

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
APR 9 '30

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KANSAS FARMER

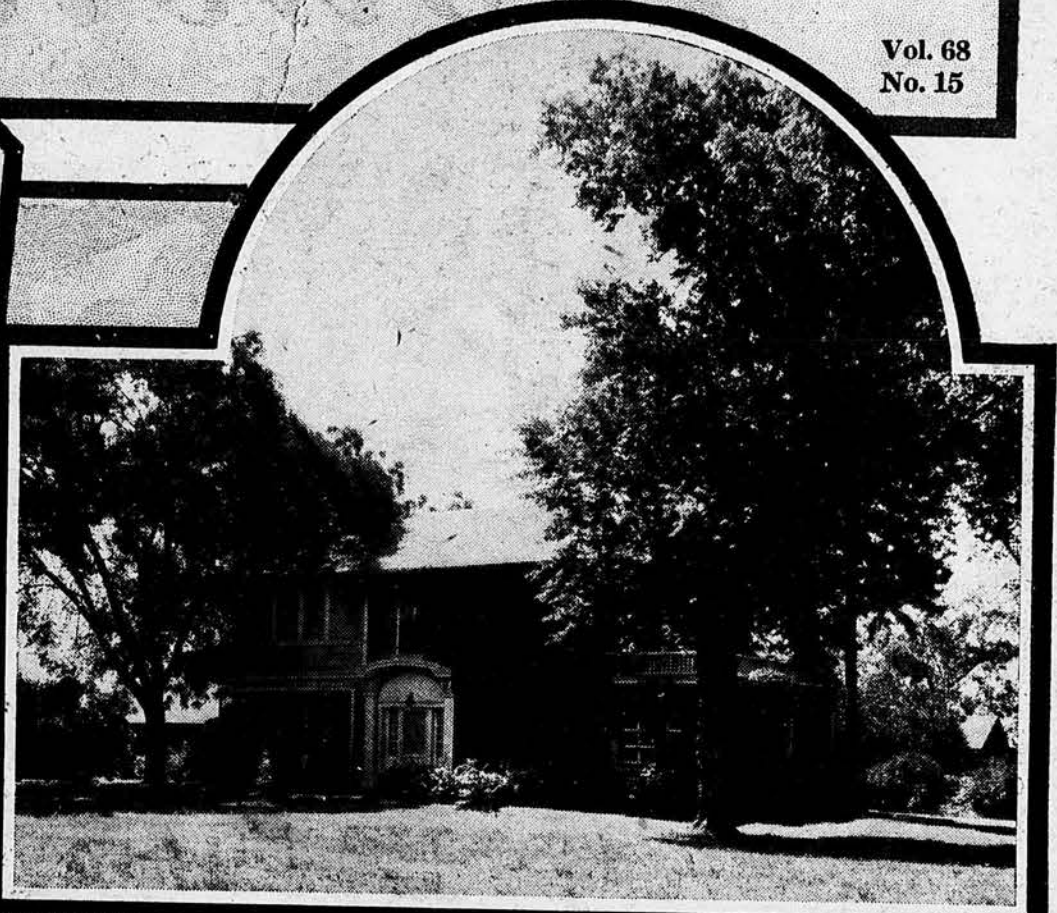
MAIL & BREEZE

April 12, 1930

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No. 15



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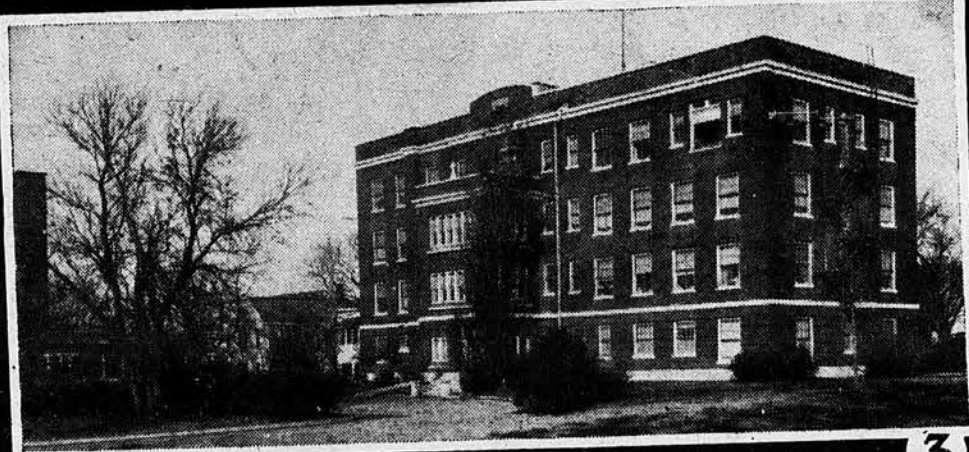


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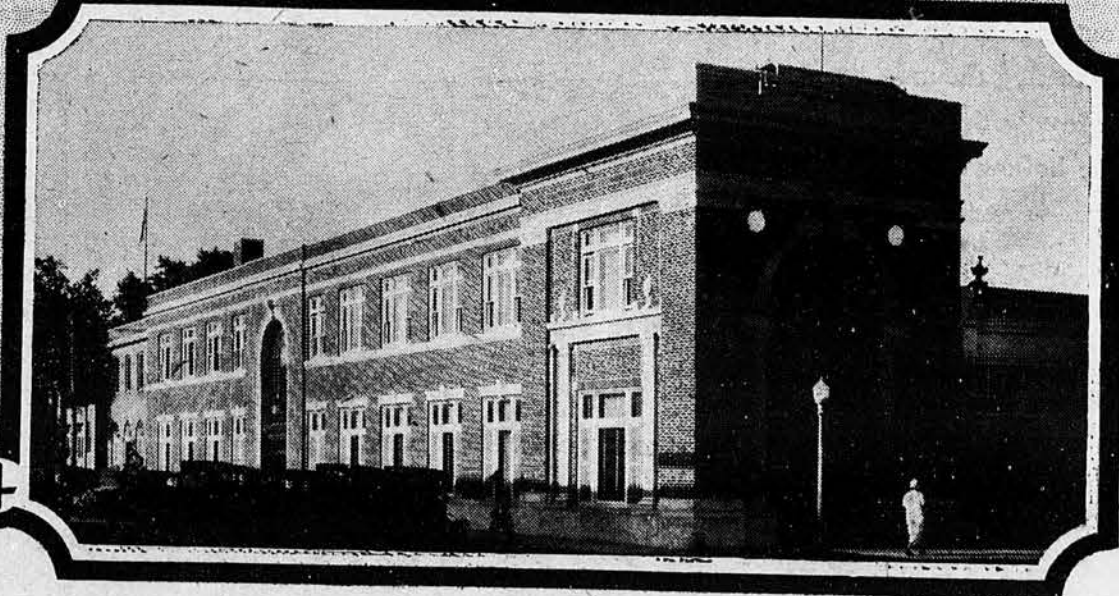
WINFIELD, KANSAS

1. Memorial to soldiers of five wars.
2. Kansas Knights of Pythias Home.
3. A Winfield Hospital.
4. City Office Building.

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3



4

NINE TIMES AS OUT OF TEN

THE Trouble

IS IN THE Twine Box



GRAIN RIPE. Storm brewing in the air. Shockers sitting in the shade. And the binder kicking out loose bundles. Have you ever been in a fix like this?

The quick remedy for this situation is twine of 100% pure Yucatan Sisal fiber. The way to prevent this waste of valuable time and good weather is to start the harvest off with Yucatan Sisal in the twine box.

Use twine made of Yucatan Sisal because it is uniform. This fiber—clean, straight and coarse—spins naturally into strong, even twine, without thin spots to break or bunches of "tow" to clog the machine. Therefore, it feeds evenly through the tightener—through the hollow of the needle and through its eye—around the bundle, and over the fingers of the knotter.

Use Yucatan Sisal twine because it is stiff enough to cut clean with the single stroke of the binder knife and rough enough to hold a knot, so that grain may be handled without bundles untying.

Use Yucatan Sisal binder twine because it will not mildew in shock or stack and

because it is *naturally* insect-proof.

Use Yucatan Sisal because it has been tried and tested in harvest fields of America for many years and found perfect.

And use Yucatan Sisal twine because this

perfect twine sells for what you have been paying for ordinary twine or even less.

Ask for Yucatan Sisal when you order twine for the coming harvest and make sure you get it 100% pure. All manufacturers of good twine make it. All the leading twine dealers sell it. Cooperative Sisal Farmers of Yucatan, Mexico.



The tightener—here twine with weak, thin spots often breaks.



The needles—where "tow" bunches catch and tangle.



The knotter—twine must be coarse, even, and clean to handle perfectly here.

ASK YOUR TWINE DEALER FOR PURE

YUCATAN SISAL

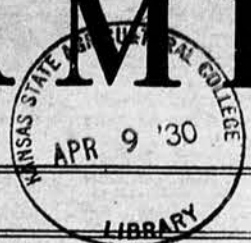
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

April 12, 1930

Number 15



Where There's Room for Young Men

Lear Isn't Sorry of His Bargain With Western Kansas Agriculture

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

YOU would be enthusiastic about Western Kansas, too, if you lived and farmed there. As much so as J. T. Lear of Finney county. He is a young man, who like many of his age, has assumed the responsibility of providing for a family. He has asked himself how he could best invest his time and energy to accomplish the things he has planned to do. Born and reared on the farm, he chose to stick to agriculture. And his present location suits him.

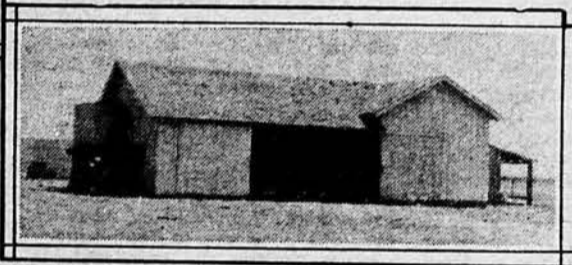
Lear didn't go into his business unmindful of what it would cost him in time, labor and patience. He worked for other farmers in Western Kansas for a number of years. The possibilities in that section of the state so outweighed any drawbacks, as he saw them, that when the money he was saving totaled enough so that he could start buying land, he didn't hesitate as to where he should buy. Today he owns 320 acres, on which he is doing a real job of farming. He has had this place five years. Before that it was practically all in sod. About two years ago a fine,

the job will prove the most economical in every case," he assured. "Working with inferior equipment takes too much of the money that should be left for profit." He has two tractors and a combine. With this equipment he is able to take advantage of the most favorable times for everything from turning the ground right after harvest to getting the crop in under cover.

"I would rather let my land go without a crop

tem that is highly recommended for his section of the state. He has had the advantage of growing wheat on new land, fresh from the sod. But he realizes that fertility cannot be farmed out and still remain in the soil. Therefore he is doing the things that have proved capable of keeping the soil fit for production. Fertility produced on the farm is distributed over the feed land and all straw is returned to the soil. Summer fallowing is practiced regularly on a fourth to one-half of the 320 acres. In the future any given field will be rested perhaps once in three or four years.

"Fallowing is very profitable for us," Mr. Lear explained. "Take my crop of a year ago; wheat on land that had been allowed to store up the moisture made 10 bushels more grain to the acre than non-fallow fields. And it is my opinion that such a system boosts the protein content of wheat. Of course, this is in an early experimental stage yet, but my wheat on fallow land tested 13.7 per cent protein while non-fallow wheat was 13 per cent." He falls right in with



J. T. Lear, in the Oval, Has Made Western Kansas Land Respond to His Efforts. The Modern Home at Top Represents Profits From His Farming Operations, and Other Buildings Are Going up as They Are Justified. The Straw-Loft Poultry House at the Left Shelters a Profitable Flock of White Rocks, and at the Right Is Protection for Implements

than to plow for wheat after July," he said. "Out here we must get this work done early or we miss out on a good deal of the moisture the wheat will need. Early plowing will add a good many bushels of grain even in good years, and in poor seasons it simply means the difference between a crop worth harvesting and a failure. It isn't new, of course, to follow the combine with seeded work, but it is efficient."

On the land he owns, Lear is following a sys-

the idea of the scientists and crops specialists who say that the most profitable wheat farming in the future must be based on higher yields of better wheat to the acre, produced at a lower overhead. And he is working with that in mind.

The rotation on this farm is to wheat, corn and kafir. But this doesn't mean continuous cropping. Summer fallow will creep over the entire acreage year after year to lend its refreshing aid. Another thing that is conserving the ability of the land to produce, and at the same time producing a satisfactory yield, is alternate row cropping. "With corn planted this way," Lear said, "I am sure I get a better crop than if I attempted to farm it to every row. The same thing holds true with the kafir, and wheat does better on this wide-space land than it could possibly do on fields that had been cropped too heavily. I think that alternate-row farming is the next best thing to straight fallowing." Corn in alternate rows is followed by wheat, kafir follows the bread grain crop and then the land is rested. Land that has been in crops the preceding year is worked with the one-way or perhaps

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modern home was built and other buildings are going up from time to time, which certainly indicates that Mr. Lear isn't sorry of his bargain with agriculture.

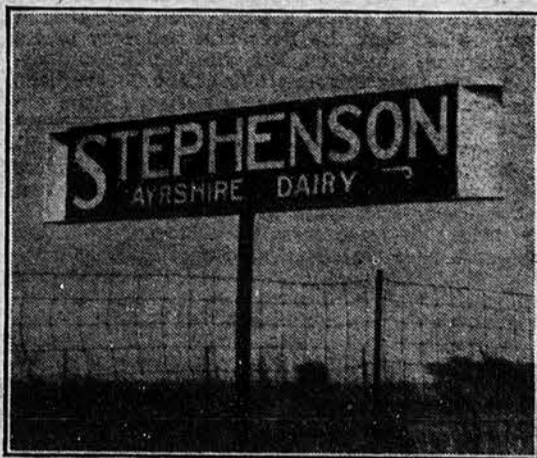
In addition to the land owned, he rents 800 acres and has 1,070 acres under cultivation. All of the rented land is farmed to wheat each year, because that is the way the owner wishes to have it handled. But that soil is being farmed well. Early seedbed preparation and proper tillage up to seeding time make it possible to catch and save all the moisture that falls for the wheat. The best available seed is used, which is treated against smut, and all crop pests are fought with considerable success.

Obviously Mr. Lear is profiting by the experiences of other Western Kansas wheat growers he knows, and by information which he studies that is available from the agricultural college and the experiment stations. Work must be done on his farm as nearly at the right time as possible. In this connection he mentioned power farming. His experience with tractors has proved that "a better tractor with more power and speed cut his wheat costs. The right machine for

Here Is Action in Farm Advertising

AS YOU drive along the road in Osborne county in the vicinity of Cawker City, a sign that whirls in the breeze will attract your attention. Another tire ad, you reflect, or maybe an invitation to dine at the local cafe on food fit for several kings. But as you get nearer the sign it halts broadside-on for an instant, and there you read the white lettering which says: "Stephenson Ayrshire Dairy." So that's it; Here, then, is a farmer who believes in identifying his particular line of farming for the passing public. And that is as it should be.

If signs are to be put up on a farm it seems quite probable that at least a part of them should be dedicated to the profitable pursuit of agriculture. And this particular sign, telling about Ayrshires, was made according to John C. Stephenson's order by a local man. Properly turned at the ends, it catches the wind which keeps it going. Merchants in town like to get action into their displays and ads, so here is action in farm advertising. This sign has gotten results—folks even in other states have remembered it when they returned home. It is reasonable to believe



Here is an Action Sign That Has Something to do With the Farm on Which It Stands. It Was Made and Installed at the Direction of John C. Stephenson, Osborne County

that such advertising, in this day of tourists, will pay a good many farmers. In other cases, as you no doubt know, fresh eggs, honey, berries and melons bring good profits when sold at roadside stands. Purebred Ayrshires and poultry, for Stephenson also has a good flock of White Wyandottes, are larger items, it is true. But just suppose farmers who are interested in this particular breed of dairy cows pass Stephenson's farm and note the sign. They might be moved to investigate further when in need of new blood and better stock—and thereby would hang a sale.

You may stop to see what is back of that sign, and you'll not be disappointed. Stephenson has been farming there since 1920. The first Ayrshires came to the place from Wisconsin in 1917, and John took things over at the death of his father and has studiously improved the herd ever since. There are 45 head in the herd, calves and all, with around 20 milking. It is the plan to have 20 to 25 of the highest producers obtainable, in milk most of the time. That is the number Stephenson feels he can handle efficiently. The mar-

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KANSAS FARMER

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

MY SCOTCH FRIEND, Andy Shearer of Marshall county, writing in the Farm Bureau paper, under the name of "Uncle Andy," takes me to task. He says that he sees that Marco Morrow reviewed a materialistic book at a meeting of the Unitarian Society, and that I presided. Then he observes that I know better and that Marco ought to know better. Now barring the facts that there is no such thing as the Unitarian Society; that the book was reviewed by Marco Morrow at a meeting of the reading circle maintained by the Congregational Church, originally organized I believe by the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon; that I did not preside nor was I present when the book was reviewed, Andy's information is otherwise reasonably accurate.

An Objection to Socialism

I AM in receipt of a rather long letter from Emery L. Bear of Niles, Kan., on the subject of unemployment. Mr. Bear's views are pretty well known to the readers of the Kansas Farmer, as I have quoted him a number of times. He is an intelligent and I have no doubt a sincere Socialist whose economic and political philosophy is summed up in two of the last sentences of his letter, which are as follows:

"In the last analysis Government ownership in industry is the only solution. Would it not be easier for the Government to control the situation by itself assuming the ownership of the instruments of production rather than having the ownership vested in individuals?"

Right there Mr. Bear discloses what to me is the fundamental objection to Socialism. He would have the Government assume the ownership of the instruments of production; he places no limitation on that ownership. Now if the Government becomes the owner of all the instruments of production it necessarily becomes the sole employer and the dictator to each citizen as to how and when and where he shall be employed, just as the manager of a private business employs labor and directs how and when and where the employes in his particular establishment shall be employed.

However, if the Government becomes the sole employer of labor there is this important and radical difference between it and the private employer: the employe in the case of private employment has a liberty of choice. He is not compelled to take employment with any particular private employer, but where the Government is the sole employer there could be no individual liberty of choice; the Government would dictate, as the Soviet government in Russia dictates now, and as Mussolini dictates in Italy, for while Mussolini professes to be bitterly opposed to the Soviet plan, his methods are the same as those of the Soviet dictatorship. In other words, Government ownership of all the tools of production leads to absolute despotism. It might be a benevolent despotism, but an absolute despotism just the same. It might mean that there would be no more unemployment. It might mean that all would be well fed and comfortably clothed just as the inmates of a well-conducted orphan asylum or of a well-conducted county home for the poor are well fed and comfortably clothed and housed.

I have seen public homes for the indigent where the management was kindly and efficient and where I am sure a considerable percentage of the inmates were better cared for, better fed, better clothed and better housed than they had ever been in their lives before—but just the same, the average human being is so constructed that he prefers to take his chances on unemployment and insufficient food and clothing and having to live in a mean and unhealthy house rather than have comfort and security in a county poor house.

Now somewhere between the unlimited despotism of state socialism and the necessary abuses and unjust inequalities of unrestrained private domination there must be a golden mean if we are only able to find it. I often have heard folks who complain of present conditions say that what they want is economic equality of opportunity, altho it is perfectly evident that economic equality of opportunity would not solve the question. Economic equality of opportunity

would mean that there should be no greater hindrances to one individual than to another.

But supposing every child in the United States starts in life with exactly the same economic opportunities as any other child; we know that some would win in the race and others would drop behind. Place any number of boys in a row, all the lads of the same age and approximately of the same size; put up a prize at a distance of a hundred yards; let all the boys start at the crack of a pistol. Every boy has just as fair an opportunity

reach the ideal social and economic condition, but I do hope that we will sometime approximate it and at the same time preserve to a large degree our individual liberty.

In Southwest Kansas

FRANK JARRELL, publicity man for the Santa Fe, is a booster for Southwest Kansas. "The Santa Fe Southwest," Frank says, "is still in the making. To its broad acres and growing cities energetic and capable young men and women in the overcrowded East have turned for homes. This accounts in a large measure for the increase in population and the industrial progress made in the last few years." I have traveled all over this "empire" that Frank talks about. I traveled over it when as beautiful land as I ever have seen could be purchased at less than the original Government price, where it was pre-emption land, and for very little more than the original cost of making proof on a homestead. I believed then that there was a great future for that part of Kansas, and that the fertile prairie lands were an excellent investment. You ask if I invested. I was expecting that question. No, I did not. Why not? Well, I did not have much money to buy land with, but if I had had I probably would not have invested.

Farmers Favor the Board

I SEE that Congressman Garner of Texas is going to make the Federal Farm Board a political issue. My guess is that he will discover that he has taken hold of a hot poker. The impression is very general out here among the farmers that the criticism of the Farm Board is instigated very largely by the grain speculators, and that they have the farmer's interest at heart just about as the wolf has the interest of the sheep at heart. Also that while the Farm Board has been doing what it can to stabilize wheat prices, the grain speculators have been doing what they can to bear the market.

Can't Consider the Evidence

A READER deplores the great number of fools there are in the world. No doubt there are a great many, but did it ever occur to this reader that we are very likely to do our own classifying when it comes to deciding who are fools? We so often think that the person who does not agree with us is a fool and the person whom we classify that way in all probability is just as confident that we are fools because we do not agree with him. The individual who sets himself up as a judge of the intellectual qualifications of other people generally has been proved by experience to be an unsafe guide, for the very reason that he is cocksure that he is right, and therefore shuts his mind against the admission of evidence that tends to contradict his own conclusions.

Wets Are Losing Ground

A N ARDENT opponent of prohibition tells me that under no circumstances will he vote for a return of the saloon. That talk is simply nonsense. If we do away with national and state prohibition we certainly will have the saloon. We might possibly have state saloons instead of privately operated saloons, but they would be saloons. Neither is there any use to talk about permitting the sale of light wines and beer and forbidding the sale of hard liquor. Once open saloons for sale of light wines and beer, and whiskey, brandy and gin would be sold. There is a great deal of foolishness being talked by the people who are howling about prohibition.

For example, you hear continually that there is more liquor being sold than before prohibition, that the bootleggers and speakeasies are making more money than ever, and consequently are favorable to present conditions. The New York World is a decidedly wet paper, but it must be said that it is pretty fair. It apparently has occurred to the editor of the World that it would be interesting to get the opinions of the keepers of the speakeasies about prohibition. Naturally it might be supposed that they would be favor-



as any of the others, but the chances are that one boy would reach the goal before any of the others and get the prize.

Equal opportunity will not solve the great question.

Opportunities Are Not Equal

NAURAL opportunities are not equal. Those who are least equipped have to overcome the greatest handicaps, but even if they did not they probably would lose. The primary object of a just government is to prevent, so far as possible, the strong from taking advantage of the weak. The fact that government does not always do that does not alter the fact that such is the most important function of government. There was a time when the principal function of government was to act as a policeman, to maintain order, to see that the lives and property of its citizens were protected, but with a more complicated civilization the functions of the Government have necessarily been greatly enlarged. The old slogan "Keep the Government out of business" is no longer a correct policy. Government cannot be kept out of business. Men can no longer choose what they will do with the same freedom that was possible a hundred years ago. Individual liberty is by reason of changed condition more and more restricted, and here is some comfort perhaps for such men as Mr. Bear; Government is becoming more socialistic. However, individual liberty, so far as that is consistent with the general good, is just as desirable and just as dear to the individual as ever. I do not want to see it destroyed; I do not want to live in an industrial despotism, where some bureaucratic official may tell me just how and when and where I shall be employed.

I have said that there must be somewhere a golden mean. Certainly we have not yet found it. Maybe we never will find it, but I am rather optimistic about it. I do not think we ever will

able to present conditions. The result of the poll is surprising, as the World editor frankly admits.

Among 200 scattered about over the city the poll showed 20 to 1 in favor of repeal of the law. They admit that there is less liquor sold than before prohibition, and that the road for the speakeasy is growing more and more rocky. These speakeasies volunteered the information that they are not flourishing under the present law. Just let me make this prediction. Notwithstanding the widespread attack on prohibition the wets are slowly but surely losing ground. The Eighteenth Amendment will not be even resubmitted, not to say repealed. The Volstead law will not be modified to permit the sale of wines and beer. If changed at all it will be changed to make it more effective.

Population of 122,048,084?

IT SEEMS that in the Census Bureau at Washington there is a large illustrated chart operated by electricity which records statistics on our national population every second. Do not ask me how it gets these statistics, because I do not know, but this is what this graph is said to have shown one particular second the other day; total population 122,048,084; one birth every 13 seconds; one death every 23 seconds; one immigrant every 1 1/2 minutes, one emigrant every 5 1/2 minutes, net gain in population, one every 23 seconds. If correct this would show that our population is increasing at the rate of 1,383,080 per annum, which comparatively speaking is a rather moderate rate of increase. Our birth rate is steadily declining. Within 25 years in all probability the number of deaths in the United States will almost equal the number of births.

A Claim for Damage?

Our city property is 1/4 mile from the river. A draw starting just above our place drains the land around us. We have two lots, and this draw is between our house and the alley and a culvert across the street. A drain under this culvert carried off the water, but when the road was graded the culvert was covered, leaving no way for the water to run off. The water stands nearly half the time, and after heavy rains is often 2 feet deep; last summer it was 3 feet deep. It got into the basement of the house. Our barnyard is at the back of the lot, and during warm weather we can hardly stand the smell. This grade was put in before we got the place. The members of the city council have promised every year that they will fix it, but have done nothing. Can we sue the city for damage or compel the council to drain it?

I am of the opinion you have a valid claim for damage against the city, altho possibly the question will be raised that you did not acquire this property until the cause for damage had already accrued. I am, however, of the opinion that this would not destroy your right to bring such an action.

Would Reduce the Taxes

I have 100 acres adjoining town. Part of this land is laid off in lots and is taxed as lots. It is all used as farm land. Is there any law by which this ground may be taxed as farm land?

Whenever the owner or owners of any townsite or part of a townsite, any addition or part of an addition to any city, or owner or owners of the lands adjoining on both sides of any street, alley or public reservation or part thereof in any city or any addition thereto, shall desire to have the same vacated, or shall desire to exclude any farming lands or unplatted tracts, or any addition or part of an addition to be vacated hereunder, from the boundaries of the city wherein

situated, he or they shall give public notice of the same by a publication for four consecutive weeks in some weekly newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of such place sought to be vacated or excluded. This notice shall state that a petition has been filed in the office of the county clerk of the county, praying for such vacation or exclusion, or both, describing the property fully, and that on the first day of the next regular session of the board of county commissioners the petition will be presented to the board for hearing; providing that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any incorporated city unless the governing body thereof shall recommend that such petition be granted.

Then the hearing shall be had, and if the board of commissioners are satisfied that due legal notice has been given and that no private rights will be injured or endangered by such vacation or exclusion, and that the public will suffer no loss or inconvenience thereby, and that in justice to the petitioner or petitioners the prayer of the petitioner shall be granted, said board shall order such vacation to be made and that any land so



excluded shall be listed for future taxation the same as if it had never been a part of such town, village or city.

It will be seen from this that the first step is to get the consent of your town council, that is, your mayor and council. Then present your petition to the board of county commissioners and have the matter duly heard.

Write to Clad Hamilton

C. J. Jones of Fall Leaf, Kan., enlisted as a regular in a fort in Kansas as a private soldier in the fall of 1897. He was sent to the Philippines in 1898 and served until 1901. Was in the service nearly four years. He had an honorable discharge, but lost it by fire. He served under General Funston in the Twentieth Kansas three years and eight months. Where can I get his record?

You should be able to get this record from the War Department at Washington, D. C. I would suggest that you write letters, however, to Col. Clad Hamilton, Topeka, Kan., who was a captain

in the Twentieth Kansas, and to Gen. Charles Martin, Commandant, Military Home, Leavenworth, Kan. Perhaps they can help you in this matter, as both of them served in the Philippines.

Hasn't Paid Since 1915

I ordered the county paper for one year in 1915 and paid for it. The paper has been coming ever since. The publisher sold this paper to another publisher and this one is still carrying this back subscription. The first man published in the paper that the law did not allow his books to be in arrears more than six months. I would like to know how much if any of this bill they can collect.

There is no law limiting the amount of subscription that can be collected. There is a postal regulation that papers are not permitted to allow their subscriptions to be in arrears for more than six months, and if they violate this they may be excluded from the benefits of the reduced postage allowed the papers. I do not think any paper should permit its subscriptions to be in arrears for any such time as this paper has done. Of course, this subscriber should have protected himself by refusing to take the paper out of the mail. But under our rural delivery system that is a difficult thing to do. The papers are put into the mail box and the subscriber does not have an opportunity to refuse to receive the paper. I would be inclined if such a bill was presented to me to take the matter up with the postoffice department.

'Tis Personal Property?

A sold his farm to B because of ill health. A is having a public sale of livestock. Is A allowed to sell the hay fork and rope or do they belong to the barn? They were not mentioned in the contract.

A has not yet given up possession of the farm, as I understand. My opinion is this hay fork and rope are personal property, and that A has a right to dispose of them, and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that so long as A has possession of this he would have a right to detach this rope and fork from the barn. Then there would be no question whatever about it being personal property.

No Legal Authority

Is a boy or young man 20 years old obliged to wait the consent of his older sister before his marriage? His parents are both dead. The sister was asked by his mother to take care of him. She will not consent to his marriage. Must he wait?

From your statement of the facts it seems that this sister has no authority over this young man. The mere fact that their mother requested that she should take care of him would give her no legal authority over her brother.

Until the Contract Expires

If B rented a place from A for a term of years, say two or three years, and A should die after he rented the place or at any time before the contract period expired, could B hold the place until his contract was up or would the contract be void at A's death?

If B rented A's place under a written contract for a certain time he would have a right to hold the place until the expiration of the contract even tho A should die before that time.

Could Not Collect

If A rents some land from B and gives B a check in payment and B holds the check for four or five years and now B has died and the check never was cashed, could the estate now cash the check and collect the amount?

My opinion is it could not.

Taxes Taking 31% of Farm Income

FARM taxes were 18 cents an acre in Iowa in 1895. In 1928 they were \$1.70 an acre—or \$272 for a 160-acre farm. Not only does this show the upward sweep of general property taxes, it shows how they are penalizing farmers and lot owners.

Farmers pay more than 900 million dollars a year in direct taxes, 84 per cent of it in taxes on land. Farmers are paying from 18 to 31 per cent of their total income every year in direct taxes. So reports the Government's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Even 30 per cent of the rental value of farms is absorbed by taxes.

Twenty per cent of the country's net income comes from ownership of property, it is estimated. And general property pays from 60 to 75 per cent of the country's taxes, state and local. Census reports place the average at 75 per cent. But the farmer pays most. He leads by a considerable distance the entire national procession of taxpayers.

No matter what comparisons of this kind you make, the same glaring inequality appears.

For instance, all income taxes in the United States, both federal and state, come to less than 2 billions. Taxes on land pay nearly twice as much, or nearly 4 billion dollars a year. And property of all kinds receives but 20 per cent of the country's net income!

The man who pays a tax on his income is taxed according to his ability to pay. He gets large exemptions even then.

Suppose a farmer had to pay taxes only on the amount of income he received from his farm!

That would seem almost millennial—the greatest farm-relief program ever! Instead we pile three-quarters of all state and local taxes—the highest of all taxes—on him and his land and on the lot owner.

It is conceded that the income tax is the fairest tax yet devised, for that tax is levied always and solely on the actual income of the taxpayer, being less if his income is less, or more if it is more.

A farmer may have a bad year. He may get little or no income from his farm. But his taxes will be as high—or higher—than ever and must be paid or he will lose his farm. Yet the general property tax bears harder on the farmer than on anyone else.

Much fairer to base the farmer's taxes on the income from his farm.

Land or lots vacant, or unused, could be taxed on valuation, as now.

Is it too much to expect this may be done some day?

A detailed summary of returns sent in by 12,000 land-owning farmers in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The report covers farm income, expense and investment. It discloses that the average farm in these states returned \$700 net for the year to

the farmer and his family as "reward for farm management and labor for each farm."

The quoted words are the language used by the department. Such a "reward" cannot be called excessive.

It is not difficult to imagine what a tax of \$1.70 an acre, more or less, or \$272 for the farm, would mean to the average farm family with a net income of \$700 a year. Certainly it is an injustice to expect them and the town lot owner to contribute almost 75 per cent of all state and local taxes, whatever their incomes may be.

The big issue in every state, and especially in every farming state, is taxes, and a fairer distribution of the tax burden.

In the farming states it means a broadening of the base of taxation, the inclusion of state income taxes, a tax on mineral production, and perhaps excise and luxury taxes similar to the state tax on cigarets.

We have got to lighten the big burden unjustly heaped upon the farmer and upon the general taxpayer.

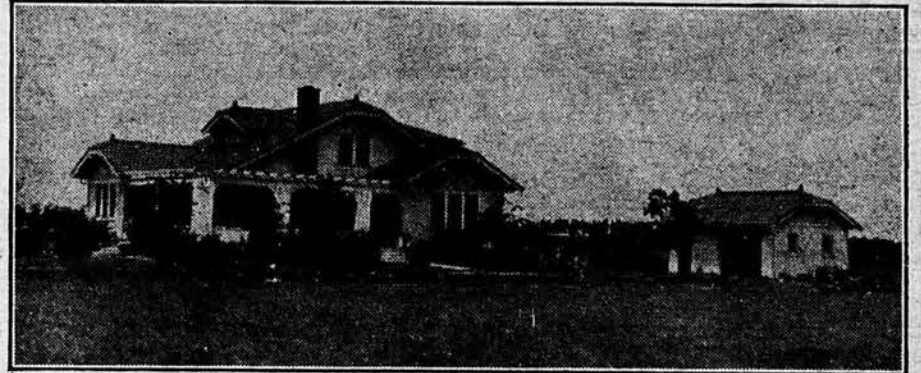
Merely standing back and finding fault won't get us anywhere.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



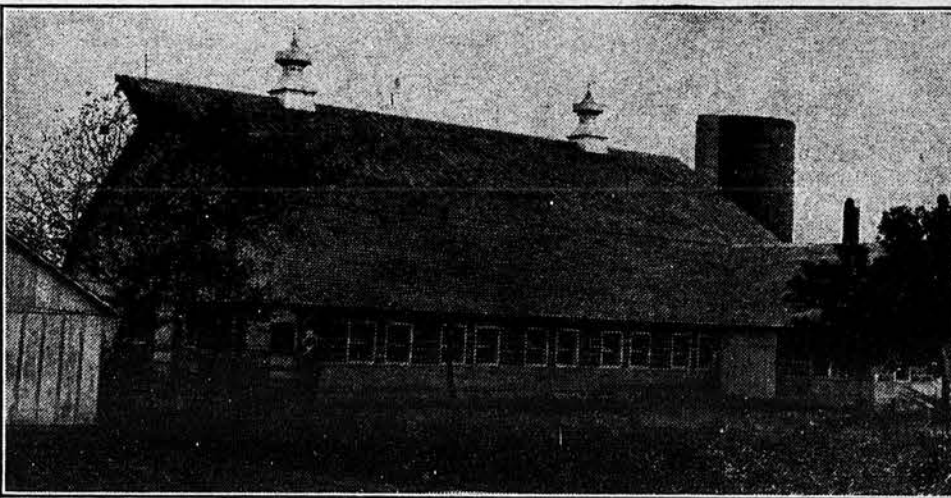
Wouldn't This be an Inspiring Farm Scene? A Flagstone Walk with Grasses Showing up Between, Arches Where Roses Climb to Nod Their Fragrant Heads, a Lily Pool with Its Busy Little Fountain, a Pedestal Bird Bath Centered in a Colorful Garden. This Is in the Floral Gardens at the Agricultural College



The Beautiful Farm Home of W. H. Pundt, Johnson County Near Lenexa. Mr. Pundt Came from Ohio When 19, Worked Out for 8 Years, Saved His Money and Invested in Young Livestock and Good Implements. Today He Is Responsible for 610 Acres. Diversified Farming Including Quality Hogs and Cattle Did the Job. "Working for Good Farmers at First Helped Me a Great Deal," He Said. "Farming Has Been a Real Pleasure to Me."



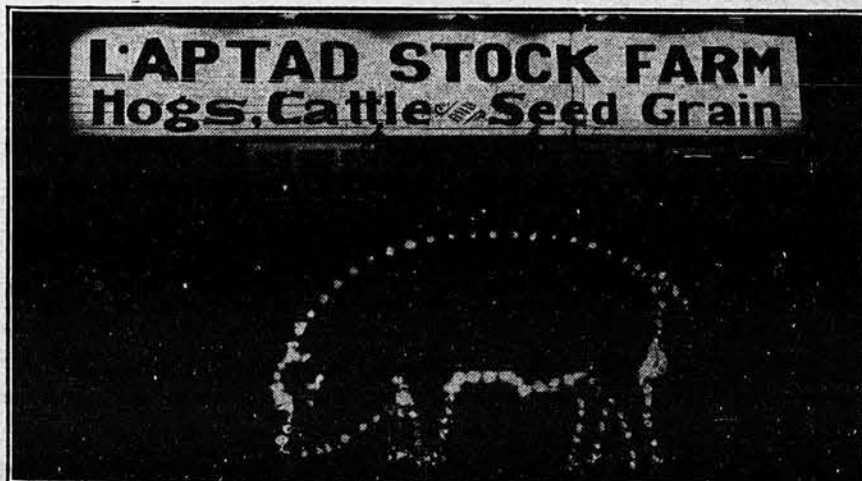
Irrigation Tank and Swimming Pool on the Farm Owned and Operated by A. Yale, Gove County Master Farmer, Near Grinnell. He Is a Pioneer in the Development of Upland Irrigation with Windmill Power, Supplying Moisture in This Manner for Garden, Orchard and Alfalfa. Fruits, Vegetables and Hay Produced on This Farm Cannot be Outclassed in Any Other Part of the Midwest



Modern Concrete and Hollow Tile Dairy Barn on the C. H. Gilliland Farm Near Mayetta in Jackson County. This Master Farmer Has Changed Abused Soil into Some of the Most Productive in His Section of the Country. He Has a Steady Daily Income That Takes Care of All Current Bills Including Hired Help and Taxes. Other Money Made Is Clear Profit



White Leghorn Hen, Owned by Mrs. Richard Shaw, Clay County, Which Laid Two Eggs at One Sitting Three Different Times in a Trapnest. This Bird Was Less Than a Year Old When the First Twin Eggs Were Produced. County Agent R. L. Graves at Left Holds One Pair of Eggs. Richard Shaw, Jr., Has the Hen



Effective Farm Advertising. This Electric Sign Can be Seen from Two Main Highways and Two Railroads. The Hog at Bottom Is Formed by Electric Light Bulbs on the Big Sign. The Signs Are Lighted Alternately, the Control Clock Making Five Complete Changes a Minute. Fred G. Laptad, Owner, a Master Farmer, Did All the Work. Thus He Makes the Side of His Barn Earn Money



Proper Equipment Leads to More Profitable Farming by Virtue of Cutting Overhead. This Elevator on the W. A. Long Farm Near Fowler, Makes It Possible for Two Men to Handle the Job of Lamb Feeding Instead of the Seven Required Before It Was Built. In Addition It Saves Considerable Feed

As We View Current Farm News

Kaw Valley Potato Growers Take Hand in Marketing Their Crop

THE Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association was chartered by the state board last week, and will enter the marketing field during the coming season in 1930. Signers of the application for a charter included some of the biggest growers of the valley, and practically the entire valley is represented among the 25 men who are the incorporators. Directors of the association are C. V. Cochran, Topeka; A. W. Travis, Manhattan; M. L. Taylor, Perry; O. O. Browning, Lawrence; W. R. Stiner, Lawrence; Edward Garrett, Lawrence, and Grant E. Kelsey, Topeka.

The association will perform the ordinary functions of a co-operative marketing association, maintaining headquarters in Topeka and owning warehouses, loading and grading sheds and other property essential in marketing a large part of the Kaw Valley potato crop. Some of the leading potato men have conferred with members of the Federal Farm Board upon numerous occasions concerning the possible benefits to be derived from the stabilization program. To all inquiries the board members advised the growers to form their co-operative, then take steps to get into the regional marketing association, just like wheat and livestock growers must do in order to obtain benefits of the national marketing program.

Approximately 60 per cent of the 13,000 acres of potatoes in the valley district will be signed up by the new organization, according to C. V. Cochran, president.

Diversification in One Crop

AN IOWA man, William Schumacher, has announced the development of a new grain that in the field resembles barley with the color of rye, the flavor of oats and a kernel shaped like wheat. He calls it barley, but says it has no barley in its make-up. He developed the grain, he said, by conducting a hand-pollinated cross between Blue Stem wheat and Giant oats, and then by crossing the hybrid thus obtained with Blue Stem wheat. The result, according to Schumacher, is a grain with a large meat and thin hull, maturing in 90 days. He is experimenting on its value as an early hog feed.

So things do change. You know the tractor came along and largely replaced horses and mules, and before that the animals just mentioned put oxen on the shelf. Now we wonder whether this or some other new grain will come along with such a high-powered make-up that it will do barley, rye, oats and wheat out of their jobs. That might be called diversification in one crop.

Elephant Power Then, Maybe

THERE certainly must have been plenty of farm power in Kansas to plow the fields and do the heavy work in general some 500,000 or a million years ago, if such labor was done in those days. This is indicated by a petrified elephant's tooth which was brought up by a sand pump operating in the Arkansas river near Great Bend. For several days the tooth remained a mystery, but a geologist for an oil company solved everything. This particular gentleman once wrote a thesis in the course of obtaining a master's degree at Iowa State University on the elephant, ancient and modern. He believes this large variety of livestock roamed this territory many, many years ago.

The tooth measures 14 inches in length, 7 inches in width and is 4 inches thick. Well, with equipment of that kind an animal shouldn't have much trouble grinding up its own silage.

Will Farm to Fruit

WEATHERFORD brothers, four of them, who bought a farm near Doniphan in the county by the same name, are setting out a 72-acre apple and peach orchard. Folks in the northeastern part of the state have made the country in general recognize the fact that Kansas can grow excellent fruit.

Where Their Money Goes

RILEY county farm women know where their money goes, so far as family needs are concerned. A summary of the account books kept by 10 of these farm women in 1929 shows total purchases on the average for each family were \$1,003.85. The value of food produced on the farm exceeded slightly the amount purchased by the average of those families. The record shows a production of groceries valued at \$49.65, meat \$28.75 and animal products worth \$162.13, a

total of \$240.53, as compared with \$230.50 for groceries, meats and animal products purchased.

The average on other expenditures for these 10 families included: Clothing \$131.83, equipment \$219.02, shelter \$133, automobile \$34.26, health \$54.93, church \$44.89, education \$54.61, recreation \$31.07 and miscellaneous \$56.70. The size of the families ranged from 2 to 8.

Here's More Good Eggs

SPEAKING of quality eggs, Mrs. Dave Rineboalt of Washington county is said to own a Rhode Island Red hen which always lays double-yolk eggs. And we feel that should satisfy any consumer who demands top value for his hard-earned silver pieces. The eggs all are practically uniform in size, according to Mrs. Rineboalt, averaging about 8 inches in circumference. The hen is a steady producer during the big laying season. Seems likely that this hen took the hint from Kansas Farmer that she and her kind should produce more and better eggs, "or else."

Something to Cause Tears

THE town of Kenton, O., is lonesome. It has a population of 800 persons, but it just can't keep in touch with anybody. This happens to be "one of the biggest onion towns in the world," so maybe that's the reason.

Kenton's woes run like this: Train service has been discontinued. The telephone office has been moved 3 miles away. Even the flow of natural gas has slumped so that citizens have had to discard their gas stoves and buy coal ranges. Four thousand carloads of onions are shipped from the town every year, and in addition to those there

those of the smallest birds in this section to that of the ostrich, rival the rainbow in striking colors. Of course, the ostrich contribution didn't originate in Kansas.

The choice specimen in the collection, obtained thru a friend in New York, is that of the Great Auk, now extinct. The egg is about the size of a duck's egg and young Hammett values it alone at more than \$1,000. It is said there are fewer than 100 of these eggs in the United States. Which seems to indicate that supply has something to do with the price of Auk eggs the same as with hen eggs. Hammett has eggs found in his section of the country which are sold on the market for as much as \$6 apiece. And naturally that makes us wish we had a flock of whatever it takes to lay that kind of eggs.

Everything But the Hereafter

MAYBE there is some chance in the future of insuring adequate returns for farming. This thought occurs after reading in the daily papers about some of the freak insurance policies that bob up from time to time. For instance, Vivienne Segal, Broadway operetta star, announces she is having a \$250,000 policy on her voice prepared, just in case she gets a frog in her throat. Each of Charlie Chaplin's grotesque feet is insured for \$35,000. Ruth Gillette, of Broadway fame, insured 20 pearly teeth for \$5,000 each, bringing their total value in case of accident to \$100,000. Josef Hofmann, the pianist, values his right hand at \$50,000 and his less-useful left hand at \$10,000. Fay Marbe, actress, insured her beauty and her "profitable smile" for \$250,000, so it was announced. Ben Turpin's natural cross-eyes, which brought him fame and fortune in movieland, were insured for \$250,000. And you'd be surprised how often prospective parents take out insurance policies, usually in the amount of \$5,000, against being blessed with twins. Several companies write such policies. So why shouldn't farm incomes be insured? Just in this connection we might mention the fact that a good many Kansas farmers have told us how they insure their incomes; simply by having more than one of them.

Here's a New Kind of Thief

NOW comes the barnyard racketeer who preys on unsuspecting farm women. He backed his truck into the poultry yard at the farm home of Mrs. S. M. McGhee, near Tyro, and offered \$1.50 for each bird she would sell. The last crate of selected hens was loaded on his truck and he left the doorstep with the explanation that he must get the money from his truck. He fled in a cloud of dust, "forgetting" to pay for the hens.

Haven for Wild Fowl

THE Robl farm near Ellinwood is being turned into a haven for wild fowl. This year the egg hatchery has been devoted almost entirely to hatching wild duck eggs. This farm is the home of thousands of ducks which come into the barnyard to be fed by Mr. Robl. Of course, the feed bill runs up to quite a figure. Two wild geese now are sitting on eggs in the barn on the farm. Since February 11, George and Frank Robl have banded 1,100 ducks and turned them loose.

Like a Poultry Income

IT IS estimated that hatcheries at Garden City will sell more than 100,000 baby chicks this year. Added to that figure will be several thousand more hatched at home and perhaps shipped in. So it seems that Western Kansas believes in poultry.

Farm Business Equipment

THE number of automobiles in the United States increased by more than 2 million, or 8 per cent, during 1929 over the previous year, bringing the total registered last year to 26,500,443, so reports from Washington show. In our opinion no one deserves or needs an automobile more than the farmer. A personal car and a truck, more than one of each in many cases in Kansas, are necessary business equipment for him, to say nothing about the value of a motor car as a source of pleasure.

An Air-Minded Family

THE first air flight ever made in Kingman county was made by Clyde Cessne, a farm boy about 20 years ago. The other day Eldon Cessne, his son, flew the first glider ever flown there.



are a good many consumed in the immediate territory. So it seems that Kenton has something besides onions to cause tears. Can't exactly blame the world being just a little shy.

Two Heads Better Than One

TURN about is fair play. It is understood that two Linn county hens recently killed a chicken hawk that had taken a rather heavy poultry toll in their particular neighborhood on a half dozen different occasions. Ed Dial of Fulton reports the incident. Well, that's what co-operation will do.

There Are Eggs and "Eggs"

WOULD you guess that an egg in Kansas could be worth \$6? Or could you possibly imagine one being worth \$1,000? Prices like those don't exactly agree with the present market, do they? But apparently you have the whole truth and nothing else.

Here is the rest of the story. With an abundance of trees and underbrush on the banks of the Big Blue river as a field for his searches, Francis Hammett, 18, of near Marysville, during the last six years has gathered a large part of an egg collection valued at more than \$3,000. This includes something more than 300 eggs, which have been identified and carefully placed in glass cases or boxes. The eggs, which range in size from

Home Folks Greet You Over WIBW

Capper Club Pickwickers Entertain as Sideline and Make It Click

EACH group of successful entertainers has its strong points. One may sweep you off your feet by sheer hilarious comedy. Another by its unrivaled artistic ability may capture your imagination and waft you away to some fairyland. Still another by vivid dramatization of exciting incidents may stir your sympathy for or against the contending parties.

The Pickwickers, who broadcast a Capper Club Skit over WIBW each Monday night at 8 o'clock, do not depend upon any of these tactics for holding the attention of their large audience, yet the hundreds of letters received from week to week show that they have won a permanent place in the hearts of Midwest farm folks. How do they do it? In the first place, they have a definite objective which is to stimulate interest in club work among the rural boys and girls. The scenes of all the skits are laid in surroundings intimately familiar to the listeners. In the second place, all the characters in the plays are "just common folks." They are the kind you'd slap on the back and say, "Go to it, old fellow, I'm for you." Their popularity among the youngsters is shown by the fact that any number of pigs, calves and chickens have been named for the Pickwickers.

Not one of the persons who take part in these skits is a straight-out professional performer, altho each has entertaining ability which he exercises as a hobby. It is not surprising that in a great organization such as The Capper Publications,

Next in line is Matilda Ann Crabtree, who thinks the sun rises and sets in "my Abnah." When not in the skit, Matilda Ann is Wilma Atkeson, in charge of the Capper Birthday Club, consisting of several thousand boys and girls scattered over the entire United States. Aunt Mollie is easily recognized at her accustomed place, trying to make deaf Uncle Abie understand what is going on. When not a Pickwicker, Aunt Mollie is Muriel Stevens, secretary to one of the editors of Capper's Farmer. Both Miss Stevens and Miss Atkeson formerly were high school dramatic instructors. Uncle Abie, otherwise Bob Maxwell, has been superintendent of the press room at the Capper Publications for more than 40 years. The only "make-up" required are the chin whiskers, the cupped hand and the familiar "eh?"

The couple at the left side of the page are Ole and Katinka. Ole, the perpetual sweetheart, never

dog from the broom handle in the hands of "Victoria." On Sunday nights Toby washes up and becomes the Kansas Poet, well-known to WIBW's listeners-in. Muriel Stevens doubles for Aunt Mollie and Victoria.

The smiling group at the bottom are known as the "Eight Horsemen" and do the singing for the Capper Club Skit. All of the men have had wide experience as members of male quartets. They are making a big hit as radio entertainers. Reading from left to right is Albert Armstrong, of the WIBW advertising staff; Ed Nash, assistant business manager of the Capper Publications; R. W. Wohlford, circulation manager of the Daily Capital and of Kansas Farmer; Ed Kimball, assistant advertising manager of Kansas Farmer; Paul Dice, artist for the circulation department; A. G. Kittell, one of the editors of Capper's Weekly; F. B. Cunningham, advertising manager of the Daily Capital and Carolyn Streiby, pianist, clerk in the circulation department. Mr. Van Natta, who is the eighth horseman already has been mentioned.

In the oval is J. M. Parks, manager of the Capper Clubs, also originator, author and producer of the Capper Club Skit.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

- SUNDAY—April 13, 1930
(Palm Sunday)
- 8:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals—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. Fleischler (CBS)
 - 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
 - 11:30 a. m.—Five Power Naval Conference Reports (CBS)
 - 11:45 a. m.—Recording Program
 - 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria—Five Musical Masseys
 - 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)



those who have talents in music, dramatics, and so on, drift together and put on a show occasionally for the amusement of the others. That's just what happened, and out of the incident came the idea for the Pickwickers as a radio troupe.

If you should come to the Capper building during working hours and ask to see the Pickwickers you'd be in for quite a ramble, for practically every department in the institution is represented in the assemblage you see pictured on this page. For example, in the center of the upper group is Doctor Sudermann, demonstrating one of his inventions intended to bring relief to the farmers. Of course it's just like a "New Yoiker" to think he could do that.

In actual life Dr. Sudermann is H. J. Brockman, manager of the Capper Printing Company. He grew up in New York City, and it's no effort for him to pronounce such words as "hoild" and "goil."

At the extreme left of this group stands Mrs. Sudermann, fully confident that "the Doctor" will succeed in his experiment. You'll find Mrs. Sudermann as Mrs. C. S. Vincent, auditor of circulation for the Capper Publications. Mrs. Vincent's dramatic ability makes her in great demand in connection with the Woman's Club and similar activities of Topeka. Next to Mrs. Sudermann stands Abner Crabtree of Tennessee. Abner is no other than J. M. Rankin, circulation manager of the Missouri Ruralist, one of the Capper Publications. Mr. Rankin is a native of the Tennessee mountains and speaks the Southern dialect from force of habit.

This Week We Introduce a Number of Capper Folks Who Entertain You Over WIBW. In the Top Group We Have the Famous Pickwickers Who Do the Capper Club Skit. Ole and Katinka Are Seen at the Left of the Page, While the Folks of Color at Right Are Toby and Victoria. The Men in the Bottom Photo Are "The Eight Horsemen," and You Probably Will Recognize J. M. Parks in the Oval at Center. He Is Manager of the Capper Clubs and Author of the Club Skits

is happier than when holding the music sheet for Katinka, the little German maid. On duty, Ole is Con Van Natta, superintendent of the composing room of the Capper Farm Press, and director of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. Con learned to speak the Swede dialect several years ago while helping publish a Swedish paper for Dr. Carl Swensson, founder and former president of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan. This is the only college degree "Ole" holds. During the working hours, you will find Katinka as Helen Westernhagen at the head of a group of clerical girls in the circulation department in the Capper Publications. Before coming to America from Germany, Miss Westernhagen entertained with her zither in Berlin.

The colored folks at the right are Toby and Victoria. This is a characteristic pose, for Toby often is driven to the necessity of protecting his

- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—LaPresse Symphony Orchestra (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Columbia Male Chorus (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations—Argentine (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour—Sacred Musical Service (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 5:00 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:15 p. m.—Recording Program
- 5:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (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—Five Musical Masseys
- 7:30 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Post
- 8:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.,

MONDAY, APRIL 14 (Assassination of President Lincoln, 1865)

- 6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:15 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes, time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Morning Organ Revellie (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 7:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Market
- 9:05 a. m.—The Massey Family
- 9:45 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics at Washington" (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
- 2:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:10 p. m.—WIBW Harmony Boys
- 3:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
(Continued on Page 39)

What this *new type* oil does for your tractor

NEW POLARINE OIL is made by a special new refining process, developed by expert engineers in our research laboratories — with the farmer's needs uppermost in mind.

New Polarine is a **WHOLLY DISTILLED** oil.

It has what engineers call "a greater viscosity range." This means that it maintains a thick film of oil between the bearings even at the high temperature at which a tractor motor operates at full power — that it will flow at low temperatures, to give instant and more effective lubrication when the motor is cold.

In addition, New Polarine does away with much of the nuisance caused by carbon. Accurate laboratory and field tests show this oil has a carbon residue far below even most premium-priced oils.

New Polarine is an oil with a clear amber color. Its dependable, heat and friction-resisting body is not obtained by the usual method of adding undistilled parts of the crude because it is a **WHOLLY DISTILLED** oil.

New Polarine marks an important step forward in tractor lubrication. It insures more economical, more trouble-free tractor operation day in and day out.



NEW POLARINE has been perfected to give satisfactory, trouble-free lubrication for tractors. Its sturdy body stands up as your protection against motor heat and friction.



TEST after test has shown that New Polarine leaves much less carbon in the engine than most premium-priced oils.

ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" will not thin out. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.

Start using New Polarine in your tractor now. There is more downright value in this new type oil than you've ever found before.

New **POLARINE** 25¢ a quart at retail

New Iso-Vis—recommended for motor cars—never thins out. Like New Polarine, it reduces engine carbon formation, makes starting easier and gives safer lubrication at high temperatures. 30c a quart, retail.

Motor Oil



S T A N D A R D O I L C O M P A N Y (Indiana)

What the Folks Are Saying

Will Hog Prices Encounter the Usual April Decline This Year?

RECORDS of hog prices over a period of years show that the hog market usually is stronger in early April than during the latter part of the month. The high point in the spring hog market comes frequently during late March or early April. This is not always the trend, but as a rule hogs which are ready for market will bring more in early April than two to four weeks later. A study of the risks involved in holding hogs from the fore part to the last of April shows that where 15 to 50 cents is sometimes made by holding, the chance is about two to one for a drop of 25 to 75 cents. In other words, it pays to market during the early part of the month in about two out of three years.

Until a few weeks ago hog prices averaged about 25 to 50 cents over those of one year ago. The slaughter of hogs for the period January to April probably will be less than a year ago. Fairly cheap corn this year may prepare hogs for late April and May that under usual conditions would not have been marketed until late May or June. The demand for pork and pork products is not expected to be as strong as last spring.

With the slaughter at the principal United States markets closer to the slaughter of one year ago, and the foreign situation not so favorable as 60 days ago, caution should be exercised in holding hogs after they are ready for market. There is nothing to warrant marketing immature or light weight hogs.

George Montgomery,
Manhattan, Kan.

To Drain Cow Creek

Last year in July, the Cow Creek Valley in Reno and Rice counties experienced the greatest flood of record. This little stream frequently overflows, but the flood of 1929 was greater than former floods and covered the entire valley as well as inundating almost the entire city of Hutchinson.

Cow Creek, having a drainage area of about 600 square miles, is formed by numerous small creeks which rise in the northern part of Barton and the southern part of Ellsworth counties. The upper portion of the drainage basin is gently rolling land, and the streams and draws draining this land have rather steep slopes. The lower portion of Cow Creek has a much flatter gradient. As this lower portion is reached the channel of the stream becomes very crooked, and the banks have been built up by numerous overflows. By the time the upper end of the proposed district is reached the banks of the stream constitute the highest part of the valley. The profile which is a cross section of the Cow Creek Valley across sections 14 and 23 in township 21 and range 7 very clearly shows this fact.

Water from heavy rains collects rapidly in the steeper tributaries of Cow Creek and soon reaches a volume which the channel is unable to carry, causing it to leave the stream. Because of the built-up banks, it does not return to the channel, but spreads over the entire valley.

The people living in this valley have undertaken to create a conservancy district under the new conservancy law of Kansas for controlling the floods on this stream. The proposed Reno-Rice Conservancy District comprises the lower part of the flood plain of Cow Creek and a portion of the flood plain of the Arkansas River. About 5,760 acres are in the southern part of Rice county and the rest of the 24,700 acres is in Reno county, and includes the entire city of Hutchinson. A hearing was held in Hutchinson recently at which time the necessary petitions for the creation of a district were presented to the Conservancy District Court, consisting of two judges, one from Reno county and one from Rice county.

Under the Kansas Conservancy law a district may be organized for controlling floods, straightening or changing stream channels or for building reservoirs to equalize stream flow. When

a petition is signed by the necessary number of property owners, it is presented to a court, consisting of one judge from each county in the proposed district. If this court grants a petition for the creation of the district, it appoints a board of three directors to manage the affairs of the district. This board has the authority to have plans prepared and subject to the supervision of the court may proceed with the construction of the proposed work.

When the plans are prepared a board of three appraisers appointed by the court appraises all benefits and damages which will result from the construction of the work. A hearing is then held on the appraisers' report, at which time the court must hear any objections of the property

and mules that are sold every year for no other reason than that they could not be kept longer on the farm would surprise even the farmer himself. This loss added to that for time spent in chasing the hogs, hunting the cows and riding the neighborhood hunting the mules, as some of our neighbors do, added to the loss of cattle by forage poisoning, would fence a farm in every neighborhood every year.

In this section of Kansas we have a natural rock formation cropping out of the hillsides that our geologists call "Post Rock Lime." This will vary in thickness from 7 to 12 inches, and runs mostly 8 or 9 inches. This rock is used in this section for buildings and posts. These posts are split in the lengths and widths desired, and

and clip one wing of each bird. This makes a neat poultry fence. In crop rotations we use a movable fence, using wooden posts and barb wire.

Fences play a very important part on every livestock farm, and must be included in the first equipment we place on the farm. The cost of this fence must vary with the locality and kind of fence used. If the posts can be obtained on your farm with the regular help the cost of good fence is very nominal in this section.

Luray, Kan. R. D. Wyckoff.

Might Set Flock Back

Few of us realize the importance of the male birds in the farm flock. Herein lies one of the greatest factors, in building up our flocks, both in production and size of eggs.

It is not always possible to see the eggs from which our males are hatched, and know their dams production. We must many times rely on the honesty of the breeder from whom they are purchased. "High egg record, blood lines," is the leading part of many advertisements; but we must take into consideration that no matter how high the pedigrees or records of those ancestors were years ago, the birds now in hand may be no better than a scrub. They must be kept up or they will go back to the level of just ordinary birds.

Even high pedigreed males may be hatched from small eggs and if used to head the flock will decrease the size of eggs in one year.

We have in the past set our flock back years by such males, not realizing what an effect males hatched from small eggs and poor producing dams, altho with high producing ancestors, would have on our flock.

A few years ago we purchased a pen of one male and two females from Oregon at a very handsome price. The male, a very large bird with a 300 double pedigree, and the females large birds with 256 and 265 egg records. The hens laid large, white eggs averaging 28 ounces a dozen.

Since then we have been using their progeny to head our flock and have had a fine increase in size of birds, also number and size of eggs.

This year we are heading our flocks with males from trapnest dams that laid large white eggs. We have increased the size of our birds, also the size and number of eggs by this method in a couple of years.

We cannot depend only on breeding and expect eggs from hens without proper housing, feed and care.

Mrs. D. A. Wenger,
Canton, Kan.

Clover Boosts the Yields

Farm manure when applied to the soil adds organic matter, nitrogen and some phosphorus. It is nearly a complete fertilizer, and none of it should be wasted. But unfortunately there is not enough manure on the average farm to make it possible for one to cover every acre every three or four years. However, Sweet clover when plowed under will do all that farm manure will do, and even more. Many experiments have shown that when Sweet clover is plowed under green it will produce increased yields that would equal those which would be obtained from an application of 15 to 20 tons an acre of barnyard manure. In order to obtain the best results from Sweet clover, it should be plowed under from the middle to the last of April, any time after it is 6 inches tall, and the land can then be planted to some spring crop.

W. C. Farmer,
Washington, Kan.

Land Prices Will Advance

Farm land values in Kansas are holding steady, considering the state as a whole. In Southwestern Kansas land values have advanced. Present indications are that the bottom in land values was reached in Kansas several years ago.

W. E. Grimes,
Manhattan, Kan.

The Crime Commission finds that there is much crime commission.

A Tax Conference in Ohio

Since striking out the "uniform and equal" clause of its constitution last November, Ohio is going about tax revision in a deliberate way that should prove helpful to other states, most of which have this problem to face, Kansas in the number. Ohio is making haste slowly. The Governor appointed a special commission to suggest recommendations to the legislature next winter. The commission, after hearings in Ohio, last week joined with the Ohio State Chamber of Commerce in inviting the best known tax authorities of half a dozen states to confer and advise with it, and such a meeting was held in Cleveland.

Perhaps the most comprehensive suggestion in this conference came from Mark Graves, known to all tax students by his work as State Tax Commissioner of New York. Mr. Graves urged the necessity, in view of the complexity of the tax question, of "correlating and synchronizing state and federal methods and measures for raising revenue." He stated that "no state is justified in legislating on this all important subject without giving due regard to federal practice and to the systems of the various states."

There is a notable tendency, however, of states in late years to come to fairly similar conclusions as to adequate and effective tax measures, with a view to equalizing tax burdens among individuals and classes of people. Commissioner Graves, for example, pointed out that a general state income tax constantly gains support in the states as offering "the best prospect of reducing substantially the present burdens on real estate and business."

Present tax laws, particularly where the "uniform" provision must be observed, are unjust not only, as is well understood, to home builders and owners and land, but to business as well. Mr. Graves strongly recommended the graduated income tax as relieving land and business. He said in the Ohio conference: "New York obtains from that tax infinitely more than it could obtain by a classified tax on intangibles. During the last 10 years the personal income tax in New York has yielded 438 million dollars, of which the state kept one half and gave one half to the towns, cities and villages. It is safe to say," he reported for his own state, "that real property in the last 10 years paid 438 millions less than would otherwise have been exacted from it."

As the best solution yet offered of the intangible tangle alone the income tax is commended. In the Ohio discussion there was a wide divergence of opinion as to the extent to which the low tax on the face value of intangibles will result in their listing. Minnesota, Maryland and some other states undoubtedly have made a success of it, but might not have done so had their legislatures "monkeyed" with the rate. Kansas handicapped its efforts by doubling the rate after two years and frightening off intangible owners. Mr. Graves said of the low rate plan to bring in intangibles that "the results in no state have impressed me as recommending that tax in preference to the income tax." Yet it is possible that the fairest intangible tax would be a tax on their incomes and added to it a very low tax on their face.

Not only uniformity, which is a demonstrated failure, but simplicity in taxation by the states is giving way. The final tax solution, so far as any such idea is conceivable, of the tax problem of states probably will be thru diversification corresponding to the great diversity of forms of wealth. "One might well be bewildered," says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, commenting on the Ohio tax meeting in that city, "by the variety of tax practice in the various states that classify property, as revealed by their representatives here." It commends, however, the statement of Tax Commissioner Long of Massachusetts, who said to the conference:

"Taxation will become simple when modern life becomes simple. The simplest systems of taxation are generally the most unjust."

owners. After the court has passed upon these objections, if it is shown that the benefits resulting from the proposed work will exceed the cost of it, the directors may then proceed to construct the improvements.

George S. Knapp,
State Board of Agriculture
Topeka, Kan.

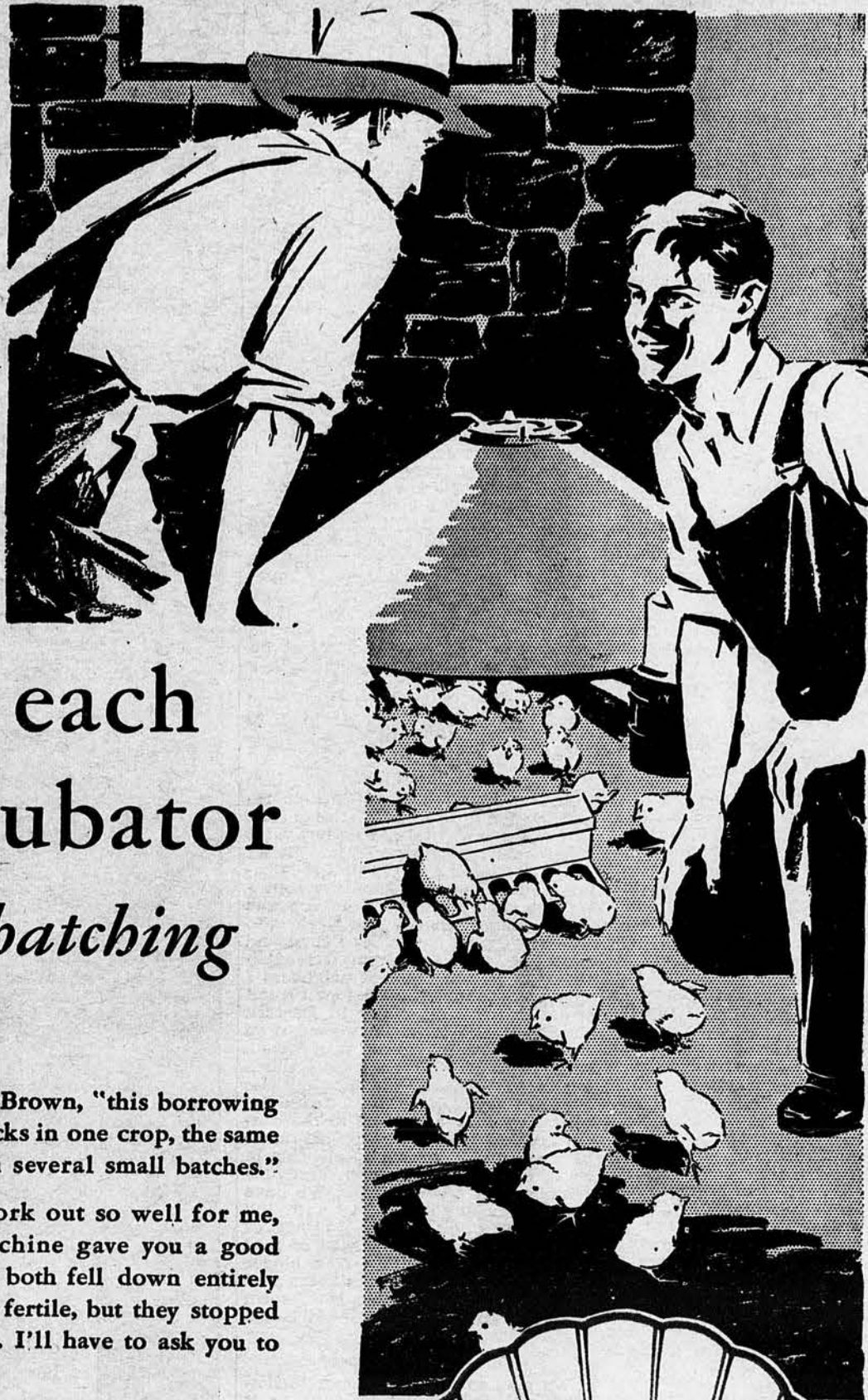
Eliminate Many Losses

In a newspaper plant we find linotypes, typewriters, presses and other equipment needed to run a successful newspaper. On a good farm we find among the equipment necessary, "good fences." To say that all the fences we see on the farms of Kansas are good would be stretching the truth; and to know the cattle, hogs

will last indefinitely, for we see many miles of fence that have stood for 30 or 40 years.

These are the posts we use in all our permanent fences on this farm, and they make a neat fence that is very strong. For our lots about the farm we use the heaviest woven wire with a good barb wire above and below. With posts 1½ rods apart this will hold any kind of livestock and will stand any abuse.

For pastures we use 3 or 4 barb wires on posts 2 to 3 rods apart, and with this equipment we rarely spend more than one day a year in fence repairing. By training our young stock to be fence wise in the lots we mentioned, we never have trouble. In poultry lots we use 48-inch wire



They
 borrowed each
 other's incubator
*to get all the hatching
 done at once*

"IT'S a good idea," remarked Farmer Brown, "this borrowing of incubators. You get all your chicks in one crop, the same age, and they're easier to handle than several small batches."

"I was just going to say it didn't work out so well for me, though," replied Jim Wells. My machine gave you a good hatch, and so did your own, but they both fell down entirely on me. The eggs were ninety per cent fertile, but they stopped developing after about the first week. I'll have to ask you to lend me your outfit again."

Farmer Brown knew the importance of using only Shell Kerosene for incubators and brooders—as a precaution against fumes and smoke. His neighbor, unfortunately, did not.

Shell Kerosene, costing no more than ordinary kinds, is refined in one top grade—clear, water-white—the only kerosene you need for every use on the farm and in the home. The heavy, greasy elements that won't burn cleanly are carefully removed in preparation. Made to meet the requirements of hatching and brooding, Shell Kerosene naturally works better, too, in lamps, cooking and heating stoves, tractors and stationary engines.

SHELL PETROLEUM CORPORATION . . . ST. LOUIS



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The story of a dirt farmer and his experience in raising turkeys and caring for shotguns and farm machinery. Your copy of this amusing, common-sense booklet mailed free.

A Good Growth of Wheat

But Fields of Early Sown Oats Should Have Some Warm Spring Showers

BY HARLEY HATCH

A STRONG, cold north wind has been our portion during the last week, and as I write this the wind still is blowing. Each day weather forecasters say tomorrow is to be "fair and warmer," but when the next day comes the warm weather is postponed for another 24 hours. No rain has fallen and it is getting dry, so dry that the prairies which were burned off three weeks ago are showing not a tinge of green. It seems that it was a mistake to burn early this spring; some men say it is a mistake to burn at any time but had the burning been put off until April the sod would have been much better for it. As it is, there will not be much grass growth until rain falls—and most farmers are banking on April bringing what usually is due that month with back payments for March. Farm work is farther advanced than at any time in years on April 1. Wheat is doing well, and early sown oats are holding their own, but I am told that many late sown oats fields will not show green until it rains, so they will not be so very early after all, even tho sown much earlier than usual.

Want Some Maple Sugar?

It seems that nature played the same trick on Vermont farmers this spring that was played on Kansas. Thirty days ago it seemed that spring had come to the Green Mountains, and the farmers hustled out and scattered their sap buckets and many tapped their trees. The warm weather continued for a day or so, and one run of sap had been gathered when winter swooped down again. The net result was a lot of "busted" sap buckets, and it has been so cold since that it is possible many of the trees will have to be tapped again. There is a right time to do everything there the same as in Kansas, and the man who expects to get much of a run of sap before March 25 is likely to be disappointed. The maple sugar and sirup trade in New England is in the hands of a monopoly, and if a farmer sells on the market he gets just about enough to pay rather low day wages. In self defense the Vermont farmers have been compelled to organize and sell their own sugar and sirup. When the state organization puts their "Grade A" seal on maple products you know you are getting the best. I am sending this week for my year's supply, and can give you the names of Vermont sugar makers who ship under the state seal if you will ask me and inclose a stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

To Save the Soil

Last fall John S. Glass of the agricultural college, together with County Agents E. A. Cleavenger of Coffey and J. W. Farmer of Greenwood, put on a two-day school in this locality, the object being to introduce farmers to the good points of terracing washy land and to show how it was done. Many of the young men of this locality were present and learned how to lay out a terrace, and some of the neighbors bought levels and rods. These have been in use during the last week on this and an adjoining farm with apparent good results. The boys on this farm have been at work making terraces during the last two days on a sloping field of deep, loose soil, and they are so pleased with their work that they feel like going ahead and terracing all the slope land that lies south of the creek. The soil never will be in better condition to work than it is right now. The boys have run their grades with a drop of 6 inches to every 100 feet, and it seems like a good job to me. A big gully washer sometime this spring will be a test for their terraces but it appears to me as if they would work. One neighbor during the last winter has terraced nearly all his sloping fields.

Advertising That Paid

The two oldsters on this farm have stuck pretty close to the seed corn

business during the last week. It takes a lot of time to pick corn out, an ear at a time, then to shell, grade, sack and tag the sacks and take it to the three different railroads over which we ship. We have not had to drum up trade; our orders have nearly all come to us from a classified advertisement which was run in the columns of the Kansas Farmer for four weeks. It was a convincing demonstration to us of the drawing power of advertising. We have handled nothing but white corn which we think fitted for our uplands. I think a great mistake is made in planting late or large varieties on our Kansas upland, and especially varieties with deep, large kernels. I know that such corn appears fine, and many farmers select it on looks, but it takes a deep soil and plenty of moisture to grow such corn. A breeder of fine cattle once told me that almost every buyer who came to his herd would tell him he wanted a good growthy animal, one not pampered. And then, he said, most men would select the fattest animal in the herd just because they "looked nice." And some men select seed corn by the size of the kernel instead of taking that adapted to their soil.

On a Small Scale

A friend writes from Garnett regarding the different varieties of cane and also about Darso. I do not want to discourage anyone from giving Darso a trial; I am told that it is being largely raised in territory southwest of Coffey county, and there was a seed buyer around this week who was buying all varieties of cane and Darso as well. But from our experience and from those of neighbors I would say to give it a trial on a small scale at first, especially in Eastern Kansas where kafir is a good crop and where corn grows fairly well. This inquirer also asks how much cane seed we sow to the acre to make hay. We have not sown any cane for years; we long ago came to the conclusion that more feed and feed richer in seed could be grown by planting in rows, cultivating like corn and harvesting with a corn binder. We have no use for any more hay with the quality of cane; we have plenty of prairie hay for all that kind of feed needed. Cane cut with a corn binder and put up in good shocks keeps well even during a wet winter, while sown cane put up in bunches spoils badly.

Fall Seeding is Best?

We plan on sowing 23 acres to timothy and clover just as soon as it rains. We are sowing a small amount of timothy with the clover in order to help cure the hay, not that we particularly care for timothy. We plan on sowing around 15 pounds of medium Red clover seed to the acre, and with it about 5 pounds of timothy seed. Most of one 8-acre field which is to be sown was plowed early last fall and it has been worked until it is in prime condition; 6 acres of it has been limed at the rate of 2 tons an acre. This lime we ground up ourselves, but the pulverizer was old and the work went slowly, so slowly, in fact, that we could have had it shipped in cheaper. The rest of the land to be sown to timothy and clover has been manured within the last year; it was all plowed last fall and is in garden condition. Because we need legume hay, our alfalfa all having been killed out, we will sow this clover and timothy seed alone, thinking that by so doing we will be surer of a stand. We also have 20 acres which will not be put into a crop this spring, but will be manured and plowed in June and kept worked down, as we are hoping to get a stand of alfalfa on it this fall.

Flew Backward?

L. C. Porteous mailed a letter to his sister, who lives in Long Beach, California, at 2 p. m. May 31. It arrived at its destination on May 23, at 9:30 a. m.—Grande Prairie Herald.

Remember the CHOLERA LOSSES of 1926

THE fall of 1926 saw one of the country's worst outbreaks of hog cholera. Losses ran into millions. These tremendous losses were due to the neglect of many farmers to vaccinate their hogs in the fall of 1925 and spring of 1926. When the scourge started it found those unimmunized hogs waiting—unprotected.

Conditions now invite another outbreak. Comparatively few hogs were vaccinated last fall. Unless there is widespread immunization this spring, next fall will see an unprecedented number of unvaccinated hogs—ready to succumb to cholera.

Don't be caught unprepared. Don't raise your hogs to die unmarketed. Call your veterinarian and have your spring pigs immunized just after weaning—when the cost is the lowest.



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Sioux Falls Serum Co. Sioux Falls, S. D.	United Serum Co. Wichita, Kas.	

What Is the Cattle Trend?

The Demand for Beef is Lower in Some of the Eastern Industrial Centers

BY HOMER J. HENNEY
Department of Agricultural Economics
Kansas State Agricultural College

AN AIRPLANE view of the Middle West finds farmers with cattle on feed itching for a place to unload. In other lots are well wintered cattle where owners hesitate to take a little profit now when they have grass to use. Grass owners are searching and scampering from byways to highways for animals that might pay out next fall.

The level of fat cattle prices at Kansas City the last few weeks has been discouraging to men who could have sold 40 days ago and also to those who bought on the high levels in October. Other lots of fat cattle are remunerative in most cases to the finisher, tho not enough to cause him to forget the losses of the last two winters.

Under a Year Ago

Prices from last August to January were well under a year ago. February prices, tho lower than January, were above one year ago, when confidence in all phases of cattle marketing was temporarily lost. March prices are again under last year, and nothing warrants future prices going over one year ago until possibly this fall. Prices may rise 10 to 20 per cent over present levels in May and June, however, and still be under those of a year ago.

The size of the corn crop tends to determine the trend of fat cattle prices from January to June. In years after large crops prices tend to work lower until late in the spring. In years after small crops of corn a steady trend from January to June usually will prevail. If, however, cattle prices are on a high level or it is a year of surplus potential cattle in the country not on full feed, then prices may not remain steady even tho there is a scarcity of corn. Dairy stock and retained money losing grazing cattle of 1929 are the possible potential supplies. Prices are relatively high.

Cattle since September have shown a steady tendency until recently, when potential supplies came to market and business conditions declined. Under such conditions in the past, prices have rallied in April and May, with June and July slightly under April and May. If prices by the first two weeks of April are not higher than the forepart of March, it might be an indication of continued liquidation of fed steers. Improvement after that is more likely to hold its gain than if prices advance early in April.

Business conditions, payrolls, employment and similar factors which give an index of demand are much below one year ago. The improvement in employment that was looked for in January has not materialized, and probably will not make any great advance the next two or three months. Live cattle prices are apparently holding up well considering the competition beef is getting from other meats.

Large Supplies of Mutton

The lowest retail mutton prices for several years continue to work to lower levels, and it is likely the surplus now in storage and lambs yet to come will hold retail prices near present levels for two or three months. Retail pork prices have sagged recently, and with fall pigs soon moving to market in volume lower retail pork prices are not unlikely before all the fed cattle have been slaughtered.

Prices of stockers and light feeders the early part of March were from \$1 to \$2 a hundred under a year earlier. During January and February, a demand from country feeders tended to keep replacement cattle values close to one year ago. As indicated in previous cattle outlook reports, this department felt that prices from February to April inclusive this spring should average from 10 to 20 per cent under last year.

These conclusions were based on the results of last year's grazing season and the expected general tone of the

fat cattle market, two factors which apparently are major ones in establishing a level for spring replacement cattle. With prices now showing the relationship that should exist, it is likely that any change which closes up the spread between this year and last year would be an indication they are too high. Buying, feeding and selling are the three important operations determining profits in handling stockers. The last two, tho they must be cared for as they appear, cannot always offset a poor purchase. On the basis of prices other springs since 1923, the March prices at Kansas City

would suggest a normal relationship between supply and demand. Prices usually rise from March to April and May. That is to be expected this year, but a rise enough to narrow the spread between this year and last year less than \$2 could be taken as a warning for an unprofitable grazing season.

Among the cattlemen wondering about the stocker and feeder market are those who have wintered some cattle and must sell the cattle or lease grass the next few weeks. If the decision has been made to sell this spring, two things favor holding for a few weeks. First, the usual trend in all years is upward from March into early May. Second, last year was known as a losing grazing season. After such a year, purchasers tend to delay buying, hoping for lower prices. As the grazing season opens, demand increases and prices often strengthen for perhaps two weeks, just about "turning out" time. In years after profitable grazing seasons, the opposite trend from March to May tends to prevail.

High cattle prices the last two years have forced some farmers to take out cows of nondescript nature. Their purpose was to raise a calf or two and consume roughage until stock cattle prices were within reach. Liquidation of this class of cattle probably is in the mind now of most of these men. The question is when and how. Prices recently do not necessarily warrant a conclusion that cattle prices will be near the bow-wows next year. A slight increase in cattle numbers every year since 1928 and a business depression now upon us could easily throw excess supplies on next year's market at much lower levels. If liquidation of butcher cattle and cast-off dual purpose milking stock is in mind this spring, then sometime before July 1 offers a better opportunity than later this year. Certainly by all means they should not be held longer than next year unless they are needed in the regular farm livestock program. Late summer and fall disposal of this class of stock often brings \$2 to \$3 less a hundred than spring and early summer sales.

The New Angell
"One-Way" Disc Plow



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One way to relieve the wheat grower is to give him tools that will cut the cost of production so that he has some profit left for himself at the end of the year.

The Angell "One Way" Disc Plow was invented by a practical wheat farmer for just this purpose.

Thousands of users in the past five years have proven that they can prepare the land for wheat at one third less cost with this wonderful implement.

The new Angell "One Way" Disc is

now easier to handle and more adaptable than ever before because of the following improved features.

First feature: New adjustable hitch—does away with loading in hard soil—makes it possible to cut six foot swath with ten foot plow, if necessary.

Second feature: Two foot removable section—permits ten foot plow to be made eight feet wide—other sizes to correspond.

Third feature: Discs spaced either six and five eighths or eight and one quarter inches apart.

Fourth feature: Heavy counter balance springs on levers make lifting easy.

Fifth feature: Plow can be pulled lengthwise by changing the direction of the wheels. Invaluable in moving from field to field or in storing.

Start your farm relief at home with the Angell "One Way" Disc Plow.

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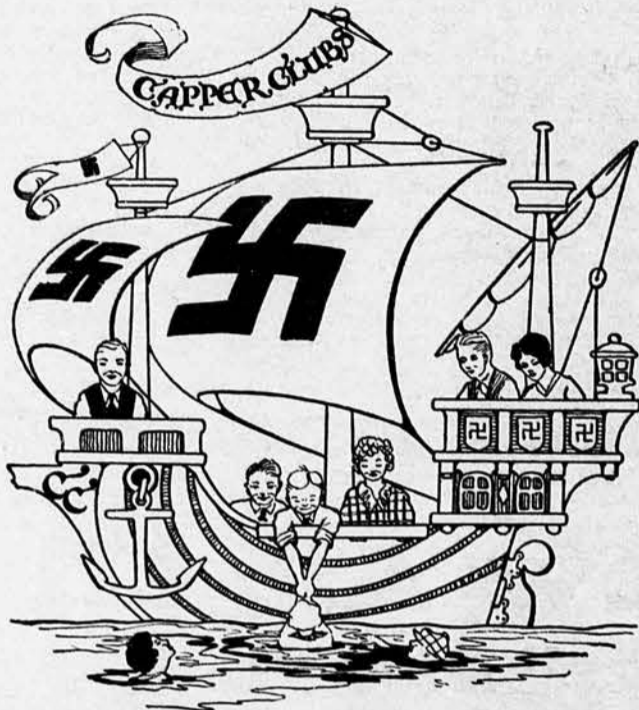
The New Angell Plow with wheels turned so that plow can be pulled lengthwise, a valuable feature in transporting and storing

Showing 2 foot removable section by which 10 ft. plow can be made 8 ft. wide. Other sizes to correspond.

It's Your Last Chance, Folks

The Good Ship "Capper Clubs" Shoves Off for Its 1930 Journey in Three More Days

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs



Here You See The Capper Club Folks as They Will Appear April 15 When Their Ship Starts on its 1930 Voyage. If You Don't Want to be Left Out Like Some of Those Shown in the Picture, Sign the Ticket on This Page and be Ready to Sail With the Best. (The Original Drawing for the Capper Club Ship Was Made by a New Member, Hazel Marston of Doniphan County)

ALL aboard for good times and big profits! During the membership campaign boys and girls over Kansas have been making reservations for passage. An application for membership is the only ticket required. Evidence that you have an acceptable club project will answer for fare. If you have not filled out a ticket, you will find one on this page. Don't delay, for the ship will start on scheduled time regardless of the number of passengers.

No vessel, for treasure islands bound, ever had more assurance of attaining valuable trophies. There will be cash prizes, nearly 100 of them, ranging from \$1 to \$20 each. Besides there will be dozens of silver trophies, and at least two free trips to the American Royal. Senator Arthur Capper has seen that all of these are placed easily in the reach of those on board this out-going boat. Exactly which passengers shall win the different prizes, do you ask? Well, all that is to be decided by the efforts of the travelers enroute.

But, regardless of who carries off highest honors, it is a trip you can't afford to miss. The companionship of fellow passengers will be a big treat in itself, for this is a jolly band of

song-singing, story-telling, fun-loving youngsters, who will never allow you to be blue for an instant. The route leads by well-lighted halls filled with enthusiastic folks who have come together for the exchange of opinions on latest approved methods. But mixed with the practical affairs will be also a certain amount of wholesome entertainment. Farther on we'll skirt shady groves, which resound with the happy shouts of "picnickers" out for a day of well-earned recreation. Toward the end of our journey we'll stop at numerous ports where each passenger will exhibit the results of his efforts thruout the year. These will be the county and state fairs familiar to all.

Of course such a voyage of adventure and achievement will not be complete without a great banquet to celebrate the victory. All passengers will be invited to this annual celebration, and we are hoping the founder of our club will be on hand to congratulate you all on your achievements.

When we land on October 15, each one who has made the trip will possess a stock of pleasant memories and a fund of valuable experiences

(Continued on Page 15)

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

Railways and the Business Depression

The railways, in common with agriculture and industry in general, have been affected for the last six months by the depression in business which is still continuing. Railway freight traffic commenced to drop in October and has been falling ever since. So far this year the total number of cars loaded with freight has declined about seven per cent under the number loaded in the same weeks of 1929, and net earnings have declined about 30 per cent.

This tendency is natural. The only way the railways earn their money is by moving persons and things from one place to another. When agriculture and industry are depressed, when fewer persons are traveling and fewer things are given to the railways to carry, their earnings immediately fall off. Railway business cannot be good unless business in general is good.

In the first three months of 1930 the rate of return earned by the railways was the lowest, for these months, in any year since 1922. Despite these heavy losses in earnings, however, the railways are continuing to give to both agriculture and industry the best service in history. Every possible effort is being made to still further increase efficiency and economy of operation, so that poor earnings will not be reflected in any lowered quality of railroad service.

Further, the railways are looking to the future with the hope and belief that the worst of the depression is now over and that both agriculture and industry will soon take a turn for the better. Not only to prepare for this revival of business, but to furnish employment and thus help to bring better times, the railroads are spending large sums of money in enlarging and improving their properties, laying new rails, installing new signals, buying new locomotives and cars. They are thus doing everything in their power both to aid agriculture and industry in their recovery and to be ready, when that recovery comes, to continue, and even further improve, their present good transportation service.

WESTERN RAILWAYS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

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Needs Oiling But Once a Year

Just the slightest breeze—and the Dempster Mill starts humming and it takes care of itself in the heaviest winds. Timken Roller Bearings—Machine Cut Gears—Ball Bearing Turn Table—positive oiling system—many other outstanding features. Ask your Dempster dealer.

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE Great Teacher had much to say about the child and the childlike attitude. He went so far as to declare that all his followers must develop the childlike attitude. Most of us are childish enough, but to be childlike is not so easy. But great souls usually are childlike. Charles Kingsley, the author, after a dinner with solemn dignitaries, threw off his coat and raced one of them in climbing a tree; President Roosevelt was caught in a pillow fight with his boys, before any of them were dressed; James Whitcomb Riley bought out a lemonade stand of a little boy, who had been left in the rain by his older companions, while Mark Twain formed a correspondence club of little girls!

Bishop William A. Quayle died a few years ago. He was a childlike soul. When he was a tiny lad, a Methodist preacher in the village took him on his knee, and taught—or rather told him—Bible stories. The future bishop and literary genius took it all in. Later in life, it all came out again, before great congregations, or huge audiences that laughed and cried as they listened to humor and pathos, fact and fancy, that came from the lips of this extraordinary man. Are the children safe? Well, not exactly. Not in the United States at any rate. One year recently—I think it was 1926—21,000 were hurt or killed by automobiles. The other day a bus load of 11 children was wiped out, in Ohio, by a fast train. Your child or mine, gaily off to school this morning, may be brought home in an ambulance, or by kindly neighbors, before the day is done. And it is hard to tell just what to do about it. We all want the automobile. But we don't want it on top of the boys and girls. Perhaps when the Eighteenth Amendment has been fixed up by those who insist that it must be changed, and drunken drivers are common on the roads, the state will kindly build walks 6 feet above the roads, so cars cannot possibly hit pedestrians.

We are continually saying "don't" to them. "Don't play in the street," and "Be careful how you ride your bicycle," and "Don't accept rides from strangers," and "Don't catch rides on the rear of cars." But still the accidents go on. But our children, if they are saved, are saved to something as well as from something. To what are they saved? There are goals to be reached, and these goals are sighted long before they are reached.

"The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." The teacher who inspires the youth who come to him (or her) has a great opportunity. I heard a man say the other night that the professor of physics in the university where he attended one day invited him to the laboratory for a certain hour, saying they were going to pray. When he got there, three other students were present, and the four of them with the professor knelt in prayer, each boy being told to pray or not, as he liked. That professor's doing that made a deep impression on those lads. Of course, teachers in the public schools cannot do that, as our school laws are not favorable to that kind of thing. In many ways that is unfortunate, as well as having its good side. When I came back from England a while ago I brought a copy of "The School Bible," which has been prepared by a committee of school masters for use in the English schools. It is the Bible edited with some portions, such as duplicate passages and genealogies, omitted, and arranged for daily readings. The English believe in reading the Bible in the schools.

Those are stern words about causing one of these little ones to stumble, aren't they? Of course we would not do such a thing. But it is done right along. I refer to the movies. It is admitted on all sides that much juvenile crime is due to the influence of the movies. Not a great while ago some boys derailed a passenger train, because they had seen it done on the screen, and they wanted to try it for themselves. Shootings and robberies come from the same source. If that is not causing these little ones to stumble, just what is?

Billboards which greet the eye ev-

erywhere are another source of ill to many children and youth. I appreciate the fact that these bring money into the pockets of many farmers on whose lands they are erected, and I am glad they get this money. But the advertising is not all good, by a long way. It is very unfortunate that so much of modern life pulls downward in its effect on the boys and girls. Some money is made at altogether too great a cost. What new knowledge leads us to believe that the molding of a child's character begins very early?

Lesson for April 13—The Child and the Kingdom. Matt. 18:1-14. Golden Text—Matt. 19:14.

To Boost the Yields

A new device used by farmers in corn planting is a ridging attachment which consists of two small disks, attached at the rear of the planter. These disks cover the planter tracks and thus prevent washing, especially on hilly land.

By using this device, farmers can delay the initial harrowing, and not go on to the field for a week or so after planting. The first harrowing

wipes out ridges and serves also as a cultivation.

Many men prefer to use the rotary hoe for the first and sometimes the second cultivation. Drawn with the tractor at high speed, this tool will cover from 60 to 80 acres a day, and destroy all small weeds, leaving the surface soil in a pulverized condition.

When shovel cultivators are used following the hoe this mellow surface is easily rolled around the corn plants. If the corn is checked the shovel cultivators may be used crosswise of the rows. This will eliminate large weeds, and with the rotary hoe working in the row, subsequent crossings should generally not be necessary.

Sometimes the rotary hoe is used again after the first regular cultivation with shovels. It can be used without damage until the corn is 12 inches or more high. Another cultivation should then be sufficient to lay the corn by, and for this operation the use of sweeps instead of ordinary shovels is often recommended.

Small disks instead of the inner shovels are preferred by some farmers for early cultivations. These are available for all tractor outfits, and are particularly valuable in trashy soil or land infested with morning glories.

The bigger the bank roll, the tighter the rubber band.

It's Your Last Chance

(Continued from Page 14)

which he will treasure thru the years.

Such is the picture of what lies ahead of the Capper Club folks for 1930. We extend a final urgent invitation to you to come along with us and share the good times ahead. If possible, secure your ticket before April 15. There is just one other chance for you to be included among the passengers. If you have been keeping accurate records on a project for some weeks, your application may be accepted, tho it reaches us a little after the enrollment period closes. It is better, tho, not to run the risk of having to stand on the shore and watch the ship move out without you.

Finally, let it be understood that you may enter in the Capper Clubs the same project you are caring for in the 4-H club or in a vocational course. This year we'll have 10 different departments as follows: Baby Chicks, Small Pen, Gilt Pig, Pig, Sow and Litter, Beef Calf, Dairy Calf, Sheep, Turkey, Bee, and Farm Flock.

If you desire additional information, write for club literature including sample copies of the Capper Club News.

Judging by the alimony they get, some of these grass widows make hay while the sun shines.

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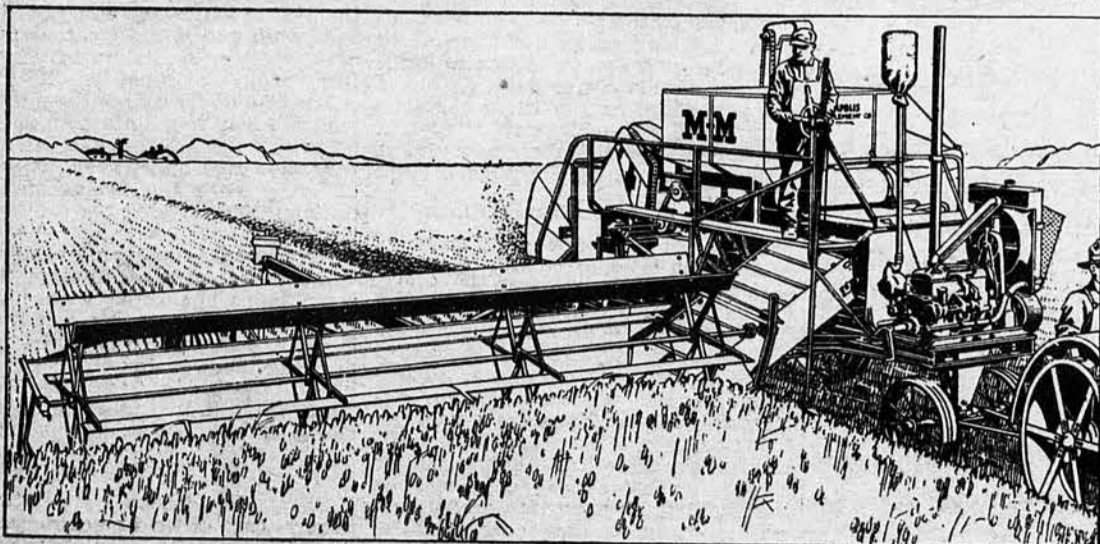
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Oil Is Cheaper Than Steel!

Correct Lubrication Will Greatly Increase the Life and Work of a Tractor

BY TUDOR CHARLES

TWENTY years ago the man who could fire and operate a steam threshing engine was the chief mechanic of the farm. Many a boy who wanted to grow up and be an engineer had as his idol the pilot of the local threshing rig. The writer's particular hero, for instance, had a great shock of red hair, and when necessary could start the engine with one mighty turn of the fly-wheel.

The day of the steam rig's dominance is practically over, but many of us, who 15 or 20 years past looked on the "engine man" with admiration, are now daily operating tractors and doing things with them that would have far exceeded our fondest boyhood hopes.

Since tractors have become such common farm machines, their proper care and handling are matters of practical importance to owners, operators and prospective tractor buyers.

A prominent tractor engineer, when asked what he considered to be the most neglected part of the tractor, recently remarked that if all machines were properly lubricated service men would be relieved of at least 75 per cent of their work. Correct lubrication sounds easy and it is relatively so, but it does call for attention to a number of general rules.

Let's Follow Directions

In the first place, one should follow directions. Instruction booklets which are available for every make of tractor carry specific instructions in regard to lubrication. You will notice that the manufacturer urges you to buy good oil. Since the tractor operates under heavy power requirement and high speed, high grade oil is just as important as in motor cars, and the ill effects of poor oil are even likely to be greater. Another good suggestion is to buy from reputable and established oil companies. Dealers for such concerns have available, for their customers' service, lubrication charts which will designate the particular grade of oil to use.

After good oil of the right grade has been secured, an important question is frequency of changing. On tractors having a fresh oil system where the lubricant is used but once, one only needs to supply plenty of oil. Where a splash system is used the average time between changing is 60 hours. Altho a 60-hour run does not always make the lubricant unfit for use, engineers agree that under farm conditions the operator should drain the crankcase after this period of operation. It is always a safe bet that oil is cheaper than steel.

We have all heard the statement that oil doesn't wear out. If so, then there must be definite factors which deteriorate its quality. One of these is crankcase dilution, of which there are three chief causes. Of course worn piston rings will allow fuel to get by them into the crankcase, but when the engine is new any excessive dilution probably is caused by too frequent use of the choke in starting, to idling for long periods of time, or to changing over from gasoline to kerosene or distillate when the engine is not yet warm. Any of these mistakes may cause accumulations of fuel in the combustion chambers and give it a chance to get by the pistons.

"Keep the Air Cleaner Clean"

One point more in regard to maintaining the original quality of the oil—the air-cleaner is a sort of wastebasket which protects the crankcase parts. If it works properly the tractor will run for hundreds, even thousands of hours, without crankcase adjustments, while operation under extremely dirty conditions may ruin the inner parts in a few days if the purifier needs attention. "Keep the air cleaner clean," as one engineer has expressed it, is a particularly necessary part of tractor care, and he added, "I would rather see a man use poor oil and take care of his cleaner

than to buy good oil and neglect the cleaning apparatus."

Farmers are often advised to use old crankcase oil in their air cleaners. This suggestion is a perfectly good one, unless specific directions say not to do so. One should keep in mind, however, that oil used in the purifier must be thinner than the ordinary crankcase lubricant. Oil drained from an engine which is "tight" may be too heavy, and when used in certain types of cleaners will retard air passage.

The oil filter strains out foreign material which might be in the lubricant, and is an added means of protecting crankcase parts. Service men advise cleaning the filament after a hundred hours' work.

While the transmission requires little attention, experienced tractor men have found that changing the oil according to instructions pays. Thinking before cold weather operation is important to make for ease of handling and to reduce strain on the gears. Every man who has tried to shift gears on a cold machine knows that it is a hard job. Light oil will relieve such a condition.

Next to lubrication, the fuel system probably requires most attention, and is often the cause of trouble if not handled as it should be. Especially is this true in cold weather.

Familiarity with gas engines in general has enabled farmers to apply their experiences to tractors. For cold weather starting it is generally known that heating the carburetor and fuel lines with hot water and cloths will allow the gasoline to vaporize when it enters the chambers. Filling the radiator with hot water will warm the cylinders, thus promoting easier cranking as well as quicker combustion.

Something is Wrong!

There is a point in regard to cold weather operation in particular which engineers agree should be made clear. When an automobile engine throws off heat and the water boils we may be reasonably certain that something is wrong. With a tractor this is not true. It runs most smoothly, develops more power, and the fuel system works most efficiently when the engine is hot.

It is a natural tendency to try to keep the engine cool, and for that reason we must do just what it seems we should not do—keep it good and warm. Of course the engine may get too hot, but in cold weather the reverse is more often true. This is demonstrated by the fact that the crankcase dilution usually takes place faster in cold weather, due to unburned fuel accumulating in the chambers. If the tractor were hot, this fuel would be vaporized and burned.

Anti-freeze mixtures are adapted to use in tractor cooling systems as well as in automobiles. For the sake of economy, kerosene or old lubricating oil may be used on extremely cold days. One must remember, however, that such materials will not absorb heat well, and if the weather moderates, water or special anti-freeze mixtures should be substituted.

Use of anti-freeze mixtures or kerosene will help to maintain an optimum operating temperature and will in that way save fuel and power, as well as do away with the inconvenience of draining and refilling the cooling system.

As every tractor man knows, water will now and then accumulate in sediment bulbs connected with the fuel system, and in the bottom of the carburetor. Particularly in cold weather, draining these parts will prevent likelihood of freezing. This water also is likely to be drawn into the chambers where it will prevent combustion.

Repairs Are Needed, Too

There are dozens of pointers on general care of field machinery. However, they may be largely summed up by saying that attention to needed



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repairs, and a regular consultation of the instruction booklet will aid the operator greatly in getting the greatest service and most efficient operation from his equipment.

Take a grain binder, for instance. When it is new the only safe method is to go over the machine carefully, digging paint out of oil holes, and giving the whole works a thoro oiling. If this is done often at first, the operator will soon become familiar with the points where oil and grease are needed, and he also can tell just how long the binder will run between oilings. Here as in the case of the tractor—oil is cheaper than steel.

On such tools as disk-harrows and rotary hoes, where the bearings are subjected to dirt and grit, frequent greasing will do wonders in lengthening the span of service. A 16-inch disk turns 660 times or more an hour under ordinary field use. In addition, it is subjected to heavy side pressure on its bearings. Due to such heavy duty, and the presence of dirt, it is not hard to see what will happen in a season or two of operation without careful lubrication.

After the season's work with a particular implement is over, a record may be made of parts which should receive replacement or repair before the tool is used again. Many farmers have found it a good plan to make note of such matters on a memorandum book. Later, when there is more time, the damaged part may be removed or repaired.

Careful storing or housing is another precaution that is found worthwhile. Especially is it important in connection with machines which have many moving parts, such as hay loaders and combines. On the latter, for instance, a great repair expense is for new canvases, because the original set became wet and shrank.

Implements which cannot be housed should be well oiled. Surveys have shown that plows depreciate little when exposed to the weather, if the moldboards are given a coating of grease and the shares removed.

There is only one best time to order repairs and have general overhauling done, and that is when the machine is to be idle for some time. Whether it be tractor, combine, planter, or harrow, the only way to be sure of getting the best service available is to place orders for repairs and service early. When days are short and popcorn and apples are part of every evening's program—then is the time to ask your service dealer to look over your tools and help you get them in condition for the spring rush of field work.

In general care and servicing of equipment is like taking care of one's health. Attention to a few important items will often prevent a breakdown or let-up in efficiency later on. Man never made a tool that would not wear out, but the old rule about "an ounce of prevention" applies to all equipment.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

We are hoping winter is about over for this half of the year. The warm weather in February "spoiled things" in general. Every night for a long time the temperature has fallen almost to zero. Such a low temperature following the high temperatures in February has taken a lot of the "prop" out of crop prospects. Most of the fruit in this part of the state is killed. The oats and barley that were up were frozen, and the possibilities are that stands will be thin even with favorable temperatures from now on. The wheat prospects in the western half of Kansas are fading away pretty fast. The dry cold has done more damage to the crop in the last two weeks than all the severe cold during the winter. The fine big wheat over the west is just shrinking away. I believe local wheat prospects have gone back 10 to 20 per cent in the last two weeks.

Local people who have been over considerable of the western part of the state say the condition is general and is not just local. It has been too cold to plant potatoes, and farmers who are planting a considerable acreage do not have them in the ground yet. Alfalfa has made only a start. Very little garden work has

been done. Disking for corn is getting pretty well along. The odds so far are against getting a stand on the spring sown alfalfa. Alfalfa that is not seeded yet likely should be held to June for seeding. The weeds are starting, and the alfalfa would not be able to get the start of them if sown this late.

The inoculation of alfalfa seed is being given quite a lot of attention in the last few years. From experiences of other farmers it seems to be the proper thing to do. A few years past it was not considered necessary to inoculate the seed in localities where considerable alfalfa was grown. It was thought that there were plenty of the bacteria in the soil that had been scattered by wind and water. Years ago it was the custom sometimes to get soil from an old alfalfa field and mix it with the alfalfa seed before planting. This probably did some good, but commercial bacteria do the job much better.

There are several commercial brands of inoculation material sold on the market. Some are more easily and conveniently applied than others, but if the material is fresh most of the materials are all right to use. A farmer was telling his experience at a crops meeting a short time ago. He said that the first season the alfalfa grown from the seed that was inoculated was about 6 inches higher all summer than the part of the field planted with the seed that received no inoculation. A second farmer gave about the same experience with the use of inoculation. The advantage seems to come in that the inoculation of the seed puts the active bacteria right in the seed ready to go to work just as soon as the plant germinates. To depend on a few of the bacteria by some hook or crook to get around and get to work on the little plant is too much of a risk. The cost of putting plenty of the live bacteria on a bushel of seed is about 35 cents. Certainly inoculating does no harm, and the benefits are a hundred fold.

The stunt our local community put on at the State Farm Bureau meeting last January at Great Bend seems to be getting both state and national publicity. A request has been received from the State Farm Bureau Secretary asking that the stunt be written so that it can be presented in the near future over radio station WIBW at Topeka. If we had known the stunt was going to be such a winner we might have put in some time on it. As it was we had only about one practice as it was given and when all the characters were there. Since most of the little play was in the form of pantomime it is doubtful whether any one here has the ability to write it up so it would "go" over the radio. The vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who was one of the judges of the various stunts at the state meeting, used our stunt recently to illustrate some points in publicity. The American Farm Bureau has asked the State Farm Bureau for a copy. It places our community in a rather peculiar situation because the stunt was original, and there never was any written material on it. If we have to go into producing material for radio and moving picture productions we will have to move our community in as a suburb of Hollywood.

This is the week things must be ready for the arrival of the spring poultry flock. Since there has been such an increase in the number of chickens hatched this spring we have reduced our usual order of chicks about one-fourth. During January there was a 17 per cent increase in the number of chicks hatched. We are planning on putting electric lights in the brooder house this season and have a small light burn all night. We think this may prevent a possibility of crowding.

The suspicion grows in literary circles that the move for the 13-month year was instigated by the associated book-of-the-month clubs.

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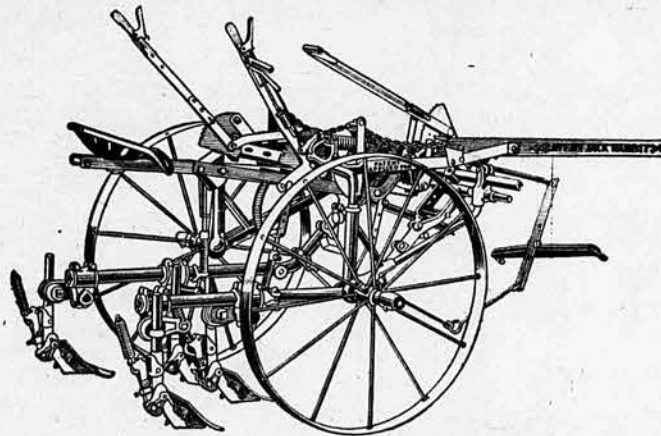
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Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Some Springtime Suggestions for the Serving of Rhubarb

SPRING heralds the arrival of rhubarb. How do you serve this healthful food? Frequently we are inclined to use it in sauces and pies and let it go at that. There are many interesting ways of preparing this early fruit, and it is a wise cook who takes advantage of various recipes. Variety will relieve the monotony of any one food.

The woman who includes rhubarb, in some combination, in her canning budget will be wise. Children like rhubarb spreads with bread for the after school lunch and it will lend variety to next winter's meals. The following rhubarb recipes are favorites with any family, and those of your family who think they don't care for rhubarb will learn to like it.



Conserve

2 pounds rhubarb
1/2 cup seeded raisins
1/2 lemon

3 cups sugar
1 orange
1 cup walnut meats

Wash rhubarb; cut in one-inch pieces; sprinkle with sugar; add raisins and orange and lemon, cut in thin slices, rejecting seeds. Let stand until juice accumulates, then boil, gently, until thick, stirring frequently, to prevent burning. Add nut meats, boil 2 minutes, and pour into glasses or jars.

Rhubarb Shortcake

1/4 cup butter
1/2 cup sugar
1 egg
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup milk

1 cup pastry flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and egg well beaten. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, and salt, adding alternately with milk to first mixture. Add vanilla, beat thoroughly, and bake in a buttered round tin, or shell cake pan. If baked in round tin, split cake and spread rhubarb filling between, and top with whipped cream. If baked in shell cake pan, fill depression with rhubarb and top with whipped cream.

Filling

2 cups rhubarb
2/3 cup sugar
1/2 cup water

2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon lemon juice

Cook rhubarb in water until tender. Mix flour and sugar together. Stir into cooked rhubarb. Cook 5 minutes longer, stirring constantly. Add lemon juice and remove from fire. Set aside to cool.

Rhubarb Sauce With Raisins

2 cups rhubarb
1/2 cup cold water

2/3 cup sugar
1/2 cup raisins

Wash rhubarb, and cut in pieces 1 inch long. Add raisins and sugar. Put in baking dish, add water, and bake covered in a moderate oven about 1 hour.

Rhubarb and Strawberry Tapioca

2 cups boiling water
2/3 cup quick tapioca
3 cups rhubarb, cut in pieces

1 1/2 cups sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup strawberries

Bring water to boiling point and add tapioca slowly. Cook, stirring constantly until it thickens slightly. Add rhubarb, sugar and salt. Place over hot water and cook about 15 minutes, or until rhubarb is tender, stirring occasionally. Remove from fire, add berries cut in halves. Chill thoroughly. Pile lightly in sherbet glasses, top with whipped cream and garnish with a strawberry or cherry.

Rhubarb Fluff

3 cups rhubarb, cut in 1 inch pieces
1 1/4 cups water
2 tablespoons flour

1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon lemon juice
3 egg whites

Cook rhubarb in water until tender. Mix flour and sugar together. Stir into cooked rhubarb. Cook 5 minutes longer, stirring constantly. Add lemon juice and remove from fire. Cool and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Chill thoroughly again, put into individual serving dishes and serve with custard sauce.

Pineapple Rhubarb Tarts

1 1/2 cups finely cut rhubarb
3 tablespoons flour

1 1/2 cups crushed pineapple
1 cup sugar

Combine rhubarb and pineapple and cook over a low fire until rhubarb is tender. Mix flour and sugar, add to hot fruit, and cook 5 minutes. Cool and pour into baked individual tart shells. Garnish with whipped cream. For tart shells roll pastry 1/8 inch thick on floured board. Cut in

By Grace Fowler

small rounds, then cover inverted muffin tins with the rounds. Prick well with fork to insure perfect shaped shells. Bake 15 minutes in hot oven.

Custard Sauce

2 cups scalded milk
1/4 cup sugar
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

2 eggs
1/2 teaspoon salt

Beat eggs slightly. Add sugar and hot milk. Cook in a double boiler stirring constantly until the mixture coats the spoon. Remove from the fire, place in a bowl of cold water. Add the flavoring and salt, and cool by beating.

Refrigeration is Vital

BY DORIS W. McCRAV

FOOD can cause anything from a slight stomach ache to sudden death, yet still not be off flavor when tasted.

"Can my senses fool me?" asks the anxious housewife.

Yes, they can. Newspaper reports of such poisoning or sudden illness have been traced, possibly to creamed chicken or shrimp salad. They tasted good or the crowd would not have eaten them. They smelled good, or the women would not have served them at a church supper. Then why were they spoiled? What can be done to prevent it? Refrigeration!

We can be sure that our food is produced under sanitary conditions. Dairy inspection and federal meat inspection help and we can be sure that most food reaches our kitchens in good condition. Then we must be sure it is kept clean, covered, and cool in our own kitchens. For safety lies in the low temperature of a really good refrigerator. Below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, bacteria, yeasts and molds, those insidious fellows who cause spoilage, and can be seen only under a microscope, are inactive. The cold chills them. They cannot grow, multiply and cause trouble.

These New Helps Save Steps

By Naida Gardner

HOUSECLEANING worries can be as many or few as we allow them to be. Spring and summertime joys are to be looked forward to, of course, but first we must prepare our houses for this splurge of playtime.

Proper equipment will solve even the most difficult of your housecleaning worries. The market offers a variety of this equipment and it will pay to own a few of the pieces to lighten your work.

When I asked in a local store to see a mop, little did I dream there were so many shapes and kinds. A really useful one was a woolly fabric mop with a short handle which makes dusting the wooden surfaces of furniture and the woodwork around the room, a real pleasure. The mop is cut so that it may slip off of the frame to be laundered. When it is worn, it may be replaced.

Another hand dust mop of the same fabric as the woodwork mop has an even shorter handle. This one is forked so that the rounds of furniture can be dusted easily. This mop also slips off the frame to be laundered.

A mop with a full length handle is made of soft linen fibers, and is used in mopping the floor. This type of mop proves to be an advantage in washing floors because the tiniest specks of dirt will adhere to it.

There was a question in my mind that such an insignificant article as a dust pan could be attractive. But I have no doubt now since seeing a new type of pan. The pan has a long enough handle to be reached comfortably by the house-

Above 50 degrees, milk, cream and fresh meat spoil rapidly. Below that temperature foods are safe. Cooked food and left-overs should be kept below 50 degrees, too. And what good dishes those left-overs make! My husband will eat anything served to him in a ramekin, piping hot, with crisp, brown, buttered bread crumbs on top and smooth, creamy, bubbling hot white sauce holding the left-overs in bondage.

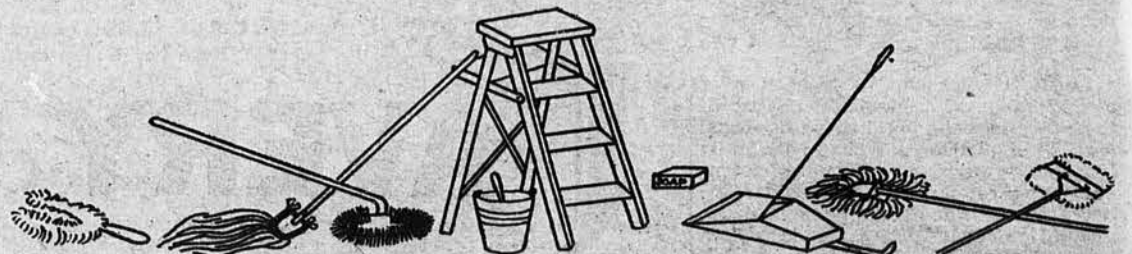
It is economy to have a refrigerator which will keep every remnant of food fresh and usable for those fancy, frivolous dishes. Croquettes, timbales or fritters, crisp and golden brown; or

What Is Your Favorite Jelly?

MR.S. FOWLER tells us some interesting things about rhubarb. No doubt you have rhubarb recipes as well as other new jam and jelly recipes. If you do, send me the recipe, and also tell me the uses you make of your favorite. We will pay \$10 for first prize, \$5 for second and \$3 for third. Send your recipes to Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Contest will close April 15.

salads, cold, colorful and crisp; or soup with enticing odors; or casseroles with crust crisp and brown, are some possibilities.

Controlled experiments made at the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, show that both raw and pasteurized milk stored at 40 degrees Fahrenheit for 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours have only small increase in microorganisms. They are good enough to serve. Kept at 60 degrees the increase is enormous. The danger point is 50 degrees. Safety to our health and the health of our family means we must have correct refrigeration. Take your refrigerator's temperature and be sure it is a healthy place in which to store the family's food!



Your baking is bound to be better

Millions of women find sure success with Calumet's Double-Action

THIS is a message for women who want perfection in their baking every time. We want to show them how they can make such wonderful cakes and quick breads that their families will boast about them to neighbors. We want to tell them why Calumet—the Double-Acting Baking Powder—brings such remarkable baking success.

Calumet acts twice, not once. The first action takes place in the mixing bowl. This starts the leavening. Then, when you put your cake into the oven, a new, fresh rising swells through your batter, lifts it to the top of the pan and holds it there until the oven heat has done its work. In this way Calumet's Double-Action makes your baking rise beautifully and come out exactly right, time after time—even though you may not be able to regulate your oven temperature accurately.

All baking powders are required by law to be made of pure, wholesome ingredients. But not all are alike in their action. Not all will give you equally fine results in your baking. Calumet is scientifically made of exactly the right ingredients, in exactly the right proportions to produce perfect leavening action—*Double-Action*.

Try the delightful recipe given here. You will notice how little Calumet it calls for. The usual Calumet proportion, which should be followed for best results, is—only *one* level teaspoon of Calumet to each cup of sifted flour—a worthwhile economy.



Test Calumet's DOUBLE-ACTION this way!

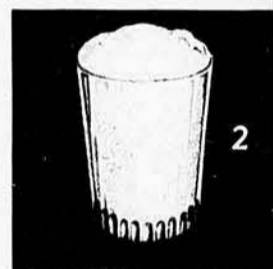
Naturally, when baking, you can't see how Calumet's Double-Action works inside the dough or batter to make it rise. But, by making this simple demonstration with only baking powder and water in a glass, you can see clearly how baking powder acts—and how Calumet acts twice to make your baking better.

Put two level teaspoons of Calumet into a glass, add two teaspoons of water, stir rapidly five times and remove the spoon. The tiny, fine bubbles will rise slowly, half filling the glass. This is Calumet's first action—the action that takes place in the mixing bowl when you add liquid to your dry ingredients.

After the mixture has entirely stopped rising, stand the glass in a pan of hot water on the stove. In a moment, a second rising will start and continue until the mixture rises to the top of the glass. This is Calumet's second action—the action that takes place in the heat of your oven.

Make this test today. See Calumet's Double-Action which protects your baking from failure.

CALUMET'S
DOUBLE
ACTION



MAKES
BETTER
BAKING

Recipe for Vanilla Nut Ice Box Cookies

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 cups sifted flour | 1 cup sifted brown sugar |
| 3 teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder | 2 cups granulated sugar |
| 1/4 teaspoon salt | 2 eggs, well beaten |
| 1 cup butter or other shortening | 1 cup nut meats, chopped |
| | 1 tablespoon vanilla |

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugars gradually, and cream well. Add eggs, nuts, and vanilla. Add flour gradually. Shape into rolls 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Let stand in ice box over night or until hard enough to slice. Cut into thin slices. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) 10 minutes. Makes 6 dozen cookies.

(All measurements are level)

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NEW CALUMET BAKING BOOK

Mail the coupon for the new Calumet Baking Book—a collection of splendid, up-to-date recipes, prepared by baking experts.

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C-S.F.F.4-30

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4100 Fillmore Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me, free, a copy of the Calumet Baking Book.

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CALUMET

The Double-Acting
Baking Powder



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"I can turn over half again as many acres on a gallon of this New Mobiloil"

(and the farmer who says so lives in Missouri!)

Down in Missouri they don't take anything on faith. We knew that the New Mobiloil would last longer . . . save power . . . cut fuel costs . . . and reduce repair bills.

But it's only natural for a Missourian to take a manufacturer's enthusiasm with a grain of salt.

So our Missouri friend* made some oil tests on his own. His experience had shown that in buying oil it's not price per gallon that counts, but what it costs per acre covered, day in day out, season after season. He had a good idea of the cost of the oil he had been using, figured on that basis.

A 30-gallon drum of the New Mobiloil,

*Name on request

and five months of close check-up on every kind of tractor work, was more than enough. Then he told his Mobiloil dealer, "This New Mobiloil may cost more a gallon, but that's not what interests me. I can turn over half again as many acres on a gallon of it, use less kerosene, and I haven't had a wrench on that 'mud-hog' since I began using it."

Refer to the complete Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's for the correct grade of the New Mobiloil to use in your car, truck or tractor. It will save you nickels every working day, and dollars by the month.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

the New  Mobiloil

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's. Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F. (Freezing) to 0° F. (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford, Models T, TT, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS MOTOR TRUCKS AND TRACTORS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Autocar, T (own & Waukesha)H			BB	A				
" H (own engine)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" Imperial 80 & Imperial	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	A	A	A
" other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Diamond T	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal, 1K6					BB	A		
" UB-6, T-6W, T-6B, F-6, A-6, 3B-6, 2B-6, T-8W, WR-6, 3C-6, F-7	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford, A & AA	A	Arc	A	Arc				
" T & TT								
Franklin	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C., T-10, T-11, T-19, T-20, T-30, T-40, T-42, T-50, T-60, T-80	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
Indiana, 611, 6111	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
International Special Delivery, Waukesha engine	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 33, 43, 54C, 54DR, 63, 74C, 74DR, 103			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" HS54, HS54C, HS74, HS74C, 104C, HS104C	B	A						
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Mack	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Nash Advanced Six & Special Six	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
" other models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige, 8-cyl.					BB	Arc		
" other models					A	Arc		
Pontiac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rep.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic, 15, 15W, 25, 25W, S25W, 30, 30W, 35, 35A, 35B, 25-6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Service	A	A			A	A	A	A
Star	A	A			A	A	A	A
Stewart, 7X, 10X, 21, 21X, Buddy	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Studebaker (Pass.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White, 15, 15B, 20, 20A, 59, 60	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" other models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Willys-Knight, 4-cyl., 6-cyl.	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	BB	Arc
TRACTORS								
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25							B	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case, 25-45, L	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Cletrac	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
E-B	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City, 40-65	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" other models	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wallis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:
For their correct lubrication use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C", "CW", Mobilgrease, or Engine Oil, as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

NOTE: For a season's supply we recommend the 55-gallon or 30-gallon drum with convenient faucet.

A NEW 6

AT THE AMAZINGLY LOW PRICE OF

\$ 835

AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY

- the LOWEST PRICE at which a Six by Dodge Brothers has ever been sold.
- the LOWEST PRICE at which Dodge Brothers have ever offered a closed car.
- the LOWEST PRICE at which a Six with internal-expanding 4-wheel hydraulic brakes ever has been offered.
- the LOWEST PRICE at which you could have a car with a Mono-piece (Steel) Body, the most advanced construction known to the industry.

A NEW 8 IN-LINE SENSATIONAL IN VALUE

\$ 1095

AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY

- SENSATIONAL VALUE in engineering — with Down-Draft carburetion; both air and oil cleaner; 220.7 cubic inch piston displacement; 4-wheel hydraulic brakes.
- SENSATIONAL VALUE in comfort and luxury—four hydraulic double-acting shock absorbers; low-swung, silent, safe Mono-piece (Steel) Body; pillow-type mohair or broadcloth upholstery; fully adjustable front seat.
- SENSATIONAL VALUE in its typical Dodge Brothers quality and dependability.

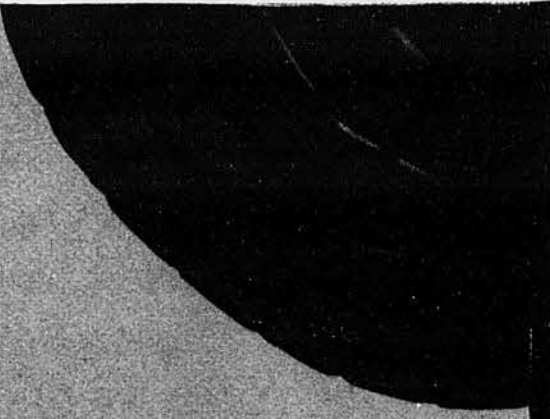
DODGE BROTHERS

UPHOLDING EVERY TRADITION OF DODGE DEPENDABILITY

1 Tests have shown that live stock hauled to market will lose less weight in a smooth-rolling truck. **2** Balloon tire softness helps to keep trucks rolling over soft ground, muddy roads. **3** Because you can safely travel at higher average speed, you can make more trips per day — or make single trips to town and back in shorter time. **4** These new tires lower costs by extra mileage.



Balloon Tires *Goodyear's* *newest development for* Trucks



*More tons are hauled on Goodyear
Tires than on any other kind.*

YOU know what balloon tires have done for passenger cars. Here they are now for trucks — pioneered by Goodyear.

Put them on your trucks — and end the tire troubles due to high speed, long distance operation.

They're great tires for farm trucks, at a price you can afford to pay. Let the nearest Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station Dealer show you how easily the change-over can be made on your present truck. Specify them on new trucks.

GOOD  **YEAR**

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What Is Known of Undulant Fever?

Authorities Indicate That Hysteria Over This Disease Is Unwarranted

By L. L. Rummell

IN THE last three years undulant fever has likely been the most talked of disease in dairy circles, because it is comparatively new and little recognized—and the assumption has been made that it bears a close relationship to *Brucella abortus*, the organism causing contagious abortion in cattle and swine. Malta fever was first studied by David Bruce of the British army, in 1887 on the isle of Malta, and he established *Micrococcus melitensis* as the factor in both goat and human diseases there. Bang established *Bacillus abortus* (or *Brucella abortus*, as it is now more generally called) as the etiological factor in contagious abortion in cattle in 1897.

Schroeder and Cotton found *B. abortus* organisms in milk of aborting cows in 1912, and suggested the possibility of human infection. Alice Evans, United States Public Health Service, found in 1918 a close relationship between *Brucella melitensis* and *B. abortus*, and she classified the *melitensis* groups into three types; namely, the caprine or goat, the porcine or swine, and the bovine or cattle, and she also stated these types were interchangeable, and that man might be infected from any one of the three types, with the bovine type the least virulent.

Malta fever in early studies around the Mediterranean Sea was confined to goats. "Undulant fever" is the term used today, as it is more comprehensive than Malta fever. It is often confused with typhoid, malaria, tuberculosis, flu and other diseases of man. It usually is characterized by profuse sweating, loss of weight, and undulating fever, but is of low mortality and seldom occurs in children. On the isle of Malta it was found that many goats were infected with abortion organisms, and it was established that the organism was transmitted to man thru milk of infected goats. This led to pasteurization of milk, with a decided reduction in the disease there.

First Reported in 1905

Craig first reported Malta fever in the United States in 1905. Gentry and Ferenbaugh in 1911 observed it in the goat sections of Texas. It was first known in a large way in the United States along the Mexican border, and there in goats. Investigators were led to believe the disease was manifest in goats as abortion of the fetus, that the organisms are eliminated in milk, and man drinking milk from such infected goats is likely to suffer from Malta fever.

Br. abortus of abortive cows is sometimes transmitted in milk. Market milk studies prove its presence, as shown by studies of Evans of the United States Public Health Service, Huddleson in Michigan, Carpenter in New York, Fleischer and Meyer in California, and others. The first case on record I find of undulant fever in man pronounced of bovine origin was at Baltimore in 1924, reported by Keefer. This man was a heavy drinker of raw milk. A blood test by Evans established *Br. abortus*.

Now the controversy arises: Is undulant fever due to raw or natural milk or to other causes? Are other types of abortion organisms more virulent and common than the bovine? Why do not more people have undulant fever when abortion is so common in cattle? What measures can we follow to check it?

It is easy to quote authorities, either by choice of men or else by portions of their statements, to prove whichever side of this controversy you want to hear. I can easily quote authoritative statements to indicate the disease is traced to raw milk. I can quote others to prove the porcine or swine strain is most virulent and more common than the bovine. I can cite other cases to show the disease appears in man thru contact with infected animals, as cattle or hogs, on a killing floor. DeKorte reported a case of undulant fever in man infected by removing placenta from a cow that had aborted. Cincinnati now has four cases of undulant fever. There all milk, even certified, is pasteurized. Milk is therefore not a factor. All four men worked in packing houses.

Must Face the Facts

It is not my purpose in this paper to force any conclusions upon you. You can draw your own. All I have done is search the literature, get the original statements of all leading investigators in the disease in this country, and summarize their statements here. I have summarized these statements impartially, and I present here the facts. Dairy men may not like to hear them and may be unwilling to accept them. However, we might as well face the facts and adjust ourselves accordingly, for we have to live with the facts anyhow.

We seem to be right now in contagious abortion control about where we were 10 years ago in tuberculosis eradication. There are still those who do not believe in tuberculin testing or its relation to human health. There are others who think the corn borer is a myth and scoff at any reference to damage done by the insect. It is not

surprising then that most people would resent a statement that undulant fever, a newly reported disease, may be traced to cows infected with *Br. abortus*, when that disease in cattle has been widespread for the last half century.

Nevertheless, let us look at the statements of the men who have made the most extensive research in this disease in America.

Dr. A. V. Hardy, State University of Iowa: "In no state is there any evidence that the infection does not occur. We have evidence that wherever it is looked for it does occur. Regarding the source of the infection in the United States, I will dismiss the goat as a source, tho there are infections in the southern states we do trace back to goats. Our experience in Iowa does not allow us to say that cattle are the only, or even the chief source of infection. We do recognize that cattle are a source, but we have in Iowa at least to take hogs very definitely into consideration. Nor do I think that we are justified in Iowa in assuming that milk is the most common factor for consideration. Of the 125 cases, 97 were males and the rest females. Of those cases on farms, there were 59 farmers and only eight farmers' wives. On the basis of a milk-borne epidemic you cannot explain that evidence. It is very clear that the men who are exposed to the infection thru caring for infected stock and thru



handling infected meat as in packing houses are very likely to acquire the infection. It is true that there is a certain proportion of the cases, about a third in number, in which the only source for the infection that we know at present is thru the use of raw milk.

"So far as is known cattle and hogs with contagious abortion are the source of these reported human infections. The data at hand must be interpreted with caution; yet the epidemiologic evidence seems to indicate that the chief source in the United States lies in cattle.

"That undulant fever may be transmitted thru the use of goats' milk is an accepted fact. The probability of the same mode of transmission being effective when cattle were involved was assumed. It is true that an increasing number of cases are being reported in which the patients had no direct contact with animals but used raw dairy products from infected cows. All the facts, however, cannot be satisfactorily explained on the assumption that the infections are transmitted from infected cattle only thru the use of raw dairy products. Moreover, when hogs are concerned, another mode of transmission must be considered."

Dr. I. F. Huddleson, Michigan State College: "We have conducted a study of 220 strains of this organism from United States, Europe and Rhodesia. We have studied about 100 strains coming from the cow with 86 of the bovine *abortus* group and eight of the porcine strain. Of those eight, two were isolated from milk of the cow, one from testicles of a bull and the rest from aborted fetuses. Two of the 97 strains were *melitensis*. Our strains from the hog have come from all parts of the United States and Hungary. I have 20 of these, all of the porcine type. We have never found a bovine or *melitensis* species occurring in the hog. Then we come to man. About 46 strains have been examined outside of known strains of *melitensis* in laboratory workers and from Southwest United States. Of this number 21 are of the bovine *abortus* type and 25 are of

the hog type. We have never isolated the swine species from human cases in Michigan. Most of the strains that I have studied from other states belong to the porcine type. The origin of the swine species in cattle is something I cannot throw much light upon. Did they come from the hog, or is the swine species occurring naturally in the cow? It appears the swine species occurs in certain sections of the country more than in others."

In a study of 500 persons exposed to an infected milk supply, Huddleson found only 1.4 per cent showed infection and only 0.8 per cent showed active infection, indicating a very low susceptibility of people to the *Br. abortus* organism.

From Cattle to Man

Dr. Walter W. Lee, Indiana State Board of Health: "There can be no doubt at present that undulant fever is transmitted from cattle to man by contaminated milk from infected cows. But altho this is true we also know few persons who drink such milk contract the disease. The factors of resistances enter into the equation. Relatively few physicians are looking for the disease and many cases are being diagnosed as something else. Altho infection with undulant fever is a relatively rare incident compared with the frequency of exposure, yet it occurs with sufficient frequency that this disease is one of our major health problems, probably as important as typhoid fever. The prevention of undulant fever in human beings (by pasteurization) is simplicity itself, compared with the problem of the farmer and veterinarian in eliminating this disease among cattle."

Dr. L. A. Klein: "The ideal method would be to blood test dairy herds repeatedly and remove reactors, dispose of them, and produce milk from cows free from disease. It has been demonstrated you can eradicate this disease from dairy herds, and with herds free from disease we can produce milk free from this infection. It is not always practicable to use this method. It can't be applied universally at once, but it can in many herds and might be introduced gradually. Until then pasteurization is the best method to deal with the infection."

Dr. Walter M. Simpson, Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, has studied 83 cases, he mentioned before the meeting of Ohio Health Commissioners at Columbus, last November, and he identified all as of the bovine type. To find the cause he traced milk supply back to the farm and found 82 per cent of the cows supplying milk to these Dayton patients were positive to the agglutination test. In summarizing his statements in a paper delivered July, 1929, before the American Medical Association, in annual session at Portland, Oregon, he said:

"There appears to be no etiologic factor other than the ingestion of raw milk and unpasteurized dairy products in the cases studied. No cases of direct porcine or caprine origin were encountered.

"*Br. abortus* was recovered from the blood of five patients suffering acutely from the disease. The organisms were found to be serologically identical with the strains recovered from the milk of five cows supplying raw milk to these patients."

Danger to Children Is Remote

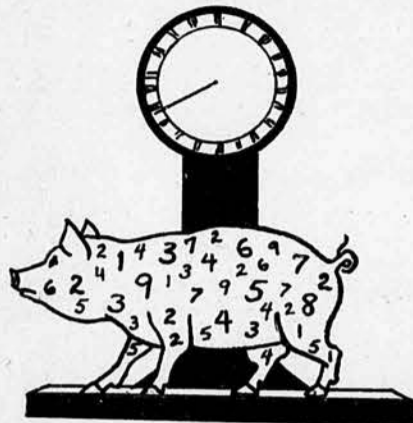
Leo F. Ey, of the Ohio Department of Health, reported at the same meeting that 11 cases were reported in Ohio in 1928 and 69 cases in 1929. There was not then a single case of children under 10 years and only one under 19 years of age, altho two have since been reported. New York state department of health reported 45 cases of undulant fever in 1928, with no case in children under 10 years old. Children seem to have a very high immunity to this infection. Likewise calves have a high resistance to *Br. abortus*. The danger is remote indeed to children, who are the greatest users of milk and need it in their diet. Undue excitement over undulant fever may cause more harm by undernourishment of children thru curtailment of the use of milk than any danger from disease carried thereby.

Dr. V. A. Moore, dean of the Veterinary College, Cornell University: "The local cases of which we know were heavy milk drinkers, and their supply came from a herd in which there had been much abortion. Swine were not kept on the farm, nor did the attendants have anything to do with the hogs. In one instance, the cow that had been set apart for the family supply was the only one in the entire herd of 13 animals that was eliminating the organism in milk. *Br. abortus* is present in the cream from infected milk and, according to Carpenter, it will live for a long time in sweet butter. There is strong circumstantial evidence that infection takes place thru the ingestion of infected raw milk. As pasteurization destroys the organism, health officials can protect the public by having market milk treated by that process. Its efficiency has been proved on

(Continued on Page 30)

A Puzzle Page for Girls and Boys

HOW much does the pig weigh? It may take quite a little time but if you will add the figures on the pig I'm sure you can find his weight. 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.

Taffy and Gip Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to College Hill school. My teacher's name is Miss Nansen. For pets I have a kitten and a dog. My dog's name is Gip and my kitten's name is Taffy. I walk 1 1/2 miles to school every morning. My birthday is July 29th. I like school fine. I have two brothers. Their names are Glenn and Wayne. Carolyn Pray. Hope, Kan.

Likes the Children's Page

I enjoy the children's page very much. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Wakarusa school. I have one brother and one sister. For pets I have a pony named Pet, a calf named Snowball, two kittens named Dottie and Dimples. I would like to have some of the boys and girls my age write to me. Evelyn Little. Wakarusa, Kan.

Try to Guess These

Why would a spider make a good correspondent? He drops a line by every post.
Why is a street car like the heart of a coquette? Because there is al-

ways room for one more to be taken in. Why is it that some men don't marry? Because they can never be the best man at their own wedding. What bridge has never been walked on? The bridge of the nose.

Why are young ladies bad grammarians? Because so few can decline matrimony.

When may a baseball nine say its "cake is all dough"? When it does not have a good batter.

Why does a tall man eat less than a short one? He makes a little go a long ways.

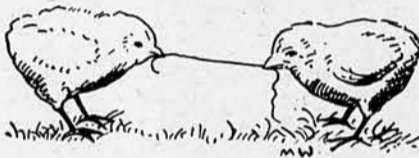
What is that which the dead and living do at the same time? They go round with the world.

Plays in the Orchestra

How many boys and girls like music? I do. I am in the school orchestra. I play second violin, and am also learning to play the harmonica. I hope I hear from some of the boys and girls. I am in the seventh grade at school, and go to school every day. I am 12 years old. Eugene Beck. Galva, Kan.

Dividing Up

One little chicken found
A little piece of string,
Other little chicken said
He wanted that same thing;



The two little chicks agreed
The only thing to do
Was to tug and pull until
The string should come in two.
—Myra Ferrings.

Diamond Puzzle

1. A vowel.
 2. A beast of burden.
 3. Common.
 4. The liquid in a tree.
 5. Stands for fifty.
- From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down.

Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

The Prize-Fighter

The kangaroo is naturally an adept at the art of boxing and is very clever at this sport even in the wild state. He might also be known as a track



man, for his ability to cover the ground rapidly is one of his outstanding accomplishments. A full-grown kangaroo has been known to cover a distance of 25 feet at one stride altho the usual length is 10 feet.

They have a curious habit when running of looking back every now and then and have been known to commit unintentional suicide in this way by leaping against a tree or stump.

There are many species of kangaroo, the largest of which is the great grey or "boomer." There are also the "red" the "rock" and the "tree" kangaroos.

These animals are timid and shy and are blessed with very acute hearing and good eyesight.

The mother kangaroo is the originator of the modern perambulator. In her beautiful furry coat is a pocket which she opens and shuts by means of a strong elastic muscle that acts as a drawstring. In this pocket she places her baby and there he lives, traveling about with his mother, until he gets so big and

heavy she can no longer carry him. Hunters shoot the kangaroo for food and for their skins.

Cat Weighs 14 Pounds

I have one dog, two guinea pigs and two cats for pets. One of the cats weighs 14 pounds. His name is Babe. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Keasling. I like her very much. There are 25 in my room. I like the boys' and girls' page.

Murna May Randel. Lewis, Kan.

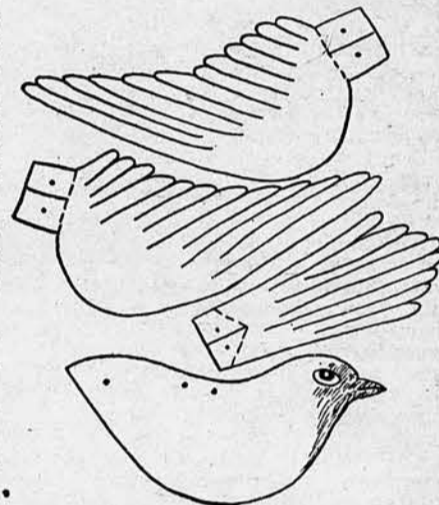
He Enjoys Reading

I always read the page for boys and girls in the Kansas Farmer and enjoy reading and solving the puzzles. I have one pet, a little police dog named Trixy. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade at school. I go about 1 mile to school. There are 6 pupils in the school, and the teacher is Miss Zecker. My sister goes to Alma high school.

Lawrence Schmanke. Alma, Kan.

How to Make Blue Bird

This bird does very well for either a blue bird or a yellow bird. Fasten the wings and tail to the body as in-



dictated by the dots and slits. The birds may be hung from the ceiling by fine threads, or hung in the window.



The Hoovers—Dotty Has More Fights Than "Dutch" Geiser!

Down Valley View Farm Way

By Nello G Callahan



BREEZES blowing across the lawn today are quite laden with the heavy fragrance of the stately, waxen hyacinths which have just recently spread their royal robes of purple and white. Over by the well curbing the gay yellow jonquils are flaunting themselves in happy fashion against the white lattice work. They present such a restful appearance; but a shadow is cast when I turn my glance in the opposite direction toward the vegetable garden, for there the soil is all prepared awaiting my planting of 1500 Bermuda onion sets. Well, perhaps these Kansas winds will subside and I can do that tomorrow.

"fingertip" length with a notched rever collar. The sleeves are cut to fit snugly. A very simple tuck-in blouse such as this one will set the suit off to advantage. The complete suit pattern may be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. The youthful junior miss will also want to own an ensemble. No. 2963

I am planting half of my last year's garden in a tennis court this year. I have concluded that a smaller garden, worked more intensively, will produce fully as profitable returns. And I know that I shall enjoy a game of tennis far more than hoeing endless rows of beans and peas and cabbages for the rabbits' breakfasts. I like what the advertisers have to say about this new paper mulch on the market. I am going to try that out, too, on a part of my garden this spring.

While at the Better Homes convention in Kansas City I gathered some happy suggestions for landscaping that can be carried out most effectively on the farm. I want especially to work out a rock garden in a spot where the soil is thin and flowers and shrubs are not thriving.

Apreros of spring housecleaning I am refinishing some old pieces of walnut furniture. It is rather a difficult task cutting thru the many, many coats of varnish that have accrued during the years; but the finished product is a joy great enough to pay for all the effort, time, and energy expended.

The radio is going full blast, the house dog is barking loudly at the kitchen window, the cattle dog is barking a falsetto bass outside, a truck is rumbling thru the farm yard, someone is rapping at the front door, my typewriter is noisy for lack of oil, and my predominant thought right now is, "What a quiet place, the country!"

Pledged to Use Butter

BY GRACE HERR
Home Demonstration Agent, Bourbon County

Mrs. E. C. Crosby, of Redfield, is responsible for initiating a movement for improving the health of the people and at the same time giving a boost to the dairy industry. At a meeting of the Redfield unit, the price of butterfat was the subject of discussion. The farmers were repeatedly accused of consuming the bulk of butter substitute. Mrs. Crosby made a motion to ask all the women in their unit to sign a pledge to use butter and no substitute. All members present signed the pledge.

The Uniontown Unit heard of the pledge, signed it themselves and asked all the farm women in their community to sign. Mrs. Georgia Barnhard reports that no person to whom the pledge has been presented has refused to sign.

Ensembles for Spring Days

The miss who would keep up with the latest in style notes will want to include such a modish sports ensemble as No. 3172 in her spring wardrobe. This one is entirely new, with its killed plaits in the skirt, stitched to a depth well below the hips at the right side and a low placed circular inset at the left side. This is fastened with three large buttons and a scalloped closing. The coat is the so-called

has many advantages for the young miss. The skirt is box-plaited across the front with a plain, straight, slim back, preferred for girls in school. The coat of this ensemble is especially long, having a turn back rever collar and cuffs, besides large roomy patch pockets. A tuck-in blouse features two large bows placed diagonally across the front. The complete ensemble may be had in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

We Offer These Leaflets

"What to cook?" This is one of the questions that every housewife has to answer daily. And it is no easy task. We must keep in mind all the requirements of the various members of our family. We must strive for variety and make an appeal to both the appetite and the eye. Our Home Service Department of Kansas Farmer has prepared a number of leaflets that help solve this "What to Cook?" problem. Here are a few:

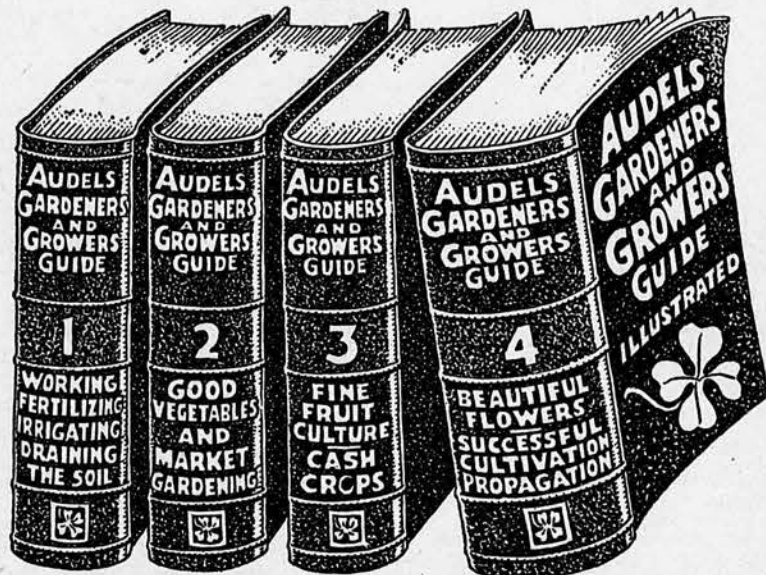
- One Dish Suppers
- Cakes
- Quick Breads
- Salads
- Desserts
- Oven-meals
- Apples
- Fish and Cheese
- Quivering Castles
- Pies
- Cooky Secrets

Check the ones you think will prove helpful, and send to our Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for them. They are 2 cents each, or the entire list for 20 cents.

Either of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.



Good News for Gardeners



EVERY garden lover, market grower and home garden worker should own these guides. These pocket size books present in plain language and compact form the proved methods that bring success and profit. Quick reference index gives immediate answers.

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Only

Audels Gardeners and Growers Guides (4 vols., 1,700 pages, price \$6) explains every subject clearly, from the soil's preparation to the harvest. There are hundreds of useful diagrams, sketches, photographs, tables and formulas. These guides are up-to-date, complete, authentic; written and edited by Mr. Edward C. Vicks, well known agricultural authority.

Secrets, short cuts, hints and directions on how to propagate, cultivate, improve and grow fine fruits, beautiful flowers, good vegetables. Some of the subjects covered are as follows:

SOIL MANAGEMENT

GUIDE NO. 1—Working, Fertilizing, Irrigating, Draining the Soil. Origin of the Soil, Object of Tilling, Soil Life, Structure, Soil Moisture, Plant Food in Soil, Chemistry of Soil, Acid Soil Treatment, Drains and Drainage, Benefits of Irrigation, Sewage, Rain Water, When to Wet Soil, Overhead Irrigation, Second Crops, Fertilizers, Tables, Calcium, Nitrogen, Sources of Nitrogen, Phosphates, Potash, Action of Other Chemicals, Green Crop Manures, Bacteria's Work, Crop Rotation, Fertilization.

GOOD VEGETABLES

GUIDE NO. 2—Good Vegetables, and Market Gardening. Gardening for Profit, Preparation of Soil, Seed Selection, Succession, Double Cropping, Transplanting, Treatment of Insects and Diseases, Greenhouses, Hotbeds and Coldframes, Storing Vegetables, Market Associations, Planting and Seed Tables, Cultural directions for Soil Preparation, Propagation, Planting, Cultivating and Harvesting each and every Vegetable from Artichokes to Sweet Potatoes, arranged Alphabetically.

FINE FRUIT

GUIDE NO. 3—Fine Fruit Culture, Cash Crops. Propagation of Plants, Mulching the Soil, Sunlight and Shade, Roots, Stems and Buds, Resting Period, Types of Cuttings, Cutting and Planting Season, Grafting Methods, Budding Methods, Transplanting Methods, Pruning Methods, Bud Locating, Treatment of Insects and Diseases, Trees from Seed, Tree Surgery, Cultural directions for growing each fruit from Apples to Strawberries, alphabetically arranged.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS

GUIDE NO. 4—Beautiful Flowers, Successful Cultivation, Propagation. Preparing Soil for Flowers, Sowing Seed, Hotbeds, Coldframes, Treatment of Insects and Diseases, Classification of Plants, Transplanting Directions for Growing annuals and perennials alphabetically arranged, Roses, Climbers, Buds, Dahlias, Gladiolas, Shrubs and Hedges, Ornamental Grasses, Foliage Plants, Lawn Making, Greenhouse Plants.

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Mutton Meals Are Tasty

Irish Stew With Vegetables Makes a Simple, Complete Dinner

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

ROASTED leg of lamb is to the Easter dinner what turkey is to the Thanksgiving Day feast. But now that lamb is plentiful, why wait until April 20th to serve it? There are innumerable simple and attractive ways to prepare this meat. Stews are an old time favorite. With light dumplings for an accompaniment, they are in themselves almost a complete meal.

On a busy day, Irish stew with dumplings makes a fine one dish meal. The stew contains the necessary vegetables. Children under 6 years of age may have a serving of it, but a good plan practiced by many moth-

ers is that of dipping out some of the meat and broth after it has simmered two hours. Then a larger proportion of carrots may be added to the children's stew along with the turnips and potatoes.

Roasted Leg of Lamb

Wipe the meat, remove the bone and fill the open space with dressing. Tie and place in a hot oven for 15 minutes; reduce the heat and bake slowly, basting with butter melted in hot water. Cook 1½ hours or until done.

Bread Dressing

2 cups bread crumbs 1 teaspoon salt
¼ cup hot milk Dash of pepper
3 tablespoons butter Butter for basting

Combine the ingredients and stuff in the cavity in the boned leg of lamb.

Mint Peas

1 can small peas ½ cup hot water
3 tablespoons butter 2 teaspoons mint flavoring
1 teaspoon sugar

Cook all the ingredients together and serve piping hot. If there are young children in the family, put the peas thru a sieve or mash them well, and season them only with butter and salt.

Macaroon Whip

2 tablespoons granulated gelatin ½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup cold water ½ cup dried and crumbed macaroons
¾ cups scalded milk 1 teaspoon vanilla
3 egg yolks 1 egg whites
¼ cup sugar 1 cup whipped cream

Heat the milk, add the beaten egg yolks, sugar and salt. Remove from the fire and add the gelatin which has been softened in the cold water. Cool until mushy. Put thru a sieve. Then add the crushed macaroons, vanilla and whipped cream. Chill. Serve with a garnish of whipped cream.

I have a few more lamb recipes which I will be glad to send. Address Nell Nichols, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send 2 cents for postage, please.



An Easter egg mess will be worth enduring, if the child develops a sense of color and takes a pride in the things she accomplishes.

Dumplings are enjoyed by adults, but boys and girls under school age need to be deprived of these creations. Their young digestive systems handle these hot breads with the greatest of difficulty if at all. It is largely a matter of mastication. Few adults masticate them adequately and practically all young children bolt down hot breads. The dinner menu might be as simple as this:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Irish Stew | Butter | Dumplings | Jelly |
| Bread | Cabbage Salad | | |
| | Baked Apples with Cream | | |
| Milk | Molasses Cookies | Coffee | |

Lamb Stew

Cut 2 pounds of neck or breast of lamb into small pieces, place it in a deep kettle, cover with hot water and bring to a boil. Add 2 onions, sliced, and simmer for two hours. Then add 1 turnip, sliced, 2 carrots, sliced, and 5 potatoes, cut in halves. Cook more rapidly until the vegetables are tender. Season with salt and thicken the stew with flour. I usually use 2 teaspoons of salt, but the amount of flour varies with the quantity of broth.

Dumplings

1 cup flour ½ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk 2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon butter

Sift the dry ingredients, mix in the butter and add enough milk to make a smooth, soft dough. Drop by spoonfuls over the top of the stew. Cover the kettle and allow the dumplings to steam about 12 minutes, or longer if they are large. The stew should be kept boiling hot while the dumplings are steaming.

Another dinner menu that is liked in our household contains stuffed leg of lamb. This meal is appropriate when you have company and for other special occasions, such as the Easter Sunday dinner.

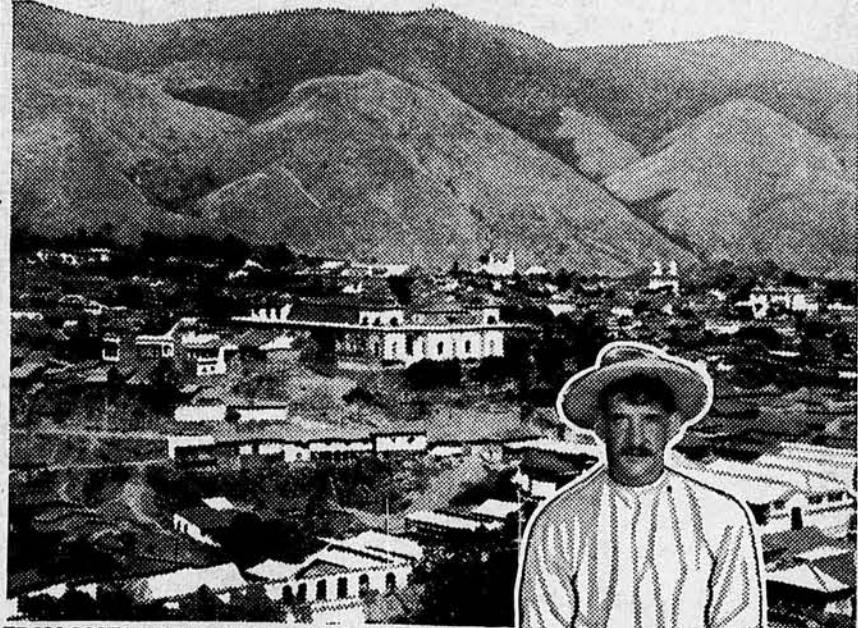
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Boned and Stuffed Leg of Lamb | Potatoes Ann |
| Mint Peas | Celery |
| Bread | Butter |
| | Asparagus Salad |
| Coffee | Macaroon Whip |
| | Milk |

Potatoes Ann

8 medium sized potatoes 2 tablespoons hot water
2 onions 1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter Dash of pepper

Wash, pare and quarter the potatoes. Make an incision in every potato and fill with chopped onion. Put

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They have a winey tang, a deliciously rich mellow body, that experts concede are not duplicated anywhere else in the world.

How utterly different this flavor is, only your own taste can tell. Will you try it please? We believe your first cup will be a revelation.

Years ago, this coffee was first served in the famous Bohemian restaurants of San Francisco. Travelers tasting it there spread its fame. From all parts of the world they wrote back for shipments. For that was the only way it could be obtained. Today, however, your grocer has it packed by Folger in flavor-tight vacuum tins.

Why Most Coffees Taste Alike

Ordinarily you note little real difference when you change from one brand of coffee to another. For over 70 per cent of all the coffee entering the United States comes from one common region—where Nature gives it the same common taste.

Central American coffees used by Folger are another type altogether. They are grown in a different country where soil and climate produce a flavor unlike any other coffee in the world.

You will realize that this is no ordinary coffee with the very first rush



COSTA RICAN COFFEE GROWERS take great pride in the quality of their rare-flavored crop. Each bean is hand inspected before sacking for export

(PUBLISHERS PHOTO SERVICE)

of fragrance that comes with the opening of the tin.

The Flavor Test

Because Folger flavor is so distinctly different, we make an unusual offer. Buy a pound of this coffee today. Drink it tomorrow morning. Next morning drink the coffee you have been using. The third morning serve Folger's again. If for any reason you do not choose Folger's, your grocer will gladly refund the full price. We'll pay him. That's fair, isn't it? Why not try it today?

FOLGER COFFEE CO.
Kansas City San Francisco Dallas

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VACUUM PACKED



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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.

Covered Dish Luncheon Ideas

Our club has decided to have a covered dish luncheon for the next meeting, each woman bringing something new, also to bring a copy of the recipe so that all of the members can try it. Do you have some suggestions for us? Mrs. K. B.

My suggestion is that you order one of our leaflets on "Dishes for Covered-Dish Luncheons" which has recipes for 7 meat dishes, 5 vegetable dishes, 5 salads, and 8 desserts. This is obtainable from the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas for a 2-cent stamp.

Paint Prevents Punctures

I have heard that there is a way to paint tire rims to prevent blowouts, and if this is so should like to know more about it. P. Q. D.

One way of preventing punctures is to paint the rim of the tire with aluminum paint. This coating will prevent the formation of rust which acts like sandpaper on the inner tube.

A Frozen Fruit Salad

Do you have a recipe for a good frozen fruit salad which would be suitable to serve at a birthday party which I am giving for my daughter next week? Mrs. F. S. S.

I am printing here a recipe for a salad which I think you will find suitable for your party.

3 cups fruit, mixed and cut into pieces 1 cup cream, whipped
1 cup mayonnaise dressing 2 teaspoons gelatin, soaked in 3 tablespoons cold water

Dissolve the soaked gelatin over hot water. Add to the dressing or cream. Mix the dressing and cream with the fruit. Pack the mixture into a 2 quart ice cream mold. Cover with a piece of oiled paper and close tightly. Pack in 2 parts of crushed ice to 1 of salt for 6 hours or longer. Remove from the mold, slice, and serve on lettuce leaves with a garnish of salad dressing. One cup each of oranges, bananas and shredded pineapple make a good fruit mixture.

BUILD, LEGGE SAYS

Farmers Should Start Providing Storage Space for 1930 Crop Right Now, He Urges.

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Turn to the Classified Section of this issue and plan now to get your ad in the very first available number. The cost is only 10 cents a word for each time the ad is to run.

Get the Classified Ad Habit!



Protective Service

G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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

The Protective Service Suggests the Champion Thief Catcher of Kansas

IF THE Protective Service should nominate a champion thief catcher of Kansas, it would be William Hase of near Overbrook. Monday morning, January 13, Mr. Hase reported to his sheriff and to the Protective Service the description of a valuable saddle and bridle, belonging to his son, Lawrence, that had been



William Hase of Near Overbrook Kept After the Thief Who Stole His Son's Valuable Saddle and Bridle Until an Arrest Resulted

stolen Sunday night. By the following Wednesday night Mr. Hase had the man who stole the saddle and bridle returned more than 100 miles and confined in the Osage county jail.

Mr. Hase linked his knowledge that whoever stole the saddle and bridle knew where they usually were kept out of sight in the barn, with the evidence of tire tracks in the deep snow in the road from where the foot tracks in the snow led to the barn where the saddle and bridle had been. All this evidence made the champion thief catcher suspect a man who previously had worked for him. When he found that the thief had used no chains on his tires and remembered that the farm hand he suspected never would use chains on the muddiest of roads, he felt sure of his man.

The man he suspected recently had gone to Herington in Dickinson county. Going to Herington with Sheriff Jake Christesen and a neighbor, W. F. Haslett, Mr. Hase and Sheriff Christesen inquired at the postoffice and learned that the man they were

seeking had received mail there recently. Possessing information that the sought man might be located south of Herington, the three men drove to Lincolnton, and after a talk with the postmaster learned that a man fitting a description of the man they wanted was working for a local cattleman.

A trip to the ranch resulted in the arrest of Lloyd Jarboe and the recovery of the saddle and bridle. Since Jarboe is serving a sentence in the state penitentiary and because William Hase assumed a vigorous lead in the capture and conviction of the man who stole his son's saddle from the premises of his farm where there is posted a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign, the \$50 Protective Service reward has been paid to Mr. Hase.

Jewell County

Ninety days in the Jewell county jail is the sentence served by Leslie Kite, who confessed to Sheriff Cecil Smith that he stole furs from Lester Stites, whose father, C. J. Stites, is a Protective Service member living near Mankato. The \$25 Protective Service reward, due when a thief stealing from a Protective Service member is sentenced to jail, has been divided between Sheriff Smith, C. J. Stites and Norman Starrett of Ionia, who provided Mr. Stites with information which assisted in the apprehension of Kite.

Jefferson County

A twenty-five dollar reward for the sentencing of Elmer May to 90 days in the Jefferson county jail on a charge of stealing apples from the Protective Service protected farm premises of Albert A. Rose of near Perry has been divided by the Protective Service between Mr. Rose and

(Continued on Page 37)



Albert A. Rose of Near Perry is the Man Who Always Has an Apple in His Pocket for His Friends, But Who Believes in Justice for Thieves



Sheriff Cecil Smith, Left, of Jewell County and Protective Service Member C. J. Stites of Near Mankato Shared in the Protective Service Reward Paid for the Capture and Conviction of Leslie Kite, Who Stole Furs From the Premises of the Stites Farm

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Kathleen Norris's New Book, "Passion Flower," is One of the Best Spring Sellers

BY D. M. HARMON

ONE of the best selling books this spring is Kathleen Norris's new book, "Passion Flower." Writing with her usual sympathy and understanding, Mrs. Norris tells another story of the problems and romance of married love. The story is centered around Cassie Pringle, a beautiful girl with blue eyes, dark hair and a slim body. She had been brought up by a narrow-minded and self-righteous old father, who scarcely let her out of his sight and taught her to believe that her family was the best and most respectable in San Francisco. Cassie was taught that respectability came before everything else, even before love. At 22 she had seen little of the joyous side of life. Then, despite her social position, she marries her father's chauffeur, and is cut off by her family. Cassie is a romantic idealist, and weathers the storm of poverty and finds fun in all life's hardships. At last, when life is at a low ebb for Cassie from overwork and her children, the Passion Flower, "Dulce" wins away Dan's love and marries him. Too late Dan realizes that "Dulce's" passion is nothing to Cassie's love. Dulce in a fit of jealous madness takes his life with a pistol and later takes her own. All thru the story, thru poverty, faithlessness and divorce, Cassie shows a great courage that is triumphantly balanced by her joy in her children and the bliss of a new love.

The Great Meadow

"The Great Meadow," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts, is the Literary Guild book for March, and a book which critics say is a genuine contribution to native literature, and one which will survive. It is a book which throws back the full doors of history and discloses a past peopled by brave men and loyal women who laid the foundation for a nation. The theme is woven around a band of high-hearted, clear-eyed pioneers, who settled in Kentucky.

In writing of the adventurous pioneer days of Kentucky, Miss Roberts is quite sure of her field, for on both sides of her family she is descended from pioneers who early followed Boone over his trail to the wilderness. Her home is in the Pigeon River country of Kentucky, not far from the old Harrod's Fort, which is the center of action in "The Great Meadow." Miss Roberts also heard stories of pioneer days from her parents and grandparents which gave her much information for her story.

It is a simple story, but Miss Roberts has handled it poetically and even

metaphysically. She has aimed at a combination of beauty and intelligence, reality and art—employing the old pioneer vernacular. In the story proper, Diony Hall and Berk Jarvis marry and set out with a small company to find the luxuriant country of "Kentuck," the Indian name for the great meadow lands. For endless days men, women and children, their burdened horses following, cross mountain after mountain, climb almost impassable barriers, wade creeks, trace a thin trail thru thick forests, fight off Indians and finally conquer and tame the new land.

Another Pioneer Book

Edna Ferber, author of "So Big" and "Show Boat," has written a new novel, "Cimarron," which deals with the early days in still a different part of the country. A story of ancestral mahogany, of old silver, marked coin, of old lace and diamonds, and of things embroidered by Aunt Sarah Moncrief du Tisne; and of horses, covered wagons, Winchesters, sunbonnets; of red mud and prairies ablaze; of alkali water at a dollar a cupful; of old Lewis Venable, pale, gentle, soft-spoken, white-haired, tremulous; and of his son-in-law, Yancey Cravat, who drinks a quart of whisky a day and of the man whose nose shows an old scar made by human teeth, of Little Cim, and Sabra, who stands by her husband.

Yancey Cravat had suddenly sprung up out of obscurity, torch in hand, and set fire to the paper, the "Oklahoma Wigwam" until the town, the country, and the state were ablaze. It was Sabra, of the aristocratic French Marceys of Wichita, who married at 16 and emigrated with her picturesque giant of a husband into the new Southwest. It was Sabra who started the Philomathean Club in Osage, who worked in the job shop, covered with ink, setting up type for Yancey's paper. And it was Sabra who put the Oklahoma Wigwam on its feet. She was Oklahoma's first feminist, first Congresswoman and the wife of Yancey Cravat. This fascinating novel does for the Southwest what "Show Boat" did for the Mississippi.

Birds Fly South

Ethel Huston has again written a charming story founded on the problems and pleasures of real people, in her new novel "Birds Fly South." To the author, Prudence stands for American girlhood and womanhood, and the stories in which she appears have the tonic quality of sunlight. "Birds

(Continued on Page 37)

The Best Spring Sellers

IT MAKES little difference this spring what type of books you prefer. The spring market offers unusually good books of travel, biography, history and fiction. Below we are listing some of the best sellers which we recommend for your spring reading. Remit the price listed and your order will be mailed to you postpaid. If the book you want is not listed here, write for our price.

Passion Flower, by Kathleen Norris	\$2.00
Cimarron, by Edna Ferber	2.50
Young Man of Manhattan, by Katherine Brush	2.00
Pure Gold, by C. E. Rolvaag	2.50
The Hidden City, by Philip Gibbs	2.50
Coronet, by Manuel Komoroff	3.00
The Art of Thinking, by Ernest Dimnet	2.50
All Our Yesterdays, by H. M. Tomlinson	2.50
Lincoln, by Emil Ludwig	5.00
The Christ of the Every Road, by E. Stanley Jones	1.50
The Great Meadow, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts	2.50
Birds Fly South, by Ethel Huston	2.00
Hudson River Bracketed, by Mrs. Wharton	2.50
The Million Pound Deposit, by E. P. Oppenheim	2.00

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Isn't this the
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Feed for MORE EGGS?



These are 4 qualities you want in oyster shell:
Absolutely pure
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Calcium Carbonate over 99%
Digestible in 8 hrs.

Remember them;
Reef Brand
supplies them all.

Give your hens the clean, odorless oyster shell that has been tested for you. Reef Brand Pure Crushed Oyster Shell has helped set high-laying records. Poultrymen everywhere can tell you of extra profits from this shell that supplies egg-shell material in purest form. There is other oyster shell that is dirty and dangerous to your flock. Be safe—and practical. You can feed Reef Brand for less than a nickel per hen a year, less than the cost of inferior substitutes. And your egg-yield will be increased by 25%. Ask your dealer. Packed in 100 lb. bags; 3 1-3 lb. and 8 1-3 lb. cartons.

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Keep the water near the feed all the time because a duck will eat a bite, then take a drink.

I never have measured the amount of feed I give them, but about what they will clean up in a few minutes, and I feed only three times a day.

After they are 4 weeks old if the weather is warm I put about two dozen ducklings in a pen on a grassy place. They will eat a great deal of grass. But do not put them where there are young cockleburs as they are sure death to ducks. At 8 weeks old I feed corn chop and bran, equal parts, and I keep chat before them all the time for grit. I never put different size ducklings in the same pen because the larger ones will trample them to death, neither do I put a large number of them together at any time as they will run over some and trample them.

I always have had good luck with ducks and for the care and amount paid out for feed I think they bring in a fine profit. I sell mine dressed at so much apiece or by the pound, depending on the prices of live ducks at holiday seasons. Dressed ducks demand higher prices, and then one can sell the feathers. I also sell breeding stock and eggs in season, making large profits for the amount invested.

After the ducks become full-feathered all they need is a house or open-faced shed where they can have straw or hay to sit on so they can keep dry, because if they sit on the wet ground they will get rheumatism. After they are full-feathered they have water in which to swim.

In the summer ducks must have shade because they get very hot. Of course, their houses must be kept clean and new bedding put in the same as other poultry. And until they are full-feathered they must be protected from rains, because young ducklings will drown as quickly as chicks. It is better to feed mash in dishes or troughs.

I let my ducks run on the range as soon as they are full-feathered, as they pick up most of their food then.

Mrs. W. J. Asmussen.
Cherryvale, Kan.

Like Dual-Purpose Birds

We raise White Wyandotte chickens as they have proved to be a high class meat bird and an unusually good laying hen. In fact we've kept other breeds at times to compare them under the same circumstances and find our Wyandottes laid equally as well as our White Leghorns and sold considerably higher on the market.

We use eggs from our flock for hatching. We sold eggs for that purpose for several years before the hatchery was established here and since then have sold our eggs to the local hatchery. I hatched my chickens, also some for sale prior to that time, since then the hatchery hatches all my chickens as it is less work for me and they get a larger per cent than I could from my small incubators.

Our flock is bred up by culling both by ourselves and by the licensed poultry judge demanded by the hatchery. Also by the use of roosters from flocks approved by the hatchery. I buy eggs from high producing and exhibition flocks. In this way my roost-

ers are much cheaper and I raise them by my methods.

I raise my baby chicks with a brooder and use a well-known commercial chick feed. I also give them milk instead of water for drinking purposes as they grow so much better.

In addition to our chickens we raise mammoth bronze turkeys by the brooder method following the same general directions we use for our chickens with the exception that we start them on rolled oats and at six weeks begin to change gradually to the commercial feed.

Mrs. J. W. Minor.

Ashland, Kan.

Attend Sheep Day to Learn

Demonstrations and authoritative talks emphasizing cheaper production costs to maintain a healthy sheep industry in Kansas, despite the prevailing lower price for mutton, made the third annual sheep day at the Kansas State Agricultural College last Saturday unusually interesting and helpful to more than 200 attending sheep raisers and prospective flock owners.

The morning session, held at the college sheep barn, after talks by A. M. Paterson of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company and by Prof. H. E. Reed, in charge of sheep investigations at the Manhattan experiment station, on good rams and good ewes respectively, was constituted of demonstration. Prof. M. A. Alexander demonstrated the construction of a simple and inexpensive creep feeder and told of the increased profits that accompany creep feeding of lambs for the late May and June markets. Docking and castration operations proved instructive, especially in consideration of the fact that undocked lambs in the future will be discounted \$1 to \$1.50 a hundred by the packer buyers.

A shearing demonstration by Thomas Dean, shepherd and caretaker of the college flock, was followed by instructions from C. G. Elling of the college extension division on the tying and shipping of wool fleeces. Elling warned that the use of other than glazed paper cord for bundling individual fleeces may result in a 10 to 20 per cent cut in the selling price of the wool. The last demonstration before the noon luncheon, provided by the animal husbandry department of the college, was conducted by Prof. C. E. Auel. He took the visitors to the small pasture plots fenced handy to the sheep barn and explained how, with a variety of pasture crops seeded at intervals, sheep pasture may be made abundantly available on a limited area.

The afternoon program centered around the discussion of lamb. Mrs. E. W. Stuewe of Alma told how she prefers to fix lamb meat for the table. R. M. Watkins, representing Swift & Co. at Kansas City, Mo., discussed lamb from the standpoint of the packer and A. M. Paterson of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company emphasized the fact that net returns from lambs marketed depends entirely upon their quality. After the last discussion of lamb from the standpoint of the producer by Prof. H. E. Reed, a home slaughter and sheep dressing demonstration was staged by Prof. D. L. Mackintosh for the interested visitors.

Professor Reed, who is responsible for the annual sheep day at the state agricultural college, in his talk said, "Heretofore, the Kansas farmer who has been handling sheep has not always had to watch production costs. He does now." By paying attention to them, according to the sheep authority, Kansas flock owners can keep red ink out of their profit and loss ledger.

Help With Farm Problems

Any of these Farmers' Bulletins may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

- 1,504-F Self-Feeding Versus Hand-Feeding Sows and Litters.
- 1,437-F Swine Production.
- 1,470-F Care and Management of Dairy Cows.
- 1,524-F Farm Poultry Raising.
- 1,540-F Smuts of Wheat and Rye and Their Control.
- 1,615-F Hay Stackers.

By the way, what's the proposed new 13th month to be called? The calendar might end with "October, November, December, Addender."



2 lb FRYs in 8 WEEKS

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... ready to sell at the high, early season prices. 2-lb. fry (heaver breeds) in 8 weeks . . . you can have them by feeding Spear Brand "START to FINISH". Complete brooding and feeding directions packed in every sack.

"START to FINISH" more than doubles the growth and development you can get from grain feeds. And it starts pullets laying 6 weeks earlier.

Start, grow and mature your 1930 chicks on Spear Brand "START to FINISH" . . . the original "all-mash" chick ration, famous for 24 years as the greatest known life saver for chicks.

Made by the **SPEAR BRAND MILLS** at Kansas City, Mo., and sold by Spear Brand Dealers.

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Bulletin No. 52

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Get more eggs - make larger profits

FREE Bulletin 52
850 valuable pointers. Complete brooding and feeding directions. Easily worth \$5. Get Free at dealer's or write to Mill.

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

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

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

Kansas Farmer, Insurance Dept., Topeka, Kansas.

HIDES-WOOL

Salt Cured Hides (under 45 lbs.)	No. 1	No. 2
	10c	9c
(45 lbs. and up)	8c	7c
Horse Hides	No. 1	\$2.00 to \$3.00
	No. 2	\$1.50 to \$2.50

Always in the market. Other grades at full market value. Write for fur prices and shipping tags. Payments promptly.
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TOPEKA, KANSAS
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Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in **KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE** which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.



AN' YOU CAN'T PLAY IN MY NICE COOL ATTIC, YOU TOASTED HORN-TOAD!

Y'ALL CAINT PLAY IN MY YAWD, YUH FROZEN TUH-MATUH!

Just as One State to Another

Winfield—See Cover Page

What characteristics should a city have to make it outstanding in every respect?

The residents of Winfield, county seat of Cowley county, say a city should have good homes, fine streets, good stores, good schools, and civic consciousness, and there shouldn't be any boundary between town and country.

The assumption therefore is that Winfield about fills the bill. And here are some of the reasons:

In the first place, this Southern Kansas metropolis is right on the edge of the Wheat Belt. It is about the center of the Oil Belt—if you want to call it that. On top of it all it is one of the cleanest and finest communities in Kansas in which to rear a family. Those facts alone ought to be sufficient estimations that Winfield has a pretty definite part on the map of Southern Kansas.

Taking the matter of education—of course, there are fine grade schools and a high school that very rarely take off their hats to anyone in the matter of scholastics or athletic attainment. When you don't find Winfield basketball or football teams fighting for high honors, something must be out of order indeed. Then there is Southwestern, one of the finest Methodist colleges in the state or Southwest for that matter.

Why is Winfield in a strategic commercial position? Here is the answer: Stand on a high hill in the northeast part of the city on the same level of the campus of Southwestern and as far as the eye can see toward the west and southwest are fine level farms. From the north the Walnut river valley stretches like a ribbon clear across Cowley county, and its broad expanse contains some of the finest farms in the entire state particularly adapted to wheat and alfalfa. To the north and east lie thousands of acres of grazing land. In this county are some of the biggest cattle-men of the state and naturally Winfield is the commercial center for them. It is not uncommon in the spring of the year for solid train loads of cattle to be unloaded at some outlying station ready to be driven into the pastures where three months later they will emerge fat enough to be sent to market.

Standing on any hill near Winfield one can see oil derricks in every direction indicating further gifts of Mother Nature. Natural gas is found in almost every part of this section of Cowley county, which also adds to the income. Helium which supplies the giant dirigibles of the United States Navy is found in great quantities near Dexter, a community a few miles east of Winfield.

It should be mentioned that wide streets and beautiful homes always have been Winfield's pride. Office and store buildings are relatively new. The merchants are prosperous and progressive. Store fronts and display windows would be a credit to Kansas City. A very large rural community comes to Winfield to trade and farmers' cars always are parked along the town's main street.

The people of Winfield and surrounding country are "civic minded" if an expression like that could be used. They believe in making the city a better place in which to live and bring up their families. There isn't any disposition as is the case in many places to shove the load of any public undertakings on the taxpayers, and they point out many undertakings to prove this point. For instance there is the new city hospital, a bequest from William Newton and known as the William Newton Memorial Hospital, with a capacity of 53 beds. The citizens built a monument in Winfield Memorial Park in memory of the soldiers of five wars. Then there is Winfield's new city building, built without a tax levy or a bond issue. Over the entrance to this building is the inscription, "Erected by the People of Winfield, and Dedicated to the Cause of Just and Capable Government."

The way in which Winfield appreciates the importance of agriculture is illustrated by several projects sponsored by the merchants of the city. For instance, there is an educational contest sponsored during a so-called July Clearance Sale. Four-H club work as well as better livestock projects are sponsored by the merchants

of the city in connection with the agricultural department of the Winfield high school. In other words the people of Winfield appreciate that the boundary line between Winfield and the country is an imaginary one and really does not exist.

The Chamber of Commerce of Winfield is active, as well may be imagined. Its president is J. A. McDermott; Frank E. Jarvis is first vice president; W. W. McConnell, second vice president, M. F. Jarvis, treasurer and L. B. Crawford, secretary. Its slogan is "What Winfield Promotes—Promotes Winfield."

Why Not Pure Water?

BY J. W. SALE

Water in rural communities used for drinking and general household purposes is all too frequently excessively hard, highly mineralized with soluble sodium salts, loaded with iron compounds, turbid and cloudy, foul smelling and tasting, or polluted, whereas it should be lightly mineralized, practically free from iron, sparkling clear, and free from objectionable odor and taste and from microorganisms that may endanger health. Altho all of the undesirable features enumerated are found in very few rural water supplies, one or more occur in a very large proportion of them. Fortunate indeed is the family possessing an abundant supply of water that is wholly acceptable for general use.

The hardness of water is due chiefly to salts of calcium and magnesium. The hardness that can be removed by boiling is called temporary hardness, and that which remains after boiling is called permanent hardness. Temporary hardness is due in large part to limestone or magnesian limestone held in solution by carbon dioxide, and permanent hardness is due in large part to dissolved calcium sulphate or gypsum. Hardness in water is recognized by its harsh "feel," by the fact that a great deal of soap is required to produce a lather, and by the formation of deposits or incrustations in vessels in which the water is stored or heated. Temporary hardness can be reduced by treatment with minute quantities of limewater, followed by settling and filtering, and permanent hardness can be reduced by treatment with small quantities of washing-soda solution, followed by settling and filtering. These chemicals, however, should not be added by inexperienced persons to water to be used for drinking and they must be added in just the right quantities. As chemical analyses of water, as well as settling tanks, filters and other equipment, are necessary for this work, it is preferable, when the outlay is warranted, to buy water-softening apparatus, several types of which are found on the market. The names of manufacturers of such apparatus can be obtained from a trade directory. It usually is not deemed practicable to install water softeners in the average rural household because of the expense. If the water is to be used only for cleansing purposes ammonia or borax may be used to soften it.

The only way to render acceptable a water containing an excessively high proportion of sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, or sodium bicarbonate is to distill it. Distillation of water for general household use is generally held to be out of the question because of the expense.

Iron, when present even in small quantities, stains clothes and gives drinking water a very unpalatable appearance, due to the precipitation of the iron as insoluble oxides when the water is heated or allowed to stand. Frequently the iron can be re-

moved by aerating, storing the water in tanks until most of the metal is precipitated, and then filtering. Sometimes, however, the iron is held in solution in organic combinations, and the addition of a very small quantity of limewater is necessary to precipitate it. As already indicated, it is inadvisable to add this or any other chemical if the water is intended for drinking. Iron-removal apparatus can be bought on the market, but is rather too expensive for the average householder.

Water from newly dug wells is frequently turbid or cloudy, but it usually will become clear after a few months. The turbidity is almost always due to finely divided clay or siliceous matter that persists in staying in suspension. Water that becomes cloudy or turbid after rains is quite likely to be polluted and potentially dangerous to health. The usual method of removing turbidity is filtration thru sand and gravel. Water filters can be bought on the market or they can be constructed at home from concrete, by following the directions in Farmers' Bulletin 1448-F.

Odors of water are described as fishy, aromatic, earthy, musty and rotten egg. Many of these odors are due to microscopic organisms, as, for example, the fishy and oily odor of Uroglana, the aromatic or rosegeranium odor of Asterionella, the ripe-cucumber odor of Synura, and the green-corn odor of Anabaena. Others, such as the pig-pen odor of decaying Anabaena, are due to decomposition of microscopic organisms. A rotten-egg odor usually is due to hydrogen sulphide or other sulphur compounds, and an earthy odor usually is due to organic matter and clay. It is not generally believed that organisms such as Asterionella and Synura are injurious to health, but water containing them is objectionable from an aesthetic standpoint and it is possible that their presence in large numbers may cause temporary intestinal disorders. But odors may be caused by sewage or other pollution, in which case the water may contain pathogenic organisms, making it highly dangerous to health. Frequently filtration thru sand or charcoal, or both, will remove or greatly reduce objectionable odors. This treatment, however, cannot be depended upon to remove all disease-producing organisms.

There is no way of proving that a water is polluted with disease-producing organisms other than by laboratory analysis or by showing that a particular water supply is the direct cause of illness. Bad odor or taste, a cloudy or turbid appearance of the water after rains, and the development of intestinal disorders after drinking it sometimes indicate a polluted water supply. On the other hand, bad odor is often due to causes other than pollution, and a sparkling clear water may convey disease. Water believed to be polluted should not be used for drinking unless there is no other water available, in which case it should be heated until it boils vigorously.

A New Guernsey Center

Saline county as a Guernsey center of Kansas received impetus and enthusiasm recently when 80 registered Guernsey calves were distributed to 80 4-H club boys and girls of Saline county. This is the largest group of registered Guernsey heifer calves ever distributed in America to 4-H club members in any one county at one time, and probably the largest single distribution of dairy heifers of any breed.

These registered Guernsey heifer calves were purchased in Jefferson and Waukesha counties, Wisconsin,

and Roberts county, Minnesota, by Dwight E. Hull, county agricultural agent, and Max M. Moorehouse, manager of the Jo-Mar Farm. The 80 boys and girls had been selected as future owners of the calves before the purchase was made.

Saline Folks Have Vision

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Salina, located a few miles from the geographical center of the United States, and near the population center of Kansas, has over 15,000 inhabitants. It has wide, clean streets, big stores, wholesale houses, schools and churches—everything necessary to make up a first class city is found there.

But the home folks continue to speak of it as a town, and that title seems to fit it best. Corn and alfalfa grow right up to where the paved streets begin, and it is hardly more than a stone's throw from the center of town out to the fields where the best hard wheat in the world is grown.

Fifty or maybe 75 per cent of the people who live there came from the farm. Some of them still own land, and everyone is farmer minded. People take notice of growing wheat prospects and current prices of butterfat and eggs interest them more than the New York Stock Exchange quotations.

A hog cholera scare or a week's hot wind from the south means more to them than the changing of tariff schedules. They know where the money comes from that bulges in their bank vaults. So it has come to pass that farmers defending new economic or social ideas are no longer considered radicals. And business men in the town striving to assist agriculture are not looked on as agents of big business, as they formerly were.

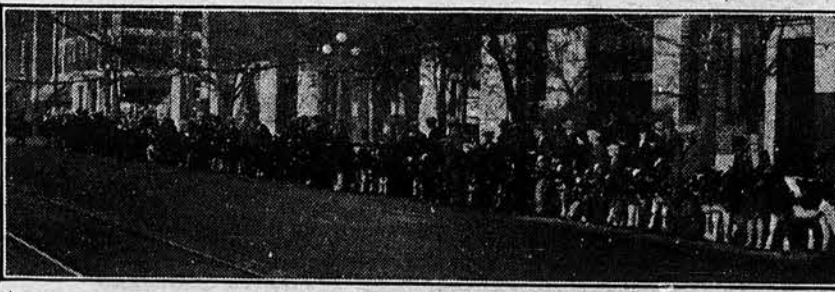
Altho the poor are much fewer a thousand than in an industrial city of like size, organized charity is carried on. A chest fund of \$40,000 is raised and expended for the unfortunate annually.

This year a new plan was tried out, and it worked so well that 70 per cent of the fund was raised the first two days, and not a single solicitor went out. The local paper, churches and schools gave publicity to the method to be employed. An interesting fact connected with the voluntary giving was that over half of those who subscribed last year, under the urge of a committee of solicitors, this year either gave the same amount or increased it. The spirit of free will giving spread to the country, and the farmers, without being asked, gave more liberally than they have in other years.

Due almost entirely to the interest taken by leading business men of Salina, Saline county is fast taking rank as one of the leading Guernsey sections of the United States.

Last fall a corporation was formed with capital stock of about \$12,000 for the purpose of forming Guernsey calf clubs with a three-year program. Eighty head of heifer calves were purchased from the best Guernsey districts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. They were distributed to 80 4-H Club boys and girls of the county. Every club member receiving a calf signed a contract to care for it as directed by the county farm agent, and to register, transfer and to deliver back to the corporation the first living calf born to the original heifer when it had reached an age of 2 months older than its dam was when received by the member. The calf returned represents the cost of the investment, and is accepted as full payment without any interest charges. Each club member receiving a calf was required to put up 10 per cent of the purchase price of the calf, this amount to be placed at interest to cover any losses. If no losses occur the amount is returned.

A registered Guernsey bull with a high record ancestry will be placed in each community where heifers are located. This bull is not only for use by club members, but also is available for use by all farmers of the locality. By this means it is hoped to build a dairy sentiment that will bring agriculture to a level with every other business. I know of no instance where business has developed a better understanding of the needs of the community, from the standpoint of all the people.



Here Are the 80 Registered Guernsey Calves and the Boys and Girls From Saline County Who Receive Them

KANSAS STATE COLLEGE
APR 9 '30
LIBRARY

Used to have lots of trouble in his herd until he adopted the 3RD DEGREE SYSTEM

BUT HERE'S WHAT MR. MARCY WRITES NOW:



Above you see two views taken in Mr. Marcy's hog lot. In his own words he tells you what 3RD DEGREE has done for him. Don't wait until the hogs are sick or heavily infested with worms. Start the use of 3RD DEGREE at weaning time and make it a regular part of your feeding program for all your pigs.

HEALTHY hogs grow faster — assimilate a larger part of their feed—waste less—reach market weight earlier—bring you more profit. That's why leading hog raisers all over the hog belt now are adopting the Improved 3RD DEGREE System. As an aid to profitable hog raising, they have found the 3RD DEGREE System more complete, more effective, more economical and much easier to use.

Read Mr. Marcy's letter and see what his experience has been with 3RD DEGREE. Just as it helped him, so it can help you raise hogs that are healthy, thrifty and profitable. It can aid you in preventing or overcoming disease, in avoiding the losses caused by worm infestation, and will help get your pigs ready for market in shorter time and on less feed.

February 1, 1930
Illinois
I am writing you to tell you of the fine results I gained with 3RD DEGREE. I had a lot of trouble with Necro and tried several remedies without results before using your product, 3RD DEGREE, three years ago. I have made some very good records with my hogs since using 3RD DEGREE, with less feed and less work than ever before. I sold 15 fall gilts on the Chicago market fourteen weeks after farrowing their pigs, that averaged 510 pounds. I am sure sold on your product and system of hog raising, with the co-operation of your fieldman. I am sending you some photos of my hogs today.
Yours very truly,
LEONARD E. MARCY.

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.
LESLIE LOMAX.

January 14, 1930
Illinois
"I want you to know the results I gained from the use of 3RD DEGREE. I raised 63 pigs from 8 sows and never lost a pig since I started using your product and they are the best I ever raised and I figure that I saved over 200 bushels of corn by the use of 3RD DEGREE and have got better hogs. Right now, some of my May pigs are weighing over 300 pounds and these pigs have been raised on corn, water and 3RD DEGREE."
CLYDE PLUMLEY.

The Improved **3RD DEGREE** SYSTEM

Helps You Turn Loss Into Profit

The Improved 3RD DEGREE System is the result of years of painstaking study and experiment, both in our own laboratories and under actual hog lot conditions. It is not a "cure-all," but a carefully worked out plan which can be adopted with profit by every hog raiser, both large and small. For nearly a quarter of a century 3RD DEGREE products have helped hog raisers make more money. They have found that the 3RD DEGREE System helps them turn loss into profit. Instead of having pigs that are unthrifty, wormy and poor-doing, it aids them in raising thrifty, fast-growing hogs—the kind that reach market weight in the shortest time possible and bring top prices.

Throughout the Hog Belt Satisfied Users of 3rd Degree Are Found Everywhere

T. W. Reese, Jr., of Illinois, writes: "3RD DEGREE brought my hogs along in good shape. They are now growing and gaining in great style, thanks to the help of 3RD DEGREE."

Ernest B. Schuhardt, also of Illinois, writes: "I have fed various stock foods but 3RD DEGREE has done more for

me than all the stock foods I ever used."

J. E. Gast, of Iowa, writes: "I had the sickest looking bunch of pigs you ever saw after vaccination last spring. I lost 15 before giving them 3RD DEGREE and lost only four after I started feeding it, and now have the healthiest looking bunch I ever raised."

You owe it to yourself to learn all about how the 3RD DEGREE System can help you make more money from your hogs. Mail the coupon on this page for a free sample of 3RD DEGREE—the original and genuine three purpose liquid for hogs. We will also send you a copy of our 50 page manual, "How to Raise 250-lb. Hogs in Six Months." Many have told us that it is the most valuable book for hog raisers they have ever seen. Don't delay, but mail the coupon right now.

FREE Sample
and Book

In addition to our valuable 50 page hog raiser's manual, we will also send you a big, generous sample of 3RD DEGREE, if you will write how many hogs you have and what their condition is. In addition you will receive full information about the Improved 3RD DEGREE System and our 3RD DEGREE products.



MAIL COUPON

DROVERS VETERINARY UNION
Dept. E-39, Omaha, Neb.
Please send me FREE Sample of 3RD DEGREE Liquid for Hogs together with your 50 page Hog Raiser's Manual. (Write additional information on separate sheet.)

Name.....
Address.....

DROVERS VETERINARY UNION
Dept. E-39, Omaha, Nebraska