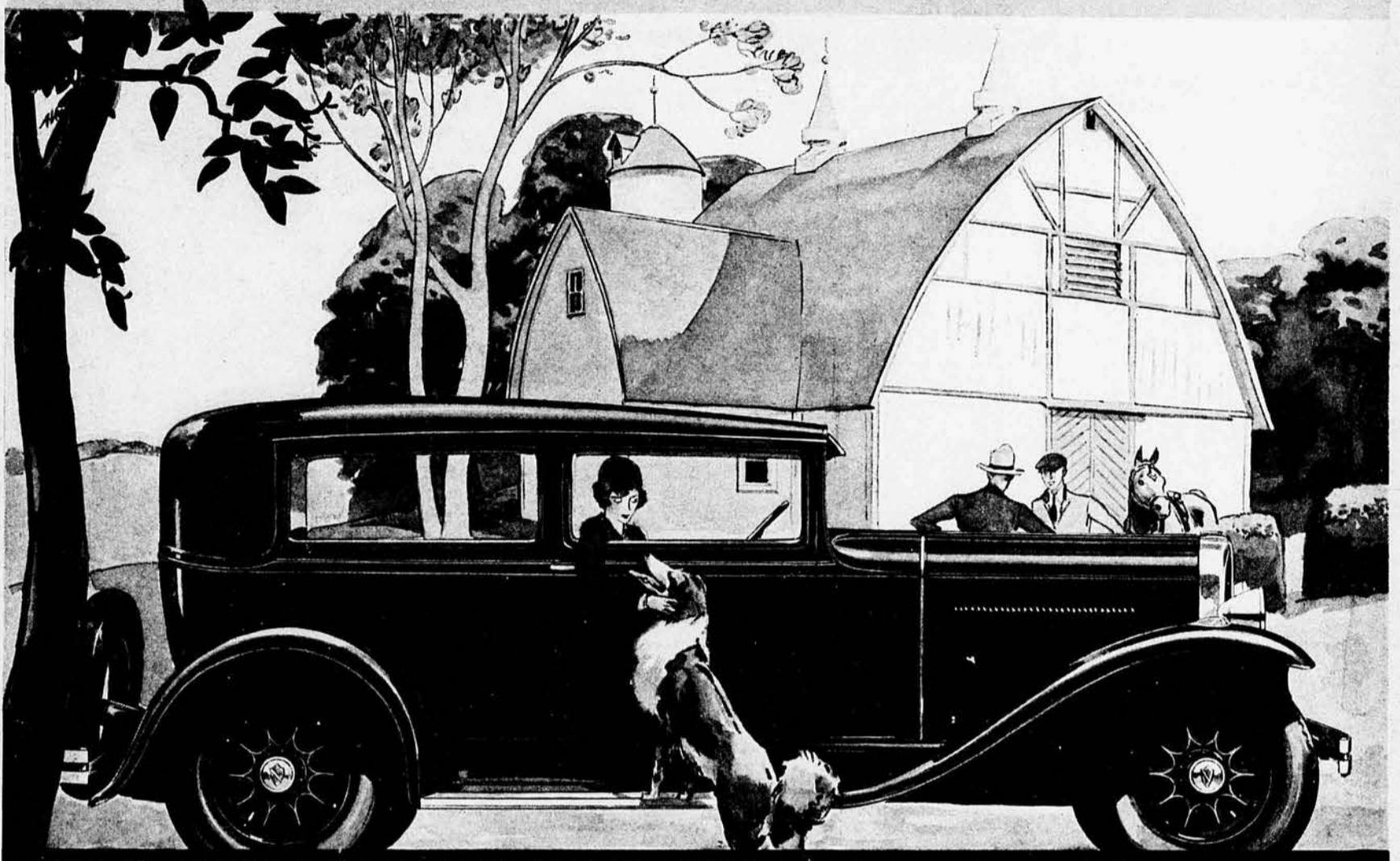
Let man's "idol" be either a mother, a wife, a sister, or a daughter, he has so much for which to be thankful that no newspaper space could begin to enumerate it. This is especially true concerning those self sacrificing women who are partners of farmers and who give up almost everything else in this world in order to share with husband, father, son or brother the trials and tribulations which seem to be a part and parcel of farm life. Thanks to far-seeing minds and inventive genius, this sacrifice was worse yesterday than it will be tomorrow, for our farm women are now being remembered in many ways, not heretofore possible: For instance, yesterday, the farm women had to draw water, carry wood, clean smoky lamps and a thousand of other things that tended to break their fine spirits. But electricity has revolutionized farm homes and outbuildings. It's almost a disgrace nowadays, for any farmer to neglect electrifying his farm home and work. And it is a "weak sister" who will not insist upon modern electrical equipment in her farm home, if her husband is at all financially able to install it.

But back once more to the subject—rural women—and let's see what they have been doing. The male pioneer was an adventurer but his wife was a home builder. Without women it would have been impossible to so quickly and substantially have developed the golden west. A satisfactory family life, a satisfactory economic life and a real interest in the affairs of the community in nearly every case come from women's interest in human welfare, physical, mental, financial and moral. This is especially true of farm life and women.

In education, the farm woman has seen to it that the country schools have gone ahead. School districts after school districts have gone forward and raised their standards simply because farm women have demanded it. Health in rural communities has been improved by woman's influence. Every rural neighborhood owes its social success largely to farm women. The picnics of the Grange, Farmers' Union, and Farm Bureau are "sweetened" by their presence.

# The New OAKLAND EIGHT

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



The 2-Door Sedan • Body by Fisher

*Let General Motors' lowest-priced Eight bring you superior performance*

Have you been thinking that it's about time you, too, were driving an eight-cylinder car? That's what is in the mind of many a farmer these days. And it's not surprising

when you consider how reasonably you can buy such a car as the New Oakland Eight—with its *superior performance*.

▼ The Oakland Eight is General Motors' newest and lowest-priced 8-cylinder automobile. Yet it is really a car with a background of sixteen years' development, for the engineers responsible for it helped design General Motors' first eight 16 years ago. It has an engine which develops 85 horsepower, one horsepower to every 37 pounds of car weight. It is the first stock car of its size and weight to employ an engine of such high power. It has a full down-draft carburetor and manifold system and a two-plane cylinder head which assure efficient fueling under all driving conditions and uniform intensity of power impulses. ▼ Superior in performance, the New Oakland Eight is also exceptionally economical. Its parts are unusually accessible and for this reason maintenance expense is low. Its sound basic design assures long service. And its gasoline mileage equals the mileage obtained with many six-cylinder cars of similar size. ▼ See your Oakland-Pontiac dealer today and have the pleasure of driving this car. Once at the wheel, you will realize that General Motors' 16 years of experience in the eight-cylinder field have borne fruit in an unusually fine automobile.

**\$ 1045**

AND UP  
Seven body types. Prices f. o. b. Pontiac, Michigan, plus delivery charges. Oakland Motor Car Co.

Write for an interesting booklet which illustrates and describes the design of the New Oakland Eight.

Remember . . . you can buy an Oakland on special G. M. A. C. terms offered to farm buyers exclusively with payments at convenient intervals during the year.

Consider the delivered price as well as the list (f. o. b.) price when comparing automobile values . . . Oakland-Pontiac delivered prices include only authorized charges for freight and delivery and the charge for any additional accessories or financing desired.

*superior performance*





# A high-power RCA RADIOLA is a necessary part of your farm equipment

Many thousands of farmers have learned by experience that a high-power Radiola is a profit-maker. It has become an essential part of modern farm equipment.

One quick flash of important weather or market news over the radio often saves more money than the cost of several radio sets. Many farmers say that the daily bulletins from the Government and other agencies are of such great value for profitable farming that they could not afford to be without a Radiola.

But every member of the family gets big value out of this wonderful modern invention. There are special programs on the air for mother, entertainment hours for the children, educational hours for young men and women who can't go to college, the finest music by the best musicians and singers, famous orchestras, radio dramas, news of great events, reports of exciting amateur sports—in fact a Radiola in the home is a daily wonder box of entertainment.



Look for and insist upon  
the famous RCA trademark

Lack of electric service in your home is no handicap to fine radio reception. Two of the best Radiolas made are high-power Screen-Grid sets to be used with battery power. They can be installed anywhere—in the house, on a boat, in a summer camp—and they will bring in the great programs on the air with the amazing realism that has made RCA Radiolas the acknowledged standard of the radio industry.

Radiola 22 is a complete receiver and loudspeaker combination in a single cabinet. Radiola 21 is a table model, with the same receiving instrument as in the "22," for use with a separate loudspeaker.

Ask your Radiola dealer to demonstrate these fine sets for you. You can buy the instrument of your choice on the easy RCA Time Payment Plan. Look for and insist upon the famous RCA trademark.

## RCA RADIOLA

RADIOLA DIVISION, RCA-VICTOR COMPANY, INC.



RCA RADIOLA 22—Cabinet model, Screen-Grid receiver for battery operation. With enclosed RCA Loudspeaker. \$135 (less Radiotrons)



RCA RADIOLA 21—High-powered Screen-Grid receiver for battery operation. \$69.50 (less Radiotrons)  
RCA LOUDSPEAKER 103—The leading magnetic type radio reproducer. Designed to harmonize with home furnishings. \$18

TUNE IN—The RCA-Victor Hour, every Thursday night, over a coast-to-coast network of the N. B. C.

# What are you doing to *protect* your most important pieces of farm machinery?

*Are your feet warm, healthy and comfortable?*

It's sure biting cold and damp these early March mornings. Especially tough on *feet*—when you're plugging around before daylight, over frozen clods and paper-ice puddles in stable-yards and hog lots.

Your feet are your most important pieces of farm machinery. If they go bad, you can't work, and your whole job is endangered. You know what a lot of things can happen to feet. So do we. That is why we asked Dr. Lelyveld, one of America's most noted foot specialists, to write, especially for the United States Rubber Company, a little book called "The Care of Farmers' Feet." It is a very useful book. It tells how to avoid and care for chilblains, corns, excessive perspiration, and a dozen other foot-troubles. It's a common-sense book, too. We want you to have a copy. If you will mail the coupon below, we'll send you one without charge.



## Your rubber footwear must fit!

Dr. Lelyveld says that during these cold winter months, your feet are best protected by wearing cotton stockings under your woolen stockings. This lessens heat radiation from the feet and also helps to absorb the moisture of perspiration. He says the

best outside protection is given by rubber footwear—but this footwear must *fit!*

## "U. S." Blue Ribbon 44-part Boots

Here are just a few of the facts we would like you to know about "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots.

In the first place, "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are made on costly aluminum lasts, which are shaped to give the greatest comfort and ease when walking.

And when you slip on a pair, probably the first thing you will notice is an extremely comfortable and snug feeling around the ankle. And then the ball of your foot will just feel as though the boot were moulded around it. As you take a few steps you'll notice a sort of spring and liveliness caused by that "rocking-chair" curve in the sole and the square, flat heel.

As for construction, maybe you've thought of a boot simply as a single piece of rubber moulded into shape, with a duck lining inserted. But not so with "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots. Every one of them has 44 distinct parts—fitted together as carefully as a tailor fits the parts of a stylish, comfortable suit.



## A real test for wear

Just to make sure that your "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots are going to stand up under the rough usage you are likely to give them—in the Blue Ribbon Testing Laboratories a machine presses rubber against swiftly revolving emery, very much like holding a boot against a grinding wheel. The rubber in some footwear chafes away at the rate of 4/5" per hour. The standard for "U. S." Blue Ribbon is 1/5" per hour.

United States  Rubber Company

**1. "U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots**  
Get one in your hands some time. Twist it. Bend it. You'll quickly recognize its superior qualities. Red uppers with gray soles, or ebony black with white soles. Three lengths—knee, medium, hip.

**2. Rubbers for the whole family**  
For heavy service about the farm or for dress there is a "U. S." Rubber for every member of the family.

**3. Neat-looking Arctics**  
Durable, for heavy service yet good-looking enough for town wear. Cashmerette upper. Red soles or Ebony

**4. Style for the modern farm wife**  
Gaytees are the most stylish women's overshoes in the world—Paris style authorities have said so. You'll be proud of them when you wear them into town or over to the neighbor's. And they are made in many different colors and fabrics too, to match your new coat. Their comfort and wear will surprise you if you're used to the old style galoshes or overshoes. Only the most durable of fabrics are used. Gaytees come in cloth or all rubber—in high or low height with snap fastener, Kwik-glide fastener, or 4 buckles.

with white soles. Warm fleece lining. 4- or 5-buckle length.

## 5. "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus (All-rubber Arctic)

This is one you'll appreciate on the coldest days. If you've never used the "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus, try a pair. Slips right over your leather shoes. Kicks off in a jiffy. Built to stand the hardest usage. Red upper. Gray sole. 4 or 5 buckles.

## 6. For Son and Daughter

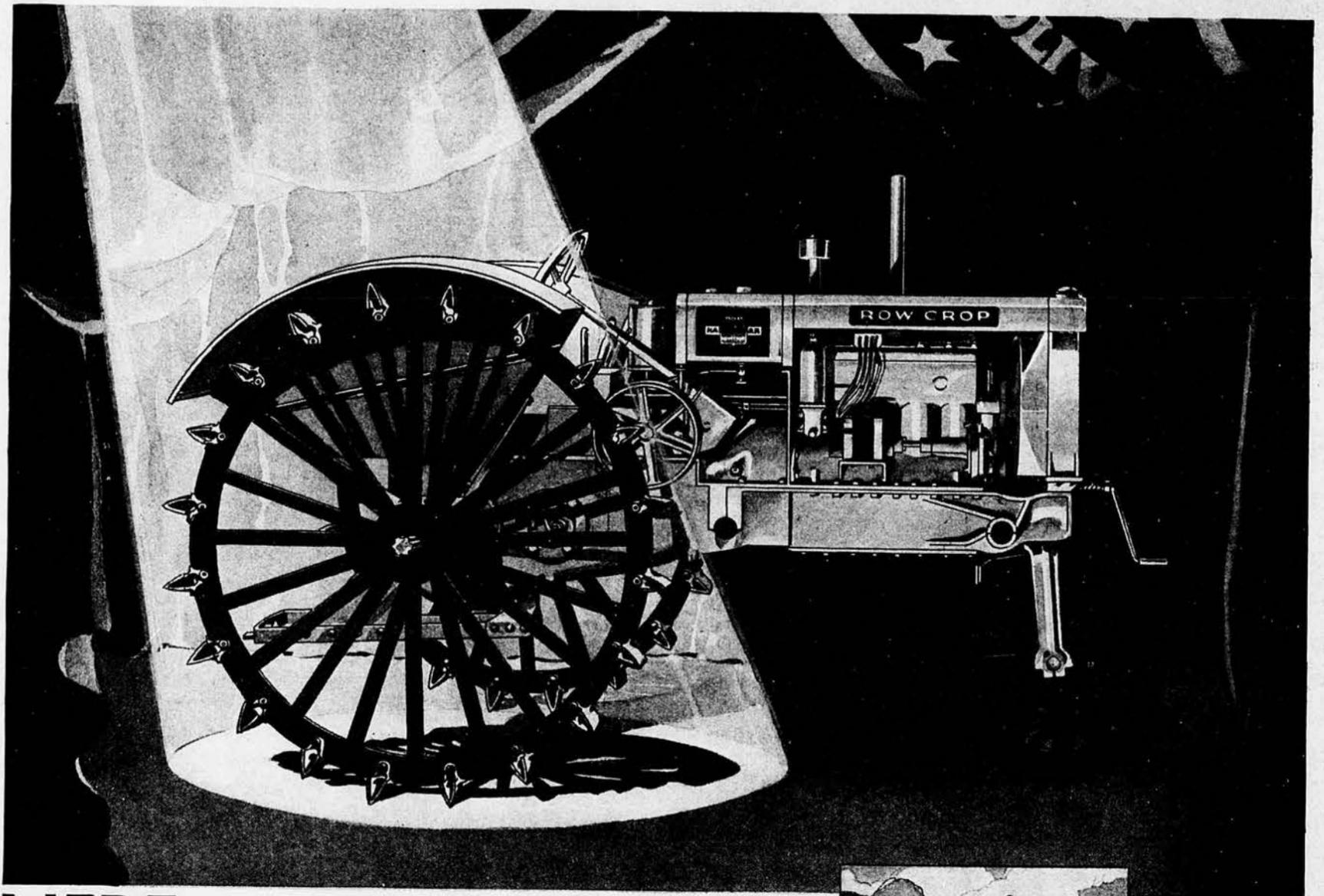
Keds are the most popular canvas rubber-soled shoes in America. They give barefoot freedom—encouraging the feet to healthful growth—yet afford the protection you want. They are the chosen shoes of star athletes because they are so comfortable and healthful for the feet. Recommended by physicians and gymnasts.



**"U.S." BLUE RIBBON**  
foot-saving footwear

United States Rubber Company  
Dept. FFF-30, 1790 Broadway, New York City  
Gentlemen: Please mail me your free book, "The Care of Farmers' Feet."

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
TOWN \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_



**HERE--** *The New Oliver Hart-Parr* **ROW CROP**<sup>SM</sup>  
**They aren't just wheels,**  
**they're a new way of applying power**

Here it is, treading on tiptoe and pulling like a locomotive.

Pulling, pulling, pulling, putting more of its developed power into traction than any tractor ever built before.

It's those wheels--those wheels that don't look like wheels--those wheels that do pull more efficiently, that do end soil packing, that do end side slipping, that do end wheel slippage. They are new in design, new in size--and therein lies the secret of their power.

They aren't just wheels--they're a new way of applying power.

Forget everything that went before.

Nothing like this has ever been seen before.

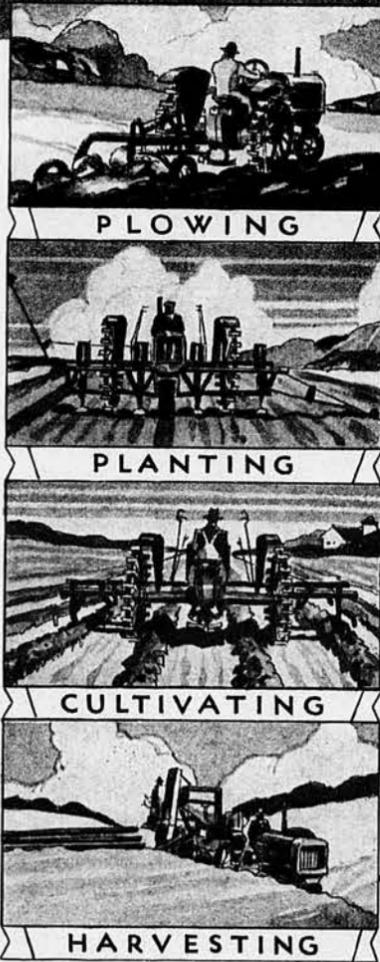
Watch for it at your Oliver dealer's under the Oliver Flag--the Oliver Hart-Parr ROW CROP Tractor--the tractor that makes many tractors obsolete and will make horses only a memory on many farms.

It's from the shops of Hart-Parr, Founders of the Tractor Industry.

Don't lose out on this--send the coupon for complete information.



**OLIVER**  
 Farm Equipment Company  
 Chicago, Illinois



Write for complete information to the  
**OLIVER** Farm  
 Equipment Sales  
 Company, 400 W. Madison  
 Street, Chicago, Illinois.

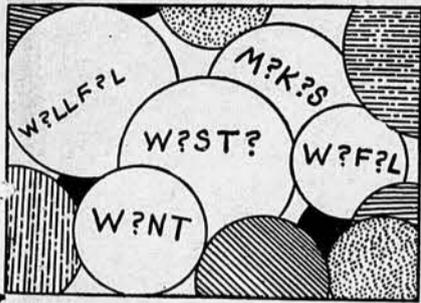
Name .....

Address .....

R. F. D. .... City ..... State .....

Branches Everywhere to Serve You.

# Here's Jolly Fun for the Little Folks



Question marks take the place of vowels in the proverb above. Can you solve it? 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.

## Likes to Go to School

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Red Top school. There are two in my class. For pets I have nine cats and one dog. I ride to school with my teacher. I have one brother and one sister. I weigh 96 pounds. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some girl or boy would write to me. Naomi Price. Wallace, Kan.

## Irene Likes to Read

My favorite game is dominoes. I play dominoes with my mother. I have two sisters. Their names are Isabel and Esther. Isabel was 7 years old November 20 and Esther was 5 years old September 20. I am in the fourth grade. I like to read. My teacher's name is Miss Pavlick. For pets I have a black and white cat. I am 8 years old. Irene Mohrman. Seneca, Kan.

## These Are Hard to Guess

- Why do birds clean out a fruit tree so quickly? Because they take away a peck at a time.
- When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.
- Why has a chambermaid more lives than a cat? Because each morning she returns to dust.
- Why is an apple like a good song? Because it is encored.
- Which is the oddest fellow, the one

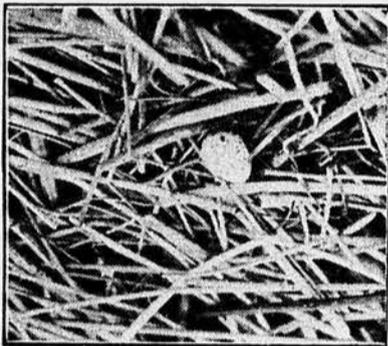
who asks a question or the one who answers? The one who asks, because he is the querist.

## My Dog's Name is Rinney

I am 8 years old. My birthday is July 31. I am in the third grade. I have one sister. Her name is Melba. She is 12 years old and in the seventh grade. We live 3 miles from school. I have two cats. Their names are Snowball and Tabby. I have a dog named Rinney. Larned, Kan. Faye Campbell.

## The Black Tern

One could hardly say that this is the nest of the black tern, for there doesn't seem to be any nest in the picture. Yet it is as much of a nest as the black tern ever builds, and here she lays her blue eggs, splotched with



The Egg of the Black Tern

black or brown, usually two to four in number, and does her patient brooding.

There really is no excuse for her laziness, either. In the places where she nests there is plenty of nesting material at hand. Many of her cousins build no more of a nest than she, but they have an excuse, for they nest on bare rocks or gravel beaches, where there are no reeds or rushes with which to build a real bird home.

The black tern, however, nests on sandy bars, just above the water, where there is a thick growth of green rushes and always enough dead material lying around to make a nest. Frequently this tern will seek out a great raft or window of rushes, heaped up on the bar the previous autumn or spring, and lay her eggs there. That

is what the mother bird whose nest is shown here has done.

The black tern is the only member of the tern family that regularly deserts the ocean and the largest of the fresh water seas to nest along the shores of small inland lakes, and a pair or two of these birds may be frequently found nesting near a body of water that covers only a few acres.

## Peter In a Pumpkin Pie

(The Modern Story)

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,  
Who lived so long ago,  
Had a wife but couldn't keep her,  
As all of you well know;  
He put her in a pumpkin shell  
And furnished it up fine,  
And there he kept her very well  
Within this yellow shrine.

The pumpkin made a charming house,  
And wifery kept it neat;  
With broom in hand she loved to stand  
And watch her Peter eat;  
Upon the doorstep with his pipe  
He'd sit a-dreaming by the hour,  
While in the pumpkin house a-light  
His wife did scrub and scour.

Two boys roamed o'er the field one day  
And spied a pumpkin by the way;  
They tied a rope around its waist  
And hauled it home with all due haste;  
Their mother put the pumpkin whole  
Upon the stove to cook;  
And Peter and wife, still inside,  
With fear and trembling shook.

The cook soon came with masher strong,  
And the pumpkin began to crumble;  
Their house quite soon a pie would be,  
All beaten to a jumble;  
Mixed and stirred with egg and spice  
Thus bravely did they die—  
Poor Peter and his loving wife  
Were in that pumpkin pie!

## Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant. 2. A beverage. 3. A level surface. 4. Last point. 5. Stands for East.

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.

## Lady and Parky are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have three brothers. Their names are Dale, Dean and Warren. For pets I have a cow, a pig and I did have a dog but he died. The cow's name is Lady and the pig's name is Porcky. I go to Plain View school. I walk 1½ miles to school. I am going to be a farmer when I grow up. Chappell, Nebr. Lyle Sisson.

## Goes to Glenn School

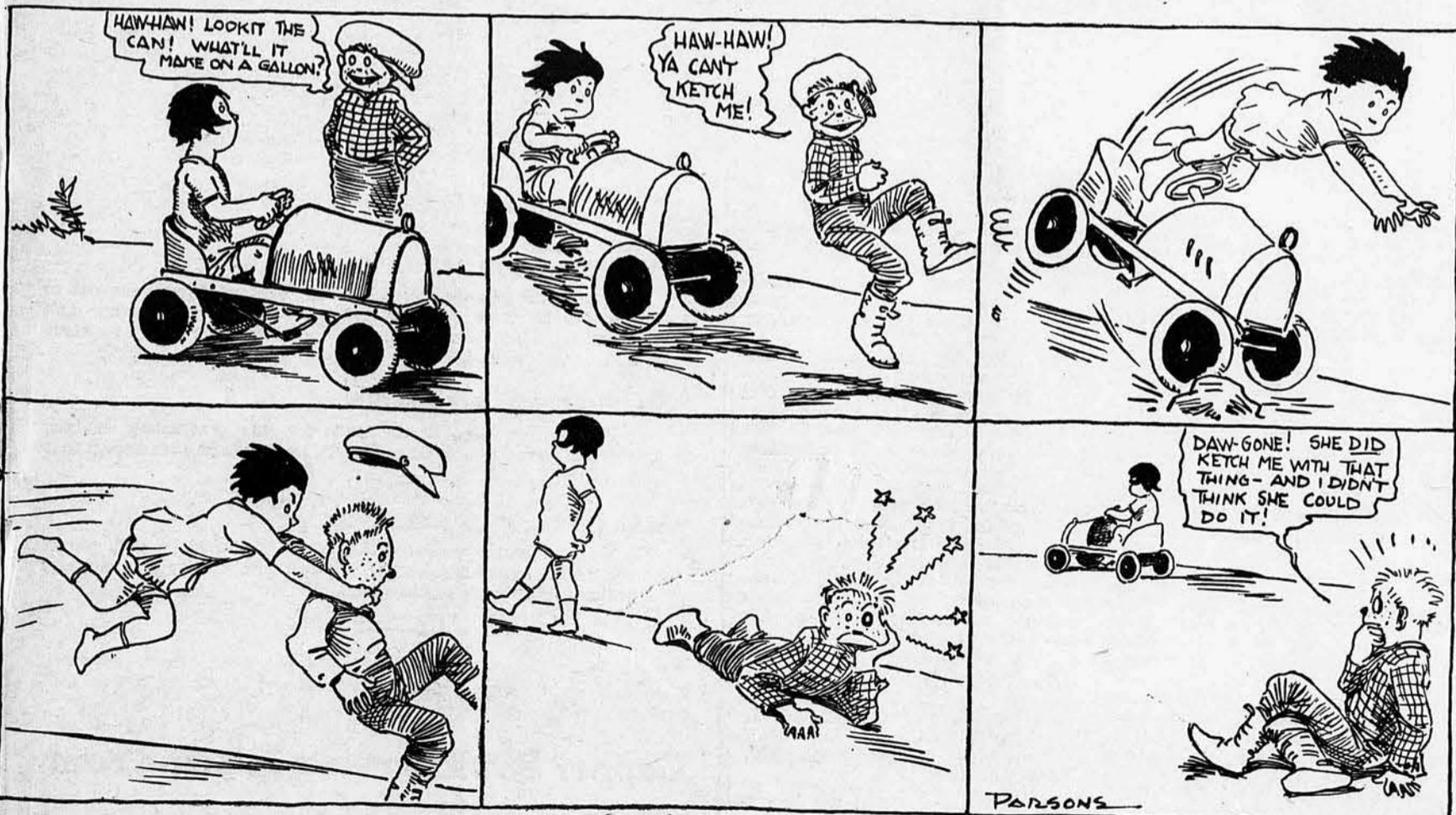
I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister's name is Geneva and my brothers' names are Earl and Robert. I go to Glenn school. I live 1 mile from school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Wymer. Earl is 11 years old. Robert is 13 years old and Geneva is 4 years old. V. Louise Carson. Lecompton, Kan.

## What Wild Animal is This?

If the black figures are cut out and properly fitted together, they will make a silhouette of a wild animal. What is it? 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 Hoovers—Speed, and the Trajectory!

PARSONS

## Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

HOW many people can listen to a sermon or lecture and go home and give a fairly accurate account of what was said? Or at least the main points? How often is a lecture delivered at church or Grange or political meeting, and you hear someone go away and make the wildest statements imaginable, saying that the speaker said so and so. Whereas he said nothing of the kind. "Take heed how ye hear!" said Jesus. We should train ourselves in accurate hearing. There are many people who blab, blab, blab, and you cannot believe one word in 10 that they say, not because they intend to lie, but because they do not know how to concentrate on what is said, and report it accurately.

When a great message comes to our ears, what an accomplishment it is, if we can soak in the best parts of it, and make it our own. It requires much practice and repeated effort to learn how to listen to sermons or addresses, and extract the best of them. Dull sermons and speeches are the hardest to listen to, and require the highest development of mental ability. Hence we ought to ask the preacher once in a while to preach a particularly dull sermon, so that we discipline ourselves in listening. I believe there are some churches which report that they do not need to go to the trouble to request a dull sermon, because . . . well, perhaps we have said enough about that.

The parable of the sower going forth to sow is one of the most famous of all Jesus' parables. I suppose that the prodigal son and the good Samaritan would be accounted his best-known ones, and perhaps the sower would come next. He names over four classes of people, who have listened to his message, and what the results are. Of the four classes only one class actually gets to doing business. One in four! Is he about right? Look back on the revival you had in your church five years ago. Of those who joined the church at that time, how many are dependable workers in the church today? More than one in four? Of those who enthusiastically joined some farm organization five years ago, and how many are in it today, steady and reliable? How many take a spurt, like a colt turned out to pasture, and then develop a ring-bone or spavin and are seen no more. I am inclined to believe that Jesus put the average high, when he indicated that one in four makes good in his allegiance to Him.

He does not condemn those who fail. He does not consign them all to hell, and we will not pass judgment on them either. But you can feel the half-humorous description he makes of these failures. He does not have much use for them. They are to be pitied because they "haven't enough stuff" in them to hold on.

Class one. "When any one heareth the word, and understandeth it not . . ." No, poor souls, they don't understand. The word goes in one ear and out the other. While the message is being proclaimed they are giggling or whispering or sleeping. Class two. These are the over-quick. As we say, they are quick on the trigger. They receive the message with utmost enthusiasm. They are going to do this and they are going to do that. Their hearty approval of what is said at least encourages the speaker, even if it does not last long. The great preacher Joseph Parker said these were like paper you use in kindling a fire. It ignites the more solid and lasting fuel, at least, as these folk help arouse others who are of more enduring character. Note what the great Teacher says of them: "They have no root in themselves." Poor souls, perhaps they can't help it. They are like Christmas trees, which soon begin to droop.

Class three. These people have the stuff in them, but it is not used aright. They are so engrossed with business cares and professional duties and the making of money that the word is choked, or dies for the want of nutrition. They try to serve two masters, or a half dozen, maybe, and it does not work. They are successful

people who belong to so many clubs and attend so many card parties that they cannot maintain long sustained interest in any high intellectual or spiritual matters. As a general thing they do not read much, aside from a popular magazine or two, some light fiction and the daily paper.

Class four. These are the ones who get the blue ribbon. They hear, understand, and bring forth fruit, at enormous increases, such as 30, 60 or 100 fold. They are worth all the trouble spent on the others. They make the church, make good communities, and keep society from dying of dry rot. What influences today tend to produce shallow mindedness?

Lesson for March 9—Parables of the Kingdom. Matt. 13:24-52.  
Golden Text—Rom. 14-17.

### In Modern Cowley County

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Because it adjoined Indian territory—a wild region of undeveloped country, Cowley county continued to be more of a frontier than anything else until about 1893. But after the 60,000 homeseekers from almost every state had camped for weeks on the southern border of their county and then swept on south, Cowley county citizens began to think in terms of stability. They were old settlers by comparison, and from that time on substantial agricultural progress has been made.

The Arkansas City High School was one of the first schools in the state to qualify for state aid to be used in vocational agriculture. That was in 1918, and since that time hundreds of farm boys have taken the course and gone back to the farms and become successful farmers and stockmen.

Sometime ago the Arkansas City Future Farmers' Club was formed. Recently this club sponsored a banquet and reunion of former vocational students of the school. About 75 former students and visitors were present.

D. C. Pollom, state director of vocational training, was one of the speakers, as was M. P. Pierson of Washington, regional director of the work. Many other splendid talks were made by men connected with the school and by successful farmers who have received help and instruction there. There is no line that divides Arkansas City from the country, socially or otherwise. Despite oil refineries and other important industries, agriculture still claims the attention of all the people, both in and outside of town.

### Many New Styles in Tools!

(Continued from Page 11)

of vertical and horizontal flues has given good results in grain bins, while a sheet steel crib, with oblong openings similar to those of a wooden structure has just recently been announced.

Another valuable tool is a three-way elevator which will carry grain from truck to bin and vice versa, or from one bin to another.

The foregoing high points of the last farm equipment year are in no sense inclusive of every development which has taken place. Other items of interest which have been evolved may in time prove to be revolutionary in their effects.

At any rate, Kansas farmers should profit by an observance of what is taking place. For the farmer whose interest is naturally keen, the local implement dealer's spring display week provides a ready means of viewing those machines of interest to his particular community. Ask him when he is going to hold his "open house."

### Wool Production Gained

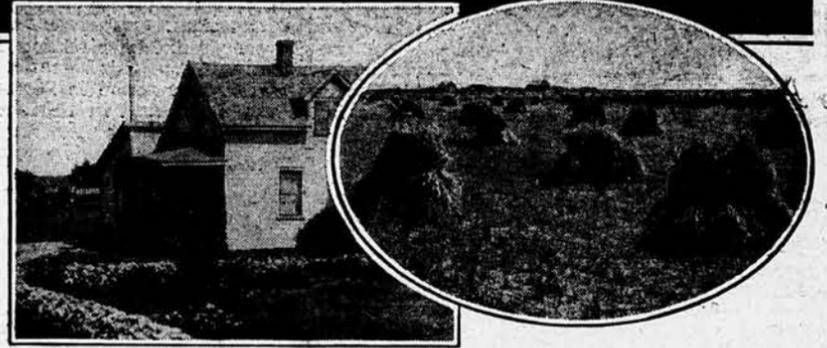
The production of wool in the United States last year was 308,947,000 pounds, as compared with 303,715,000 pounds in 1928.

At times it seems that the first 17 amendments have reason to complain of gross partiality.

## GET THE FACTS

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Canadian Government Bureau,  
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An interpretation of the Bible for this generation, showing how we got it, telling what is in it, and revealing its importance to us.

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A book which answers the religious questions and doubts which this generation faces. Written with clarity and zest and without the terms of theology.

Order the titles desired from the Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan. Inclose \$1 for each volume ordered and the books will be sent postpaid to any address as requested.

Capper Book Service, Topeka, Kan.

# Down Valley View Farm Way

By Nello & Callahan



**A** GAIN we come into our own. The snow is fast disappearing, the sun shines warm, the days grow longer, and altogether there is becoming apparent that indescribable something that makes us wonder "If winter comes can spring be far behind?"

The seed catalogs are beginning to come with the daily mail, and the glorious advertisements in the magazines make me conscious of the fact that now is the time to plan the early spring garden and the early planting of shrubs. I am ordering two or three new bulbs of water lilies for the lily pool.

During the last week I have tied four gay comforts. I have a pretty pieced quilt, the ocean wave, which is ready for quilting. In buying the linings for my quilts I buy material wide enough and long enough so that it will extend about 3 inches wider and longer than the top. When the quilting is completed the lining can be turned over and caught down on the top, thus making a pretty, finished effect with no extra labor entailed. Of course, the corners are mitered.

In passing thru a department store the other day I chanced upon an interesting demonstration of various graters and shredders. I could not resist buying a simple little affair which is really the most satisfying utensil. It shreds cheese, carrots, turnips, beets and such, into long, fine shreds, thus making delightful health-giving combinations of salads as well as attractive ones.

I have just added to my supply of tea towels. Some I hemmed with colored threads in running stitch, and worked smiling, grinning cups and saucers in the corners, and some I hemmed on the machine using scraps of silk sewing threads.

Just recently I have been able to get the three books composing Sigrid Undset's trilogy, Kristin Lavransdatter. It has been vastly interesting reading of life on the estates, or as we know them, farms, of Norway. The story is of the eleventh century; but even tho a lapse of several centuries intervenes, life indoors and out seems to move in quite the same channel then as now.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### Some Free Bulletins

I have heard that we can obtain bulletins on different household subjects. Do you print them, and is there a charge? Mrs. A. J. C.

We have leaflets in our files on different subjects, and these are listed from time to time in this department. I believe, tho, that you are thinking of government bulletins. Here is a list of some of the best. I'll be glad to see that you get them if you'll write to me. Address Woman's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There is no charge.

- Honey and Its Uses in the Home 653
- School Lunches 712
- Food for Young Children 717
- Some Common Disinfectants 926
- Farm Budgeting 1564
- House Cleaning Made Easier 1180
- Floors and Floor Coverings 1219
- Milk and Its Uses in the Home 1359

### Why Not a "Spotless Town"?

I am on a committee to fix a booth for a carnival which our community is having soon and should like an idea. My division would like to sell useful kitchen utensils but cannot think of a clever way to decorate a booth. Mary Jane.

Why not decorate your booth, first naming it "Spotless Town." Hang pic-

tures of model kitchens and clean looking housemaids around the walls. The girls who sell in the booth should be dressed in spotless white aprons. Sell all kinds of brooms, brushes, and dust-cloths, wash-cloths, pails, buckets, mops, dish-mops, soaps, ammonia, washing powders, chamois for window-cleaning, feather dusters, carpet-sweepers, and a vacuum cleaner. The latter may be sold by "chances."

### Lemon Sauce With Fish

Please give me a recipe for lemon sauce to be used with fish. Mrs. G. O. F.

The following recipe for lemon sauce is delicious served with fish.

- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 tablespoon corn-starch
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 4 teaspoons lemon juice
- Few grains salt
- Grated rind of a lemon

Mix the corn starch with the sugar and add to the boiling water, stirring and cooking until the sauce is thickened and the starch is cooked. This will take approximately 3 to 5 minutes over direct heat or 15 to 20 minutes in a double boiler. Add the fat and seasoning just before serving.

### Liquid Removes Dandruff

I am suffering with a severe case of dandruff and would welcome any suggestion you can give me as to the possible removing of it from my scalp. Jane E.

I cannot print the commercial name of the liquid, but I have the name of one here which is an excellent remedy in the case of dandruff. I shall be glad to send you the name of this liquid if you will write me, inclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Send your letters to Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### A Start for Begonias

Are begonias hard to care for? How are they started? Mrs. E. T. H.

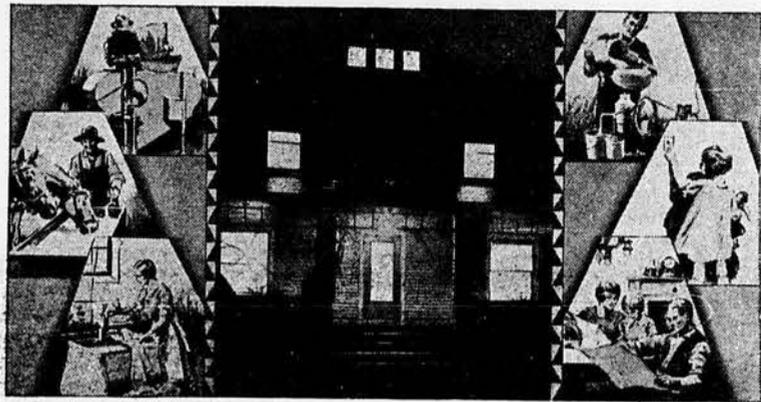
Most varieties of begonia grow readily from cuttings of the plant inserted in damp sand. Those which have a habit of sending up several stalks from a sort of crown can be propagated most effectively by division of the root. Each piece of root with an "eye" or growing point, will soon grow into a fine plant, with proper care.

### How Do You Entertain?

BY CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

**I** HAVE a friend who is disappointed. She expected her little girl to "sit on a cushion and sew a fine seam" or if not that, to do things that were quiet and ladylike. As a net result the child is into everything on the place. For children of this type I suggest a work bench. It is easy to make one. Just saw the legs off an old table. Hammer nails on a strip of wood above the bench to serve as holders for the hammer, saw, pinchers, screw driver and the light lumber that a child will use. We made a nail and screw box for Roy's work bench by putting thin wooden partitions in a large cigar box. Even a small child likes to pound and hammer and saw, and later on he can construct various articles. For instance we paste pretty magazine covers or picture advertisements on a piece of cardboard or light wood, and when these have dried, we saw them with a coping or jig saw. Roy is four now and can manage this fairly well, tho I have to help sometimes on the turns that are a bit difficult. Besides the fun of sawing, he has the puzzles, which he likes to put together.

Mothers are always confronted with the problem of entertaining children. Their play is equivalent to our work. They must enjoy it. It should be creative and they must have some pride in their accomplishments, if they are to be happy. The work-bench is just one stunt that has proved helpful in my household. No doubt you have devised different methods of instructive entertainment. I'll pay a dollar for every new idea along this line that is sent to me.



# Electricity is at your door today

No need to wait a minute longer

**N**OT in 1935, but NOW! That's how quickly you can have electricity on your place. It's at your door while you are reading this page. All you have to do is decide that you want it. You don't have to wait for others to act. You can act on your own accord. So don't put it off any longer. Waiting won't brighten your home or lighten your chores. *Decide today to put an end to needless, useless waiting and have electricity this very week.*

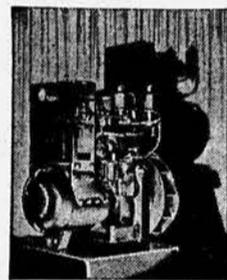
Delco-Light Electric Power and Light Plant is ready. You share this plant with no one else. It's yours and yours alone to use independently of others.

**Electric power—electric lights**  
With Delco-Light you have plenty of POWER—lots of it—electric power to do the sweeping, the washing, to milk the cows, to run the cream separator, to grind the feed, and to do a score of other tasks. You can have an electric water system. You can have a modern laundry, a bathroom, and plenty of fresh running water for the stock.

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Delco-Light is one investment that actually pays for itself. Our new book proves that. Send for it today. And when you have read it, don't wait. Have electricity NOW. It's yours with Delco-Light, the easy, practical and inexpensive way.



This is the Model 8C33, the Scientific Marvel—Combination Automatic and Battery Charging Plant.

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The nearest distributors are listed below. In addition, there's a Delco-Light Dealer in every Community.

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### MAIL FOR FREE BOOK

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, Dept. A-41, Dayton, Ohio.

Send me 36 page illustrated book "New Way to Farm Profits" that shows how easy it is to have Delco-Light right now.

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### Lincoln once said "Leave Nothing for Tomorrow Which can be Done Today."

This is especially true when purchasing accident protection. Every day people are being killed or injured who, like yourself, believe themselves immune to such things. Therefore, we repeat, send for your \$10,000 FEDERAL "FARMERS' SPECIAL" AUTOMOBILE TRAVEL AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY today. It costs but \$2.00 per year. We have an application for you. Write for it.

Kansas Farmer, INSURANCE DEPT., Topeka, Kansas.

# Much Wheat Must be Fed

## Dr. McCampbell Says 40 Per Cent of Crop Should Be Consumed by Livestock

BY EDWARD H. KIMBALL

KANSAS farmers were given another assurance of the fact that their territory in the next few years is to see a huge development of industry related to agriculture, when the new \$100,000 feed mill of the United Bi-Products Co., at Shawnee and Adams streets, Kansas City, Kan., was dedicated February 27.

S. H. Ray, vice-president and general manager of the company, which also operates plants producing complete farm feeds for poultry, hogs and dairy cattle in St. Louis, Chicago and Oklahoma City, acted as host to 150 feed dealers from Kansas and Missouri as well as several noted agricultural experts, at the opening of the new plant. It was generally agreed by these men that abundance of raw materials entering into commercial mixed feeds, central location in the agricultural sections of the midwest, and favorable transportation facilities, would serve to make Kansas City the largest feed manufacturing center in the United States.

Approximately 20 feeds will be milled in the plant, each of which will serve a different purpose for some sort of stock. The capacity of the mill is 600 tons of feed in a 10-hour day. With the modern machinery installed very little time is required for shifting from one mix to another. The machinery automatically measures exactly the proportions of each ingredient in the feed while the mill is in operation. Warning signals and automatic shut-offs operate to make it impossible for any hopper becomes empty. In this way improper mixing is made impossible.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and John C. Burns, secretary of the National Shorthorn Breeders' Association, spoke to the dealers at an evening banquet.

Fear that the United States might at some future time be flooded with cheap beef from South American countries, unless tariff measures were made to prevent it, was expressed by Dr. McCampbell, who explained that the only means of stifling this disastrous competition at the present time is thru embargo on cattle suffering from diseases common in South America.

"Many Easterners," said Dr. McCampbell, "are not familiar with the problems of livestock production and think only of cheap meat. It is entirely possible at some future time that sufficient pressure could be brought thru Eastern politics to remove present embargos and subject livestock breeders of the United States to ruinous competition from the Argentine."

"I often find wheat farmers who profess to have no interest in live-

stock," Dr. McCampbell continued, "and to them I say that they should realize that 40 per cent of all wheat produced in this country must be marketed thru livestock, as well as a much larger proportion of other important grain crops."

"Farmers and business men alike should come more to the realization that livestock production is not an industry in itself but is a vital and important part of that general industry known as agriculture. Livestock production really determines the purchasing power of agriculture."

Rex Beresford, beef cattle specialist of the Iowa State Agricultural College, was the chief speaker at the meeting on the second day of the United Bi-Products dedication.

### And Now Comes Proso

When a crop of winter wheat has been destroyed by winter-killing or soil blowing, or when small grain or corn is destroyed by frost, hail or other causes, or when seed of an early grown crop does not germinate, a good crop to sow, says the United States Department of Agriculture, is proso, or hog millet.

Proso is an early maturing millet, the seed of which is used for grain. It is best adapted to the northern prairie and Great Plains sections of the United States, where it is grown to a limited extent as a late-sown catch crop.

Proso produces fair yields of seed with a limited supply of moisture, but cannot withstand severe drouth. Other grains usually yield more than proso, but they must be sown earlier. This crop may be sown as late as July 1 with good chances of obtaining a crop.

The leading varieties of proso now grown in the United States are the Yellow Manitoba and Early Fortune. The Hansen White Siberian, Red Russia, Turghai, Tambov, and others are grown to a less extent.

Proso usually is sown with a grain drill at the rate of 1 to 3 pecks an acre, from a few days to two weeks after corn-planting time, but usually will mature seed if sown as late as July 1. It is harvested and threshed like other small grains.

A new publication of the department, Farmers' Bulletin 1162-F, "Proso or Hog Millet," describes the plant, discusses climatic and soil adaptations, and gives suggestions for harvesting. The bulletin may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

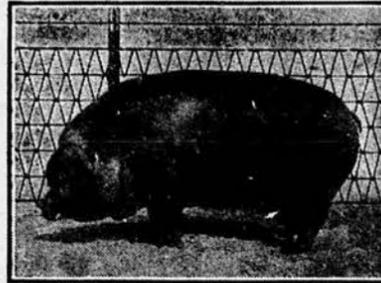
A man in Brooklyn, sentenced for wife-beating, was instructed to kiss his wife every morning for six months. After all, it is the woman who pays and pays.



PICTURING PARTY OF PATRIOTIC PROBES PREPARING TO PROBE - R. PARSONS

# COLORADO Fence NEWS

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



WORLD'S CHAMPION "Teton Queen," the world's largest sow, weighs 1190 pounds and has taken blue ribbons at many shows. She was bred and raised by The Colorado Agricultural College. If you own any prize winners, play safe and put them behind COLORADO V-Mesh Hog Fence.

## Clean Pasture Vital to Hogs

NOTHING is so discouraging and expensive as a pig runtled by roundworm, pig typhoid or bull nose—the three filth diseases caused by parasites and infection. Clean pasture after farrowing is one of the essentials in avoiding these diseases.

Assume that the farrowing quarters and the sow have been kept in a sanitary condition and that your litter is healthy.

Then both sow and pigs should be hauled...not driven...to clean pasture. Driving them on foot is a dangerous practice, as they are likely to pick up worm eggs and germs.

The pasture should be one where no hogs have run for at least two years and, preferably, a field which has been cultivated since last used by hogs.

The pigs should be on the clean pasture until four months old.

Needless to say, the pasture must be fenced hog- and pig-tight with a strong, durable fence such as COLORADO Close-Mesh Hog and Cattle Fence.



## Uncle Charley Sez

One o' Jake Beals' hogs got into Frank Smith's vegetable garden the other day and did a lot o' damage... Frank was mad as a hornet, but Jake said Frank's rotten ole fence was to blame...A heap o' hard feelins would be avoided if fellers would only make a little investment in better fences now and then.

## Did you know - -

that The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company employs between five and six thousand men at its Pueblo steel works alone, and that this plant covers 583 acres of ground?

## They Keep His Baler Running

BALING hay isn't one of the easiest jobs around a farm, but many western farmers seem to find it easier when they use COLORADO bale ties.

For example, W. W. Longmire of Pauls Valley, Okla., says, "I have been buying COLORADO fence and bale ties for years. When I ask for COLORADO bale ties, I know they will satisfy my help and keep my baler running."

COLORADO bale ties are made from special copper-bearing steel of great tensile strength. They are made strong, to stand strain, and pliable, to tie easily.



**If you were a bale of hay**

You would feel more secure if you wore bale ties that you knew wouldn't embarrass you by breaking.

The best bales of hay this season are wearing COLORADO bale ties—strong, pliable and uniform.

Colorado Single-Loop Bale Tie

**COLORADO Bale Ties** FA-4

## Cultivate the Easy Way

No Long Stops To Make Adjustments!



The convenient double lever control which shifts beams in pairs and adjusts gangs for narrow or wide rows is only one of the many new improved features which make **DEMPSTER** the outstanding Two-Row Cultivator of 1929. Gangs raised or lowered separately or together. Adjustable to every cultivating condition. Exceptionally easy to operate. Does a cleaner, more thorough job. Constructed of strong, shock-absorbing steel. All parts securely riveted. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature.

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719 So. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

## DEMPSTER 2-ROW Cultivator

# Farming Up Into High Gear!

## The Soil is in Excellent Condition; a Good Start With the Oats?

BY HARLEY HATCH

WITH the last week breaking all records for warm weather, farming has gone into high gear in this part of Kansas. The soil never worked better in early spring than it is working now, and teams are in the fields on most farms sowing oats, plowing, cutting stalks and hauling manure. On this farm all the oats were in the ground on February 18, which is the earliest date on which we have sown oats in any state in which we have ever farmed. The next earliest date was on February 25, which was some eight or 10 years ago. A large acreage was sown to oats in Coffey county during the week which ended February 22; the old saying had it to sow oats in the mud, but this time there was no mud in which to sow. After fall plowing had been disked, harrowed and sown with a press drill, the soil was in garden condition. Some folks say this is too early for oats; time will tell, but we never yet have lost a stand of oats by spring freezes since using the press drill.

### For a Torpid Liver

On this farm we have, or rather had, 53 acres of rather heavy standing cornstalks which we had to dispose of in order to fit the ground for another crop of corn. One reason for the heavy stalk growth on much of this acreage was the fact that corn followed Sweet clover and alfalfa. The boys had not been very eager to tackle this stalk cutting job; riding a 2-row stalk cutter all day might be good for a torpid liver, but the ordinary man would rather take his shaking up in a motor car. Finally Homer figured out a scheme that worked to perfection; the stalks were cut and the ground given a disking, all at one operation. The tongue was taken out of the stalk cutter and a stub tongue put in which ran back of the cutter far enough to carry a clevis. To this clevis was hitched the tandem disk and at the front of the procession was the tractor. In this way the stalks on 30 acres were cut and the ground double disked in one day. When it comes time to list, the field will be given another disking opposite to the way it is to be listed, which I think will make a good seedbed for the corn. We could not plow under these heavy stalks and then list them up again.

### Regular Equipment is Best

Letters regarding the all-purpose tractor as power for cultivating corn continue to come in. Several men ask what we consider to be the best shovel equipment for a 2, 3 or 4-row tractor cultivator. In most instances what is called regular shovel equipment is the best; that is, the equipment which comes as a regular part of the cultivator. As an extra, if listed corn is to be cultivated, is the disks which take the place of inside shovels in throwing dirt away from the corn the first time over. On our 2-row cultivator we have made one change which our implement dealer tells us many others are making. To clear out the middle our cultivator has what is called a sweep; this we took off and replaced with a big common shovel such as is used on 4-shovel cultivators. We have found that this cleans out the middle better and holds right to place. As to the best type of fenders, the regular equipment that comes with the cultivator is as good as any, but if you have listed corn and are using disks to throw the dirt away, no fenders are needed. I always liked to get away from using fenders of any kind if possible.

### Rough on the Rats

A Lyon county man has taken up a trade much worth while, and certain to give \$5 value for every \$1 invested. He has 15 trained ferrets and four rat terrier dogs, and with this company he travels over the country "de-rattin'," as he calls it, both farms, stores, mills and eleva-

tors. Arriving at the rat harbor he turns the ferrets loose under the building, and at the corners stations his four dogs. These dogs take care of all the rats that escape the ferrets, which are not many. On a farm near Admire at a rat killing one ferret was found in a hole under a building surrounded by 38 rats which he had killed "single handed." A count of the rats actually known to be killed in this rat warfare on the last 49 farms which were worked showed 6,479. Three ranches were "de-ratted" in Lyon county recently, and on the first 250 rats were killed, on the second 325 and on the third 435.

### Tank Has Not Leaked

A letter from Lebanon asks about the building of hollow tile water tanks, which our inquirer remembers we wrote about some time ago. We have such a tank of our own building on this farm which has been in use two winters, and which has not leaked. This tank is 14 feet in diameter and is made of hollow silo tile, the curve of which is just right for tank building. The bottom is made of "pounded up" lime rocks filled with concrete, with a top coating of mortar made of two parts sand to 1 part cement, with 2 quarts used car or tractor oil to every sack of cement. Make the bottom just a little larger than the outside wall. It will take about 3 silo tile 1 foot long for each foot in diameter of the tank for each layer. Our tank is two layers of tile high, and on top of this is a row of brick to make it 28 inches high. Between each layer of tile use reinforcing wire such as is used in silos. Flare the sides slightly to take up ice pressure. Our tank, 14 feet across, took 44 tile to the layer or 88 in all. Be careful to fill all joints with mortar when laying the tile, the mortar used being the same as for the bottom, 2 parts sand and 1 part cement mixed with water and 2 quarts of oil to each sack of cement. For a wash coat for the inside of the tank, of which several coats must be applied, take 1/2 teacup powdered alum, 2 tablespoons lye, 2 1/2 gallons water and cement enough to make a thick paint.

### Seed Oats in Demand

A motor car trip yesterday to a country home 8 miles southwest of Emporia disclosed very few fields of wheat, but what there was seemed to be starting well. From appearances I should say the oats acreage will be larger than usual if seed can be procured. Dealers were not prepared for such a demand, and most of them ran out of stock at once. The quickness with which the 600 bushels of seed oats on this farm was sold indicates the keen demand. In less than 24 hours after we advertised the oats they were all taken, and since then we have had calls every day which we could not fill. The favorable opening of what seems to be an early season no doubt is responsible for an increased acreage of this crop. I also saw on the trip many pastures which had been burned off; February seems to me to be rather early for pasture and meadow burning. In fact, many good farmers say not to burn at all, but the surplus grass growth last season was greater than usual, and to make the pastures palatable to cattle this old grass should be disposed of, but I would think burning just before the bluestem grass starts would be better than burning in February.

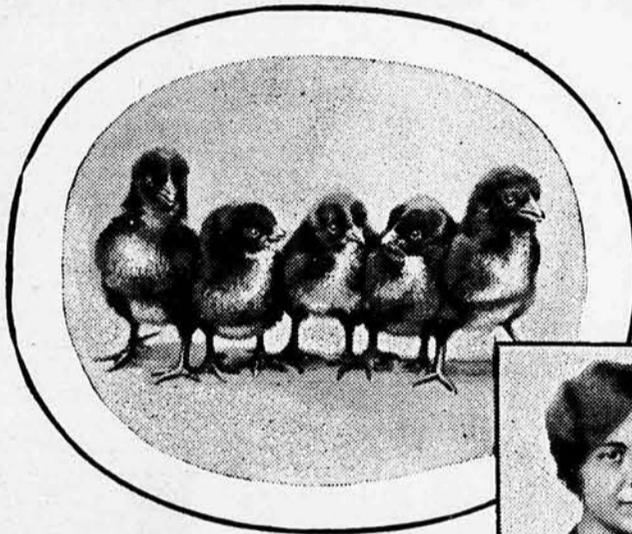
### An Absent Minded Beggar

"What made you quarrel with Claude?"  
 "Well, he proposed to me again last night."  
 "Where was the harm in that?"  
 "My dear, I had accepted him the night before."

If what the style makers say is true, those who are selling skirts short should hurry to cover.

# Get the Full Profit

## FROM YOUR Baby Chick Investment



"Thousands of baby chicks are lost each year through improper heating of the brooder... chicks which might have grown to maturity and proved real money-makers for their owners.  
 "Why do poultry raisers continue to suffer these serious money losses year after year? It's so unnecessary!"  
 —MARY WILSON

Here, at last, is a practical solution of the brooder heating problem! A real life-saver for baby chicks!

You can raise more chicks and healthier chicks with D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel.

Blue Brooder Fuel is Pennsylvania hard coal—mined from America's richest anthracite veins and especially prepared for brooder heating purposes.

There are many good reasons why Blue Brooder Fuel is the fuel you'll want to use in your brooders to protect your baby chick investment.

Blue Fuel is uniform. Burns evenly and keeps the temperature of the brooder right at all times.

Blue Fuel is clean. Pure hard coal. No dust or dirt.

Blue Fuel is convenient. Packed in full-weight 100-lb. bags. Easy to carry.

Easy to load. No shovelling. Requires little attention.

Blue Fuel is safe. No smoke or soot. No fire hazard. No smoking wicks. No unhealthy fumes.

Blue Fuel is economical. It pays for itself many times over in the baby chicks it saves. Saves your time, too.

Let D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel help you get the full profit from your baby chick investment.

No elaborate equipment is necessary for burning Blue Brooder Fuel. You can convert your present equipment for this purpose. We'll tell you how. Send coupon below to Miss Mary Wilson, 120 Broadway, New York City, or—better still—ask your local coal dealer for information on D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel. Sample 5-lb. bag sent free on request.

D. L. & W. COAL COMPANY  
 120 Broadway, New York

**D. L. & W.**  
**BLUE**  
**BROODER FUEL**  
*(It's hard coal)*



Use This Coupon

MISS MARY WILSON, 120 Broadway, New York City.  
 Dear Miss Wilson: Please send me name and address of nearest dealer who sells D. L. & W. Blue Brooder Fuel (Hard Coal). The make of my brooder is.....  
 Kind of Fuel Used.....  
 Name.....  
 Address.....

Check here if you want free sample

# WHY



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For the same good reasons, AC is used as standard equipment by more than 200 successful manufacturers.

Put in a new set of AC's after a season's driving or 10,000 miles. That will insure easier starting, faster pick-up, more power.

Ask your dealer for AC Spark Plugs, proved, by every test, *standard of the world.*

**AC Spark Plug Company**  
 AC-SPHINX Birmingham ENGLAND  
 FLINT, Michigan  
 AC-TITAN Clichy(Seine) FRANCE

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## Kathleen Norris is Considered America's Favorite Woman Author

BY D. M. HARMON

**I**T HAS been said that if you wish to make people think, write a novel—but be sure you know how. Kathleen Norris knows how. She may rightly be considered one of the most popular women novelists of today, although she has upset every conception of how a novelist is made. With the exception of five months spent in taking a literary course at the University of California, Mrs. Norris had no schooling. When she began to write, she had experienced no thrilling adventures, no prairie life, no expensive travels or residence in Paris and Berlin. Yet she can write novels which accomplish the one thing all novelists attempt. She can make people think!

### Childhood Life Unsensational

Kathleen Norris was the second child in a family of six. Her father, Mr. Thompson, was a San Franciscan of long residence. He would not send his children to school, rather they were taught at home, with an occasional governess for language study. The family led a very quiet life in the valley at the foot of the beautiful Mount Tanalpais. There were few neighbors, the children didn't go to school, and most of the visitors were grown people. There were no children's parties.

Kathleen was the eldest girl. At 19 she was to "come out" in San Francisco. A house had been taken in the city for the winter. Her gowns had been ordered and the plans all made, when Mrs. Thompson died with pneumonia. Mr. Thompson died, broken-hearted, in less than a month afterwards. Misfortune after misfortune followed, until the six children were destitute, with the exception of having the family home in Mill Valley.

The children never had known what it was to want money, and they battled bravely. Kathleen went to work at once in a hardware house at \$30 a month. Her brother and sister also found work, making the total of the family's income about \$80 a month.

### First Successful Efforts as Author

Kathleen and her sister came home from the day's work to get dinner, make beds, wash dishes and scrub the kitchen floor at midnight. Then, Kathleen, who had been a favorite story teller all her life, began to wonder whether she could make money by writing. In the fall of 1903 she had attempted to take a year's course in the English department of the University of California, but had been forced to give it up because the family needed her. In 1904, at the age of 23, she made her first successful effort. The San Francisco "Argonaut" paid her \$15.50 for a story called "The Colonel and the Lady."

A little later she became the society editor of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin. Mrs. Norris doesn't know whether the newspaper experience helped or hindered her in the literary world. One thing was true, during these years she saw many phases of life that enlarged her vision and made her more catholic in her views. At least she learned to write with speed.

### Popularity Grew Rapidly

In 1909, Kathleen Thompson was married to Charles Gilman Norris. Marriage, a home in New York City, and her first leisure since her father's death; a literary atmosphere—her husband was in magazine editorial work—and the happiness of being in the city she had for years longed to know, were the circumstances which reawakened Mrs. Norris' ambition to write. She essayed again without encouragement from editors. Finally "What Happened to Alanna" was published in the Atlantic Monthly. Her next six stories appeared in McClure's. After that it seemed to the casual observer as if they were everywhere.

"Mother" was first published in The American Magazine as a short story. This was followed by "The Rich Mrs. Burgoune," the story of a great-hearted woman who brought her fresh and honest ideals into the heart of a western city. "Poor Dear Margaret Kirby," collected short stories, was the third book, appearing in the spring of 1913. "The Story of Julia Page" was Mrs. Norris' first great success with a full length novel.

### The Latest Book is Strongest

Her most recent book "Red Silence" is perhaps her strongest, most thoughtful novel. It is the story of a young girl who kept her past carefully hidden from her husband in an effort to retain his great love. After her secret is revealed to him by an enemy she finds that he has learned thru her to look upon virtue as a quality made up of far more than chastity.

Mrs. Norris never appears to have taken her fact or idea or problem and said, "I will build a tale about this." She always seems to be describing actual persons and actual occurrences. She says of herself: "All my stories are of American homes and American women, but of late years I have had reasons to write particularly of American marriages, their frequent failures and their rare success." Kathleen Norris believes in youth because she understands youth. She writes largely of the younger generation—of the problems and temptations which surround every girl today.

## Kathleen Norris' Popular Books

**T**HE reading public never seems to tire of Norris novels. The oldest of them are as popular as the new ones. Some may be better than others but they are all good. Check the books you have not read, remit the price listed and the books will be sent to you postpaid.

Barberry Bush	75c	Lucretia Lombard	75c
Beloved Woman	75c	Martie the Unconquered	75c
Beauty and the Beast	75c	Mother	75c
The Black Flemings	75c	My Best Girl	75c
Butterfly	75c	Rose of the World	75c
Callahans and Murphys	75c	Saturday's Child	75c
Certain People of Importance	75c	Sea Gulls	75c
Harriet and the Piper	75c	The Story of Julia Page	75c
The Heart of Rachael	75c	Sisters	75c
Hildegard	75c	The Foolish Virgin	\$2.00
Josselyn's Wife	75c	Storm House	\$2.00
Little Ships	75c	Red Silence	\$2.00

Capper Book Service



**W**M. BARNES, JR., banker and farmer of Narita, Ill., finds that it is just as good business to check his investments in farming as it is in banking. Possibly that is why he is so sold on Long-Bell Posts. Read what he says:

"I have used nothing else except your posts for the last 13 years, and, to all appearances, they are today in as good condition as when they were placed in the ground. If I am ever in the market for more posts, there is only one that I will use, and that will be Long-Bell Creosoted Posts."

There is nothing we can add. Mr. Barnes' experience is practically the same as every user of Long-Bell Posts, many of which are contained in our booklet, "Serving through the Years," which is yours for the asking. Long-Bell Silver Spots, the posts everlasting, may be obtained in round, halves or quarters from your Lumber Dealer.

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Since 1875

205 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

# What the Folks Are Saying

**T**HE Corps of Engineers of the United States Army were directed by the Mississippi Flood Control Act of May, 1928, to prepare and submit to Congress, at the earliest practicable date, projects for flood control on all tributary streams of the Mississippi River system subject to destructive floods. This of course includes the streams of Kansas, since they are all tributaries of the Mississippi.

When this bill was before the Flood Control Committee of the National House of Representatives, the states on the tributaries of the Mississippi made an earnest attempt to get Congress to adopt a national policy for the control of floods and the conservation of water. The justification for this was that the United States Government was already participating in the cost of flood control on the lower Mississippi. At the time of the 1927 flood, the Government was paying 60 per cent of the cost of works built below Cairo. Following the 1927 flood the states along the lower part of the river asked Congress to thereafter bear the entire cost of controlling the river, which involved, of course, the protection of private land wholly at Government expense.

Without adopting any policy with respect to the payment of costs on the tributaries, Congress did provide for the preparation of plans. Surveys are now being made and plans prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Flood Control Act, and the people along the tributary streams are now looking to the construction of the works provided for in such plans. Not only is Southeast Kansas, where flood damage was particularly severe, interested in this movement, but the people on all the tributaries of the Mississippi are becoming interested. To this end a meeting, participated in by the official representatives of the nine states of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota and North Dakota, was held recently at McCook, Neb., for the purpose of urging Congress to make provisions for the construction of such flood control works. It is a matter in which all those living along Kansas streams are greatly interested. **George S. Knapp.**

State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan.

## Early Plowing: More Wheat

The first requirement of good seedbed preparation for wheat is that the plowing be finished early after harvest. The average yield at Manhattan over a 10-year period, 1911 to 1920, was 11.7 bushels for September 15 plowing and 20.2 bushels for July 15 plowing. This means that the wheat grower can estimate a loss of about 1 bushel an acre for every week that he delays plowing after July 15.

Much of the advantage of early plowing is lost if the ground is left thrown up with large clods and air pockets until just a short time before planting. Care must be taken not to have the surface too fine. Such a condition may cause blowing. Clods about the size of walnuts should be maintained. At the Kansas State Agricultural College farm the ground that was plowed August 15, 7 inches deep, and not worked until September 15 averaged a yield of 16.8 bushels over a 10-year period. Ground that was plowed August 15 and worked as often as necessary to keep an open surface free of weeds and a well packed subsurface averaged 19.1 bushels over a 10-year period. This makes a difference of 2.3 bushels in favor of the field that had been worked early. **Manhattan, Kan. A. L. Clapp.**

## Away With the Lice

During the winter season the calf is often infested with lice. Under such conditions it cannot be thrifty, as the lice sap the calf's vitality. Probably the most efficient treatment for lice is an application of a 2 per cent solution of a coal tar dip to all parts of the calf's body. Another treatment in a week or 10 days usually will eliminate most of the trouble. This treatment should be applied only when the calf is in a warm place and can be rubbed partly dry. During the severe weather a mixture of equal parts of

kerosene and lard or a good commercial louse powder usually will control the lice. Thoro cleaning and disinfecting of the calf shed also will help. **Manhattan, Kan. H. W. Cave.**

## Then the Lambs Pay

The feeder who fattens a carload or more of lambs may find his net return from this winter's work considerably increased by a change from a good ration to a better one. The general farmer who keeps a flock of ewes and feeds out the lambs can get the same results.

A ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay has been found to be a good one for the fattening of lambs. The scarcity of home-grown alfalfa or the cost of shipped in hay are the chief difficulties in providing this ration. At the Michigan Experiment Station it was found that shock corn, together with a small amount of linseed meal, could replace half of the alfalfa hay and make bigger gains, and greater returns a lamb were obtained from the lambs in whose ration shock corn and some linseed meal replaced part of the alfalfa hay.

In western and northwestern states, where barley largely replaces corn in the ration of fattening lambs, similar results have been obtained. At the Colorado Experiment Station, a series of lamb feeding trials have been carried on during the last several years. In these trials chopped or ground corn fodder has been used to replace all or a part of the alfalfa hay in the ration. Some cottonseed meal has been used in these rations to furnish necessary protein.

During the last year, several lots of lambs were fed at the Colorado station. A lot fed barley, ground corn fodder and cottonseed meal gave considerably better results than a similar lot fed corn and alfalfa hay. The lot receiving the chopped corn fodder made greater daily gains; made these gains at a lower feed cost and made a greater profit a lamb than the lot fed the commonly used ration of corn and alfalfa hay.

The carcasses of these lambs were graded, and it was found that the lot receiving ground corn fodder as a part of the ration had the greatest number of choice carcasses of any lot fed.

That chopped or ground corn fodder can furnish a valuable part of the ration for fattening lambs was demonstrated in this feeding trial, when this feed proved to be worth \$18.76 a ton. A charge of only \$16 a ton was made for alfalfa hay. Even with these costs, the lambs fed the ground corn fodder were able to make a return of more than the cost of this feed.

These feeding trials show that on farms where alfalfa hay or other legume hay is scarce or high in price, good quality corn fodder can be ground or chopped for fattening lambs and a good profit returned for this feed. This will be of interest to lamb feeders, large or small, since legume hay shortage is a common occurrence in most sections. **L. H. Fairchild. Crown Point, Ind.**

## Should Eat More Butter?

Butter is the most economical and palatable form of food fats. A great increase in the consumption of all forms of dairy products is well justified in Kansas farm homes. **W. C. Farner. Washington, Kan.**

## Has Been of Help

We have taken the Kansas Farmer for more than 20 years. It has been of tremendous service to us in that time; we should dislike very much to try to farm without it. **Mrs. W. J. Asmussen. Cherryvale, Kan.**

## Silos Lower the Costs

This is a machine age. The silo is the machine for the stockman, and it is certainly a vehicle which produces a larger profit in the stock business. The greatest item of farm relief is better farming. That simply means the adoption of methods which have been proved conclusively to make for a saving and increase the profit. **Lincoln, Neb. A. L. Haecker.**

# ILLINOIS tests prove seed corn treatment pays 1000% PROFIT



Semesan Jr. dust treatment controls diseases, improves germination and increases yields

In most cases, any investment which promised a profit of 1000% might be hazardous. But here is one that is safe. Tests have proved that good seed corn treatment to control root and stalk rot diseases pays tremendous returns by increasing yields.

In making its Forty-second Annual Report, the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station said: "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 1000% on the investment. . . ."

## Semesan Jr. is safe

Du Bay Semesan Jr., quickly applied as a dust, is safe to seed corn but deadly to the seed-borne organisms which cause yield losses. For less than 3c an acre, it protects seed corn against rotting in wet ground, produces a better stand of healthy plants and increases yields.

## Permits earlier planting

Corn planted before May 10th yields best, authorities tell us. For each day's delay after that date, a loss of about 1 bushel per acre may be expected. Semesan Jr. makes early planting safer by preventing seed rotting during the cold wet periods which often occur in early spring.

## Treatment makes bigger yields

Proof that Semesan Jr. benefits not only diseased seed corn, but also that which

is almost disease-free, is furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Circular 34 states that this dust treatment increased the yield 1.9 bushels per acre with nearly disease-free seed, and by 12 bushels with diseased seed.

Results obtained from the practical farm use of Semesan Jr. are equally convincing. In Henry County, Ill., Semesan Jr. treatment of infected seed corn produced a yield increase of 14.8 bushels per acre. In Louisa County, Ia., it increased the yield 4.6 bushels per acre for W. A. Duncan & Son. Arthur J. Lutz, Michigan Corn King in 1928, says his treated seed yielded 4 bushels more shelled corn per acre than the untreated.

"One thing very noticeable," writes Mr. Lutz, "was the perfect stand and scarcity of barren stalks. . . . I have ordered enough Semesan Jr. to treat all my corn this year."

## Will not clog planter

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

## Costs less than 3c per acre

Less than 3c per acre pays for seed field corn treatment with Semesan Jr. And seed sweet corn treatment costs only slightly more, depending on the rate of planting.

Semesan Jr. is easily applied. Just dust it on your seed corn; 2 ounces to every bushel. You can treat your seed now and be ready for planting with the first favorable weather.

Ask your dealer for new Semesan Jr. pamphlet. He will give you a copy, free. Or write to Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.



# SEMESAN JR.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Dust Disinfectant for Seed Corn

Ceresan for Seed Grains and Cotton SEMESAN for Flowers and Vegetables

SEMESAN BEL for Seed Potatoes.

## It's a Big World and There's a Lot of Automobiles

to say nothing of busses, trucks, vehicles, trains, street cars and any one of these may get you tomorrow. But why worry? You can't always avoid accidents but you and every member of your family between the ages of 10 and 70 can get the protection afforded by our \$10,000 Federal "FARMERS' SPECIAL" Automobile Travel and Pedestrian Travel Accident Insurance Policies Which We offer for But \$2.00 a Year.

A great value. Worth many times the cost. Don't delay. For further information, write the **KANSAS FARMER, INSURANCE DEPT., TOPEKA, KAN.**



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noon 12:30 CST.

**This Book**  
**shows profits farm folks make**

Torgerson, Albert Lea, Minn., makes \$4.15 cwt. over production costs on hogs; every dollar spent on dairy herd returns \$2.15. Fravel, Mount Vernon, O., makes \$5,000 annually on 204 acres. Sellars, Lathrop, Mo., \$3,936.98 profit on 500 hogs. Backhaus, Manly, Ia., gets 90 bushels per acre out crop. How do they do it?

**Valuable Book on FARM PLANNING**

tells all about these and many other stories of farm successes, covering 16 states. Describes their farm plans, covers crop rotation; shows how legumes are used; how they build up soil fertility; how they gain financial independence and excellent reputations on average farms just like yours. This 32 page book is crowded full of money making ideas. Not an advertising book on RED BRAND FENCE "Galvanized" Copper-Bearing—but a book on Farm Plans that bring Farm Profits. Will be mailed to you, without cost, postage paid. Write for it today.

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R.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Get Low Factory Prices on Building Tile.

**Start Them Right and you can Sell Them Earlier**

It takes healthy pigs if you are to finish them in time to catch the early market and high prices. They must be thrifty, must be kept free from worms and be able to withstand the attacks of disease bearing germs that infest nearly every hog lot. Runts and backward, sickly pigs are unprofitable. Help keep them all growing faster by adopting the Improved 3RD DEGREE System of hog raising. Many thousands of hog raisers use this method to overcome disease and worm infestation and as an aid to faster growth.

**3RD DEGREE A PROVEN AID TO GREATER HOG PROFITS**

The use of genuine 3RD DEGREE is the simplest, most effective and economical method of conditioning your hogs so as to help them throw off intestinal and respiratory ailments. In herds where such diseases have gained a foothold it is an effective aid in checking heavy loss and in helping sick hogs get well.

**The Improved 3RD DEGREE System**

To make hog raising more profitable, start at weaning time with the young pigs and make 3RD DEGREE a regular part of their feeding program. It helps them assimilate their food, stimulates the entire system, gives them better appetites and helps avoid losses due to worm infestation.

**HOGS AVERAGE 250-LBS. IN SIX MONTHS**  
Hog raisers everywhere tell how 3RD DEGREE has helped them increase their profits. Read this letter from Leslie Lomax, of Nebraska: "I want you to know that I have been having very good success with hogs since using 3RD DEGREE regularly. My hogs have averaged 250 pounds, or better, at six months of age, ever since I started using 3RD DEGREE about three years ago. I think every hog raiser could use 3RD DEGREE very profitably."

Send For Free Trial Sample and 50 Page Hog Book Fill in the coupon below and mail it today. Without any obligation you will receive a liberal trial size of 3RD DEGREE and valuable 50-page book on profitable hog raising. Don't delay, but send the coupon now.

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G.E. FERRIS  
MANAGER

**Protective Service**



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.

**High Priced Sprays, Insecticides and Remedies Often Not Worth Their Cost, Say Officials**

THOUSANDS of pounds of insecticides, fungicides, and disinfectants are sold annually in complete harmony with the insecticide act as enforced by the food, drug, and insecticide administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, but certain types of "trick" preparations also are being offered for sale and should be guarded against, say federal officials.

Farmers are warned against buying preparations to be added to feed and drinking water which their makers say will control external parasites on poultry and other animals consuming them.

Neither should any one be misled by the theoretically plausible claims made for preparations designed to be absorbed by the sap of trees to control fungous diseases and to kill insects on and in the trees.

Preparations to be hung in the home to drive away all household pests, purify the air and to prevent disease also are branded as useless by the officials.

Cost 18 Cents, Sold for \$64

One of the misbranded preparations sold to control lice, mites, ticks and fleas on poultry and other animals by being taken into the system with the food and drinking water it has been learned, could be bought for 18 cents a gallon. This preparation, retailed in small containers, netted the producer \$64 a gallon. Neither this mixture nor any of the many similar mixtures could produce the results claimed for them.

Liquids, powders and capsules to be placed in a hole in trees, under the bark, or in the soil, and paints to be



**Truth Crows**

If some high priced sprays, insecticides and remedies were as good as safe and as effective as represented to be by the agents selling them, the farmers and poultrymen of Kansas would save hundreds of dollars each year.

applied to the trunk of the tree, have been examined for their alleged powers to control fungous diseases and to kill insects when, according to the advertising literature, the substances are taken up by the sap and carried to all parts of the tree. Not only is the value of these "remedies" very questionable but many of them actually harm the trees. They may cause serious damage to shade and orchard trees, and in case of the latter, endanger the crop thru failure to control insects and diseases.

Housewives are especially cautioned not to believe the glittering promises made for attractive little cases containing a chemical, which, when merely hung in a room, will drive away or kill moths, ants, roaches, flies and mosquitoes, and at the same time disinfect the room, purify the air, and prevent diseases.

**Unlawful Salesmanship**

"We wish we could have the attention particularly of every farmer and poultryman in the state for just a few minutes to warn them against salesmen who are selling or offering to sell unlawful so-called livestock

and poultry remedies, and minerals or mineralized feeds," said Walter Morgan, inspector for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in a recent WIBW radio talk.

"If it were possible for you to know of the many men who are traveling thru Kansas posing as the manufacturers of, or agents for, so-called poultry and livestock minerals, tonics, cures or preventives, you would be amazed," continued the inspector. "Many such have no value or practically none in the prevention or cure of diseases of poultry or animals, yet sell for an exorbitant price. This is not necessarily a fixed price but whatever the seller can get from the buyer."

"We call to mind five different cases in different parts of the state where salesmen have in a very short time collected from unsuspecting buyers, in some individual cases small amounts, but aggregating hundreds of dollars, for unlawful so-called remedies that proved to be of no value. In fact many of the buyers were afraid to use the preparation after buying it, altho it may have cost them \$5 for a quart, or \$37.50 for one sack of a poultry mixture."

**Label Protects Buyer**

"If everyone knew it is unlawful to sell, offer to sell, or distribute in the state any remedies or mineral mixtures for poultry and livestock without having printed on the outside of each container the brand name, net contents, list of ingredients and name of manufacturer or person responsible for placing same on the market, and would refuse to buy any such preparations that did not have a proper label attached, the farmers and poultrymen of Kansas would save hundreds of dollars each year."

"Another case that came to our attention was that of men offering to service flocks of chickens for a certain period of time for so much money, whatever cash they could get at the time, and then fail to return to give any service to the flock."

"In a little over a year's time four warrants have been issued for unlawful salesmanship. Two men have been arrested and they pleaded guilty. The others have not been caught. At the present time evidence is being gathered for the prosecution of another person."

"We ask every one to co-operate with us in ridding the state of such salesmen and preparations, not only by refusing to buy unlabeled preparations from unknown parties, but by reporting to the State Board of Agriculture, Control Division, at once after you have been solicited to buy, giving the name of the product, the agent's name and address, and his auto license number if possible."

**Early Burning Best**

BY A. E. ALDOUS

Where pasture burning appears to be necessary it should be done in early spring before the native grass has started growing and after cold weather is over. In an average year it usually is between March 10 and 20. To be least harmful burning should be done when the ground is wet. Investigations indicate that burning is most harmful to grasses that start growing earliest in the spring, such as Kentucky bluegrass, bromegrass, and most of the other tame grasses. It is harmful to the short grasses and should not be used on such pastures.

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A Blended Anthracite

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Artists Engravers Dept. M TOPEKA WICHITA

### Laugh With the "Nit Wits"

(Continued from Page 8)

10:05 p. m.—Will Osborn and his Orchestra (CBS)  
10:30 p. m.—Publix Radio vue (CBS)

#### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12

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.—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.—Studio Program  
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports  
12:00 m.—Famous Composers (CBS)  
12:20 p. m.—Health for the Family (CBS)  
12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture  
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC  
1:30 p. m.—Syncopeated Silhouettes (CBS)  
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)  
2:30 p. m.—Methodist Conference — Bishop E. L. Waldorf  
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.—Pennant Cafeteria  
6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)  
7:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys  
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters  
8:00 p. m.—Hug and Mug, guest artists  
8:30 p. m.—Modocs  
9:00 p. m.—Phonograph Hour (CBS)  
9:30 p. m.—Columbia Program (CBS)  
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News  
10:05 p. m.—Hank Simmon's Show Boat. Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 13

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.—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.—Studio Program  
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports  
12:00 m.—High Lights from Light Opera (CBS)  
12:20 p. m.—Health for the Family (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  
2:30 p. m.—Methodist Conference — Dr. John W. Kensitt  
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box  
3:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill 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.—Pennant Cafeteria  
6:30 p. m.—Jayhawk Trio  
7:00 p. m.—The Vagabonds (CBS)  
7:15 p. m.—Five Power Naval Conference (CBS)  
7:30 p. m.—Alladin Old Time Orchestra  
7:45 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys  
8:00 p. m.—Songs at Twilight. Courtesy Cap-per's Farmer  
8:30 p. m.—Topeka High School Glee Club  
9:00 p. m.—Alemite Hour (CBS)  
9:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)  
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News  
10:05 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)  
10:30 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)

#### FRIDAY, MARCH 14

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.—Sunshine Hour  
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC  
10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill Harmony Boys  
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum  
11:15 a. m.—Studio Program  
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports  
12:00 m.—Music Bo (CBS)  
12:20 p. m.—Health for the Family (CBS)  
12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Dept  
12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC  
1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)  
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble  
2:30 p. m.—Methodist Conference—Dr. Chas. E. Draper  
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box  
3:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill Harmony Boys  
3:30 p. m.—Club Plaza Orchestra (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.—Roy Ingraham's Orchestra (CBS)  
6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria  
7:00 p. m.—Jenkins Melody Hour  
7:30 p. m.—The Sod Busters  
8:00 p. m.—Four Harmony Entertainers, Richmond, Kan. Guest artists  
8:30 p. m.—Studio Program  
9:00 p. m.—The Merry-makers (CBS)  
9:30 p. m.—Curtis Institute of Music (CBS)  
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News  
10:05 p. m.—Ted Weem's and his Orchestra (CBS)  
10:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack and his Silver Slipper Orchestra (CBS)

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 15

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.—Sunshine Hour  
10:00 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)  
10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill Harmony Boys  
11:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)  
11:30 a. m.—Women's Forum  
11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports  
12:00 m.—By Popular Request (CBS)  
12:20 p. m.—Health for the Family (CBS)  
12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Commission  
12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program  
1:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)  
2:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)  
2:30 p. m.—Methodist Conference — Harmony Male Quartet Manhattan  
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box  
3:10 p. m.—Leo and Bill, Harmony Boys  
3:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (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 (CBS)  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club  
6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra  
6:10 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria  
6:30 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble (CBS)

7:00 p. m.—Dr. Arthur Torrance—Exploring the Jungle (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.—Standiford Quartette, guest artists  
9:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix  
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News  
10:05 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)  
10:30 p. m.—Roy Ingraham's Orchestra (CBS)

### And Yields Decline

BY A. G. McCALL

In Northeast Kansas during a recent soil survey it was found that an average of at least 6 inches of soil had been removed from the uplands where the predominant soils are highly valued for the growing of corn and wheat. Nearly all of the cultivated slopes of this county were found to have suffered, but in one part of the area a tract of original timber was found with from 1 to 2 feet of rich silt loam overlying clay. On this timber land the surface was so mellow and permeable that it was easy to dig with the bare hand, down to the depth where the subsoil was encountered.

Outside of the timber on the same degree of slope, and that had originally been covered with the same mellow soil, the surface material had been lost down to the clay, and in some places 6 inches or more of the clay subsoil itself had been washed away, even down to the bed rock in some areas. By actual survey one drainage basin was found to have lost from 8 to 40 inches of soil over more than 80 per cent of its upland area since it was cleared from the timber about 40 years ago. Near the Kansas-Nebraska line an apple orchard was encountered in the bottom of a valley where the trunks of the trees had been completely buried by the silt and clay washed down from the adjacent slopes and ridge crests.

Close by this orchard, a gully 75 feet deep is advancing at the rate of 150 feet a year, and is destined to destroy all of the land of this valley and ultimately cut to pieces the adjacent highland. Many valleys in the youthful agricultural country along the

Missouri and its tributaries have suffered similar losses, with the result that many fields and in some cases entire farms are being abandoned.

Sheet erosion is gradually thinning down the gentler slopes back from the river. So susceptible are these soils to erosion that when wheat seeding is followed by heavy rains, every depression made by the grain drill becomes a potential gully. The impoverishing effect of soil washing is not restricted to the Missouri River area by any means, but is effective thruout the entire Central and Upper Mississippi Basin.

The present area of forest land in the United States is 470 million acres. On at least 75 per cent of this area the forest is a factor, often of paramount importance, in the prevention of erosion or the regulation of stream-flow. On a very large additional area, probably aggregating as much as 50 million acres, from which forests have been removed, erosion has become so serious that possibly the only practical remedial measures will be thru reforestation.

The damage from erosion includes not only the removal of the rich surface layers of soil with the consequent reduction of productivity, but also the silting of streams, reservoirs and irrigation ditches, and the destruction of alluvial agricultural lands by overwash of sands and gravel. The regulation of stream-flow is necessary to reduce the destructiveness of floods and to supply water for irrigation, power and navigation.

Analyses of the silt and clay being carried to the ocean by our streams indicate that the amount of plant food materials lost thru destructive erosion exceeds by 21 times the amount removed by the crops harvested from our cultivated fields. The plant nutrients removed by crops can be restored by the purchase of commercial fertilizers, but the material removed by erosion can never be restored except thru the exceedingly slow natural processes.



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City..... State.....

Color of your hair?.....

## Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

### No Present Marketing Process Will Improve an Egg of Poor Quality

IT IS an easy thing to say that if farmers wish better prices for their eggs they should produce better quality. And that very thing is said frequently. However, there is more to this than a mere "passing of the buck" back to the producer. There are a number of things any flock owner can do to insure better prices for his product.

In this regard the United States Department of Agriculture offers this information: "Practically all eggs are of equally good quality when first laid. But if they are to retain their quality and reach the market in good condition they must be properly cared for and handled by the producers. There is no process in marketing which can improve an egg of poor quality. All that can be done is to preserve the original quality. Good care on the farm therefore is a necessary prerequisite to the marketing of good eggs."

"First of all it is necessary to have good poultry stock of a standard variety in order to produce eggs of uniform size and color. The flock must be well-housed, fed, and cared for in order to increase productivity. As soon as the hatching season is over, all male birds should be disposed of, or separated from the flock, so that only infertile eggs of superior keeping quality will be produced. Nests, clean and sufficient in number, must be provided in order that the largest possible percentage of the eggs may be kept clean. Dirty eggs never should be washed unless they are to go into channels of immediate consumption. Washing reduces the keeping quality and results in losses, especially if the eggs are to be placed in storage.

"Eggs must be gathered frequently, at least once a day. During very hot or very cold weather it is preferable to gather them twice a day to prevent the eggs from becoming heated or frozen. They should be kept in a cool, moderately dry place to maintain their quality and to prevent mold development. All very small, very large, or very dirty eggs should be used at home or sold to local consumers. They should not be included with those shipped to market."

### \$1,343 Profit From Flocks

I have found from experience that it is not unusual to hear that poultry doesn't pay. The job of poultry raising usually falls to the women. There isn't enough in it for the men folks to fool with. They fail to appreciate the money value since the chicken is such a small affair.

In my experience I find one must be on the job to make poultry a success. Plan your flock. Don't just happen to have it. Decide whether you wish to specialize in egg production, in breeding stock or hatching eggs. Provide a decent poultry house and keep it clean. No hen can give returns if kept in a poorly-constructed, filthy hen house. Plan your work.

Head off disease by good sanitation. Get rid of lice and mites. Having them is carelessness and cuts profits. Reduce labor and feed waste by having mice and rat proof storage bins, and non-waste feed hoppers. Why do we cull, cull, cull, get rid of the old roosters, weed out the old boarder hens, sell or can the cockerels. We can't afford to waste good room and expensive feed on slackers. Grow pullets for winter layers, hatch or buy chicks early and don't stunt them in growing. Cull out all the weak, slow growers. We can't afford to winter low-producing stock. If we buy baby chicks we investigate the breeding stock back of them.

Feed for egg production. The Kansas egg laying ration is a good one. A hen is just a factory. We can't expect eggs unless we feed the material it takes to make eggs. A hen must not only eat but to lay eggs she must eat enough. No matter how superior the stock, no matter how much we pay for the chicks or the hatching eggs, no matter how wonderful our

system or practical our housing, if we don't feed them right they will not lay eggs. We have long outlived the age when the verdict was almost unanimous that poultry didn't pay, the blame is no longer attached to the hens. The person in charge must certainly be at fault, since it has been proved that hens are profitable.

I find that if I give the best of feed and the best attention in every way to the chicks, they still will not grow and make profitable producers if their houses and outdoor runs are not kept clean. They also must have the proper heat and correct ventilation. We should not be interested in disease. Keep the chicken houses clean and disease will never bother; it also will keep up production.

If the house is full of cracks, drafts will be striking the birds day and night. This will chill them and thereby check the production of eggs. It also will give the hens colds and a chance of getting roup. Make your hen house light, have the house ventilated so that there will be no draft on the chickens, and have plenty of light or the chickens are likely to stay on the roosts most of the time instead of being down scratching and working. Keep the laying hens and pullets inside if you wish lots of eggs. If the hens get chilled the flow of eggs is checked. Keep plenty of clean water before the chicks. It is surprising how much water they must have in order to lay eggs.

We started in the poultry business in November, 1928, with 650 hens and from then until November 1929, we took in on eggs and chickens, \$2,234.52, our expenses were \$891.46, which leaves us \$1,343.06. This included buying and feeding 550 baby chicks.

Does it pay to feed mash? I have known for a long time that egg mash feed the year around paid us, but I have had no way of proving it until I got an extension poultry calendar.

"Nobody cares for me, an old hen said in a cottonwood tree, and said to herself: No one cares for me. My food is what I find about by scratching around 'till I'm frazzled out. My shelter is in the starry sky, I sit and watch the clouds sail by until my eyes grow weak and dim, when I take a fresh grip on my cottonwood limb. Altho I fly and scratch and make things hum my owner claims I'm on the bum. He wants an egg every other day, and thinks I ought to sing and lay. I wish he had to roost out here and scratch bare gravel all the year. I'll bet a copper cent, by Jing! He wouldn't lay an egg 'till spring."

Mrs. Henry Brandenburg.  
Leonardville, Kan.

### No Name Was Signed

Kansas Poultry Talk is in receipt of a very well-written article which has for its heading, "Pin Feathers and Pin Money." There was no name signed to the article and the post-mark on the envelope could not be read, so of course, we have no means of tracing its origin. This department would be pleased to know the author.

While on this subject we take the opportunity to invite every farm flock owner in the state to send Kansas Poultry Talk letters in which they give their experiences with poultry. We are sure you have enjoyed the letters that have been appearing in this department for some months, and have profited by them. This department is for your exchange of ideas with your fellow poultry raisers all over the state. Your experiences are bound to help someone enjoy greater success. Please address: Kansas Poultry Talk, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

### Ignore the Dumb-bells

"Prisoner, the jury finds you guilty."  
"That's all right, Judge. I know you're too intelligent to be influenced by what they say."



## LICE

DON'T say it's up to the hens to fight the torturing, blood-sucking pests. Lice come in hordes — it's an unequal battle.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer kills lice on stock and poultry.

Bring Instant Louse Killer and lice together, and no guilty louse escapes.

Make it a rule to keep Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath always. Hens work it into the feathers, down to the skin where the lice are. That's the end of Mr. Louse and his quick-breeding family.

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BEFORE using dry dust inoculation without water or pioneering extravagant new claims, consult your State College or U. S. Dept. of Agr. U. S. Bul. No. 1496, page 21, states: "..... the bacteria contained in these cultures are minute, living plants. Many will die if kept for a long time.... on the shelves of dealers.... and moisture is lost by evaporation." Also, on page 25, it states: "Seed inoculated with pure cultures and dried and kept for a long time will tend to lose its inoculation. On this account it is advisable to apply the inoculation shortly before time of planting."

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## stop COLD in a that COLD day

From now on no more colds to interrupt life and ravage health. At the first sniffle, sneeze or ache take Hill's. It stops cold gently but surely—3 ways at once... 1: Checks fever... 2: Opens bowels, no griping... 3: Tones system, restores energy. Today Hill's is in the medicine cabinet in more than a million homes that don't know what a bad cold is.

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# Pigs, "Peeps" and Poetry!

## Three Very Definite Signs of Spring Have Appeared Among the Capper Clubs

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

THE first hint that spring is near came on February 2, when the ground hog peeked from his den and was almost taken off his feet to see 13 newly hatched baby chicks at the home of Ruth Zirkle in Finney county. Talk, among other club members, of farrowing sows, gave additional evidence. Last of all, came a flood of poems from Capper Club boosters. Now we are as sure that spring is on the way as the poet Lowell was when he wrote:

"And if the breeze kept the good news back,  
For other couriers we should not lack."

Most of the poems were entered in our contest which closed February 20. The judges have not yet decided upon the winners, but we are going to give you an opportunity to read some of the contributions. We think the efforts of these members very commendable. The poems are bubbling over with club spirit, and we believe that altho you have not yet decided to care for a project this year, some of these verses will persuade you to do so.

We are using the shorter poems in order to present the thoughts of a larger number of members. First we present a very dignified little message from Mina Woodson. We are sorry we can't show Mina's drawing of the ship as it would give force to the idea.

### Fill Your Ship With the Right

Like a capital merchant ship  
Starting on an ocean trip,  
For spices rich and jewels rare  
That lie abundantly somewhere;  
The ocean waves roll and toss,  
The pilot then fears a loss,  
But courage tells him to perform,  
And brave the wild, unkind storm.

So we starting on life's great sea  
To experience our loyalty,  
And gather profits and pleasures,  
Stored in earthly chests of treasures;  
And we are wondering what our ship will  
Bring—  
So to the words, "Go on" we cling,  
And stand the storm, and reach our goal,  
That was pictured in our soul.

We load our ship and start for home,  
Willing to fight right thru the foam,  
All deeds of kindness may have their place,  
All sorrows we will bravely face.  
For our ship is loaded with fruits of work,  
From which we never dare to shirk,  
And now! Our journey ends so light,  
A day of toll, and the rest of right.  
—Mina Woodson, Dickinson county.

If you are inclined to be lazy, and are looking for a "soft snap," don't undertake club work. We want boys and girls who can live up to Monica Raymond's ideals.

### Get Pep in You!

Let's get more pep in us this year,  
Do not miss a single meeting.  
Keep a-go-in—Don't give up—  
That's not the way to win the cup.  
Don't be silly—Do your work,  
Don't be lazy—Do not shirk.  
That's not the way to go,  
Get lots more pep in you.  
—Monica Raymond, Marshall county.

Next we let Alberta Hammett tell her small pen of White Wyandottes exactly what she expects of them. We

trust the hens may live up to Alberta's fondest hopes.

### The Contest Hens

Blessings on thee, little hen,  
Singing gaily in your pen.  
You must not just think of beauty  
I shall now explain your duty.  
I have entered in a contest,  
Joined the "Capper Clubs" you know  
And I must have eggs to win it.  
Now, my biddies—come, let's go.  
Yes, twelve eggs I'd like to gather,  
Every day no matter whether  
It is cold, and dark, and gloomy;  
Or is nice, warm sunny weather.  
"Eggs more eggs—I want a dozen—  
Fill my basket, biddies—do!"  
And I surely will repay you,  
By the care I'll take of you.

And on holidays and birthdays,  
Each of you two eggs may lay,  
For I like to bake a custard  
And perhaps some cakes so gay.  
After laying season's over,  
To the "Beauty Shoppe" we'll go,  
For we must be getting ready  
For the big Topeka show.  
You may primp and preen your feathers,  
Beautiful you'll be that day,  
But until that time, my biddies,  
You must lay, and lay, and lay.  
—Alberta Hammett, Marshall county.

Of course, there'll come times when you may run up against some pretty hard bumps, but Ivan Griswold can tell you what to do.

### Fill the Dead Members With Pep!

If your club is out of step,  
And the members seem to slump,  
All you need's a little pep,  
So get down to work and pump.  
It'll likely make you sweat,  
And you'll have to work a bit,  
But your club will not forget,  
The good work you've done for it.

So when your club has hit a bump,  
And your hopes are black as coal,  
Then get down to work and pump,  
And you'll surely reach your goal.  
—Ivan Griswold, Marshall county.

You'll forget about the little daily troubles, if you keep your eye on the future as Roy Freer advises.

### Preparing for the Future

With the bucket in my hand,  
I can feel my chest expand,  
As I feed the sow and pigs  
Corn and oats and tender sprigs.

Put in straw so clean and bright,  
And have lots of good sunlight,  
Then I stand and watch 'em grow,  
Big and fat all in a row.

Count the profit they will pay,  
Put some in bank for rainy day,  
So I can better hold my ground,  
Next time my lucky chance comes 'round.  
—Roy Freer, Shawnee county.

We need many more wide awake boys and girls to help us put over our membership campaign like Boyd Boone wants it done.

### All Together

The time has come for work again,  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
To celebrate the big campaign  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
We'll all pitch in with might and main,  
And see who makes the greatest gain  
And we'll all take part in  
The Membership Campaign!

We'll get new members by the score,  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
We'll bring them in as ne'er before  
Hurrah! Hurrah!  
Bring Brother Lou and Sister Sue  
And Mother, dear, there's room for you  
And—we'll all take part in  
The Membership Campaign.  
—Boyd Boone, Kingman county.

## 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.....

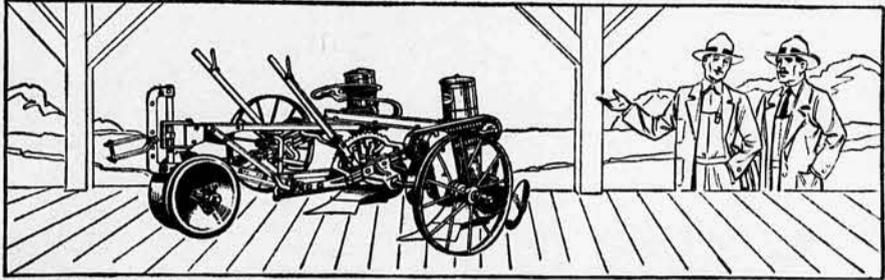
Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R.F.D..... Date.....

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

Fill Out This Coupon and Send It to J. M. Parks in the Capper Building, Topeka, and Get a Start for Profits in 1930

# MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE Lister Planters and Cultivators



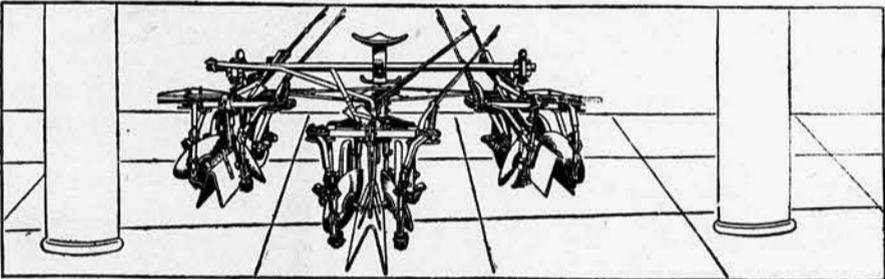
The Moline No. 4 Two Wheel Two Row Corn Lister saves the labor of one man and two horses. This improved machine is fast replacing single row listers.

## for larger yields

FOR many seasons Moline Listers and Lister Cultivators have been chosen for their uniform, thorough work. Larger yields have resulted from their accurate uniform performance.

Two of the latest Moline Lister Planters and Cultivators are shown here. They bring you the famous Moline accuracy and durability plus new cost cutting, labor saving features. You can list and plant two rows at a time with the Moline No. 4 Two Row Lister. You can cultivate three rows at a time with the Moline Lister Cultivator. Think what these machines save you in time and labor cost.

Moline implements are now a part of the complete Minneapolis-Moline line including Twin City and Minneapolis Tractors, and Threshers, and Minneapolis Combines and Corn Shellers. In the Minneapolis-Moline line you will find many ways to cut costs and increase your yields. Write for dealer's name and description of the implements you are interested in. Address Dept. 30.



One man can cultivate three rows at a time with this Moline Lister Cultivator. The same careful cultivation is possible as with a two-row machine.

# MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

## Special Prices On the Best Magazines Published

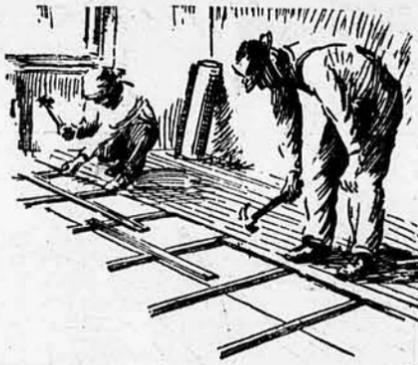
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American Poultry Journal	1.05	Nation	5.25
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Boy's Life	2.50	Outdoor Life	3.00
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Home Friend	1.05	Standard Poultry Journal	1.05
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McCall's	1.50	Time	5.25
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Modern Homemaking	1.05	Woman's World	1.10

These clubs are all for the term of one year and the prices are good in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska only. Add 50 cents to each club for all other states.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. W-4, Topeka, Kansas.

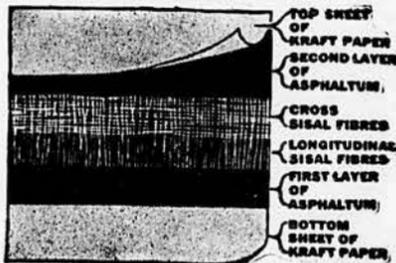
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**USES**

Typical uses for Sisalkraft include hay stack covers, lining chicken houses, covering screen doors, covering porch and kitchen floors in muddy weather, lining grain bins, covering furniture and rugs during decorating or painting, protecting machinery, covering broom cprn in storage, etc.

**SISALKRAFT IS 6-PLY**



**"more than a building paper"**

**THAT'S** what hundreds of farmers say about Sisalkraft. When they build or remodel the house they use it in the walls, under the finished roof and under the hardwood floor. They cover machinery, hay and grain with it, replacing expensive canvas tarpaulins, and it is handy for hundreds of other purposes. It pays to keep a roll on hand for use in emergencies. It can be used over and over again.

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Your lumber dealer can supply Sisalkraft in rolls 3 to 7 feet in width. Ask for a free sample and test its remarkable strength for yourself.

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Chicago, Illinois

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. KF 3-8 Gray

**Cut COMBINING costs with a New AVERY**

**You Want These Improved Features**

12-Bar, Big Tooth Thresher Cylinder  
Grain-Getter Grates  
Spreading Comb Beater  
Single-Unit Vibrating Rack  
Locomotive Thresher Drive—No Crankshaft  
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Two-Way Tailings Valve  
Accelerating Feed Roller  
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Time Saver Tank

You can cut combining costs and increase profits with a New Avery Combine. Original and Exclusive Features increase Capacity and improve both Saving and Cleaning. There are less chains and sprockets, shafts and bearings to wear and take power, and every main shaft and pitman is roller bearing equipped. An Avery puts more grain in the bin and more money in the bank.  
Built in 12-ft., 16-ft., and 20-ft. cutter bar widths.

AVERY

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Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	No. 1	No. 2
(45 lbs. and up)	10c	9c
Horse Hides	8c	7c
No. 1	\$2.00 to \$3.00	
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Always in the market. Other grades at full market value. Write for fur prices and shipping tags. Payments promptly.  
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**To Thriftville and Comfort**

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

**Farm Crops and Markets**

**Most of the Fall-Seeded Alfalfa in Kansas is in Good Condition**

**GOOD** progress has been made with oats seeding, especially in Southern Kansas. Wheat has made a fine growth, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. Fall-seeded alfalfa fields are in good condition as a rule, but the old alfalfa meadows have been damaged in some sections, as in Harvey, Chase, Montgomery and Miami counties. A large acreage of alfalfa will be planted this spring, and there will be a huge increase in the acreage of soybeans in Southeastern Kansas. Livestock is generally in excellent condition.

A warning from government inspectors indicates that there is an unusually large amount of weedy clover seed on the markets this spring. All of which brings out once more that Kansas ought to be growing a larger acreage of Red clover and alfalfa to produce seed crops. And the growers in Southeastern Kansas—where most of the Red clover seed produced in this state is harvested—should not be unduly influenced by prevailing low prices for Red clover seed in determining the acreage they will cut for seed next fall, because higher prices at that time could normally be expected. During the last 10 years there have been seven small crops of Red clover seed, and conditions resulting in the large production of 1929 are not likely to be repeated this year. In recent years there has been a pronounced preference of farmers for domestic seed, which makes competition from relatively cheap imported seed of less significance than in the past. Therefore, it would seem highly desirable to forestall, if possible, a recurrence of shortages in supplies of domestic Red clover, such as have been noted frequently during the last decade.

One of the largest Red clover seed crops on record was harvested in 1929, due to a marked increase in acreage in most of the principal producing states. Yields were about average. Total production of Red and Alsike clover seed was about 129,420,000 pounds, compared with 67,660,000 in 1928 and 68,439,000 pounds, the average annual production for the preceding five years (1923-27). Imports of Red clover seed have been much below normal, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, amounted to 7,547,000 pounds, compared with average annual imports of about 11 million pounds. Although a good-sized crop was harvested in Europe, and considerable carryover remains there, exports to this country during the next six or seven months are expected to continue below those of last year. Prevailing wholesale prices for Red clover seed, at the lowest level since 1921, are lower than last year by about 35 per cent and are lower than the average at a corresponding date for the last five years by about 33 per cent. Largely because of lower prices, seedsmen have booked a greater volume

of orders for future shipment than last year, and an increase in spring sowing requirements is expected. Growers may well reserve an extra year's supply from the present crop, and farmers who are required to purchase seed may find it profitable to purchase two years' requirements at prevailing low prices, if they can buy quality seed.

The 1929 Alsike clover seed crop was nearly twice as large as the 1928 crop, which was the smallest in seven years or more. Imports for the last fiscal year, ended June 30, totaling 4,797,900 pounds, were about 35 per cent below the average for the preceding five years. Imports since July have been larger than last year, but smaller than two years ago. Prevailing prices are the lowest since 1924.

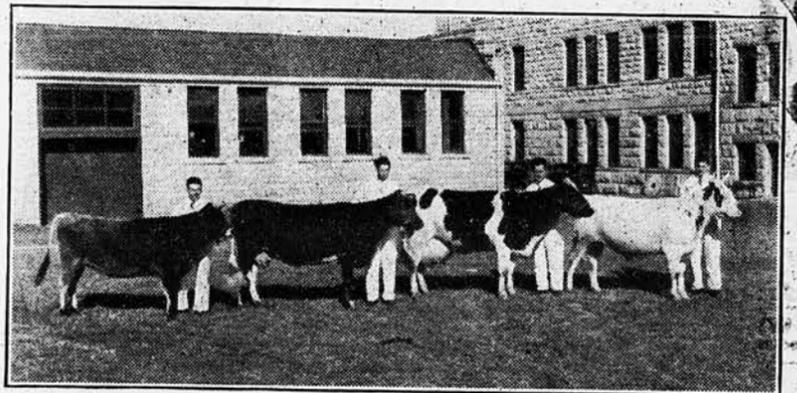
Altho the 1929 crop of Sweet clover seed was only slightly larger than the 1928 crop, growers are again cautioned not to increase their acreage. Production for a number of years has been running ahead of consumption, resulting repeatedly in large carryovers and low returns to growers. Prevailing wholesale prices, the lowest on record, are nearly 10 per cent below last year, and 35 per cent below the average for the last five years. Doubtless low prices to growers for three or four years will discourage many of them from harvesting a seed crop this year unless storms and early frosts should greatly reduce yields in the heaviest producing districts and raise prices sharply. Since July 1 imports have been unusually small—much below the average, and are expected to continue to be small for the first half of this year, or longer.

Alfalfa seed production in 1929 was increased about one-fourth or one-third over the relatively small crop of 1928, but most of it will be needed to take care of the spring and fall seeding requirements. The increase in production was principally in Idaho, Montana, Kansas and South Dakota. On the other hand, carryover is considerably smaller than last year, notwithstanding that the fall demand was generally disappointing. Because of unfavorable climatic conditions last fall, much of the acreage intended to be sown to alfalfa this spring or next fall, and thus offset in part or entirely a possible curtailment in the demand for alfalfa seed because of relatively low clover seed prices. Imports (1,146,400 pounds) for the last fiscal year were larger than last year, but were about one-sixth the average for the preceding five years (1923-27). Another small crop was harvested in Canada, but the Argentine crop (usually about half the size of the crop in the United States) was slightly larger than last year. Imports from those countries or of seed of Turkish origin during the next six months are expected to continue to be small. Wholesale prices are 8 per cent lower than a year ago, but 16 per cent higher than the average for the preceding five years.

**Should Grow More Legumes**

The outlook for both farm and market hay suggests the advisability of a further increase in the acreage of legume hays and a decrease in the acreage of timothy, prairie and other grass hays. In recent years the trend of hay prices has been in favor of legume hays.

**Aggie Dairy Champions Selected**



Entries in the "Little American Royal" at the Agricultural College. Left to right, W. P. Powers, Netawaka; H. B. Harper, Fort Scott; W. H. Juzi and J. G. Bell, Atchison

**AT THE "Little American Royal" livestock show, held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, February 6, before a huge crowd, John G. Bell of Atchison, was declared grand champion showman. Bell drew as his entry in the contest, Strathglass Elmbar, the Ayrshire junior herd sire of the college dairy herd.**

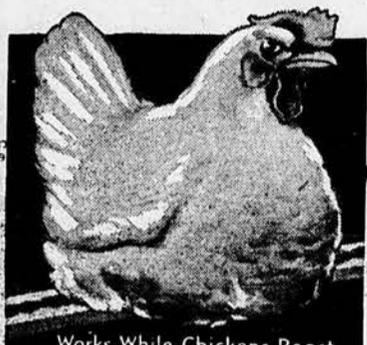
Beginning 14 days previous with the young bull which was unruly, rough in appearance, and without training, Bell led him into the ring on the last night showing an almost perfect job of fitting, and due to the training which he had given the animal, was successful in out-showing the other three entrants.

Walter P. Powers of Netawaka was awarded reserve champion on his entry, Manora's Tessie, a Jersey heifer. Powers, who also was at the same disadvantage in drawing a young animal, had done a very creditable job in fitting, and because he was capable of showing his heifer to her best advantage, was awarded the reserve championship over the two remaining showmen; Harold B. Harper, Fort Scott, champion Guernsey showman, and William H. Juzi, short course student, champion Holstein showman. For grand champion prize a silver loving cup was awarded, and for reserve champion a \$15 kodak.

The four contestants who competed for grand and reserve championship were the breed champions selected in the preliminary contest February 5, in which 32 students competed.

The Aggie dairy show had its origin four years ago as an activity sponsored by the college dairy club, and for the purpose of giving students interested in dairying elementary training in fitting and showing of dairy animals. They are allowed 14 days in which to work on their animal, and are judged 50 per cent on improvement and 50 per cent on their ability to show their entry. The show this year was managed by John H. Wilson of Iola, who is a junior in the division of dairying.

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Only a paint brush, "Black Leaf 40", and a few minutes' time for lightly "painting" top of roosts, are required to delouse an entire flock. When chickens perch, fumes are released permeating the feathers, killing the lice. No longer necessary to handle each bird. Ask your Experiment Station. The \$1.25 package "paints" 100 feet of roost. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc. Louisville, Ky. 5

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Utility Hog Feeders make extra profits from your hogs and save time, money and labor. Exclusive features make the Utility a leading value. Combine every advantage, strong construction, rat, mice, chicken tight, guaranteed not to bridge or clog, handles any kind of feed. Reasonably priced. Write today for full information or see your dealer. **W. A. McCollough & Sons, Inc.** Webster City, Iowa

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**COMBINATION STACKER & LOADER** for stacking or loading wagons; **PORTABLE NO. 1000S, PULLEYS OR STAKES;** use **TRACTOR**, saves **HALF** the labor and **ALL** the hay; fine for alfalfa; stack anything you mow; works in **HIGH WINDS;** stool or wood frame; your dealer can supply you. Every owner is a real booster. **WRITE For Free Book Get the Facts**

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MAY'S Money-Saving SEED CATALOG WRITE FOR IT

# Here's the Lowest Price in Years

**WHITE BESSON Sweet Clover**  
This unshelled seed is the finest I ever saw. It comes direct from the best producing section of the country. You can't duplicate my price and get as fine a grade any place in the country. I also can supply you with hulled and scarified clover at proportionate savings. **\$1.90 per Bu. \$3.25 per Ton** Bags Free

**I Can Save You REAL Money**  
On fine Grimm from Montana and Utah; hardy Alfalfas from Dakota, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado; Red Clover and Grass seeds of all kinds. All cleaned and ready for your farm.  
Write for my big, new FREE Farm Seed Catalog. It will save you money.  
**MAY SEED & NURSERY CO.** Dept. 18 Shenandoah, Iowa

compared with timothy, prairie and other grass hays. A continuation of this trend may be expected this year because the decreasing numbers of horses and mules will further restrict the demand for timothy, while the increasing numbers of cattle and sheep probably will increase the demand for legume hays.  
The 1929 hay crop of 115 million tons was 7 per cent larger than the five-year average, and appears sufficient to provide for the usual domestic disappearance and leave a moderate carryover. The low price level of dairy products will tend to stimulate farm consumption of hay. The marketable surplus of the better quality hays for the remainder of the season probably will be less than last year, but with market inquiry likely to be less active than last fall, prices in general probably will average under those of last year. Alfalfa hay prices, however, are expected to average higher than in any other recent year, except 1928-29. Timothy and prairie prices will continue at relatively low levels, largely as the result of a decreasing market demand for these hays. Sharp regional price differences in all kinds may be expected until spring pasturage is available, due to the unusual distribution of the hay crop.  
Timothy acreage has continued its downward tendency with the further motorization of industry and agriculture, and the substitution of legume hay for grass hay. The present timothy acreage is only half that of 12 years ago, but is still in excess of farm and market requirements. Acreage and production of alfalfa, clover and other legumes have increased relatively, in the aggregate, more in recent years than all other hays. Clover production last year was greater than in 1928 because of a larger acreage and better weather conditions. Alfalfa acreage continues to increase in the northern dairy belt from New York to Minnesota. The alfalfa acreage in this section has increased from 696,000 acres in 1920 to 2,451,000 acres in 1929. On the other hand, alfalfa acreage in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska has declined from 2,819,000 acres in 1920 to 2,044,000 acres in 1929, a decrease of 28 per cent. Kansas, in particular, has marked decline in 1929. No immediate recovery of the productive acreage in those three states is likely because of the difficulty in the control and eradication of bacterial wilt and because of other factors affecting the crop's growth. This decrease in acreage has curtailed production and surpluses of alfalfa have been smaller in these states for marketing in the southern states. With the strong market demand prevailing this season in California, competition for the New Mexico, Arizona, and West Texas supplies has been strong.

### Apple Crop Will Increase?

Commercial production for the country as a whole probably will continue to increase gradually over a period of several years. However, the apple industry has recovered largely from the disturbed conditions which accompanied the rapid expansion of plantings in the Northwest and elsewhere, 20 to 25 years ago, and the increase in commercial production is expected to be less than that of other fruit crops. The extent to which the industry has recovered and the tendency toward more moderate plantings in recent years is encouraging for the efficient commercial grower who produces fruit of high quality. However, the large number of relatively young trees now planted indicates an increase in commercial production over a period of years as well as heavy production and low prices when weather and other growing conditions are especially favorable throughout the apple areas. Notwithstanding the low production and the relatively good prices of 1927 and 1929, commercial plantings appear to be justified only where unusually favorable conditions exist for the economical production of good quality fruit.

Plantings of a few years ago in the East show a decided shift to such varieties as the Delicious, McIntosh, Jonathan, Stayman Winesap, Winesap and Yellow Transparent. Apples from those six varieties constituted 43 per cent of market supplies in the 1928 season according to a survey of 41 cities in the United States, and the large numbers of young trees of these varieties indicate increasing production for several years. On the other hand, trees of some of the varieties such as Baldwin, Rome Beauty, Rhode Island Greening, Ben Davis and York Imperial, which have been only moderately planted in recent years and little, if any, increase in production is expected from this group. These five varieties made up only 26.8 per cent of the 1928 market supplies in the 41 cities. Recent plantings as well as supplies of many of the minor varieties have been light.  
It is estimated that nearly one-third of the apple trees in the United States are in small, or family orchards, and that two-thirds of the trees are in orchards of 100 trees or more and are assumed to be of commercial importance. According to a recent apple tree survey made in 33 states, which produced 90 per cent of the United States apple crop, from 25 to 30 per cent of the trees in the commercial orchards reported were less than 9 years old at the beginning of 1928 and 65 to 70 per cent were under 19 years old at that time. As the older orchards, as a class, have fewer trees an acre, the proportion of trees in young trees is somewhat less than the proportion of young trees. However, with general tendencies toward an increasing bearing life and an increasing productive capacity a tree, owing to better orchard management and to the greater proportion of orchards on the better locations, it seems reasonable to expect a continued upward trend in commercial production for several years. This tendency toward increasing commercial production probably will continue to be partially offset by declining production in family orchards, since the rate of plantings in such orchards has decreased in recent years and since the family orchards generally receive little attention. However, the apples produced by the millions of trees in these small orchards will continue to have considerable influence on apple prices, especially in seasons when growing conditions are good throughout the apple country.

### Our National Wealth

The national wealth of the United States in 1928 amounted to 360.1 billion dollars, according to an estimate made by the National Industrial Conference Board. The most recent census estimate, which was for 1922, placed the national wealth at 320.8 billion dollars. For 1912, the census estimate of national wealth was 186.3 billion dollars.  
Considering the amounts for 1912 and 1928 in terms of dollars of equal purchasing power, to eliminate the differences in price levels of the pre-war and post-war periods for comparison, the nominal increase of 93 per cent during the 16-year period 1912-28 becomes a real increase of 37 per cent.  
The term "national wealth," as applied in this estimate, represents tangible, physical assets only, excludes credits and currency, but specifically includes land and structure and other improvements thereon, the equipment of industrial enterprises and farms, livestock, railroad and public utilities land and equipment, personal property, motor and other vehicles and gold and silver coin and bullion. Approximately three-fourths of the total wealth of the nation is in fixed assets, devoted to use as dwellings or to industrial and transportation enterprises. Real property in the form of land and improvements, exclusive of railroads and public utilities, constitutes more than half, or 198.1 billion dollars in value, of which about 23 billion dollars worth is tax-exempt property, including the land, buildings and public works of the federal, state and local governments, municipal enterprises and land and improvements belonging to religious, charitable

(Continued on Page 42)



# SHELLMAKER Grinds out Eggs

**GUARANTEED**  
Use SHELLMAKER. If it fails to set you more and better eggs, healthier flock and shorter moulting, return empty bag and dealer will refund your money promptly. Unequaled for grinding whole grain in hen's gizzard, while releasing calcium for egg shell.



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# Kansas Grown Trees Do the Best

Over a million evergreens (Kansas grown) for sale this spring. Come to Manhattan and see them growing in the field. Largest growers of Kansas grown nursery stock in the state. Write for catalog.  
**Kansas Evergreen Nurseries** Manhattan, Kansas.

**SAVE THOSE PIGS**  
Increase your profits by using "Des Moines" Individual Hog Houses this spring. Over 60,000 in use—best based on the market. Was m. dry, crooked, movable; ideal for McLean system. Priced cheaper than retail lumber. See dealer, or write today for illustrated circular free.  
**THE HARGROVE CO.** (D. M. Sile & Mfg. Co.) 462 N. Y. Ave. DES MOINES, IOWA

- 200 Mastodon Strawberry Plants \$3.00**
- 20 Barbary—15 inch.....\$1.00
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  - 12 Welch Concord Grapevines, 2 yr.....1.00
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  - 10 Early Richmond or Montmorency Cherry Trees.....3.00
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  - 50 Gladiolus, rainbow colors, large bulbs.....1.00
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  - 100 Amor Privet or Barbary hedging.....5.00
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  - 6 Bush Roses, 2 yr., your selection.....1.75
  - 100 Red Raspberries or Blackberries.....1.00
  - 2 White Clematis and 2 Bittersweet.....2.00
  - 2 Catalpa Bungei, 5 ft. stems, not prepaid.....2.50
  - 8 Phlox—Pink, Red and White.....1.00
  - Good 2 yr. 4 ft. branched trees, all prepaid. Order from this ad. Checks accepted. Satisfaction or money back. Wholesale catalog in colors FREE.
- WELCH NURSERY - SHENANDOAH, IOWA**

- 20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES.....\$1.00
  - 8 APPLE TREES 4 VARIETIES.....\$1.00
  - 8 BUDDED PEACH TREES.....\$1.00
- All Postpaid, Healthy, well rooted stock, sure to please.  
**Fairbury Nurseries, Box J, Fairbury, Nebr.**

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The Kansas Farmer's "Farmer's Special" Automobile and Pedestrian Accident Insurance policy pays \$10,000.00 Maximum indemnity for accidental death and a maximum indemnity of \$25.00 per week for 13 consecutive weeks for disability. It also protects you while using or operating a farm wagon, mowers, binders, plows and other farm machinery engaged in your regular work on the farm.  
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If you are interested in buying protection for yourself and members of your family, fill out the coupon below and mail today. We will gladly give you complete information regarding this remarkable low cost policy.

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

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

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Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

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1/2	\$ 4.90	3	29.40
1	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
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2	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
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**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

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

**POULTRY**

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

**BABY CHICKS**

**ELECTRIC HATCHED BABY CHICKS, LEGHORNS, 9c.** Heavies, 11c. Wetzel Hatchery, Harveyville, Kan.

**HEALTHY CHICKS; LEGHORNS, \$10;** heavy breeds, \$12. Catalog free. Hamilton Hatchery, Garnett, Kan.

**YOUNG CHICKS FROM BLOODTESTED** and heavy laying flocks. Alfred Young Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

**STATE CERTIFIED WHITE LEGHORN BABY** chicks, B. W. D. tested, \$13.00 hundred. Harry Gfeller, Chapman, Kan.

**BARRERED ROCKS \$18.00, WHITE ROCKS** \$15.00 blood tested excellent quality. Moorhouse Hatchery, Murdock, Kan.

**QUALITY CHICKS THAT LIVE AND GROW,** leading breeds. Price reasonable. Circular. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.

**10 "MONEY-MAKER" CHICKS FREE WITH** early orders. New, big catalog. Franklin Hatchery, Dept. C, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

**HIGH QUALITY CHICKS REASONABLE.** Leading varieties. Thousands weekly. Free circular. Schaffner's Chick Hatchery, Berger, Mo.

**GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, BLOOD TESTED** flocks only. Thirteen varieties. Reasonable prices. Catalogue and price list free. Superior Hatchers, Drexel, Mo.

**BUY BRIGGS BLOOD TESTED CHICKS FOR** greater profits, 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10 cents up. Write for price list. Briggs Hatchery, Formosa, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS, 7 1/2c UP. FILL YOUR ORDER** tomorrow. Prices so low every one can buy. Easy terms. Free catalogue. Nevada Hatchery Nevada, Missouri.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, SAFE,** sound investment in chicks that live, 5,000 each week. Write for particulars to Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan.

**CHIX WHOLESALE, 10,000 WEEKLY 20** breeds. 7 1/2c up. Prepaid, 100 per cent guarantee. Free catalog. Book orders now. Midwest Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

**HARDY OZARK CHICKS—14-YEAR FLOCK** culling, four years blood testing. Ozark's oldest hatchery. Catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo.

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

**STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS, ANCONAS,** Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns or White Leghorns, 12c each. Shipped prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Tschhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS, LEADING VARIETIES, \$1.00** per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery. Circular and price list ready to mail. State accredited. The Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Mo.

**GOOD STANDARD BRED CHICKS, WHITE** Langshans, 12c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 11c; Leghorns, 10c; Assorted, 9c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

**BABY CHICKS**

**THE SUN NEVER SETS ON BAKER'S CHIX**

get More WINTER Eggs!

**New PRICES - BABY CHICKS**

Hatched from Carefully Graded, Fully Tested, Healthy, Pure-bred Flocks of Baker's "World Famous" 200 egg type stock. Every fowl in every flock has passed the most rigid inspection. You cannot buy better stock at these prices anywhere.

S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, E. C. Rhode Island 50 100 200 700 to 1,000  
 Whites, each..... 15c 14c 13c 12c  
 White Minorcas, each..... 15c 15c 14c 13c  
 White Leghorns (extra large heavy lay-  
 ers), Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, As-  
 sorted Heavy Breeds, each..... 13c 12c 11c 10c

**BAKER'S HATCHERY**  
Abilene, Kansas  
It tells you about Poultry!

**FREE Catalog**

**FROM BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS Guaranteed to LIVE**

**SEX GUARANTEE—COCKERELS OR PULLETS**

We have been bloodtesting for the last 5 years. This is our 3rd year to guarantee Livability on our chicks. Free Replacement. Flocks sired by males from dams with 200-300 egg records. Flocks rigidly culled by poultry judge. Cash discount. Book orders Now. 20,000 chicks weekly. Free Catalog and Chick Raising Booklet.

**TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, BURLINGAME, KAN.**

**Bockenstette's Certified BLUE RIBBON CHICKS** Are Better! "There's a Reason"

**A BREEDER'S HATCHERY**

Not An Ordinary Hatchery Where Just Chicks Are Sold

202 Up to 315 Egg Record, B. O. P. Approved

Our hatchery originated with our breeding farm. The quality of our stock and chicks made it necessary for us to add our incubators. Heavy egg production, combined with standard qualities are the necessary requirements for a flock to qualify as a Blue Ribbon Certified Flock.

**We Also Hatch From B. O. P. State Certified and State Accredited Eggs**

We only accept the above flocks with an A or B grade classification. C and D grade flocks do not qualify to become a Bockenstette Blue Ribbon Certified Flock. Guaranteed to live! Prepaid, B. W. D. tested. Free catalog that will help you to succeed with your poultry.

**BLUE RIBBON HATCHERY, Box 565, Sabetha, Kansas.**

**Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested Chicks Hatched From Healthy Flocks**

tested for three consecutive years by the Agglutination method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College. Why waste your time, money and chicks trying to raise those not tested. Every hen in our flocks tested for B. W. D. and culled by State qualified poultry men. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Average prices, circulars free. Order early and avoid being disappointed.

**STEINHOFF & SON, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS**

**Johnson's Peerless Chicks For Sure Profits**

Johnson's chicks will live and make you sure profits because our flocks have had years of breeding for heavy egg production behind them; because they are hatched right in one of the most sanitary and carefully operated of hatcheries and because every bird in our flocks has been rigidly culled and standardized for type, color, size, health and production by our own flock supervisor. We hatch 18 leading varieties including White and Buff Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, Jersey Giants and White Langshans. Our output of 9,000 chicks daily and our central location on four of the nation's greatest railways assures prompt shipping service to practically every state in the union. Write for free, instructive catalogue.

**JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, 218-C WEST FIRST STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**BARTLETT FARMS White Leghorn Chicks**

Pure Tom Barron English strain (heavy type) from our A.P.A. Certified and trapnested flocks; 15 years breeding and improving the large type English Leghorn, heaviest White Leghorn in existence. Hens weigh from 4 to 6 pounds, heavy winter layers of large chalk white eggs. This year's importations direct from Tom Barron include his Missouri National Contest Pen. Only mature fowls of high egg records mated to pedigree cockerels from 268 to 305 records dams and sire's dams used in breeding pens. Free range, strong healthy stock. Extremely reasonable prices. Bank references. Two weeks free feed and our successful copyrighted plans "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. Write for interesting descriptive literature free.

**Bartlett Poultry Farms, Rt. 5, Box B2, Wichita, Kan.**

**BIG HUSKY CHICKS**

Guaranteed to live; only 7 1/2c up. Shipped C.O.D. Superior Certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our Big Free Catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Missouri.

**ROSS CHICKS Guaranteed to Live 10 Days—From B. W. D. Tested Breeders**

Headed by cockerels with OFFICIAL RECORDS UP TO 290. Every bird in our flock is wearing a STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERY SEALED BAND OF APPROVAL and has been ACCREDITED and A. P. A. CERTIFIED by JUDGE W.M. H. SCOTT for HIGH EGG TYPE, BREED TYPE, HEALTH and VIGOR. Before ordering chicks send for our PRICES AND CATALOG which shows true photos of the LARGEST HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM in the STATE. All flocks BLOOD TESTED also THREE WEEK OLD CHICKS. ROSS HATCHERY & BREEDING FARM, Box 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

**CHICKS 200 EGG BRED**

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks

State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

BREED NAME	Quality	Price	Master	Bred
Leghorns.....	\$10.00	\$12.00		\$16.00
Anconas.....	11.00	14.00		
Barred Rocks.....	11.00	14.00		17.00
White Rocks.....	12.00	15.00		18.00
B. & R. C. Reds.....	12.00	15.00		18.00
Wyandottes.....	12.00	15.00		18.00
Orpingtons.....	12.00	15.00		18.00
White Minorcas.....	15.00	18.00		21.00
Light Brahmas.....	15.00	18.00		21.00

Per 100: Assorted \$8; Heavy Assorted \$10.  
Get our special prices on large orders.  
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

**Younkin's Chicks!**

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

**YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY, Wakefield, Kansas**

**BABY CHICKS**

**KULP, ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** chicks, using selected eggs from culled hens and large type cockerels (Kulp direct) \$12.00 hundred. Book orders now. Mrs. H. Spielman, Rt. 1, Seneca, Kan.

**BEST QUALITY CHICKS; LEGHORNS 10c;** Buff, Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, 11c; White Langshans 12c; Brahmas 13c; Assorted 9c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**TIMM'S PURE BRED SCIENTIFICALLY** hatched baby chicks. Disease free, from disease free flocks. Personally inspected. Bulletin on care of baby chicks. Catalogue, price list, free. Timm's Hatchery, Eustis, Neb.

**GUARANTEED TO LIVE CHICKS. BIG-** boned, husky stock bred from our National Laying Contest winners. 200-314 egg pedigrees. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties. 8c up. Free catalog. Booth Farm, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

**YOU BUY BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS** money. Guaranteed alive or replaced. 2,000 free. All leading breeds. Special: World's Best, Young, Barron or Tanager White Leghorn chicks, \$98 per 1,000. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

**BETTER BABY CHICKS THAT ARE GUAR-** anteed to live. Electric hatched in our own plants from blood-tested flocks. Get our low prices. Free catalog and prices on request. Plants at 4611 Gilpin St., Denver; Julesburg and Alma, Neb. Address Western Electric Hatcheries.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**—from selected yearling and two year old hens mated to pedigreed males from dams with records 250 to 290 eggs. Trapnested on farm. Production bred. No hatchery. Write for prices. Springdale Farm, Council Grove, Kan.

**ORDER BEELEY'S QUALITY CHICKS NOW.** Our chicks are from accredited, bloodtested flocks, Hollywood White Leghorns, S. C. Reds, heavy layers of large white eggs, S. C. Reds, heavy layers, dark red. Buff Orpingtons from State Accredited, Coldwater, Kan.

**TRIPLE "S" CHICKS. WE SPECIALIZE IN** W. Leghorns. Investigate. Our chicks sired by Brown & Mann or Seattle cockerels, the famous Leghorn breeders of Seattle, Washington. Low prices on Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks, Reds, W. Wyandottes and Buff Minorcas. Circular free. Lund Hatchery, Protection, Kansas.

**STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. BUFF OR-** pingtons, White Wyandottes, White, Barred or Buff Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, \$13.50 per 100; \$65.00-500. Leghorns Hollywood English or Beal Tancred's \$12.00-100. Tschhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS. WHITE, BUFF** or Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans, Buff Orpingtons and White Minorcas \$12.00-100. White Wyandottes, Silverlaced Wyandottes \$12.50-100. Anconas, Brown, White or Buff Leghorns, \$10.00-100. Heavy assorted, \$45.00-500. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**HERE'S A BARGAIN—BIG, STRONG, LIV-** able, electric hatched chicks. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Assorted, \$10; Red, White and Barred Rocks, \$11; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$12. Assorted all kinds \$9. Rush your order, 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 108, Wellsville, Mo.

**BABY CHICKS—ORDER TUDOR'S "SUPERIOR** Quality" chicks and be sure of the best. 21 years in business. Always reliable and honest in our dealings. 13 varieties of pure bred, strong and healthy chicks. Blood tested, and state certified stock. We also assure you of the best in custom hatching. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan. Phone 4517.

**BRED TO LAY CHICKS—TRIPLE TESTED** for livability, no other flocks have been put to this test. Accredited until 1928. Per 100: Leghorns, \$10; Anconas, Barred Rocks, \$11; White Rocks, Reds, White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$12; Assorted, \$8; Heavy Assorted, \$10. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106-A, Chillicothe, Mo.

**GET FREE BROODER, PAY ONLY FOR** chicks—Miller's amazing offer. High grade, 300, 500, 1000 chick old brooder absolutely free with your order for 300, 500 or 1000 chicks. (Without any increase in cost. Health Certified Chicks from State Accredited Flocks—all standard breeds. Immediate 100% live delivery, prepaid, no waiting. 28th year in business. Get free brooder, save money—chicks at lowest prices. Write at once for catalog. Miller Hatcheries, Box 525, Lancaster, Missouri.

**ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 356 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers, ten year old brooders for high egg production of big white eggs. 13 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing bloodtested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks, prepaid, 100% guaranteed. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, Topeka, Kan.

**BUY GUARANTEED HIGH GRADE BABY** Chicks and realize greater profits with Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producers" at reasonable prices from Foundation Flocks R. O. P. 245-310 Individual Pedigreed mating, B. W. D. Tested, egg laying contest winners. Customers everywhere praise their rapid development, high livability, early and continuous egg production. Demand has developed our enormous capacity 60,000 chicks per week, best service, color direct, 104 trains daily, call at our nearest Hatchery—Emporia, Ottawa, Herington, Lyons. Write today for full details, our best chicks to buy. The Shaw Hatcheries, Box K230, Ottawa, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**DARK CORNISH EGGS, \$6.00-100. SADE** Mella, Bucklin, Kan.

**CORNISH—EGGS**

**BUY GUARANTEED HIGH GRADE BABY** Chicks and realize greater profits with Shaw's "Heavy Egg Producers" at reasonable prices from Foundation Flocks R. O. P. 245-310 Individual Pedigreed mating, B. W. D. Tested, egg laying contest winners. Customers everywhere praise their rapid development, high livability, early and continuous egg production. Demand has developed our enormous capacity 60,000 chicks per week, best service, color direct, 104 trains daily, call at our nearest Hatchery—Emporia, Ottawa, Herington, Lyons. Write today for full details, our best chicks to buy. The Shaw Hatcheries, Box K230, Ottawa, Kan.

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BRAHMAS

MAMMOTH LIGHT BRAHMAS EGGS, 5 cents each. Chicks, 15 cents. Harry Brooks, Miltonvale, Kan.
BIG TYPE LIGHT BRAHMA HATCHING eggs, \$1.50-15; \$6.00-100. Best in the West. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.
22 HENS AND PULLETS, 2 COCKERELS, Light Brahmas of State Accredited Flock, \$50.00. Mary Massey Poultry Yards, Marshall, Ark.
LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS, HEALTHY AND vigorous. flocks culled and certified by licensed A. F. A. Judge. Also other standard breeds. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

BRAHMAS-EGGS

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA GILT EDGE strain eggs, \$5 per 100. Mrs. M. G. Allmon, Preston, Kan.

BANTAMS

FOR SALE GOLDEN SEABRIGHT HATCHING eggs \$1.25-15. Also several cockerels. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESSE

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND eggs. Walter Johnson, McPherson, Kan.
BIG MONEY IN DUCK EGGS. SEND DIME for booklet. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.
DUCKLINGS-DAY-OLD MALLARDS, \$5.00 for 25; Buffs, \$6.00; started, \$7.50. All "white-egg" strain. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESSE-EGGS

TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS, 25c EACH PREPAID. Saddle Mella, Bucklin, Kan.
WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK EGGS, \$1.25 SETTING. Mrs. Franke, Meade, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

FINE MARCY MAMMOTH BLACK GIANT hens, \$1.70. Mary Acton, Prescott, Kan.
MARCY MAMMOTH GIANTS. NOTHING BETTER. Chicks; Eggs. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS-EGGS

EGGS, PUREBRED JERSEY BLACK GIANTS 100-\$6.00. Mrs. F. H. Leonard, Rt. 3, Lawrence, Kan.
QUALITY BLACK GIANTS, EXTRA LARGE. Hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 60, \$4.00. O. K. Food, Wayne, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS-CHICKS. MRS. Vern Lakin, Osborne, Kan.

KIWIIS

MATED PEN KIWIIS FOR \$10.00. JOHN Webb, Blue Springs, Nebr.

LEGHORNS-WHITE

TANGRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50. Harold Tonn, Haven, Kan.
ENGLISH STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN chicks. Gamble's Hatchery, Altoona, Kan.
300 EGG ENGLISH BARRON WHITE LEGHorns. Eggs, chicks. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

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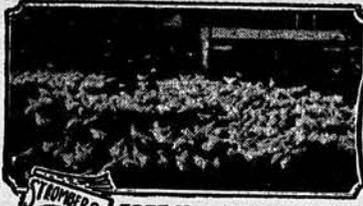
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BUY GENUINE GRIMM AND COSSACK alfalfa seed direct from Sam Bober, Newell, South Dakota, and save money.

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER, RE-cleaned, not irrigated. Write for samples and prices. J. Jacobson, Formoso, Kan.

PLANTS—6000 WAX OR YELLOW BERMUDA onion plants \$5.00; 3000 cabbage, \$4.00. T. C. Warren, Carrizo Springs, Tex.

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED PURE GRIMM alfalfa seed, dry land, mountain grown; 25c delivered. F. C. Barnes, Lily, Colo.

POTATOES, EARLY OHIOS AND COBBLERS, Red Rivers, northern grown, \$2.00 per bushel. Henry Korgan, Hastings, Neb.

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND Bermuda Onion plants. Mailed 500-65c; 1000-\$1.00. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

FEIGLEY'S PURE GOLDMINE SEED CORN; High germ. \$2.25 bu. Prices lots. Samples Free. Feigley Seed Farm, Enterprise, Kan.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROSTPROOF Cabbage, Bermuda onions, 200-50c; 500-\$1.00 1000-\$1.75. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

CERTIFIED PURE SEED CORN, "REID'S Yellow Dent" and "Laptad's 90 Day Red," 97 1/2 germination, 1929 crop. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO DAWN kafir, Pink kafir and Feterita for sale. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

SEED CORN: "PRIDE OF SALINE", CERTIFIED 1928 crop; 5 bu. or more \$2.75 per bu., smaller lots \$3.00; field selected, tipped, shelled, graded. E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

MASTODON EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, all the leading June bearing varieties. Plants never better than this year. Dewberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, asparagus, rhubarb, horseradish, roses, shrubbery, etc. Catalog free and sure to interest you. F. W. Dixon, Box 18, Holton, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

C. O. D. FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND onion plants. All varieties. Quick shipments by mail 500-65c; 1000-\$1.00. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

HULLED WHITE SWEET CLOVER GOVERNMENT tested 99% pure, \$6.00. Alfalfa \$7.50 per hundred pounds. We pay the freight. Holloway's Seed Farm, Marietta, Okla.

TWENTY LARGE FLOWERING CANNAS, all different, dollar prepaid. Fifteen beautiful dahlias, assorted, dollar prepaid. Catalog. Jordan Nurseries, Baldwin Park, California.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$9.00. Sweet clover 95% pure \$3.00. Red clover \$10.00. Alsike \$10.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS (CERTIFIED) KLON-dike, Aroma, Excelsior, Dunlap, Premier, Copper Gandy, Missionary 150-\$1.00; 500-\$2.50; 1000-\$4.50. Mastodon \$2.00 per 100. All postpaid. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stillwell, Okla.

INCREASE FARM PROFITS BY PLANTING certified seed of alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, corn, kafir, sweet sorghums, sudan and soybeans. Send for list of growers. Address: Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

GARDEN PLANT COLLECTION—MOSS packed—Strong Transplanted. 50 Cabbage, 50 Tomato, 10 Pepper, 8 Eggplant. Any variety desired. All \$1, prepaid. Delivered when wanted. Weaver Nurseries, East Central, Wichita, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER-ALFALFA SEED, Unhulled White Sweet \$3.00. Hulled, \$3.75. Scarified, \$4.50. Alfalfa, \$12.60 per bu. All non-irrigated, recleaned Kansas seed. Free samples. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

CEDAR CHINESE ARBOVITAE AND Scotch Pine once-transplanted 15-18 in. high, \$15.00 per hundred. Spirea Van Houttel, 10-12 in. 9 for \$1.00. General line of Nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

RED CLOVER, \$9.00. WHITE SWEET clover, \$3.75. Alfalfa, \$8.50. Alsike, \$9.00. Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$4.00. Timothy, \$3.25. All per bushel, bags free. Samples and catalogue upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

PLANT KUDZU FOR HAY AND PERMANENT pasture. More nutritious than alfalfa and yields more. Grows on poor acid soil without lime fertilizer or inoculation. Never needs replanting and never a pest. Perfectly hardy. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Fla.

NEW CROP CHOICE SEED CORN, FIRE dried, hand picked, tipped and butted Nebraska cattle, large yellow; St. Charles, Red Cob White; Reid's Yellow Dent; White Cap Yellow, Extra Early 80-day for Wyo. or early hog feed. Price \$5.00 per bushel. New bags free. Order today—this corn will not last long. Frederick Seed Co., Greenwood, Nebr.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants—large, field grown, strong, well rooted, hand selected. Cabbage, all varieties, 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda onions, per cwt. 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000 \$6.00. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

IMPROVED COAL CREEK CORN, HIGH germination. Best for Kansas and Oklahoma. Ear selected, machine graded. \$2 bushel F.O.B. or at following dealers: Haynes Hardware, Emporia; Carpenter & West, Hartford; Anstett Elevator Osage City; E. B. Shaffer, Madison; Burlington Seed House, Burlington. Send for circular. Henry Hatch, Ordley, Kan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted. All popular varieties cabbage, labeled and assorted as wanted: 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda onions, 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Standard Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

ALFALFA SEEDS, HARDY-GROWN, NON-irrigated, common varieties, \$8.40; \$10.20; \$12.00. Grimm Variety Alfalfa, \$14.00; \$18.00; \$21.00. Scarified White Sweet Clover, \$3.90; \$4.50; \$5.40; Alsike or Red Clovers, \$9.00; \$11.40; \$13.50. All per bushel, 60 pounds. Eggs free. Get our new alfalfa all farm seeds. Write today for free samples, catalogue, prices, etc. Kansas Seed Co., Dept. 1, Salina, Kan.

CLOVER—\$10.50 PER BUSHEL DOUBLE RE-cleaned, buckhorn, dodder free. Guaranteed satisfactory. Have big crop. Buy direct from producing section. Quality extra fine. Priced bedrock, sweet clover scarified, \$3.90; unhulled, \$1.90; new alfalfa \$2.50. Hardy northern alfalfa, \$9.90; sealed Grimm U.S. certified origin, \$16.80. Other farm seeds at lowest prices. All guaranteed and sacked. Write for samples and circular matter. Frank Sinn, Box 435, Clarinda, Iowa.

WINFIELD HARDY TREES AND PLANTS—12 Concord grape vines \$1.00; 12 Raspberries, 2 yr. \$1.00; 12 Blackberry plants, 75c; 12 Gooseberries, 2 yr. \$1.50; 12 Asparagus, 2 yr. 40c; 12 Giant Winered Rhubarb, \$1.25. Order direct from above. For complete line of nursery stock write for free illustrated catalog with "direct from grower to planter" prices on hardy acclimated stock. Winfield Nurseries, Box C, Winfield, Kan.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, NOW ready. My Frost Proof Cabbage Plants will head three weeks earlier than home grown plants. Varieties: Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market. Prices on first-class hand selected plants, parcel post paid, 500 for \$1.50; 1,000 for \$2.75. By express, \$2.00 per 1,000. Bermuda Onion Plants same prices. Write for prices on large quantities. Satisfaction guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA onion plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong, treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, postpaid: 200 \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 2,500, \$4.50. Express collect: 2,500, \$2.50. Onions, Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, postpaid: 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.00. Express collect: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

DOGS

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, POLICE, Fox Terriers, Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Nebr.

RAT TERRIER PUPS—BRED FOR RATTERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND SCOTCH COLLIE puppies. Shipped anywhere on approval. Description and list 5c. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM lighting storage batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable & Light Company, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

LUMBER

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

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM— IT SAVES DELAY.

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Rate: UNDISPLAYED CLASSIFIED, 10 cents a word on single insertion; 8 cents a word each week if ordered for four or more times consecutively. Count initials and abbreviations as words. Minimum charge is \$1.00. DISPLAY CLASSIFIED, (Poultry, Baby Chicks, Pet Stock or Land advertising. Illustrations and display type permitted.)—70 cents an agate line; \$9.80 per column inch each insertion. Minimum space, 5 agate lines.

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RABBITS

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA DOES, \$5.00. Mabel Howard, Nemaha, Neb. CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM PEDIGREED registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Jadin, Kan. PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS, unrelated trios, ten dollars. Lee Winter, Redwood Falls, Minn. MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA RABBITS. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo. PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA, NEW ZEALANDS, American White, bucks, bred does, juniors. Tom Yadon, Council Grove, Kan. PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS, FLEMISH Giants, Silver Martens, New Zealand Reds, American Whites, \$1.00 up. C. V. Platt, Wilsey, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo. ROLL DEVELOPED SIX GLOSSO PRINTS 20c. Trial 5x7 enlargement in folder 20c. Send film. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan. TRIAL OFFER, ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX Neutrons, Prints 25c. Enlargements, Ace Photo Service, Dept. A, Holington, Kan. TRIAL OFFER—FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Service, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—LIVE FORD AGENCY IN MISSOURI, paved highways, two railroads; cash or terms; wonderful opportunity for young man take over independent business; profitable and easy car to sell. See or write Bert McClintick, 205 Nat'l Reserve Building, Topeka, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED ELIGIBLE MEN—WOMEN, 18-55, quality at once for permanent Government Positions, \$108-\$260 month. Gov't experience unnecessary. Paid vacations, common education. Thousands needed yearly. Write Oment Institute, 365, St. Louis, Mo.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120-10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo. HONEY DELICIOUS EXTRACTED ALFALFA 60 pounds \$5; 120, \$8. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo. PURE ALFALFA HONEY, 60 LBS. \$6.25; 120 lbs. \$12. Prices here. Danielson Apiaries, Brush, Colo. EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN. \$5.50; 2 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martinet, Delta, Colo. BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE 60-pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

TOBACCO

LET US SHIP YOU FIVE POUNDS OF OUR Kentucky Leaf Tobacco on trial. Ford Tobacco Company, San Antonio, Tex. LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED CHEWING, 5 lbs. \$1.25; Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00. Pay postman. Tolbert, Lyle, Hickory, Ky. TOBACCO GUARANTEED CHEWING, 5 pounds \$1.00; 12 \$2.00; Smoking 10, \$1.50; pipe free, 26 twists, \$1.50; Cigars 50, \$1.75. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky. LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED BEST quality, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

AUCTION SCHOOL

AUTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY—200 auction sayings, \$1; "Joker," \$1. American Auction College, Kansas City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C. PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 1504 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

WATER SYSTEMS

DEEP OR SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC pumps. No other as simple to operate. R. E. Marsh, 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS

WOULD YOU PAY \$3.50 FOR 40 BUSHELS of potatoes, 8 bushels of wheat, and 1,500 lbs. of alfalfa? Roy Quintance of Crookston, Minn. writes that he phosphates a quarter of his acreage each year, using the four-year rotation system and that one bag of high grade Anaconda Treble Superphosphate 45% available, produces an extra crop of 40 bushels of potatoes the first year, 8 bushels extra grain the second year and 1/2 ton extra alfalfa the third year and the fourth year he again broadcasts 125 lbs. of Anaconda. Anaconda is the highest analysis phosphate sold and the lowest in price. It carries 920 lbs. of plant food while 20% carries but 400 in the ton. If your dealer does not handle Anaconda, write us for literature and information. Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Conway Building, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

"JASSBIRD WHOOPEE HORNS." GREATEST auto novelty, \$1. Particulars. Other novelties. Rico Sales, 168 W. 72 St., New York. MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses. Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan. 50% COMMISSION PAID RELIABLE MEN to book orders for a complete line of nursery stock; steady work; cash weekly; sales outfit free; an exceptional opportunity for hustlers. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—INDIAN RELICS, SPEARS, axes, etc. R. Heike, Pontiac, Ill.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

NOW OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER calves. Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis. BROWN SWISS BULL YEARLING, PURE bred, \$100.00. Frank Dutton, Penalosa, Kan.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—MY REGISTERED HERD Guernsey bull. Write Leo Oiberding, Seneca, Kan. FOR SALE—FOUR RED POLL BULLS. Ready for service. Registered. Dr. J. B. Reese, Mapleton, Kan. FOURTEEN MILKING SHORTHORN HEIFER calves, finest quality. Oakwood Farms, Brookfield, Wis. FOR PRACTICALLY PURE GUERNSEY Dairy Heifer Calves, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis. POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS, ROANS, Whites and Reds. Price \$75. W. A. Hegie, Lost Springs, Kan. RED POLLED BULLS REGISTERED, 1 TO 15 months. Bred for size and quality. Write, J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan. FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis. FOR PURE BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES from high producing cows. Write Ormiston Gardens, Rt. 1, Wichita, Kan. AYRSHIRES—OFFERING SEVERAL WELL bred yearling bulls ready for service. A few bull calves all of heavy producing, prize winning sires and dams. Adam Seltz & Sons, Waukesha, Wisconsin. JERSEY HEIFER CALVES, WELL MARKED dairy prospects delivered your station, \$12.50 each. Beef breeds, \$12.50; Holsteins, \$15.00, shipped express. Box 1055, Ft. Worth, Texas. TEN HUSKY BULLS—READY FOR SERVICE, dark colors, rich Scotch breeding, cows with calves, offered reasonably. F. T. Brown, Stamford, Neb., 13 miles north Almena, Kan. HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES—CHOICE, high grades, beautifully marked, well grown, tuberculin tested, eight weeks old, \$25.00; 10 for \$240.00, shipped collect by express at little cost. These are beauties. Unrelated bulls same age and price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed Howey, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn. HOLSTEINS, 10 CHOICE HEIFERS, BEAUTIFULLY marked, selective high grade breeding, from rich producing mature dams. Excellent type and conformation, good feeders, fine condition. Will deliver bunch, express prepaid, \$290; 6 to 8 weeks old. Tuberculin tested. C.O.D. Tom Clarke, New Brighton, Minn.

HORSES AND JACKS

PERCHERON MARES—CASINO AND CAR—not breeding. Bred to Carnot horses. W. P. Hamilton, Rt. 2, Belle Plaine, Kan. REGISTERED PERCHERONS—STALLION, 4 years old, weight 2100; for year old matched team in foal; seven year old in foal; horse colt. Hays Bros., Wellsville, Kan.

HOGS

HEAVY BONED CHESTER WHITE FALL boars. The "Old Reliable" Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. SPOTTED POLAND SOWS, GILTS, WINNERS ten Kansas Fairs, Farrow in March and April. Fall boars. Inquire Wm. H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan. O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED boars and bred gilts. Pigs, \$24 per pair, no tin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS

RAMBOUILLET EWES \$10 EACH, LAMB March. Sunnyside Farm, Penalosa, Kan.

LAND

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS—FRANK MADIGAN, Sharon Springs, Kan. BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan. RENO COUNTY FARMS \$75 ACRE. FRANK Dutton, Penalosa, Kan. CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan. W-17-8-32, THOMAS CO, KANSAS, 160 acres wheat, one-third delivered goes, 160 grass. Possession March 1. Price \$9,600. Takes \$2,000 handle. Arthur Connelly, Colby, Kan. FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, WELL improved 160 acres black limestone land in Woodson Co., Kan.; 80 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and hay land. Price, \$50 per acre. R. V. Stoll, Yates Center, Kan. 400 ACRES LAND, \$40 AN ACRE; 155 acres good corn land, balance pasture, never failing water in pasture. Two sets of improvements. Good well and windmill, 2 1/2 miles from Mahaska, Kansas. Address H. Schubert, owner, 1110 Moro St., Manhattan, Kan. No commission.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder, C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

ARKANSAS

FREE ILLUSTRATED FOLDER AND VALUABLE information about cheap Ozark lands. Write B. Ozono, Ark.

CANADA

WHY PAY BIG RENTS or tie up money in high-priced land while in Canada millions of acres virgin prairie close to railways awaiting settlement can be bought from \$15 to \$25 an acre, with long terms of payment if desired? Free government homesteads in the newer districts; good improved or unimproved farms in all provinces at low prices. Excellent climate, highest quality produce, good markets, low freight rates, low taxes. Fastest growing country in the world. Grain-growing, stock-raising, dairying, fruit, poultry, mixed farming. Schools, churches, roads, telephones. Rural mail delivery. Get the facts from the Canadian Government Information Bureau. Canadian Government has no lands to sell but offers free official information and service. Special low railway rates for trip of inspection. Free maps, booklets, advice. No obligation. Thirty thousand Americans moved to Canada last year. Write M. D. Johnstone, Canadian Government Information Bureau, 2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

COLORADO

EASTERN COLORADO SMOOTH WHEAT and corn land, close to market, small and large tracts, seven to fifteen dollars per acre. Hackley, Lamar, Colo.

IDAHO

FOR SALE—FINE PRODUCING DAIRY farms in Idaho. Lowest prices in years. Learn why. Write Idaho Chamber of Commerce, Boise, Idaho, for new booklet D-50. NO PAYMENTS, NO INTEREST FOR 5 years. 20,000 acres of fertile cut over soil, dairying, fruit, diversified farming, ample rainfall, mild climate, good markets, four railroads, near Spokane, wood, water plentiful, low prices, 15 years. Humbird Lumber Co., Box G, Sandpoint, Idaho.

NEW MEXICO

J. W. JORDAN, HOT SPRINGS, N. M., FOR camp ground sites. WE FURNISH FARM, IRRIGATION WATER, and seed and give you fifteen years to pay. Heron, Rutherford, New Mexico.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo. POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OKLAHOMA

OWN A FARM AT A RIGHT PRICE; 340 acres, well improved, 5 miles from county seat of Nowata county, Oklahoma. Federal loan of \$5,300. Will sacrifice my equity. Immediate possession. John Schumacker, 904 N. Topeka, Wichita, Kan.

TEXAS

IN THE GULF COAST country of Texas, there is now a splendid opportunity to buy forty acre farms at very low prices with long, easy terms. Down payment within your means. Deep, black fertile soil with excellent drainage. Long and favorable growing season permits wide range of crops including cotton, corn, magnolias, figs, salmuna, oranges, all kinds of vegetables. Especially well adapted for dairying, hogs and poultry. Lands ready for cultivation. Excellent railroad facilities afford ready access to large markets. Good roads, schools, churches. For detailed information address Farming Seagraves, General Colonization agent, Santa Fe Ry., 970 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, where opportunities abound for small farms or large operators to rent or purchase at the lowest prices and best terms of many years. Profits are insured by rapid progress being made in diversified crops and livestock raising. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer opportunities in low-priced cutover lands, high producing irrigated land, or small suburban tracts near large cities, for general farming, dairying, fruit or poultry. Mild climate. Write for Free Zone of Plenty book with detailed information. Low Homesteaders' Rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL OR DAIRY farm. Under \$30,000. Box 140-W, Brookfield, Ill.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

1500 TRADES, PROPERTY EVERYWHERE. Send list of yours. Platt's, Washington Hotel, Yakima, Wash.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY FARM LISTINGS, big state map 10c. Johnston, farmer-realtor, Saginaw, Oregon.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

WANTED:—FARMS OR BUSINESS ANY where. Cash buyers. National Brokers, 2615 Lakewood, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. Joe Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 510 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

SMALL FARM WANTED Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain, write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

Experts Hatch Our Chicks

BY MRS. VICTOR KIRK Mattfield Green, Kan.

It has proved more profitable to me to supply the eggs and have them hatched at a hatchery than to buy day-old chicks or to do my hatching. A hatchery is prepared to handle the eggs in the most satisfactory manner with the least chance of mishap. That is its business. Any accredited hatchery in Kansas should be worthy of trust. The question is, which hatchery is most convenient for me?

Never again will I try to hatch my chickens, either in an incubator or with hens. My hens are accredited and are worth more producing eggs than they would be supplying body heat for three weeks. There is this about it too: If a hen sits for three weeks, even if you should take the chickens from her as soon as they are hatched, she is going to be so run-down that it will take some time and feed to get her back to laying condition. It costs just as much or more to hatch chickens with hens as to pay a hatchery to hatch them for you. I haven't any friends in the hatchery business; this is my way of reasoning.

You might think: "Well my hens are not accredited, they do not cost

me so much while sitting." Are you sure of that? Sometimes the poorest producer is the biggest eater and almost always the greatest trouble maker. At any rate, when the chicks come from the hatchery they are clean. If you lose them after you get them it is from eggs from faulty stock or mismanagement in the handling of the chicks. I realize that I have lost thousands of chickens from mismanagement. Everyone likes to think that he is a good manager. Lots of mismanagement is from lack of understanding, and then again a great deal of it is from the interference of other things right at the important time. So many of us are home-makers and rightfully think that our family needs should come first.

As to day-old chicks or started chicks there are two very important factors to consider. Those factors are cost and parentage. It is not enough to get chicks hatched from "pure-bred" or "high-grade" flocks. They should come from flocks that are accredited or certified, flocks that have a record behind them.

You can buy eggs from accredited or certified stock and have them hatched, but if you have them shipped

Help Catch These Men

The Kansas Farmer Protective Service has received the following notice from the Imperial Manufacturing Company of Parsons:

"Two men are going thru the country claiming to represent the Imperial Manufacturing Company of Parsons. One is of German descent, light complexioned, about 5 feet, 8 inches tall, and weighs about 190 pounds. Signs his name Otto Thomsen.

"The other is of slender build, dark complexioned, about 5 feet, 10 inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. Signs his name Doctor Miller.

"They are driving a dark blue Pontiac coupe and were last seen near Bethune, Colo. They have worked extensively in Miami county, Kansas. These men have not been authorized to represent this company."

Any information regarding the whereabouts of these two fake poultry specialists should be given promptly to law officers. The Protective Service has information to the effect that they do not fill the orders for poultry remedies for which they accept payment.

to you be sure to unwrap them as soon as they arrive in order to give them air. Keep them in the correct temperature. I sold 500 eggs for hatching to a woman who hauled them in an ordinary egg case over frozen roads 70 miles to a hatchery. She reported a 90 per cent hatch. Some others purchased eggs of me near the same time and reported a poor hatch. It is easy to lay it on the eggs or the hatchery.

A 90 per cent hatch is a very rare occurrence. As proof of this statement I wish to quote Dr. B. L. Kaupp, poultryman of North Carolina State College, who said: "It has been proved that of all breeds, out of 16 breeds of chickens, 83 per cent fertility is good, and of hens sent 72 per cent is a good hatch." He also said that no machine can be expected to beat that percentage by the hen. However, I know of numerous cases, as a great number do, of much higher rates of fertility and also higher percentage of hatches. You will note that the rate he gave was of the average of 16 breeds. Now as to the cost. It is difficult to buy day-old chicks or started-chicks that have a definite record behind them. Where possible, they necessarily must be high-priced.

I have specialized in Rhode Island Reds for 11 years and the last several years have hatched chicks from eggs from my flock and always a hundred or more from some flock of higher standing, in order to have a great plenty from which to choose my breeding stock for the next year.

"Aviation from the Ground Up," is the title of a new book. It sounds reasonable.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Big Annual Spring Show and Sales of Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns**

**Grand Island, Neb., March 20 and 21**  
 Shorthorn show and sale the 20th; Polled Shorthorns the 21st.

**South Omaha, Neb. March 27 and 28**  
 Shorthorn show and sale the 27th; Polled Shorthorns the 28th.

**175 HEAD** of high class cattle in these events. Write for catalog of the sale you are interested in. Address

**H. C. McKelvie, Sales Manager, Lincoln, Neb.**

**BLUEMONT FARM SHORTHORNS**

Young bulls and females of choice breeding and good individuals for sale now. Write to NEIL WISHART, MANHATTAN, KAN., R.R. 4

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**

**POLLED SHORTHORNS** Established 1907

"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Polled Shorthorns. 20 reg. young bulls, \$100 to \$200. Some halter broke, chiefly bred. Reds, Whites, Roans, \$10 off of price list at barn. Write for price list. You will find us at Home if you Phone or write at our expense. I. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ka.

**TWO POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS**

Ages, six and seven months old. Reds. Dams heavy milkers. Sired by the grand old Bull. Write to JAKE MARSHALL, SEDAN, KAN., E.F.D. 1

**POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE**

**Polled Herefords**

Ten Husky Bull calves. A carload of coming two-year-old Bulls. Good Ones. One or a carload. Also a carload of females either bred or unbred in lots to suit purchaser. See or write

**Goernandt Brothers, Aurora, Cloud Co., Kansas.**

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**

**Guernseys For Sale**

Registered cows and heifers, \$135.00 to \$160.00; grade cows and heifers, \$90.00 to \$120.00; Rich May Rose breeding, good size, type, color and productiveness. Splendid 6 mos. Reg. bull calf. Well grown, outstanding type and quality.

**MAYWOOD FARMS, CONCORDIA, KAN.**

**WOODLAWN FARM GUERNSEYS**

For sale a nice two year old bull and some springing cows. Also some fresh and springing first calf heifers. Also baby bull calves and heifers. Address

**WOODLAWN FARM, Rt. 9, TOPEKA, KAN.**

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**

**H. D. Burger Estate Herd**

20 registered cows with Ormsby and Sir Pletertje breeding. They have excellent type and production with C. T. A. records. Also some heifers and bulls.

**H. D. BURGER ESTATE, SENECA, KAN.**

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

**Ayrshires That Produce**

We have three white bull calves, some heifer calves and 2 year old heifers for sale now. Address, J. L. GRIFFITH, RILEY, KAN.

**DUROC JERSEY HOGS**

**30 Bred Gilts and Sows**

Bred to Kansas Stiltons, and Silver Lake Stiltons, reasonable prices.

**H. S. SHENK, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

**CHOICE DUROC GILTS**

25 bred gilts March and April farrow, immune. Also 3 Scotch bulls.

**A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, KAN.**

**HORSES AND JACKS**

**Percheron Stallions**

Five good ones, 2 and 3 years old. Prices from \$200.00 to \$300.00. Also a few good mares.

**H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.**

**HAMPSHIRE HOGS**

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval. Choice bred gilts sired by grand champion boar and bred to junior and grand champion boar. Little Rock and senior and grand champion boar Muskogee, Okla. Also fall pigs.

**F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.**

**Farm Crops and Markets**

(Continued from Page 37)

and educational organizations and other projects represented by state laws, shipping and canals, according to the Conference Board's estimates, represent 39.5 billion dollars of physical property. Of this total value, land represents only 4.9 billion dollars, or 12 per cent; improvements, 22.1 billions or 56 per cent, and equipment, 12.5 billions or 32 per cent. The total value of the equipment on farms, including livestock, and of factories is placed at 27.2 billion dollars, land and buildings belonging to them being included under the general national asset of land and improvements. All merchandise and industrial products, including crops, were valued at 40.8 billion dollars. Personal property, consisting of such objects as furniture, clothing, jewelry and the like amounted to 44.7 billion dollars, or 65 per cent more than the entire equipment of all farms and factories.

Automobiles are classed with gold and silver bullion and coin as "miscellaneous." The total value represented by our entire stock of gold and silver bullion and coin plus all the nation's automobiles, combined make up a total of 9.9 billion dollars, or about 3 per cent of the total national wealth.

The national wealth per capita in the United States in 1928 was \$3,000 as against \$2,919 in 1922. The highest per capita wealth prevails in Nevada, where it was \$7,338 per capita, as against the lowest, \$1,284 in Alabama. Per capita wealth figures by states as of 1928 are given below. The per capita figures by states do not include such properties as ships of the United States Navy, privately owned water supply systems and the gold and silver coin and bullion.

**Per Capita Wealth, by States**

State	1928
Total U. S.	\$3,000
Total U. S., distributable by states	2,946
Alabama	1,284
Arizona	3,308
Arkansas	1,474
California	3,216
Colorado	3,690
Connecticut	2,959
Delaware	2,046
Florida	1,380
Georgia	3,330
Idaho	3,282
Illinois	3,107
Indiana	4,675
Iowa	3,690
Kansas	1,559
Kentucky	1,973
Louisiana	2,897
Maine	2,795
Maryland	3,483
Massachusetts	1,376
Michigan	3,196
Minnesota	4,640
Mississippi	4,119
Missouri	3,358
Montana	3,537
Nebraska	2,422
Nevada	3,513
New Hampshire	1,837
New Jersey	4,018
New Mexico	3,118
New York	4,244
North Carolina	3,309
North Dakota	3,080
Ohio	1,475
Oklahoma	4,831
Oregon	1,970
Pennsylvania	3,486
Rhode Island	2,444
South Carolina	3,309
South Dakota	1,475
Tennessee	4,831
Texas	1,970
Utah	3,486
Vermont	2,676
Virginia	2,189
Washington	3,594
West Virginia	3,102
Wisconsin	3,022
Wyoming	4,686
District of Columbia	3,359

**Allen**—Many farm sales are being held; quite a few young farmers are moving to town where they expect to find work. They will be disappointed. Farm prices are not always high, but they afford a steady income, which is more than can be obtained thru working by the day around town. Farmers have been busy sowing oats.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Anderson**—Considerable interest was exhibited in the soybean train which visited this county recently. A large acreage of the beans was grown in this section last season, and it looks as if more will be planted this spring. A good many farmers are preparing to sow oats and the ground is working up in good condition. Orders for baby chicks are numerous. Most flocks are laying well since the warm weather began. Eggs, 20c.—Olga C. Slocum.

**Atchison**—The country is becoming green; wheat is in excellent condition. Livestock already is getting some feed from the bluegrass. Many public sales are being held; mules and horses sell unusually well. Farmers have been busy plowing; the soil is in excellent condition. The fine weather has been cutting the feed bills. Roads are in good condition. All the signs indicate an early spring. Eggs, 21c and 24c; cream, 32c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Bartonsville**—We have been having nice weather. A considerable acreage of roads has been sanded recently. Wheat and grass are becoming green. Wheat, 98c; corn, 63c; butterfat, 30c and 33c; eggs, 18c and 19c; heavy hens, 17c.—Alice Everett.

**Cheyenne**—The continued warm weather has caused the wheat to show up green. Frost is practically out of the ground and the soil is in excellent condition. Sowing of spring wheat is in progress. A number of Farm Bureau men attended the wheat school at Colby recently. There are three or four farm sales a week as a rule.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—The fine weather recently has been very helpful to the folks who were preparing land for oats—about the usual acreage will be sown. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Livestock is doing well; there will be plenty of feed to take the animals thru to grass. There is a great deal of interest here in co-operative marketing; locals that have shown no interest in this subject for several years, and which have had no meetings, have met recently. Hens are doing well. Eggs, 20c.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Edwards**—We have been having warm weather, and the trees are starting to bud. Wheat is becoming green and is making a good growth; some fields, however, show some "poor spots." A nice, warm shower would be welcome. A great deal of stock is being pastured on the wheat. Buyers have been purchasing a great many horses and soon will be ready, at fairly satisfactory prices. Wheat, 95c; corn, 68c; oats, 40c; barley, 50c; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 18c; heavy hens, 18c; turkeys, 17c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Elk**—Continued warm weather has caused the wheat to turn green, and it does not seem to be injured by the severe cold of last winter. Oat sowing is in progress and soon will be completed. Egg production is increasing. Farm labor is about normal. Only a few public sales are being held, and they are well attended with prices satisfactory for everything sold.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Franklin**—We certainly have enjoyed spring-like weather recently, and pastures are greening up quite rapidly. A great many farmers are sowing oats and plowing. Some potatoes already have been planted. There seems to be quite a demand for farm horses. Dairy cows are not selling quite so well as they were some time ago. Eggs, 22c; butter, 37c; butterfat,

30c. There are a good many public sales.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—It has been quite warm and we need some moisture. Wheat is starting to grow and the pasture is fair. Planting of spring wheat, oats and barley is underway. Most of the frost has come out of the ground and everything is favorable for this time of year. In fact, things have made a little too much progress. Livestock is doing well. A good many public sales are being held with prices fair. A number of combine and power machinery schools are being held. Wheat, 86c; corn, 70c; kafir, 84c; cane seed, \$1.25.—John L. Aldrich.

**Graham**—We have had considerable warm weather, broken only by little snow and rain. Wheat has plenty of moisture for present needs, and livestock is doing well on the wheat pasture. Despite the number of sales that are being held, prices are very good. Hogs, \$10; wheat, 90c; corn, 60c; eggs, 20c; cream, 31c.—C. F. Welty.

**Greenwood**—A large acreage of oats has been sown here this year. Hogs sell well at public sales. Kafir threshing has been completed. Corn, 76c; kafir, 60c; seed oats, 77c; eggs, 20c; cream, 30c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.80.—A. H. Brothers.

**Haskell**—The weather has been much like spring; wheat has made a fine growth, and is supplying plenty of pasture. Farmers have been doing a great deal of plowing. A great many incubators have been set recently. Most of the remaining horses in this section are being purchased by dealers and shipped away! Wheat, 85c; milo, \$1.10 a cwt.; hens, 17c; eggs, 24c.—Mrs. Ira Lawder.

**Harvey**—The weather has been rather windy recently, and the soil has been blowing some. Wheat is becoming green. Farmers have been busy sowing oats. Wheat, 95c; oats, 45c; corn, 75c; alfalfa, \$18 to \$18; eggs, 25c; butter, 40c; potatoes, \$2; heavy hens, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—A considerable amount of plowing has been done recently. Wheat and alfalfa fields are becoming green. A part of the oats acreage has been sown. Many public sales are being held; high prices are being paid. Seed corn is selling at from \$2.25 to \$2.50. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 33c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Labette**—Some farmers have been sowing oats while others have held back until March was started. There have been enjoying a rather fine brand of summer weather and the ground is in good condition for cultivation. Public sales still continue, but prices for cows and machinery have slumped somewhat. Feed still brings a good price. Butterfat, 31c; corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.05.—J. N. McLane.

**Lane**—Wheat is making wonderful growth. Frost has been absent for many days and barley ground preparation is underway. The stock have been wintering well, altho feed is rather scarce now. The first public sales of the season have been held, bringing fair prices.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Farmers are beginning to cut or burn cornstalks in preparation for plowing. Some folks are moving. A good many incubators are being started. Grass is beginning to grow. Many farmers find it necessary to buy feed. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.05; eggs, 24c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Marshall**—We have been having spring-like weather; the folks have been quite active in plowing and in preparing land for oats. Cream, 30c; eggs, 20c; corn, 62c; wheat, 94c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Miami**—Farmers have been quite busy with their field work. A considerable acreage of oats has been planted. Many public sales are being held; cattle, hogs and horses bring especially good prices. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 34c.—Mrs. Bertha Bennett.

**Ness**—We have been having real spring weather. Farmers have been doing considerable field work, especially oats seeding. Wheat is becoming green, and is making a fine growth. Roads are in fairly good condition. There is plenty of soil moisture for the present. A few public sales are being held.—James McMill.

**Republic**—We have enjoyed spring weather for a few weeks and some farmers are getting their ground in condition for oats and clover. There still is some corn in the fields, but most of it will be out in short order. Farm sales are numerous with livestock selling well; light pigs bring especially good prices. Baby chicks, incubators and brooders are the important things just now. Butterfat, 32c; eggs, 17c to 22c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

**Washington**—We have been having real spring weather. Farmers have been busy getting up wood and doing other field work, especially preparing fields for oats. Many farm sales are being held, at which good prices are being paid. Livestock is wintering well; there will be plenty of feed to take the animals thru to grass. There is an excellent demand for alfalfa; it is probable that a considerable acreage of this legume will be planted here this year. Butterfat, 33c; eggs, 20c.—Ralph B. Cole.

**618 Pounds of Fat**

You'll Do's Laburnum and Sybelita, Imp., two purebred Jersey cows in the dairy herd owned by D. I. Wheelock of Clay Center, have recently completed outstanding production records in official production tests of 365 days each. You'll Do's Laburnum, a junior 2-year-old heifer, set a new high record for butterfat production by a Kansas Jersey in her age class, 365-day tests, with a yield of 618.87 pounds of butterfat and 12,347 pounds of milk.

With this record she supersedes Count's Winsome's Babe, a purebred Jersey heifer tested by R. I. Fansler of Independence, which held the championship honor for junior 2-year-olds, with a yield of 577.07 pounds of butterfat and 11,301 pounds of milk produced in 365 days.

Sybelita Imp., the other high producing cow completing an exceptionally high record recently, was 7 years and 8 months old when started on test by Mr. Wheelock, and in the ensuing year yielded 694.68 pounds of butterfat and 15,512 pounds of milk. Thru her sire this cow is a granddaughter of Sybil's Gamboge, which at one time sold for \$60,000, the highest price ever paid for a Jersey bull.

Mr. Wheelock owns an excellent herd of purebred Jerseys. Recently this herd, with an average of 14 cows in milk, completed a year of testing for the Herd Improvement Registry of the American Jersey Cattle Club, with an average of 366.52 pounds of butterfat a cow for the year. Mr. Wheelock has again entered his entire

held on test, and it is making another creditable record.

**Help With Farm Problems**

These Farmers' Bulletins may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 576-F. Breeds of Sheep for the Farm
- 1614-F. Business Records for Poultry Keepers
- 1470-F. Care and Management of Dairy Cows
- 1532-F. Dairy Herd Improvement
- 1062-F. Buckwheat
- 1599-F. Scab of Wheat and Barley and Its Control
- 1337-D. Diseases of Poultry
- 1437-F. Swine Production
- 1368-F. Breaking and Training Colts
- 1027-F. Strawberry Growing in the West
- 1043-F. Strawberry Varieties in the United States

**They Won the Cash**

Emma Eberhard, Lawrence, won first prize of \$3 in the letter writing contest conducted recently by the Kansas Farmer on the value of the telephone. Mrs. W. O. Collins, Wellsville, won the second prize of \$2.

**THEFTS REPORTED**

Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of your stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

- L. A. Rosecrants, Wichita. Thirty-seven Rhode Island hens.
- F. E. Codwell, Lawrence. Between two and five White Leghorn hens.
- N. B. Green, Lyndon. Spare Ford tire and license tag numbered 29C2675
- Roy C. Berry, Codell. Between 20 and 25 Buff Orpington and White Rock hens.
- Fred Ruch, Haviland. Coat, dress, suit and shoes.
- Edna Graybell, Wellington. Two coats, four silk dresses, silk slip, powder and rouge.
- Ferd Martin, Hollenberg. Goodrich tire, 29x4.75.
- Lee Cook, North Topeka. Set of breeding harness used two years, valued between \$40 and \$50. Six links on traces. Steel hames painted black with brass knobs.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**SPOTTED POLAND BRED SOW SALE**

50 BRED SOWS AND GILTS

sale at the farm, 4 miles south of Waterville, Waterville, Kan., Wednesday, March 12

A great offering of 50 bred sows and gilts. Many of them weighing up to 350 pounds sale day. We are also selling two Splendid young boars. Most of the gilts by the World's 1927 junior champion, bred for late March and April farrow to White Raven and some to The Roll Call. All showing up nicely and all are immune and eligible to register. 50 bred sows and gilts that for size, quality and fashionable breeding won't be duplicated in Kansas this season. Write for sale catalog to

**NELSON BROS., Waterville, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Clyde B. Scott, R. E. Jacobson. Waterville is on highways 9 and 77 and the sale is four miles south of town.

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**

**POLAND CHINA FALL BOARS**

The kind that sires pigs that can be marketed at six months of age. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**RAY SAYLER, Rt. 3, Ozawie, Kan.**

**Boars Ready for Service**

Sired by Redeemer and Good News. The easy feeding, quick maturing type. Prices reasonable.

**C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.**

**Henry's Big Type Polands**

Bred gilts and sows. Choice of fall pigs, either sex. Priced reasonable.

**JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.**

**Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer**

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion. Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50. Change of copy as desired

**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**  
 John W. Johnson, Mgr.  
 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

# The Holstein-Friesian Breeders of Kansas!

## Northeast Kansas

**Chas. W. Dingman, Topeka**  
25 years breeding Holsteins. The first 1000 pound butter cow ever produced in the state was bred and developed by Mr. Dingman.

**Shunga Valley Holsteins**  
Young Bulls out dams with good official records for sale. Ranging in ages from calves to bulls of serviceable ages.  
**IRA ROMIG & SONS, Topeka, Kan.**

**JUST ONE BULL LEFT**  
for sale. A nice smooth calf a year old whose dam was second prize 3 year old at Topeka Free Fair 1928. His sire was one of the highest record sons of Count College Cornucopia.  
**Ralph O. Button, North Topeka, Kan.**

**Meyer Dairy Farm Co.**  
Several young bulls of serviceable age and out of high record cows. Priced very reasonable. Write for photo and pedigree.  
**MEYER DAIRY FARM CO., Basehor, Kan.**

**BARNETTUM FARM HOLSTEINS**  
Our herd sire, Sir Gerben Bess Burke, his two nearest dams average 1200 lbs. of butter a year. Baby calves either sex, and yearling heifers for sale.  
**J. M. BARNETT, Denison, Kan.**

**Collins-Sewell Farms**  
Several choice bulls for sale. Come and look them over.  
**COLLINS-SEWELL FARMS, Sabetha, Kan.**

**K.P.O.P. Breeding.** Bull born July 8, '28, ready for heavy service. Sire, King Plebe 21st, whose 9 nearest dams avg. 1216.15 lb. butter. Dam has A.R.O. record, his half sister on dam's side has over 900 lb. butter, another 505 lb. fat at 3 yrs. Write for pedigrees and description.  
**Clyde Shade, Ottawa, Kan.**

**DORA PEARL VEEMAN**  
Butter 365 lbs., 1273.1 lbs. Milk 26,306.3. First and only cow in Kansas producing 1250 lbs. butter in one year. Bred, raised and owned by us. Excellent young bulls from sisters of this cow. Sired by Senior Champ, Kansas, Topeka 1929. **H. A. DRESSLER, Lebo, Kan.**

**Rock River Star Hengerveld**  
Heads my herd. 13 of his sisters hold Ill. state records. Some very typy bull calves sired by him and from K.P.O.P. dams of excellent type that have good C.T.A. records. Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan.

**Oldest Herd in Kansas**  
Bulls of serviceable ages sired by a 41 pound bull and out of high producing cows. Farm near town.  
**J. P. MAST, SCRANTON, KAN.**

**4 Dandy Yearling Bulls**  
Sired by our seven times grand champion show and breeding bull. Their dams have good records. Write for prices.  
**DR. J. P. KASTER, Topeka, Kan., R. D. 7**

**Marithan Ormsby Phoebes Superior**  
is the dam of a May 30 fine bull calf whose sire was a son of King Phoebes out of a K. P. O. P. dam. Write for price.  
**O. N. WILSON, SILVER LAKE, KAN.**

**CAPITAL VIEW HOLSTEIN FARMS**  
Cows and heifers for sale freshening in September and October. All produced and developed on our farms near Topeka. Come and see us.  
**J. S. WHITE, 1305 Clay St., Topeka, Kan.**

**HOLSTON FARMS**  
Get your order in early if you want a son of Dutchland Denver King Fayne. Priced low while they are young. Write for prices.  
**VEY G. HOLSTON, R. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**Nice Reg. Bull Calf**  
Good individual and out of a heavy producing dam. He is a grandson of Count College Cornucopia 5th. Priced reasonable.  
**H. S. BLAKE, Topeka, Kan.**

## Holsteins Bring Greater Income

Figures taken from the year book of the department of Agriculture for 1921 show that where Holstein Friesians predominate the income per cow is greater. In group 1, comprising eight states, the income per cow in one year was from \$100 to \$175 and 66% of the total dairy cattle in this group were Holstein Friesians. Group 2, made up of eight States, showed an income of \$75 to \$100 and here 55% were Holsteins. In group 3, comprising nine States, the income per cow per year was \$50 to \$75 and 48% of the dairy cattle were Holsteins. In group 4, comprising 11 States, an income of less than \$25 per cow per year was reported. In this last group Holsteins formed only 13% of the total dairy cow population.

## Greater Income

entirely rest on the necessity for increased consumption of dairy products or on decreased consumption of oleomargarin, but also on elimination of marginal and unprofitable producers. Good Holsteins are a paying investment all of the time. Scrubby nondescript cows having a little bit of every breed in them can only return a small profit when butterfat prices are high and conditions just right. Why fool with them?—**H. R. Lascelles, West Central States Representative, The Holstein Friesian Association of America.**

## Southern Kansas

**B. R. GOSNEY'S HOLSTEIN HERD**  
You never know until you go and see. Serviceable bulls out of high producing cows. Come and see us.  
**B. R. GOSNEY, MULVANE, KAN.**

**MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE**  
Two young bulls of serviceable ages out of high producing dams. Descriptions and prices gladly furnished. Address  
**MARK ABILDGAARD, MULVANE, KAN.**

## Lone Pine Herd

Choice young bulls out of cows with good C. T. A. records. Come and see us.  
**J. M. Youngmeyer, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

## Year Old Bull For Sale

Dam has a good C. T. A. record and I will be pleased to tell you about him. Address  
**C. L. SOMERS, Wichita, Kan., R. D. 6**

## Cows and Heifers For Sale

A very profitable lot of reg. Holsteins. Correspondence invited and visitors welcome.  
**R. L. LYMAN, BURTON, KAN.**

**KING PIEBE BESS J**  
our new herd bull, sired by a prize winning son of K.P.O.P. The dam is an 1121 lb. daughter of King Piebe. Four of his near dams average butter in 365 days 1202.39, milk 24881.50.  
**G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kansas**

**DAWNVIEW FARMS PRESENT**  
Mount Riga Sir Beauty Beets 493228, our new proven herd sire. A bull of extreme scale, very desirable type, and wonderful dairy quality. May we tell you more of him and his offspring later? Fed. supervision and accred. \*T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson, Kan.

**SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND**  
A herd of working registered Holsteins. We expect our top cow to beat 600 pounds of fat in 1929.  
**SEEBER BROS., GREAT BEND, KAN.**

**ASHVALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM**  
Females comprise daughters of Butter Boy King. Mating them with a bull whose 7 nearest dams average 1062 butter, his dam a 27 lb. two-year-old. The bull was Junior Champ. of Neb. 1928.  
**Clyde Glaze, Larned, Kansas**

**C. A. BRANCH, MARION, KANSAS**  
The Blue Label Dairy Farm. More "Iowana De Cola Walker" blood than any herd in Kansas. Our herd has individuality as well as production. Visitors always welcome.  
**Dr. C. A. Branch, Rt. 5, Marion, Kan.**

## Best Advertising Medium

Every Kansas Farmer interested in dairy cattle is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer. It is your best advertising medium.

## Central Kansas

**39 AVERAGE 373 BUTTER FAT**  
in 12 months, 1927-1928 and 16 of them in heifer form. A high producing working herd of reg. Holsteins. Come and see us.  
**E. P. MILLER, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.**

**Choice Bulls Ready for Service**  
Three of them out of dams with 454, 466 and 525 lbs. of fat. Write for breeding, descriptions and photo  
**MAPLEWOOD FARMS, Herington, Kansas**  
**W. H. Mott, Owner.**

**Calantha Johanna Lad**  
a splendid grandson of this great sire heads our herd. Our farm is about 3 miles south of town. Visitors welcome. Nothing for sale now.  
**B. F. PIERCE, Herington, Kan.**

**Serviceable Bulls**  
12 to 16 months old. 800 lb. sire and C. T. A. Record dams.  
**E. W. ORBITTS, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**Some High Grade Cows**  
That freshened in August. Selling them to make room for pure bred. Also registered bull seven months old.  
**W. E. HAGGARD, HERINGTON, KAN.**

**BARGAIN IN A GOOD SIRE**  
I offer for immediate sale Sir Aggie Pontiac Mead 2nd who has an 800 pound sire and a 518 pound dam. Nice and straight and sires nice straight calves. Also two yearling bulls for sale.  
**W. G. Bircher, Kanopolis, Kansas**

**HARRY MULHAGEN, BUSHTON, KAN.**  
Herd Established in 1910  
Our herd is small but you will approve of it if you believe the best are the most profitable.  
**Harry Mulhagen, Bushton, Kan.**

**WORTH-WHILE HOLSTEINS**  
My herd holds the state record for the best test with an average of 475.6 lbs fat and 14,724 lbs. milk. Bull calves for sale from a line bred Walker Copia Champion Bull, King Segis Pontiac cows.  
**Geo. Worth, Lyons, Kan.**

**HERD-AVERAGED C. T. A. 389.6**  
Herd headed by K. P. O. P. sire whose five nearest dams averaged 1122 butter. Bulls of serviceable ages.  
**ERNEST REED, LYONS, KAN.**

## Washington County

**Strong Washington County Herd**  
We offer for sale 3 young bulls around 10 months old and out of high producing cows. Farm near Greenleaf. Come and see us.  
**HENRY HATESOHL, Greenleaf, Kan.**

**Offering 8 Reg. Bulls**  
from 9 to 12 months old out of our senior herd sire and dams producing over 300 lbs. of butterfat. Priced reasonable.  
**H. J. MEIERKORD, LINN, KANSAS**

**Strong Holstein Farm**  
75 reg. cattle. Carnation Inka Matador our junior herd sire. A fine lot of young bulls ready for service. Address  
**Strong Holstein Farm, Washington, Kan.**

**Rendale Holstein Farm**  
Average butter fat for our herd in 1928 was 401 pounds and in 1927 it was 373 pounds. We have stock for sale.  
**FRED STIGGE, WASHINGTON, KAN.**

**J. L. Young Estate Herd**  
First 400 pound butter fat herd in Washington county. We have surplus stock for sale. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**J. L. Young, Estate, Haddam, Kan.**

**398.2 lb. B. F. HERD AVER. 1929 C. T. A.**  
4 dandy bull calves 1 to 6 months, sired by Sir Ollie Johanna Ormsby Ladoga, 2nd Nebor, State Fair and 1st in Co. Herd Class at Topeka Fair, from reg. cows of DeKol and Segis breeding. For sale.  
**Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4**

## Northwest Kansas

**Never Fall Dairy Farm** offers fine young bull, born March 4, 1929, from jr. 4-yr.-old, who has produced since then, 17280 lbs of 4.3% milk, will freshen in 6 weeks. His granddam, 10-yr.-old, just produced 26160 lbs. of milk and 1243.21 lbs. fat in 365 days. Also younger ones.  
**Geo. A. Woolley, Osborne, Kan.**

**Blackhawk Dairy Farm**  
The herd that produces 15,000 pounds of butter annually besides a nice retail milk business. Write for information about stock for sale.  
**J. F. LAMAN & SON, PORTIS, KAN.**

**FLORENS FARM**  
For Sale—A number of two year heifers, milking and bred to our show sire whose sire is brother to dam of Sir Iuka May. Also few serviceable age bulls.  
**C. J. FURRY, Franklin, Neb.**

**Mac-Bess Holsteins**  
Sowiscol Cham. King Sylvia that show son of North Star Ozone Champ. heads our federal accredited herd. Every cow has a record.  
**Carl M. McCormick, Cedar, Kan.**

**Segis Walker Matador 4th**  
heads our herd. His sire, Segis Walker Matador has more than a dozen daughters that average 1000 butter. Bull calves for sale. Mahindale Holstein Farm, address Ross Mahin, Gaylord, Kan.

## Clay County

**LE-MAR HOLSTEINS**  
Winners of the Dinman trophy for being high herd of less than nine cows in Kansas D.H.I.A. herd ave. 517 lbs. of fat. Bull calves from typey dams who have records up to 634 lbs. of fat.  
**Leslie C. Roenigk, Clay Center, Kan.**

**Shady Brook Stock Farm**  
Our herd, all heifers averaged 340 pounds of fat (C. T. A. records) for the year ending June 1, 1929. Have some young bulls for sale.  
**V. W. CARSON, Clay Center, Kan.**

**AVERAGE TEST 4%**  
Average fat 379 lbs. was made on our herd of 12 cows last year on two milkings daily. Seven were two year olds. Some heifer and bull calves and two year old heifers for sale.  
**Ray M. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.**

## LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Phelps Bros., Miltonvale, offer for immediate sale, 20 registered Hereford cows, three and four years old and bred to calve the last of this month and in April. They also offer a proven herd sire three years old. They are good people to get in touch with if you can use a few good cows or a herd bull.

Elmer Pearl writes me that he attended two of the Poland China sales at Oberlin in February and bought bred sows in both sales. Mr. Pearl, who has been advertising in Kansas Farmer recently reports a splendid demand for bred gilts and spring boars and says his new boar is coming along in fine shape.

Ray Saylor, Ozawkie, is a Northeast Kansas breeder of popular type Poland Chinas. He has been advertising fall boars of a kind that is popular because of the easy feeding qualities of the type Ray Saylor is breeding. If you can use a boar ready for service this spring you better get in touch with him. Write him at once for descriptions and prices.

H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, breeder of high producing Jerseys for a long time, has five Jersey heifers that have just finished their first year of milk production and with records that are pleasing. 462, 451, 430, 388, and 306 respectively. The dams of these heifers averaged as mature cows 327 and the nice showing of the heifers over their dams credited to the influence of the sire. One of the strong herds of Jerseys is the McClurkin herd at Clay Center.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., breeder of big Black Poland Chinas, that are easy feeders and a mighty profitable type, is advertising some boars that are ready for service, for sale at very reasonable prices. The farm is about four miles southeast of Scranton, and you better go and see these boars if you are going to need a boar this spring.

In the dispersal sale of the C. B. Van Horn herd of registered Holsteins at Topeka, February 25, the entire offering of 40 cattle averaged \$108. Of this number but 15 were cows in milk and the rest were young calves, yearlings and two year old heifers. The herd bull brought \$280. The top cow sold for \$260 to the Boys' Industrial School at Topeka, and Ira Romig &

Sons, Topeka, bought the next highest priced two year old heifer for \$200. The cows averaged \$155. Doctor Van Horn was very well satisfied with the prices. The sale was managed by Robert Romig, and the auctioneer was Chas. Crews of Topeka. There were a number from a distance, but practically all of the cattle stayed in the vicinity of Topeka.

The H. D. Burger estate, Seneca, Kan., is advertising 20 registered Holstein cows of the very best of breeding and they are the kind of cows that are not usually for sale by breeders and dairymen except to reduce their herd. The Burger herd is one of the strong herds of registered Holsteins in Northern Kansas, and have C. T. A. records. Better go to Seneca at once if you want some good cows.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., who owns a strong producing little herd of registered Ayrshires on a farm adjoining Riley, wrote me that they have joined the Clay-Riley Cow Testing Association for this year and hope to make some outstanding records. They are starting their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offer some bull calves and heifers and two two-year-old heifers for immediate sale. The farm adjoins town and you can see it from Highway 40.

Nell Wishart, of Blumont Farms, Manhattan has just written me that they have some choicely bred young Shorthorn males and females for sale. If you are familiar with Shorthorn affairs in Kansas and in fact in the west, you know that Blumont Farms, Manhattan, is the home of good Shorthorns and that they are carefully grown and developed by Mr. Wishart, who has had years of experience in growing Shorthorns. Write him for prices and descriptions. The advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan., are selling 50 Spotted Poland China bred sows and gilts at auction at their farm, four miles south of Waterville, March 12, and that is next Wednesday. Waterville is on Highway 9 and 77 and is the first station west of Blue Rapids. The gilts are well grown and some of them will weigh 350 pounds and all are bred to farrow late in March and some of them in April. There are also two good fall boars in the sale. Most of the gilts are by the Roll Call, the 1927 world's junior champion and most of them are bred to White Raven which is their new boar. There will be a number of outstanding gilts bred to the Roll Call. Everything is immune and all of the bred stuff is showing up nicely. The time is short and if you can use some choice young bred gilts that are bred right and that have been carefully handled and that are

practically sure to bring you big strong litters you had better be at this sale next Wednesday, March 12. Remember the sale is at the farm four miles south of Waterville.

Nebraska Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn breeders in their annual sales every March at Grand Island and South Omaha have built up a public sales business that is probably not equaled in any other state in the Union. These sales are looked forward to by breeders and farmers all over the west as suitable places to buy the bull that will suit their needs. The dependability of the quality of cattle to be found in these sales has very likely done more to establish them as regular events than any other thing. H. C. McKelvie, sales manager and promoter, knows cattle and he knows the breeders, and his ability to secure consignments from prominent herds has had much to do with the high quality of the Grand Island and South Omaha annual offerings. In the sales that are advertised in Kansas Farmer this week, 175 cattle will be sold. The dates of the Grand Island sales are March 20 and 21 and the dates of the South Omaha sales are March 27 and 28. If you are interested in a good bull or some females write today to H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., for the sale catalog and you will get it promptly.

You'll Do's Laburnum and Sybelita Imp., two purebred Jersey cows in the dairy herd owned by D. I. Wheelock of Clay Center, Kan., have recently completed outstanding production records in official production tests of 365 days each. You'll Do's Laburnum, a junior 2-year-old heifer, set a new high record for butterfat production by a Kansas Jersey in her age class, 365-day tests, with a yield of 618.87 pounds of butterfat and 12,347 pounds of milk.

With this record she supersedes Count's Win-some's Babe, a purebred Jersey heifer tested by R. L. Fansler, Independence, Kan., which held the championship honor for junior 2-year-olds with a yield of 577.07 pounds of butterfat and 11,301 pounds of milk produced in 365 days. Sybelita Imp., the other high producing cow completing an exceptionally high record recently, was 7 years and 8 months of age when started on test by Mr. Wheelock and in the ensuing year yielded 694.68 pounds of butterfat and 15,512 pounds of milk. Thru her sire this cow is a granddaughter of Sybil's Gam-boge, which at one time sold for \$60,000, the highest price ever paid for a Jersey bull to date.

Recently this herd with an average of 14 cows in milk, completed a year of testing for the Herd Improvement Registry of the American Jersey Cattle Club, with an average of

366.52 pounds of butterfat per cow for the year. Mr. Wheelock has again entered his entire herd on test and it is making another creditable record.

Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., is the livestock and general auctioneer that makes nearly all of the purebred sales in Northwest Kansas, and I have a very interesting letter from him about bred sow sales that was held in Decatur county in February. Here is his letter: The hog sales are doing fine, good crowds are out and prices are satisfactory. The Barrett Poland China sale at Oberlin, February 8, made an average of \$45 with a \$55 top. They were well pleased as it was their first sale. The J. A. Sanderson sale of Spotted Poland Chinas at Oronoco, drew a big crowd from over a wide territory. The sale averaged \$53 with a top of \$70 for a tried sow that went to D. Lewis, Lenora, Kan. The top gilt sold for \$60 to A. G. Schneider, Stockton, Kan. She was a half sister to the world's junior champion boar at the national swine show and sold below her real value. Breeders that bought in the sale were from Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. The J. H. Brown sale in the pavilion in Oberlin, drew breeders from far and near and the average on the entire offering was around \$55, with a \$69 top, paid by W. W. Carl of Norton, for number one in the catalog. Another top gilt sold for \$67.50, to John Screen, of Oberlin. J. S. Price, Flagler, Colo., a breeder at that place paid \$63 for a choice fall gilt, bred to The Challenger. We still have some later sales that we hope will be as satisfactory as those already held."

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Holstein Cattle**  
June 3-4—Holstein Friesian Breeders Association of America Sale and Meeting, Denver, Colorado.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
March 12—Nelson Bros., Waterville, Kan.

## Female Sherlock Holmes

Servant Girl—"Madam, master lies unconscious in the hall, with a piece of paper in his hand and a large box alongside."  
Mme. X. (joyously)—"Oh, my new hat has arrived."

# ONLY TWO HANDFULS!



*of*

# CHICK MASH

## NEEDED TO SAFELY FEED ONE CHICK *for three weeks*

Only a small amount of NUTRENA Chick Mash is required. Two handfuls will SAFELY feed a chick the first three weeks. Yet, how important this first feed must be. It should SAVE 90% or better of the baby chicks started. It must give the baby chicks food to maintain life, materials to build a complete new set of feathers—muscles—blood—bones. Feed alone will supply these things.

NUTRENA Chick Mash ingredients are selected and milled with these things in mind. It is thoroughly tested in test pens and checked with practical poultry



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raisers throughout the country. That's why chicks do better on NUTRENA Chick Mash. You can put your confidence in NUTRENA Chick Mash to save more chicks, grow them faster and make chick raising more profitable.

One hundred pounds will feed one hundred chicks, four weeks. 17½ c worth of NUTRENA Chick Mash will feed one chick eight weeks, and NUTRENA Chick Mash-fed chicks average 1¾ to 2 lbs. apiece at this age. Get your NUTRENA Chick Mash now, from your nearest NUTRENA dealer, and have it ready for all your hatches.

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