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KANSAS FARMER

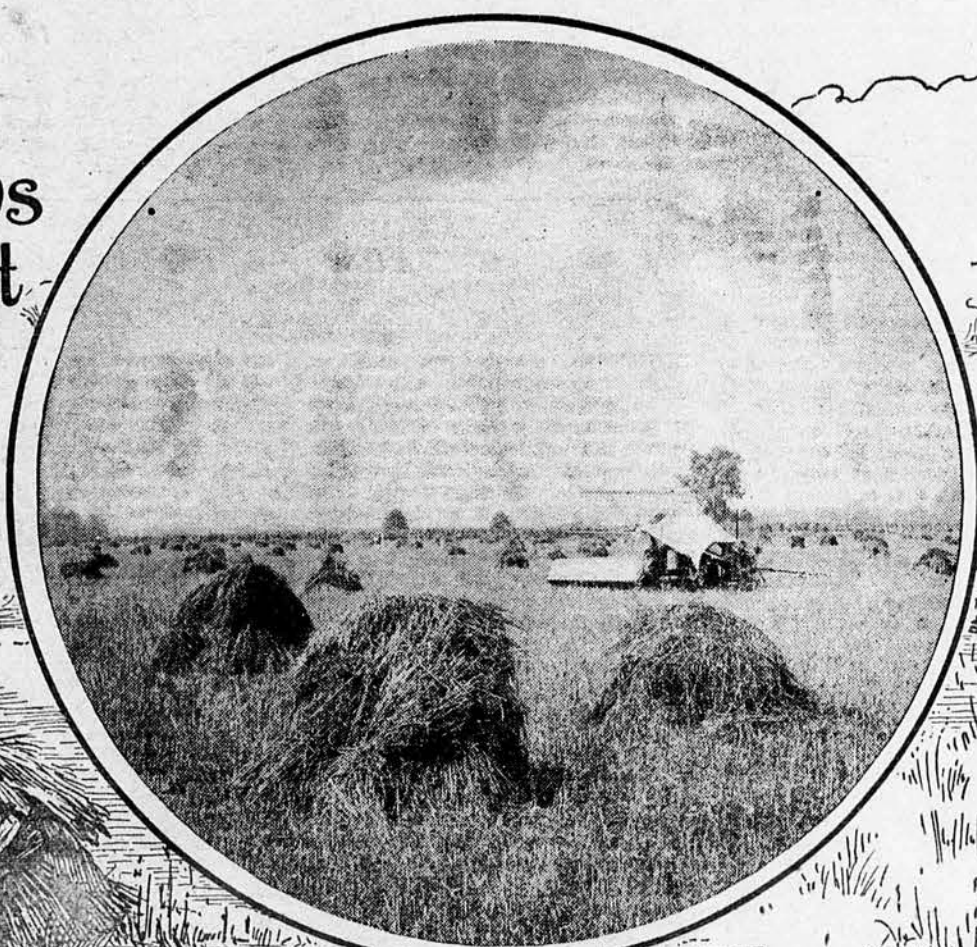
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

June 22, 1929

Number 25

"Kansas Grows
the Best Wheat
in the World"



'Tis a Fine Season for Cattle

They Probably Will Be Moved to Market Early, If Prices Remain Satisfactory

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAD our usual week-end rain, or rather, a heavy shower in this immediate locality, but following came two days of south wind which put the fields in condition to work quicker than at any other time this spring. In a drive over part of the west side of Coffey county, I noted that in almost every field a good stand of corn had been secured. I saw but one field of top planted corn on the whole route. With few exceptions, the corn is off to a clean start, but it is very late—all the way from two to four weeks later in starting than normal. There is some unworked ground on which it is intended to plant kafir or cane; as it is the middle of June, it will be seen that kafir planted now will have to have an exceptionally favorable season to make matured grain, but it could make a lot of good roughness. Pastures and meadows never appeared better; cattle, being worth considerable money, were given better care than usual last winter, and one sees few or no animals carrying any of last winter's hair. This means a rather early movement of grass fat cattle, provided the owners have an incentive to move them early.

Cultivates 30 Acres a Day

In a season like this, when one or two days out of a week is the best we can do at field work, the two-row cultivator attached to the tractor is a wonderful help. The disks which are to be used with the cultivator in place of inside shovels to cultivate listed corn, do away with fenders; the disks cut and throw out the edges along the lister furrows and, as the dirt is thrown away from the corn, fenders are not needed, and when everything has been adjusted right, the tractor can be driven in "high." By putting in rather long hours, 30 acres can be cultivated in a day. The disks which are used in place of the inside shovels are not part of the regular equipment of the cultivator, and must be ordered extra. Ours were ordered more than a month before they finally came; we needed them badly and tried every implement dealer in a 30-mile territory and found none in stock, but every dealer eager to get them. Finally they came, but until they did, we had to use shovels and drive on field speed. Now that we have the disks on we can, as the Indian said, "go scoot," and can take advantage of even one working day in the week. In laying by corn, these "disk hillers" as they are called, can be reversed to throw the dirt to the corn instead of away from it.

Should Plant to Wheat?

A drive to Emporia this week disclosed acres upon acres of low-lying ground in the Neosho bottom which has not yet been worked. As it now is getting close to the middle of June, with water still standing on these wet fields, it will be seen that the show for getting anything planted soon is very poor. Probably the best thing that can be done is to abandon any hope of spring-planted crops and, as soon as conditions are right, plow this ground and keep it worked down for a wheat crop this fall. Most of this extremely wet ground lies along the foot of the hills and not close to the river. The land close to the river is all alluvial soil, which has been built up until it is higher and better drained than land farther away from the stream. There also are some upland fields which have not yet been worked. I should say that in the counties of Coffey and Lyon there is close to 20 per cent of the cultivated land which had not been planted on June 10.

Dry Soil Now

One year ago we tilled out the worst seepy spot on the farm, a spot that always was a bog until up in the summer in an ordinary wet spring. This spring has not been an ordinary wet one; it has been the wettest one we have had since 1915, but this tile-drained spot is one of the driest on the farm, and the crop of Alsike clover

that is growing there is a promise of what can be done to other wet spots which now are running water. All this seepy land lies along the slopes of the hills south of the creek, which cuts this farm in the middle. The land is loose, and in a wet season is full of water; in a dry season it raises the best crops on the farm. We have the wettest of it sown to Alsike clover, which seems to thrive in such moist land. Folks who have raised it say that as a seed crop alone it is a paying one. It does seem good to see this solid mass of clover all in bloom, growing on this tile drained spot which used to be too wet even for frogs to thrive on! Another wet weather note: June is more than one-third gone and we have not cut our first crop of alfalfa. Those who did cut have had the hay partly spoiled, as there has not been a day in the last two weeks in which hay would even make a start to cure.

Change in Cream Buying

Up to this time the change which took place in cream buying a few weeks ago has not resulted in any stations in this part of the state going out of business, altho all buyers say they are re-

ceiving much less for cream handling than they did before the change. In my reading of Nebraska papers I note that in many places part of the cream buyers have quit business. The situation seems to be that, while the buyers receive less for the handling of the cream, sellers are receiving more, with the exception of those who have very small lots to sell. Some Nebraska cream buyers are meeting this situation as follows: They give those with cream to sell a choice between two ways of buying, first by paying, say, 42 cents a pound for butterfat, out of which comes the service charge of 31 cents. The other way is to pay 40 cents a pound with no service charge, and, as their signs say, "take your choice." Of course, those with large amounts take the 42 cents and pay the charge, while those with small lots take 40 cents and have no charge to pay. Some of the local cream producers here who formerly shipped, now sell at local stations, but most of the former shippers still ship as they say they can do better that way, even at the increased prices.

Too Much Wheat

At a recent meeting of farm folks which I attended, the question of securing better prices for the surplus grain, especially wheat, was debated at considerable length, but, as usual, the solution was left "up in the air." A bright farm woman then got up and said she had heard of the farm problem for some time, and wished to ask those present what they would do if they had complete power to act. The

conclusion seemed to be that, as all manufactured products are fully protected by the tariff, all farm products should be given the same protection, and that the new tariff act should completely protect all livestock products. As it was recognized to be impossible to protect wheat, when there is a large surplus for exportation, it was agreed that, to clear up the present situation, it would be best to send to China enough wheat to feed the 40 million folks who are said to be now starving there. This, it was thought, would clear up the present carry-over of the 1928 crop, and give the new crop an even start. It was recognized that, while the present Kansas wheat acreage probably will produce a large crop the same acreage another year, might not produce more than half that amount. For the protection of the country, a surplus is better than a deficiency.

More Implement Mergers

On the heels of several new mergers of old and established farm implement manufacturers comes another new organization known as the United Tractor and Equipment Corporation.

It is made up of 35 large independent manufacturers and distributors of farm implements and industrial equipment. The tractors are being made by The Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., while tractor plows are being made by The Ferguson Mfg. Co. of Evansville, Ind., and much of the tillage tool line is being made by The Moline Implement Co. and Roderick Lean, Woods Bros. Thresher Co. of Des Moines will make combines for the new organization.

The sales in Kansas will be thru The Universal Equipment Co. of Kansas City, a concern well known to many folks as having distributed the equipment that went with Fordson tractors. The Universal Equipment Co. will distribute the United line of equipment thru retail dealers all over Kansas and Western Missouri.

One of the latest announcements of new members on the part of the United Tractor and Equipment Corp. is that of the Rowell Mfg. Co. of Waukesha, Wis., manufacturers of hammer type feed grinders.

The United Tractor is a three plow job and will sell for less than \$1,000 to the farmer.

Better Move 'Em Fast

Limiting the amount of corn fed to March-farrowed pigs during the summer and finishing them on the new crop in the fall has been a mistake every year since the World War, according to records compiled by swine specialists at the University of Illinois. Without exception, the drop in hog prices between September and December has been more than great enough to offset the advantage of feeding cheaper new corn in the fall.

Last year when old corn was scarce and high in price, many hog growers were tempted to carry their pigs along as cheaply as possible, waiting for the new corn crop. By so doing, the swine specialists point out that they saved about \$1.20 a head on the ration, but that they took an average of \$9.56 less a head in December because of lower prices. The net loss from holding was \$8.36 a head.

One of the rules followed by leading hog growers for profitable pork production is that of early marketing. The average September price for light hogs at Chicago during 1923-27 was \$11.44, the high point of the yearly cycle. The average for December during that period was between \$9 and \$9.50.

Yearbook Is Ready

The Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1928, which consists of 1,145 pages, is ready for distribution. It contains a huge amount of material on "What's New in Agriculture," as the Yearbook of last year did, that should be of interest to every Kansas farmer. A copy may be obtained free on application to Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.

Let's Eliminate Flies

Farmers' Bulletin No. 734-F, Fly-traps and Their Operation, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Wheat Prices Into High or Low Gear?

By R. M. Green

THE four months just ahead are the most important of the whole year in determining the general level of wheat prices. Four things happen during this period that usually make or break the price level for the season. Seventy-two per cent of the world's wheat crop is harvested between June and September. Practically half of the mill buying in the winter wheat territory usually is done during this period. Fifty to 60 per cent of the crop is put on the market by farmers from June to September. Lastly, it is in September or early October that exports of wheat from the countries that compete with the United States are the lightest of the year. Because of the importance of the period July to September or October, the trend of price during that time is a useful guide in judging the course of prices for the rest of the year.

Top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City is typical of good wheats sought by the mill trade. Prices of this wheat have advanced to a higher level in September or October than in July in only 13 of the last 36 years. In 23 of the last 36 years, then, a higher price for this wheat was paid early in the season in July or August than in September or October. In the 13 years when September and October prices did advance above the highest July prices they remained above in the following January during 11 years, and above in the following May during 12 years. On the other hand, when September or October prices, whichever were the highest, declined from the top prices paid in July, the tendency was for prices to remain below the best July prices the rest of the year. In 19 of the 21 years the highest price in the following January was not so high as in July. Likewise, in 19 of the 21 years the May price at the end of the season was below that of the July before.

As a rule, then there are exceptions, as in 1924-1925, good milling wheat is bought high at the beginning or at the close of the crop year. If the decline from July to September and October is assuming large proportions from the first of July to the last, then there is little likelihood that the spring premium for quality wheat will offset the decline in price level. On the other hand, if September and October prices show an advance and premiums are good at the time, it is likely they may be even larger in the spring months toward the close of the season.

Low No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City is typical of export wheat and wheat used in terminal elevators for delivery on future contracts. Prices of this wheat have advanced in September and October above the best July prices in 21 of the last 36 years. In 15 of the last 36 years the September or October price failed to reach as high a price as was reached to September or October, the following January and May prices remained in July. In the 21 years when prices of this wheat advanced from July above the previous price 19 times, or in all, but two years. Less than half the time, however, did the January and May prices get materially higher than the September and October prices.

This type of wheat is in greatest demand at the height of the export season in the United States, which usually is August, September and October. Prices are frequently better in August, September or October than in July, just the reverse of premium wheat. In 15 of 36 years when there were further price declines in August and September compared with July, the following January low price was below that of July in 10 years. There being no premium on this wheat, its price at the end of the season depends more on new crop prospects, as does the current active future. In the 15 years of declining August and September price levels, the following May low point for this type of wheat was above the low in July seven times and below it eight times, thus indicating little or no relation to price influences of the previous fall.

Since wheat prices have declined severely since April 1928, or for 13 or 14 months, there is good reason to expect an upturn sometime in 1929-30. In the past when prices have declined from July to July as much as they have from July, 1927 to July, 1929, there has been an upturn in prices some time during the following crop year. About half the time this advance did not come until the following April, May or June. Unless during the year there is some severe damage to the crops of Canada, Argentina, Australia or the United States, it takes until near the end of the season to cut down supplies to a place where it is easier for prices to rise under new crop influences.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Herd Profit Checks Back to Calf Care

And Good Milkers Made It Possible for Duncan to Buy a Farm

PROPER development of calves will make the milkers, and good producing cows will put most any man in the class of farm ownership. That observation was made the other day out in the corn field by Lester Duncan of Osage county, and it is the result of considerable experience on both sides of the "ownership" fence—before and after buying, you know.

He bumped into the same problems that beset every man who dedicates his energy and ambition to the soil. First of all, he had to figure out how to make a living and perhaps some profits from land he didn't own. After that was settled the next logical question was, "Can I buy a farm so that some day, whatever the profits may be, I will not be required to share them in the form of rent?" You who have purchased farms and have them paid for, can look back at the day you made your big decision. The tough times and discouraged days perhaps are forgotten now thru the miracle of ownership. You who are just at the point of making a decision to buy should find encouragement in the experiences of men like Mr. Duncan who are proving the thing possible and profitable in the present day.

Mind you, Mr. Duncan doesn't say that his is the only system that will work. He does say it is the only one that made him feel sure. It is true with agriculture the same as with every other business, that a man cannot work wholeheartedly and make the most of things if he doesn't have some little assurance that he has a chance for success. In this case it was cows. Mr. Duncan's experience before he attempted to buy his farm taught him the dependability of dairy animals. "I figured I wanted to own a farm, and that the only way to pay for the land was with cows," he said. "I realize it is slow, but on the other hand it is sure."

He went thru enough stages of dairy development, before he decided to become a farm owner, to prove that the best animals one can obtain are the most profitable every day in the year. His first herd was 15 high-grade Holsteins that came from Wisconsin. Eventually all of those were sold. Ten years ago when he

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

moved to the farm he now owns, he purchased a cow and a heifer, both registered, and the present herd is from those two. In addition, some grades were bought, because he needed something to bring in some money while he was changing to the purebreds.

Now he has 35 head of helpers, cows and bulls. Of course, he has sold a number of good registered animals, cows as well as bulls. And he will continue to do this as long as he is in the dairy game. That is one more way to make the herd pay the best net profits. As a check-up, the milk from each cow is weighed once a week, and needless to say if a cow doesn't keep up to standards set for the herd, out she goes.

"I am working under average farm conditions," Mr. Duncan said, and of course, that is true. But a visitor might be inclined to believe that he makes better than average use of average conditions. But let's continue with what he has to say. "On this place, which is very similar to many other Kansas farms, I produce good calves that develop into high producers, and I know most any other farmer can do the

same thing. Why, even a boy can take a good cow, and by watching the care and the bulls used, build up a very profitable herd. I don't believe there is anything particularly difficult to understand about the business. But it does require work and some study. With Kansas conditions we can beat the world in production.

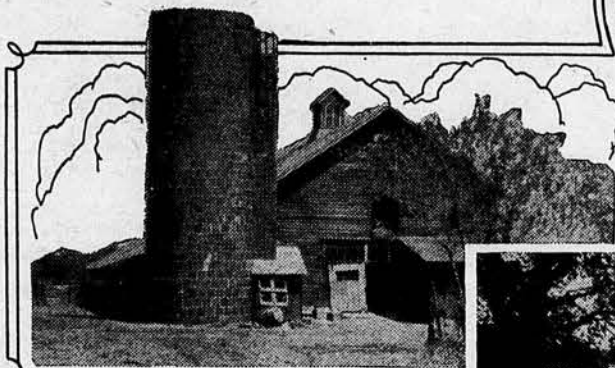
Some years ago we were inclined to believe there was a limit to milk and butterfat production, and the top decided upon then wasn't nearly as high as the highest production of today. In the meantime, we have come to think there isn't any top, or that it is far in the future, at best. Every day dairymen and specialists are trying to boost production, and with favorable results. That hits Mr. Duncan. The sky is the limit for his herd. His records show better than 364 pounds of butterfat for the average, with the highest cow, a 7-year-old, producing 575 pounds. This is the best cow in the herd, and she is a daughter of the original heifer.

How does he get such production? He has been

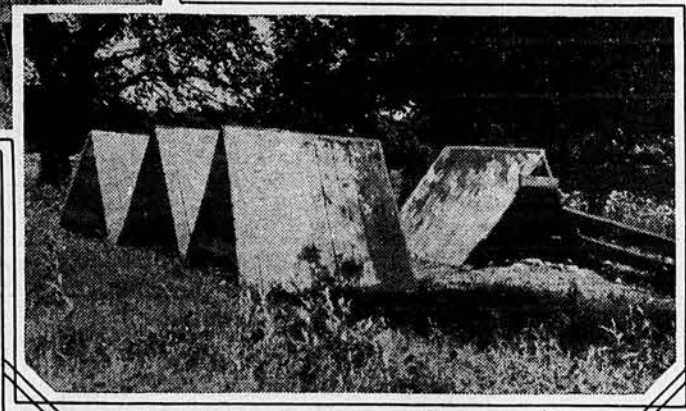
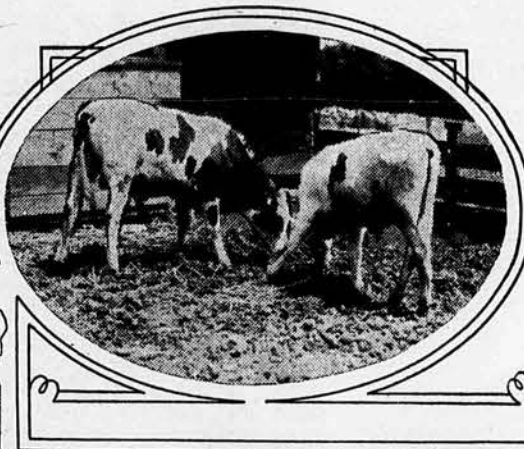
in testing association work and knows what the herd is doing. He feeds well, and back of that, and the most important phase of the entire business according to his way of thinking, he develops the calves after a special plan.

First of all, he weighs all of the milk the calves receive. He starts them on 4 pounds of milk twice a day for three days, and gradually increases the amount until they are getting 7 pounds at a feeding. This is as high as he ever goes with whole milk, and this peak is reached in about three weeks. After that, the whole milk is cut down gradually, substitution being made with skim milk, and at 2½ months old the calves are on skim milk entirely. From 10 days to 2 weeks old, the calves eat timothy or prairie hay. Mr. Duncan believes alfalfa hay is too strong for young calves. They get this a little later. At 3 months old the calves get all of the hay and shelled corn they will eat, having been worked

(Continued on Page 11)



One of the Most Important Factors in Dairy Success, According to Lester Duncan, Osage County, is a Good Silo. Here His is Shown in the Photo. He Said Cows Made It Possible for Him to Buy a Farm, But a Silo Made It Possible to Feed the Cows. In the Oval at the Top Are Two Bull Calves That Show Real Promise. You Can Guess That Duncan's Pigs Are Free From Worms After Seeing These Individual Houses on Clean Pasture



Conveniences--You Pay for 'Em

By Carl W. Kraus

Ellis County Farmer

AMONG the various things it takes to build up a good farming business in Western Kansas I would mention hard work, good management and plenty of faith. Twelve years ago I started the purchase of a 160-acre farm, for which I paid \$35 an acre. It was considered suitable for pasture land only at that time. There were no fences or buildings. It was rather rough land with a creek running thru the middle of it. As soon as I obtained possession of it I immediately broke up the tillable land and planted it to crops I thought it was best adapted to grow. Of course, the bottom land was planted to alfalfa, and the higher land to small grains.

I now have 30 acres in good alfalfa. But the farming side was not the only reason I was interested in this piece of land. I also was interested in establishing a home. In the northwest corner of this land was what I called an ideal place for a farmstead. At that time it was occupied by prairie dogs. But they are all gone now, and where their homes once were you will find a farmstead that no man need be ashamed of. I have put forth every effort to make this place convenient from the house to the barn and out to the fields and down in the hay.

A great deal of the work of erecting these buildings I did myself, with the aid of a hired hand. Of course, I had a carpenter on the job for the house and barn, but I managed all the concrete and drove nails with the rest of them. I installed my light plant and worked out my water system, built my hay stacker and installed the milking machine. My combination machine shed and workshop was erected by myself and the hired hand.

I do not mean to be egotistical in telling this, but if I had not been able to do this work myself I would not have what I do have now. The profits I have made farming would not have paid for these things during the 10 years I have been building up the place, if I had hired everything, done outright. During this time I also was managing my father's wheat farm, which took a great deal of my time. I always have said, and have proved to my satisfaction, that on the farm where labor is an item, we pay for conveniences whether or not we have them. By the use of farm conveniences and modern machinery we have increased

the efficiency of man power. Not only does it increase a man's efficiency, but it also makes the work on the farm a real pleasure.

The conveniences one has are a great help in interesting the children in the farm work, and I believe will go far in solving the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm. This is of far greater value than can be estimated in dollars and cents, because I believe there is a great future for them on the farms of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado.

If you had visited my farm during the winter you would have found us busy overhauling tractors and other machinery. It was possible to do this work comfortably during the prolonged cold spell by having a large, heated shop. Being able to do this gets it out of the way before the busy time in the spring.

The last few years I have devoted more of my time to diversified farming, with dairying at the top of the list. Hogs and chickens also have their place. Of course, wheat still is our main cash crop. My alfalfa provides plenty of hay and some fall pasture for my dairy herd. I am fortunate in having a good local market for my milk, which so far has made dairying very profitable for me.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IN THE July number of the Forum appears a debate between Norman Thomas, the last Socialist candidate for President, and William Bennett Munro, Professor of Government at Harvard. Mr. Thomas is no muckraker, but evidently he believes that our whole philosophy of government is tinctured with the business point of view. He points to the fact that all political campaigns within recent years have been waged on the question of prosperity, and not at all on political issues.

Apparently he cannot have the last political campaign in mind, for the issues which dominated that campaign had no reference to business prosperity, except in a very indirect way. Prohibition and religious opinions unquestionably determined that election. Prohibition was not an issue so far as the party platforms were concerned; both platforms took the same position on prohibition. Neither was the question of religion mentioned in the platforms, but the views of Al Smith, the Democratic candidate, on prohibition, and his church affiliation, decided far more votes one way or the other than any supposed issue mentioned in either platform.

However, business does cut more and more figure in government, and necessarily so. Politics cannot be separated from business, and if Mr. Thomas had been elected President there would have been more business in government than there ever has been in any previous administration.

When this Government was founded, the impression was generally prevalent that the only proper function of government was to act as a policeman and keep the peace, and let citizens conduct their private business as they pleased, so long as they did not disturb the peace or infringe on their neighbors' rights of person or property.

All business was done in a small way. Railroads, steamboats and the telegraph were yet to be. Manufacturing was done by hand. The local shoemaker needed only a cash capital of a few dollars to start in business, and that was true of all kinds of manufacturing. Business was mostly barter. Transportation was by ox cart and horse-drawn wagons, or horseback, with the exception of commerce carried by sailboats either on the rivers or on the seas. There was no labor problem, for if the laborer was not satisfied with his wages, he could start in business for himself with an outlay of a few dollars.

With the advent of the machine age, the business of the country was taken over by corporations. The individual manufacturer was forced out of business, and became the employee of a corporation. He no longer had control of his own labor. He was compelled by force of circumstances to work under conditions which he had no hand in making.

It became necessary to regulate business by legislation, otherwise great corporations would have dictated absolutely not only the conditions under which men and women must work, but also the wages they must receive, and according to the old philosophy of business, that meant the lowest possible wage and the greatest possible production of a worker. Also the old theory that the worker must look out for himself, that the corporation was not responsible for either his health or his safety, prevailed at the beginning of the machine age. So the Government had to get into business. Regulatory laws became necessary. As corporations grew in size and power, the necessity for the Government taking a hand in controlling them became more and more evident.

Naturally, the representatives of big business became interested in politics, and sent lobbies to Congress to prevent legislation which they considered detrimental to the interests of big business, or to get legislation thru which they believed would help big business. No doubt they have at times tried to prevent, and probably did prevent, legislation which ought to have been enacted, and have tried to get legislation thru which never ought to have been enacted, but that they should take a hand in legislation was entirely natural. Furthermore, the Government will get more and more into business as corporations become more concentrated and powerful.

Full Employment Is Needed

I HAVE just finished reading a book entitled "The Road to Plenty," written by two men who have attained considerable fame as writers on economics. The title is catchy and the style is pleasing. The book also seems to be having a large

sale, and has been endorsed by several leading editorial writers. So I must assume that it has a great deal of merit. I have read it carefully, and conclude that something must be the matter with my thinking machinery, as I do not seem to get anything worthwhile out of it.

It is written in the form of a story, the principal characters being a "little gray man" who is full of sympathy for the unfortunate but much puzzled to find a way to help them; a supposed business man, who thinks that he has a plan that will bring permanent prosperity and prevent both speculative inflation and disastrous deflation; a professor of economics, a lawyer, and a traveling salesman. There is a great deal of talk by the busi-



Oh! Someone's Being "Taken for a Ride"

ness man and the professor of economics, with the little gray man, the lawyer and the traveling man taking part occasionally, but perhaps owing to my dullness I finished the book without any definite idea as to what "The Road to Plenty" was, or where it was.

There are, however, some general principles discussed at considerable length in this book that seem to be entirely sound, and which I think will be generally admitted. One of these is that produc-

tive business can prosper only when the consuming ability of the buying public, measured by money, exceeds the cost of production. In other words, the productive machine, taking it collectively, cannot create a sufficient market for its own output. The ability of the consuming public to buy the output of production at a profit must get a part of its buying power from pay for construction for the future. To make that statement understandable, take the case of a town. So long as the town is growing, and building new homes and factories, there is money enough in circulation to buy the goods on sale, but when building for the future ceases, the town is said to be dead.

Right here is food for thought. Modern invention is rapidly making machines which take the place of man power. That means economy of production cost. If a machine is invented which will require only one or two men to operate it, and which does the work formerly done by 50 men, that seems to mean a great saving in cost of production, but diminished cost of production will be of no benefit to the producer unless he can find a market for his product at a profitable price.

Before men or women can buy they must have money to buy with. They may get money by employment at good wages, or they may be lucky enough to inherit money, or they may have a streak of good luck, such as having land on which oil is discovered, or they may get money by some form of lucky speculation. Only a very few, comparatively, inherit any considerable amount of money; only a very few, comparatively, happen to have land on which oil is found. Only a very few get money by successful speculation. The money obtained by the majority of people must be derived from some form of employment. Not all of them are working for wages, but a large majority are. If they have no employment that brings them wages they have no money to spend for products offered for sale, no matter how much they may desire them. Labor saving machines, then, may defeat their purpose by destroying their own market. I supposed that this book answered the question as to how this may be prevented, but it does not, at any rate it does not make the way clear to me. My own opinion is that this is a proper function of the Government.

I believe that every man and woman able and willing to work should have the opportunity to get employment at wages sufficient to enable them to buy what they need to live comfortably. I believe that the Government should engage in useful public works such as the building of roads and the improvement of waterways sufficient to employ all the able bodied unemployed. The wages paid by the Government should not be so high as to tempt workers away from private employment and so check enterprise, but the wage should be sufficient to afford the worker a good living.

Suppose, by way of illustration, that there are 2 million unemployed, who would work if they had the opportunity. Suppose these 2 million were able to earn even as low as \$3 a day instead of earning nothing. That would mean an added buying power of 6 million dollars a day or 1,800 million dollars a year. It certainly would stimulate business to say nothing of allaying discontent and preventing crime, for, in my opinion, very few crimes are committed by legitimate wage earners, steadily employed. No doubt there are some persons who prefer to get a living by some form of crime rather than work for it, but they constitute a very small percentage of the total population.

The Colorado Dam

AFTER many wrangles and arguments, pro and con, the entanglements of the Colorado River dam begin to straighten out. Congress has voted the bill and made the appropriation, the amount to be expended in 1929 and 1930 something like 10 million dollars.

Well, that is getting somewhere, and if the seven-state pact can come to a workable agreement, which concerns the states only that will benefit from the waters of the dam, we will then arrive at the point where the farmers, who are the principal parties concerned, will begin to have a look toward what may be bounteous crops where before nothing but sage brush would grow.

The needed moisture which the dam will supply will turn many thousands of acres into productive farms. The farmer will come into his own and reap the benefits which this great project makes possible.

In the meantime, what will he do? At the present time it seems only an argument between the engineers and officials of the different states which the dam benefits.

However, things are beginning to right themselves; the arguments and disagreements are being straight-

Remember

BY LYDIA BROWN

Remember the schoolhouse down by the road
 With the old wood stove, and the bell
 The teacher rung outside the door,
 When kids rushed in pell mell?

Remember the benches with notches cut deep
 And the edge your new knife had;
 Sometimes two names in a heart were carved
 For some lassie and her lad?

Remember the bright pails all in a row
 Which held our noon-day lunch;
 Great hunks of bread with jam between
 And apples that we could munch?

Remember the doughnuts ma used to send,
 Great big, sugary rings,
 And if perchance we had a cough,
 We had rock candy stuck on strings?

Remember the ruler on teacher's desk?
 The one she could reach so quick?
 We always hoped she would hit the place
 Where our clothes were 'specially thick.

Remember the chart by the teacher's desk
 With the letters and numbers too?
 The slates we used and the sponge on a string
 To clean them when we were thru?

Remember the wads you used to throw
 When the teacher's back was turned,
 And the hours you had to stand on the floor
 For the lessons you had not learned?

Remember the spelling bees at night
 When fathers and mothers would come,
 And you "went down" on that easy word
 And felt so plagued and dumb?

Remember the day you finished that school,
 And took your books home on your arm?
 You thought you knew most everything
 And you wanted to leave the farm?

Remember the days and nights since then,
 When just about September,
 Your kids get their books and start to school
 You just sit down and remember?

ened out; and word comes from Washington, that just as soon as the states concerned ratify the plan already made public, the actual work and construction will begin.

Well, the farmer must wait patiently, as he always does, till the dam is completed and in operation before he can derive any profits from his farm, and the increased production which the irrigation makes possible. But the results are surely worth waiting for.

The high altitude farmer must have sufficient moisture to produce crops, and it always comes from an artificial source; namely, irrigation. The high altitude soil usually has the necessary minerals to produce crops—the one thing lacking being water—and since the land which the Colorado dam will supply is largely in the high altitude, it should make of it splendid producing farm land, growing the crops incident to the states and climate which the dam supplies.

Lamar, Colo.

Leslie Wilburn.

Special Tax on Dogs?

I HAVE been reading your "Passing Comment" for several years, I find it worth reading most of the time. I want to say a word about something I never have seen in your "Comment." There are dogs that are valuable. A good dog is a great thing for his owner. A worthless dog is a nuisance in any community. Suppose we harness up all the dogs in the state and make them work a little for us. What do you think of putting a special tax of 50 cents a head on every dog in Kansas? A tax over and above every other tax now levied on the dog. Use this tax solely for school purposes. Let every school district in the state collect the tax and use it in their own district. Say a school district has 50 dogs residing within its boundaries, it shall be entitled to \$25 of dog tax and shall collect the tax and use it for any school purpose needed. Please let us hear from you in your Passing Comment. Havana, Kan.

Garrett Dyer.

Possibly Mr. Dyer has forgotten that there already is a special tax on dogs, \$1 on male dogs and \$2 on females, and that all this tax goes into the school fund of the various counties in which the tax is collected. The law further provides that the dog tax so collected shall be distributed back to the school district from which it was obtained. If therefore there are 50 dogs owned in Mr. Dyer's school district and 25 of them are unpaid fe-

male dogs and 25 male dogs, his district should benefit under the present law to the extent of \$75. I might add that this special tax does not apply to pups under 3 months old March 1. In addition to this special tax, if the owner of a dog wishes to have it protected as other personal property is protected by the law, he must list it for taxation at a certain assessed valuation; then if his dog is wrongfully killed he can collect as he would for other personal property destroyed, up to the amount of the assessed value.

In addition to the general state law in regard to dogs, incorporated cities have the right by ordinance to impose special dog taxes. On the whole, the law seems to be fairly severe in regard to dogs. The state law provides for the taxing of dogs as I have stated. Cities may pass such ordinances as the city government may see fit, to regulate the keeping, harboring and taxing of dogs; no dog has any rights as personal property unless it is turned in at an assessed valuation, so the owner of a good dog, if he wants to have it protected, is rather heavily taxed. If his dog is a male dog and he values it at say \$25 for taxation purposes, he pays first the general tax of \$1, then if the tax rate in his locality totals say 3 per cent, the tax on his dog would be 75 cents, and if he lives in an incorporated city or town he must pay whatever the city dog tax may be, probably at least a dollar more, so that his total dog tax would be \$2.75. If his dog is a female, he would have to pay a dollar more.

Let's Respect Other Views

A READER, who evidently holds quite unorthodox views in regard to religion, writes me, saying that he thinks I would express my views on religion much more fully if I deemed it prudent. I refrain from giving much space to religious opinions, not because I have any particular

objection to stating my own opinions, but because I am satisfied that the publication of religious controversies, as a rule, does more harm than good. They settle nothing, because they are about questions which necessarily cannot be settled. I have no objection to any man's religious belief so long as he does not insist that others believe the same thing or be damned if they do not. The beliefs of a great many persons seem unreasonable to me, but if they are satisfied and at the same time tolerant of the beliefs or disbeliefs of other folks, I do not care to argue with them or to attempt to disturb their mental satisfaction.

An Undivided Interest

A dies, leaving 80 acres to five brothers and sisters. After the estate is settled one of the heirs refused to sell her interest. The other four desire to do so. Can they compel her to buy or sell?

S.

Unless there was some provision in the will, if there was a will, requiring that the land should be sold, this heir cannot be compelled either to buy or sell. They might go into court and get an order of partition, but otherwise she has a right to retain her undivided interest.

Agent Wants the \$600

There is a relinquished homestead in Colorado which I want. A real estate man wants me to pay him \$600 for the 200 acres, then he says I must file on the land and live on it three years before I can prove up on it. What is this \$600 for, as there are no improvements on the place that amount to anything? Can I get the place without paying the \$600?

M. F.

The real estate agent is simply trying to get \$600 for locating you on this homestead. My opinion is if you go ahead and file on the homestead and comply with the Government law in regard to homestead settlement you can hold the homestead, and that the agent cannot collect.

The New Farm-Relief Bill

THE Agricultural Marketing Act just passed by Congress and signed by President Hoover is the most important legislation ever enacted in this or any other country for agriculture. It is intended to do for agriculture what the Federal Reserve Act does for commerce; what the Transportation Act does for the railroads; what the protective tariff does for manufacturing and labor.

The debenture idea is eliminated, I think wisely. In the Senate, and as a member of the conference committee, I did all I could to keep it out. The reason which had greatest weight with me was the President's determined opposition to including it in the bill.

I have great faith in Hoover. He has been successful in solving big problems. He is a Westerner, has real sympathy for the farmer and understands his present unfortunate condition. He is willing to take on the farm problem. I want him to have the opportunity.

I do not expect the President to work a miracle, but I believe he will work out a constructive program that will greatly improve the situation.

If the Hoover plan does not, after a fair trial, put agriculture on an equality with industry, then I shall favor the debenture or some other plan. By no method can we do more than make a good beginning in so tremendous an undertaking.

The program outlined by the bill is co-operative marketing of farm products, including surpluses, by large enough units to stabilize and dominate the market within reasonable limits. That will mean organized selling by the farmers themselves, which in the long run is to be their salvation. They will have every power of the Federal Government behind them, including its financial support.

It is not a perfect bill. Not as strong in some respects as we tried to make it. But it is sound. We can build on it. It paves the way for a national program that will make it possible for the farmers themselves to put agriculture on an economic equality with the other big industries of the country.

The declaration of policy in the measure is all-important. It declares one of the functions of the Government is to "promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries."

The measure proposes to establish this economic equality in four ways—

1. By curbing speculation.
2. By preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.
3. By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing; and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm-marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative associations and other agencies.
4. By aiding in preventing and in controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, thru orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

Of great importance to wheat and cotton is the

definition of a surplus, contained in the declaration of policy:

There shall be considered as a surplus, for the purposes of this act, any seasonal or year's total surplus produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

The Federal Farm Board created by the act is limited to "the powers vested in it by this act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared."

To carry out this policy, farming is to be made to pay so far as possible thru Government aid by using these agencies:

1. A Federal Farm Board, with broad supervisory and regulatory powers, but with no power to initiate action.
2. Advisory commodity committees, with no regulatory powers, but which must initiate the move to place the machinery in operation to extend Government aid to the commodity.
3. Stabilizing corporations, to act as marketing agencies for co-operatives, and as central sales agencies for the commodity.

The Federal Farm Board will consist of the Secretary of Agriculture and eight members appointed by the President.

The advisory commodity committee for each commodity designated by the board will consist of seven members named by the co-operatives handling that commodity. At least two of the seven shall be handlers or processors. For instance, the co-operative wheat marketing associations, under rules prescribed by the board, will be asked to name an advisory committee. Five of these may be wheat growers, or members of co-operatives naming the committee, but two of them must be processors or handlers, say one miller and one grain dealer.

When the commodity council decides action is necessary, it will ask the board to recognize a selling agency which the co-operatives must incorporate. Membership in this stabilizing corporation is limited to co-operative marketing associations of that commodity.

The advisory committee also will advise with and co-operate with the Federal Farm Board generally. There also is provision for clearing house associations, in which all directly interested in the production or marketing of a commodity may be represented. These clearing houses are really to talk things over, make suggestions and assist in solving problems that arise.

The 500-million-dollar revolving fund is placed at the disposal of the farm board. Except for its own administrative expenses, for which a separate fund is provided, the Federal Farm Board cannot spend any of this money.

The revolving fund is available for only one purpose—to be lent.

The board can lend money to the stabilizing corporations.

It can lend money to co-operative marketing associations. Loans may be made to co-operatives—

1. To assist in marketing farm products, including surpluses.
2. To assist in the construction or acquisition—by purchase or lease—of marketing facilities, in-

cluding facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising.

3. To assist in forming clearing house associations.

4. To assist in educational campaigns and membership drives.

5. To permit co-operative associations to advance to their members a greater share of the market price than is practicable with other credit facilities.

There are several limitations on these loans. One limits the loan to 80 per cent of the value of the facility to be bought or leased.

The act checks it to the farm co-operatives to make the stabilizing corporations operate successfully. Neither the board nor the Government assumes any responsibility for their operations. The Government lends them money, but does not take stock in them.

The stabilizing corporations are to be owned and operated by the co-operatives. These will own the stock, name their own managers, and run the business. The amendment making a clear distinction between ordinary marketing operations and surplus marketing operations was retained in the bill. Loans from the Government for financing surplus operations are a lien against the surplus reserves only. Hence if a wheat corporation handles a surplus crop at a loss, that loss falls on the revolving fund. If the loss fell on the marketing corporation, then the co-operatives holding stock in this stabilizing corporation would have to take the loss—and one bad year might wipe them out.

Briefly, this is the way the bill provides for handling wheat. The Federal Farm Board will ask the wheat co-operatives to name an advisory committee of seven. Thru the committee the co-operatives make known their stabilizing, or selling, corporation, which will be the central sales agency for marketing wheat. It may market for members. It may buy wheat from members or non-members. It may borrow in the millions from the revolving fund. It may construct or lease elevators, sell or hold or otherwise dispose of the wheat.

This stabilizing and marketing corporation is expected to announce its intention of buying a large quantity of wheat. If that announcement does not bring the domestic market up to a reasonable figure, it will buy wheat. It can either market it at home or abroad. If it sells abroad at a loss, that loss will come back on the revolving fund.

The Federal board retains power to force the sale of the corporation's wheat on the domestic market if a corner that "unduly enhances prices to the distress of consumers" is attempted.

The details of organizing the co-operatives, the stabilizing corporations, the clearing houses, and of the rules under which the stabilizing corporations will operate, are left to the farm board.

The act promises to help agriculture; promises to be of still more help as weak places may be discovered and corrected. It is a start in the right direction, but it must be borne in mind that it is also an experiment that depends on co-operation to succeed.

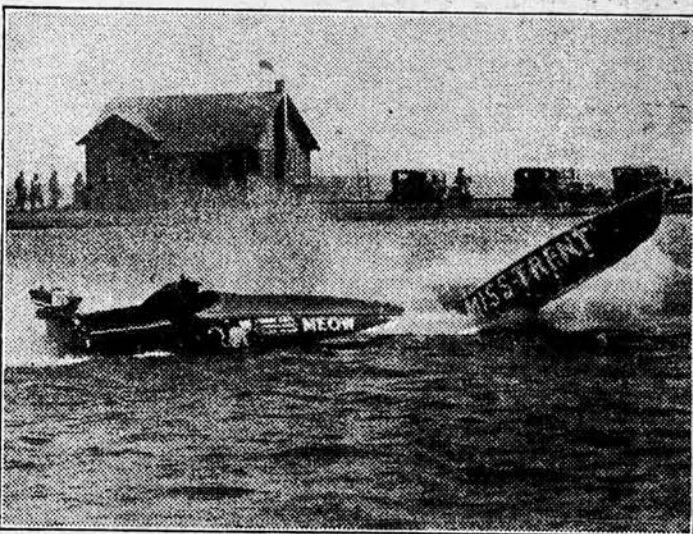
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



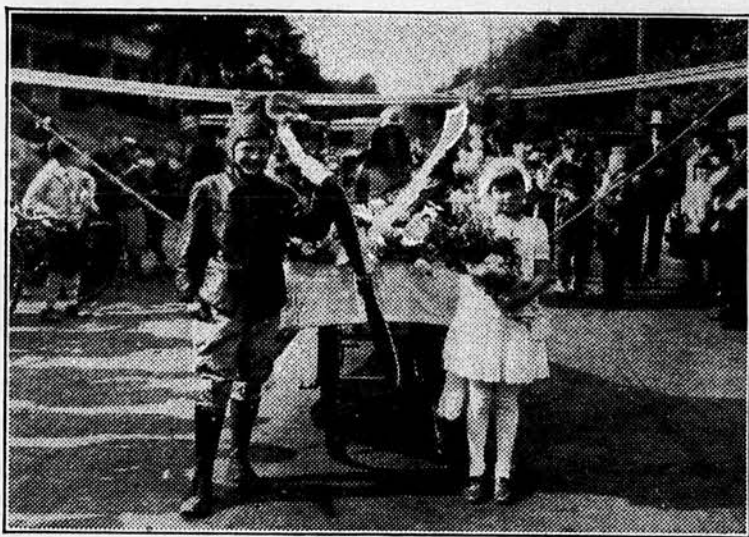
W. E. Wilson, Lincoln Center, with the Cup He Earned as Winner of the 22nd Annual Dairy Judging Contest Held by the Dairy Club at the Agricultural College



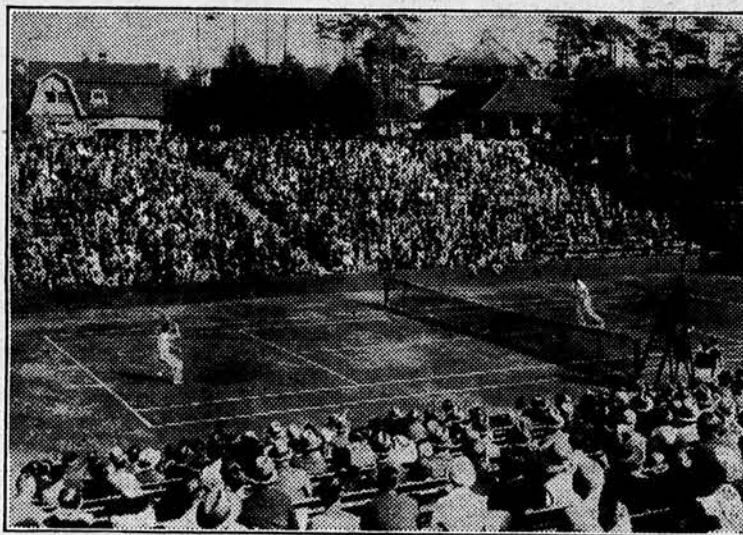
An Excellent Action Shot of the Instant Before the Crash of These Two Sea Boats, During the Recent Racing Tournament, Toronto, Canada. Neither Pilot Was Injured, but Plenty of Thrills Were Provided for the Spectators. Note the Boat Ahead Has Put on All Speed, Churning Water and Lifting the Prow High in the Air in an Effort to Run Clear



Henry Ford, Left, Congratulating Matthew S. Sloan, Newly Elected President of the National Electric Light Association, at the Atlantic City Convention



"Lindy and Anne," the Two Youngsters Who Won the Prize in the Children's Parade, Portland, Ore., by Impersonating the Famous "Lost" Bridal Couple. Their Plane, "The Spirit of Matrimony," Was Made on the Tops of Two Bicycles



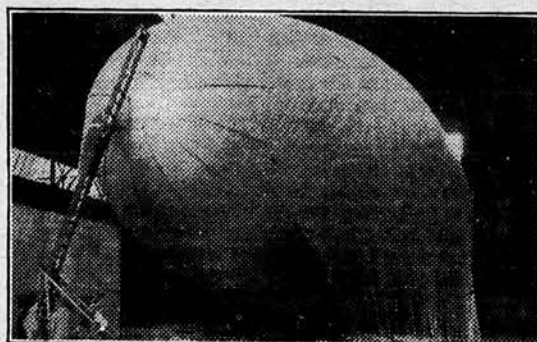
A View During the Tennis Match Between Cochet and Menzel, Berlin, in the International Tournament. Cochet, Who is the Champion of France, Defeated Menzel, the Former German Champion. Menzel Was Defeated for Honors in His Home Country by Moldenhauer, a Comparative Newcomer



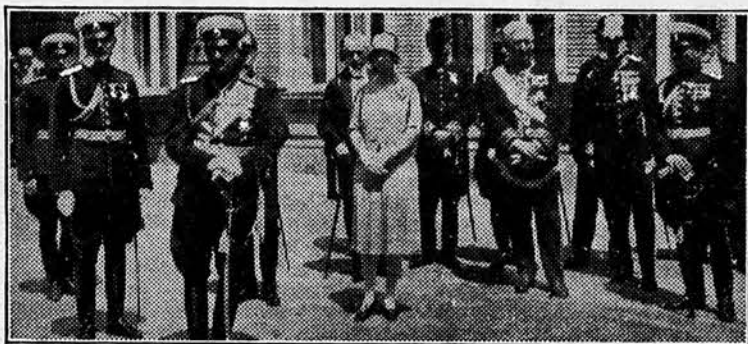
Youthful Adventure! These Two Young Californians, Dan Blum and Steve Miranda, Are Seen Just Before They Started from Catalina Island, Calif., in a Small Sailing Boat for a Cruise Around the World. "Father Neptune" is Giving His Blessings, While D. M. Renton, Right, Presents a Log Book



Prince Jaime, Second Son of King Alfonso of Spain. He Has the Famous "Hapsburg Jaw" and Bears a Striking Resemblance to His Father. He is 21 Years Old This Month



The Bag of the Blimp "Volunteer," Being Inflated at Arcadia, Calif., for Air Passenger and Express Service Between Los Angeles and Hawaii. Its First Job Will Be to Make an Aerographic Survey and Chart Courses for the Trans-Pacific Service



Nearest the Camera is King Boris of Bulgaria, with His Sister, Princess Eudoxie, Photographed at the Jubilee Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Bulgaria's Freedom from Turkish Rule



Left, an Unusual Black and White Taffeta Ensemble for Fall. Center, a Figured-Satin Ensemble, Featuring the Three-Quarter Length Coat and Blouse of Egg-Shell Satin. Right, a Smart Shantung Ensemble in Natural Color for the Late Summer



Upper Left, a Group of Last Year's Jayhawkers Who Spent Two Glorious Weeks in the Pacific Northwest. They Were Photographed on the Lawn of One of the Magnificent Hotels in Vancouver, British Columbia. In the Lower Picture is Shown One of the Many Beautiful Lakes Near Seattle



Distant Cities Beckon Kansans on Jayhawker Tour

The Pacific Northwest and Canada Will be Hosts August 11 to 24

By Roy R. Moore

THERE'S no question but that 99 out of 100 persons would like to travel. Most of us would like to get away, at least once, from the old familiar sights and see strange sights; to walk down the streets of far-away cities; to see majestic rivers and mountain ranges, and, better still, go over them and thru them. We have a longing to see blue ocean water with its ships from foreign lands, and perhaps walk up the gang plank of one of these vessels and later feel the roll of mighty waves; we have a longing, no doubt, to visit foreign lands; to see strange people and alien flags waving in the breeze.

Sounds like a pleasant but idle dream, doesn't it?

Not in the least if you decide to be one of the Kansans on the second annual Jayhawker Tour scheduled for the Pacific Northwest, August 11 to 24, which this publication is sponsoring with the co-operation of a number of railroads.

The opening paragraph above isn't "stretching" the imagination a bit. The strange cities mentioned are St. Paul, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg, not to mention the smaller places; from luxurious Pullman you will glide along the banks of rivers that flow into three oceans—including the Arctic. And talk about mountains, we will see the American Rockies climaxed at Glacier National Park in

Montana, then the snow-capped Cascades in Washington and Oregon, and up in Canada we'll see the Canadian Rockies, that are reputed to be unsurpassed in grandeur in the world.

Salt water of course! At Seattle we will take a ship for Victoria, located on an island, our first glimpse of foreign soil. And you will feel the roll of the mighty Pacific—I know from experience—and probably you will be sorry the trip only lasts part of a day. But I'm getting too far ahead of the real purpose of this article.

We still need many more Kansans to make up our special train. We have to know many weeks ahead, if possible, the approximate size of our party, so that the cities along our route will know how to entertain us.

You may think we are too enthusiastic about this Jayhawker Tour. If you recall, Kansas Farmer sponsored a similar tour last year. Twelve solid cars of Jayhawkers spent two enjoyable weeks in the Northwest. You ought to hear what some of them say about the trip.

Here is what some of them wrote about it afterward:

It certainly was the most wonderful trip that anyone ever would want to take, both from the standpoint of sightseeing and of luxury. We are sure anyone who plans on taking a vacation cannot go wrong on taking this wonderful trip. We are looking forward to the same trip again. Our son and daughter are intending to join the tour this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Habinger and Madelyn. Rice County, Kan.

When the Jayhawker trip in 1928 was first mentioned in Kansas Farmer, I didn't think I could go, but was finally persuaded by the members of my family, and it certainly was a worthwhile trip. Never before had I made a trip like the Jayhawker Tour, with such a jolly, good-natured crowd of Kansas people, with a special train and all expenses paid for in one payment at the place of starting.

One of the things that my two daughters and I enjoyed so much was the great glaciers in Glacier National Park and in Canada. In Kansas we walk on ice in the winter time, but up there we walked on thousands of tons of ice—some of it there since the mountains were created—and this in the middle of August. We, my daughters and I, enjoyed the tour more than we can tell you.

McPherson County, Kan.

J. H. Krehbiel.

I am sure that every person who was fortunate enough to be a passenger on the Jayhawker Special thru the Northwest and Canada will never forget the wonderful experience of that trip. The glorious climate and scenery, and more than efficient service, which was everywhere apparent, surely counterbalanced the nominal expense.

Mrs. Ada J. Bevelle.

Pottawatomie County, Kan.

The best thing about this trip is that the small first cost is all—no expenses of any kind, except what you desire to spend personally on souvenirs or postcards. Everything will be taken care of. You'll have no hotel reservations to make—or to pay for—no sightseeing buses to hire, no train connections to make, no Pullman berths to reserve, no restaurants to hunt up, no baggage to check, no plans to make or guides to hire. We are going to take care of all of that. You don't even have any tips to pay.

All our meals on the diner and in the fine hotels along the route are paid for, our berths on the Pullmans are reserved, automobiles and buses will take us on long trips thru Glacier National Park, thru the beautiful cities of Portland and Seattle, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Vancouver, thru the famous Jasper Park in the Canadian Rockies, thru Winnipeg and Regina—and they are all scheduled and all paid for.

This is where we are going—and how!

This is not only the best time for our Kansas friends to get away, but it also is the time of year when the Pacific Northwest and the Canadian Rockies will be at their very best. We will leave the sweltering heat of Kansas in August and go playing about the glaciers in Montana, breathe the cool breezes that come off the Pacific to make Oregon and Washington the fairy-land that those states are, and then climb up into the

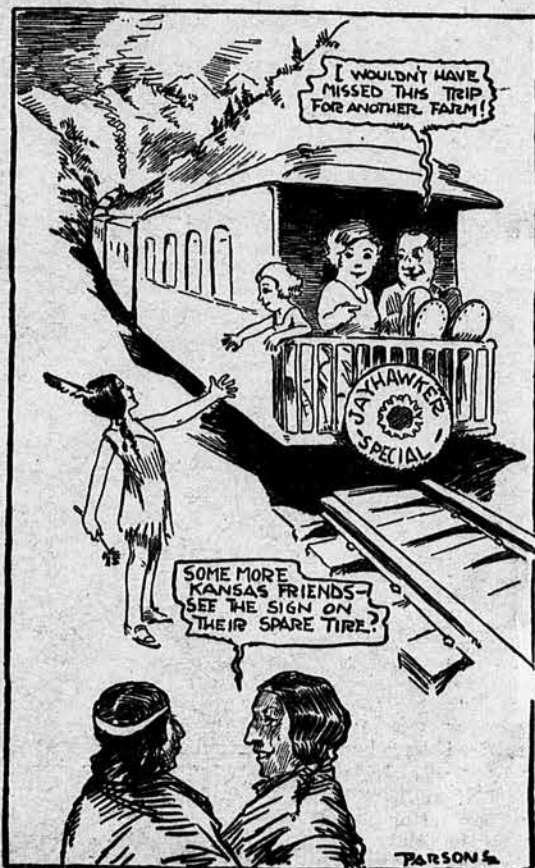
Canadian Rockies, where we will be glad to wear our sweaters or light overcoats. And all this time our friends who cannot go along will be burning up in the August heat in Kansas.

We simply will meet in Kansas City on August 11, and our special train will be waiting for us. From there you can send your pocketbooks home. You'll not have to spend a cent for anything for the next two weeks despite the fact that you will be traveling in the best of luxury all the time. Three times a day we walk into the diner. No meals for mother to plan or dishes to wash or beds to make. It is a real vacation for mother. Does she need one?

And you need feel no embarrassment in picking up the menu cards on the diner and wonder whether your pocket book is standing the gaff. No need to worry at all—for of course that's all been taken care of in advance. All of the meals will be by the so-called American plan, a flat rate that entitles you to everything listed for the meal.

Our train doesn't stop at small towns along the way; we stop only at a few of the larger and most interesting places in the whole Northwest. And at each stop we will have automobiles and buses right there to take us to the places that we want to see. We will concentrate the utmost of travel enjoyment into those weeks with the absolute minimum of effort and with no work or worry to you at all. And the expense—you'd be surprised.

If you want to be among the first, let us know (Continued on Page 23)



As Cartoonist Harve Parsons Views the Coming Trip

What the Folks Are Saying

Farm Storage Is Needed This Year in Kansas for Half of the Wheat Crop

SOMETIMES it pays to store wheat on the farm and sometimes it does not, but regardless of the result, a certain amount of farm storage space is absolutely necessary. It is physically impossible to market several million bushels of combine wheat all at one time. All of the available space in cars and elevators soon fills up, and it is safe to say that fully half of the crop must wait until the rush is over.

Under ordinary conditions, every farmer is justified in selling part of his crop direct from the field. He never knows what the future price will be. If the price is low to begin with, as the present outlook for this year's crop seems to indicate, then he is justified in holding such part of his crop as his storage space will take care of, with the idea of disposing of it later, whenever it seems advisable. With this in mind there is no question but that every wheat grower should provide storage space for at least half of what he produces.

More storage will help stabilize the wheat growing industry. It will assist in establishing a system of more orderly marketing. It will make it possible for the elevators and railroad facilities to handle the wheat better. It will overcome dumping wheat on the ground. It will spread the farmer's labor, income and marketing period over more time. It will assist in getting the grain away from the combine more quickly, and will make it possible to harvest and market the crop without hiring much help. It will make the farmer more nearly independent, and enable him to use his own judgment in handling and selling his crop. Above all, additional storage will provide an opportunity to dispose of the crop at such prices as its protein content and other qualities justify.

H. M. Bainer.
Kansas City, Mo.

Co-operation Gains Steadily

A tremendous change in public sentiment toward co-operation has come about in recent years. Today it appears that virtually all recognized leaders in directing the country's thought along agricultural lines are championing the cause of co-operation. Most prominent among these is President Hoover himself, who in his message to the special session of Congress stressed co-operative marketing as among the agencies that may be instrumental in ushering in a new day for the farming industry of the United States. Thru the federal farm bill which promises to be enacted, co-operatives may become an important part in the machinery for its functioning.

That co-operation has attained to its present status in agricultural economics must be ascribed to the never-say-die spirit of the early trail-blazers down to the present. Once a believer in co-operation, always a believer, seems to be the rule, and, with a persistence that suggests the crusader, the idea has been kept aloft thruout the years until today, when its supporters, once comparatively a corporal's guard, are now legion.

The experience of the years has brought a clearer and broader conception of co-operation and what it implies, in leadership, in organization, in methods and purposes. Recently the movement has been given great impetus by the research and investigational work carried on by our educational institutions and thru the activities of the federal and state departments of agriculture. Many states have enacted legislation helpful to the growth of co-operatives and the establishment of services to promote better marketing. In the political campaign of 1928 the two major parties made the farmer's problems in which co-operation prominently figured, a principal issue, for the first time, and hence it may be said that today co-operation has assumed the aspect of a national challenge to our statesmanship.

One does not have far to seek to find the reasons for this aroused country-wide interest in co-operation: first, because of its possibilities in alleviat-

ing the agricultural situation, and second, because co-operatives are getting on a sounder basis. This is indicated by the progress that has been made by various local associations, and the broader organizations, as the Canadian wheat pools, the Land O' Lakes Creameries, the Dairymen's League, the California Fruit Growers, and the livestock co-operatives.

Thinking citizens of all groups are giving intelligent consideration to co-operation, and, more important, a gradually increasing number of producers are, year by year, becoming better informed as to the essentials, among which must be modern business methods, with integrity and ability in co-operative leaders.

It appears that no marketing system is adequate for agriculture that does not embrace the orderly handling of surpluses arising from climatic or other causes, the prevention of waste, the stabilization of prices and the elimination of the disastrous daily fluctuations in markets. Co-operation gives

lems of which the citizen in general does not know. Before businesses can be built and laws can be administered the basic facts of any subject must be available. That is why the streams of Kansas are being measured.

They are not being measured in as many places as some of us think they should be, but 46 river gauging stations are being operated in Kansas, and a large number of canal stations exist near and upstream from Garden City.

Each station is equipped with a device for measuring the rise and fall of the water surface with reference to a fixed datum, and a measurement of the flow, in cubic feet a second, passing the fixed section of channel is made by trained engineers at various stages of the river. A stage discharge relationship is thus obtained, whereby, for any given stage, the discharge may be ascertained. Local observers make and record one or more daily stages. That record furnishes the basis for computing the flow a unit of time desired.

of Water Resources in the State Board of Agriculture. At present the co-operative effort of all three agencies has resulted in a more intensive study of Kansas rivers than ever before, but even yet the inventory is incomplete, and much remains to be done toward the improvement of equipment.

Kansas flood control or at least flood protection is uppermost in the public mind. Salina has just recently experienced its third destructive flood in three successive years, after having had false security for 24 years since the 1903 flood. It may be that Salina, as most other flood stricken communities, felt helpless and overpowered. Enabling acts which are about to become law will provide legal machinery to allow it to protect itself. It seems to be human nature to attribute catastrophes to the will of God. In early days great epidemics wiped out whole populations. Research and study have enabled mankind to overcome many of these visits, and likewise a similar intensive study can undoubtedly show ways and means for correcting conditions that now create floods so frequently. The main factor for producing floods is the sudden heavy rains or continued rains. If ever we are going to succeed in overcoming the destructiveness of floods how else can we do it than by observing the controlling influences and building to minimize them?

Even in the same basin no flood acts just like the others, and that is because in no instance do the numerous causes occur alike. To illustrate some observed effects, I will state that the great flood of 1927 on the Smoky Hill raised the river to a stage of 25 feet at Ellsworth, discharging at that stage nearly 27,000 cubic feet a second. Near Salina the same flood peak reached 25.8 feet stage, but the discharge only amounted to about 10,000 cubic feet a second. In August, 1928, when another flood at Ellsworth reached the peak stage of 22 feet, 3 feet lower than in 1927, with a corresponding discharge of about 19,000 cubic feet a second, the flood peak experienced near Salina was only 1/2 foot lower than in 1927, and the discharge was 7,000 cubic feet a second.

On May 12, only a few weeks ago, the river at Ellsworth rose to a little over 21 feet (discharge of about 17,000 cubic feet a second) but the water at Salina rose to very nearly the 1928 stage.

I have given you some figures that illustrate the nature of the facts collected, but however valuable they are in connection with this problem, they furnish only a skeleton to work with. Ellsworth and Salina are perhaps 75 miles apart by river, and the causes that flatten the peak from a discharge of 27,000 to about 10,000 cubic feet a second can now only be evaluated by conjecture.

Perhaps the public is too prone to assume that an engineer can by good judgment solve the flood problems. But his good judgment must be built up with reliable facts. He is not a magician.

The agencies which I mentioned are trying to obtain pertinent data concerning the behavior of our streams, and such information as is collected will always be of value, and in fact increase in value as the years go on. The measurement of Kansas streams is an essential part of the inventory of Kansas resources.

J. B. Spiegel.
Topeka, Kan.

After Pigs Are Weaned

After the pigs are weaned, brood sows may be carried thru the summer on pasture and a limited amount of grain. Sows that are thin should be fed so they will gain in weight before they farrow in the fall. A little extra protein feed should be supplied during the last four to six weeks before the sows are due to farrow. It may be supplied by feeding a pound of tankage a day for every four sows, or about 2 gallons of skim milk a day to the same number of sows.

Manhattan, Kan. F. W. Bell.

Strange! Day breaks but never falls, while night falls but never breaks.



This Farmers' Problem is Not a New One!

promise of meeting these requirements, changeable as they may be and will be, as time goes on—a method of sufficient elasticity to adapt itself to developments as they occur. There is the further prospect that there will never be a marketing system operating to the best advantage of the producer until the producer directs that system himself.

Given a capable management, of the strictest integrity, the service of co-operatives seems limited only in proportion as they are supported by producers, and the stronger the organization the greater its bargaining power. It is bargaining power the farmer needs in the markets, and once he achieves that in substantial degree he will be in position to safeguard and protect his interests.

Topeka, Kan. J. C. Mohler.

Must Know the Facts

The Capper Publications have consistently supported the movement for an inventory of the state's natural resources. No doubt the great majority of our citizens think first of the oil, gas, coal and other mineral resources that give more tangible evidence of wealth. The thoughtless man probably says that rivers have always been with us and very probably will remain, so why worry about them?

But the men of affairs in business and government are faced with prob-

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture, thru its Division of Water Resources, and the army engineers of the Kansas City, Mo., office are co-operating with the United States Geological Survey in gauging the streams of Kansas. The Division of Water Resources is the state agency to which the Kansas citizens refer for water resources facts. The army engineers are at present interested in the gathering of stream flow data for use in studying flood control measures, and the United States Geological Survey is charged with the general investigation of the mineral resources of the nation (water, being a mineral, is therefore included.)

Altho the National Government began a fairly intensive study of our rivers in the late 90's, Kansas did nothing until after the 1915 flood of the Kansas River. Thru the leadership of the then Governor Capper, the legislature was induced to establish a Kansas Water Commission, to which it gave broad powers but small appropriations. The commission at once started the study of the flow of its rivers, but in 1925 no appropriation was made, and had it not been for the aid of the industries, public spirited citizens and the stabilizing co-operation of the United States Geological Survey the entire program would have been abandoned. In 1927 the legislature abolished the Kansas Water Commission and the office of Commissioner of Irrigation, and set up a Division



A NEW FLAG FLIES AROUND THE WORLD TODAY

THERE'S a new flag flying over the homes of four companies around the world today. . . . It is the flag of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company, a new organization uniting the strength of four of the oldest and largest builders of farming equipment. It bears the name of Hart-Parr, Nichols & Shepard, Oliver and American Seeding. . . . Hart-Parr, founders of the tractor industry, since 1896 have acquired the everlasting good will of thousands of completely satisfied owners. . . . Nichols & Shepard, whose combines and Red River Special separators have set the standards for grain separation machinery since 1848. . . . Oliver Chilled Plow Works, since 1855, have shown the world how plows, seeding and tillage tools should be made. . . . American Seeding, an organiza-

tion that 26 years ago united five companies whose manufacture of quality seeding tools ran back to the beginning of agricultural machinery history. . . . These four companies now are the Oliver Farm Equipment Company—an organization with the strength of youth, the reliability of maturity, the experience of generations. Its ownership is largely held, its operation is directed, by those who led the individual companies to their great success, who have kept faith with the farmers of the world. . . . In service to farmers around the world, the new company sees and seizes a great opportunity. It aims to provide a complete line of machinery so that all equipment on the farm can be of Oliver quality—and no one can buy machinery of higher quality.

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J. D. OLIVER, Chairman of the Board

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Siam Has Good Government

The Present Ruling House Has Had No Opposition for About 150 Years

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

IN SIAM we consorted with royalty. Of course, in Africa we had hobbled with kings and emirs and sultans and sheiks on various occasions, but they were different. They didn't seem so royal. Even while standing in the audience room of one of the most powerful kings in Africa while his black majesty himself sat on his buckskin throne and wriggled his bare toes, Jim and I were not particularly awed by any regal presence. The royal purpose on an African black doesn't seem to impress one as it might. But in Siam—well, that was a court of a different color.

I hadn't hoped to meet the king; that would have been almost as much out of the question as for me to go to England and hope for an audience with George V. But I did have visits with two of the royal princes, and we were fortunate enough to see the king himself on one occasion, while he was performing his official duty in connection with the public cremation of the former Queen.

It had not taken very many days in Siam, even in the jungles of the interior, for Jim and me to decide that this progressive country in Southeastern Asia, just south of China, is a real nation among the courts of the world. It is not simply the place where the "Siamese Twins" come from, a jungle land of wild and primitive folk. It is one of the most progressive and forward countries in all Asia.

In order to get as much information as possible about this little-known land in the coattails of Asia, I asked the United States Consul if he could arrange an interview for me with Prince Kampanphet. Kampanphet is a son of His Late Majesty King Chulalongkorn, and a brother of the present monarch, King Prajadhipok. He is one of the most popular and most powerful of all the princes of Siam. He, as is the case with most of the princes and government advisers of Siam, has been educated in Europe, speaks English and French, and is thoroughly schooled in the western civilization of which we are so proud.

Eventually I received an official notice from the office of the American Consulate in Bangkok that I should call at the office of the prince at 9 o'clock the following morning. In the meantime I studied a little of Siamese history and civil government so that I would know what to talk about.

King Has All the Power

I learned that the government of Siam is an absolute monarchy. All power resides in the king. He is not only the law giver but he is the chief executive and the judge all rolled into one. All officials are appointed by him and hold office only at his pleasure. Appointments need no senatorial confirmation. He is the commander of the army and the navy. He raises all taxes and is authority for all expenditures. In the United States he would be the same as the President, the entire cabinet, both houses of Congress, and the Supreme Court, all at once!

In addition to being the source of all temporal power, he is also the defender of the Faith, and technically the head of the established church. His is "some job!"

This country over which he rules is as large as France and has a population of more than 10 million, or as many people as there are in all Canada. Except for a little coast line on the gulf of Siam, it is entirely surrounded by Indo-China, belonging to France, and Malaya and Burma, belonging to the British Empire—but Siam has remained thru all these years a free and independent country. Before the European powers began their policy of seizing whatever lands in Asia and Africa they could hold, Siam had had centuries of fighting back the aggressive Chinese from the north and the Burmans from the west. But thru all of this Siam has emerged a sovereign state, a successful monarchy in this age when so many crowns have toppled from the royal heads of less successful kings.

I took a taxi to the address given me by the Consul, and instead of rolling up to a towering pagoda, or a gilded palace as one might expect when calling on an Oriental prince, I found myself before an ordinary but very substantial office building that would have served for a temple of Babbitt in any public square in the United States.

It was 5 minutes before 9. A loose-gowned Siamese young man walked across the deep rugs that covered the floor of a high and pillared lobby, greeted me in English, read my note of introduction and sat me in a beautifully upholstered chair before a massive table of black, carved teak. I didn't hear him go, but in a moment he was gone, and then reappeared again and bade me follow into the office of the prince.

The prince acted like any courteous American business man. He bade me sit down and mentioned the mourning he was wearing at the time in honor of the queen, who was to be publicly cre-

mated the following afternoon. He went on to explain that this custom, of course, would seem strange to me, but reminded me that the mechanics of human behavior in various lands usually can be reduced to the same common denominator even tho they appear vastly different to the superficial observer.

For instance, he pointed out that while we of the United States naturally consider our democratic form of government to be the only government "of the people, for the people, and by the people" and must look on an absolute monarchy as the absolute antithesis of that ideal of Abraham Lincoln, yet they are both fulfilling the same purpose. And for the next few minutes I listened to some of the most lucid analysis of government and political economy that any westerner could possibly have presented.

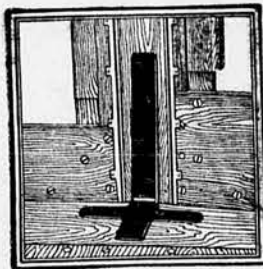
Loyal Support

Government is not an end in itself, I was reminded. The purposes of government have been clearly stated in the preamble to our own Constitution "to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty." What should interest me then is not the technical form of Siam's government but how far is this absolute monarchy of Siam carrying out these ideal purposes of government.

One test is that of stability. Unlimited monarchy has existed in Siam for centuries. The present royal family has ruled without opposition for 150 years, and still has the loyal and voluntary support of the Siamese people.

And then the prince quietly suggested a point that I had never thought of quite that way before. A successful unlimited monarchy depends for its continuation just as much on the people, the private citizenry, as does a democracy, because without this support of the people it cannot exist very long. The people themselves have quite as strong a check upon an "unlimited" monarchy as in a republic, for they can destroy it if they will.

Another test of "good government" is external stability. No nation can live by itself in these days of worldwide commerce and communication, and unless a nation can play its part in the family of nations it will eventually find itself controlled by foreign influence. And the prince reminded me again, with a pride that I grant was entirely pardonable, that Siam is the only nation in Southern Asia that has maintained its independence. There were, I was told, some limitations placed on complete sovereignty in early treaties with European powers, such as levying duties and trying foreigners, but since the United States, as the first nation that voluntarily surrendered these rights, abrogated these restrictions in 1921, other nations have



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fallen into line, and Siam has regained complete sovereignty. And the prince was careful to point out that this was gained, not thru fear or a display of force, but solely by her achievements in good government.

Siam is a member of the League of Nations and the World Court. She was an ally of ours during the World War, and has taken her part in various international conferences and conventions. In building up the present system of government in Siam the government has used a great many European advisers, but during the past generation so many young Siamese have been sent to the United States and Europe for schooling that the administrative system will be entirely in the hands of the Siamese people themselves.

While theoretically the king is the lawgiver, he relies in a great measure on his various department heads or ministers, which constitute a board that is much like our own Cabinet. And in addition to that, there is a Supreme Council of State that consists of five high princes of the royal family who have had great experience in political administration. This council meets regularly under the presidency of the king. Proposed legislation is considered first by the department most interested and then threshed out by the council and then drawn into law by a commission created for that purpose.

Long Live the King

Thus, Siam has a modern government. Complete religious freedom exists in Siam; slavery has been abolished; life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are safeguarded; the government is stable, internally and externally; it has established justice, provided for the common defense, and otherwise measured up to the definition as stated in our own Constitution.

I decided, as my able, royal host and teacher, the prince, had apparently decided for himself long before, that despotism, absolute monarchy, does not mean tyranny. It can mean a good government, based on the people whom it serves, and its permanent success depends entirely on the loyal and voluntary support of the governed just as in the case of a democracy. In the case of a monarchy, such as Siam, the actual administration of government is left to experts, while here we can all get in our say. What fairness the Siamese government may lose in tyranny we probably lose thru demagoguery.

Long live the king of Siam, and long live his brother the prince.

Tomorrow we would go to see the cremation of the body of one member of the royal family who had not lived so long.

Profit Checks Back to Calf

(Continued from Page 3)

up on the grain gradually. "And since I have adopted this system of feeding the calves, I haven't had a single one scour," Mr. Duncan said.

After 3 months old the calves are fed just enough to keep them in good growing condition. "I think it is wise to cut down on the grain after this age," Mr. Duncan explained, "because it will make them eat more roughage. They have gotten used to filling up pretty well, and that is a habit they don't get over. If they are hungry they are going to eat, and if there isn't anything at hand but roughage they certainly are going to fill up on that. A large amount of roughage makes a "big barrel" on them, and a big capacity to consume feed means they will have more available to turn into milk during their years of production. My yearlings appear too thin to lots of folks, but I figure that is the age at which they should be learning to rustle. The best cows I have were handled after this plan. I want them to build up a huge capacity for food so they can be more profitable at the milk pail. Grow a calf on grain and you spoil its ability to eat for high production. Grain is what the milkers need, but they don't need so much during their growing period."

The milking herd receives a very substantial ration made up of 400 pounds of corn cob meal, 200 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of oilmeal. One pound of this is fed for every 3½ to 4 pounds of milk produced while on dry feed, and a 1 to 4½ or 5 ratio on pasture. In addition, every cow gets all

of the alfalfa hay she will eat every day in the year. The hay makes up for lack of enough pasture. Dry cows really are fed better than the milkers. Duncan knows that all the feed the animals consume during their off-production period will show up in the milk pail later on.

One other thing, and a most important item according to Duncan, in the feeding program, is silage. He feeds 30 to 35 pounds a head a day. This is made up of various combinations. He has used Sunrise and Kansas Orange kafirs, and he likes the former better. "Sunrise," he said, "blows down worse and makes less tonnage than Kansas Orange, but I believe it is a little better feed, and it is a little earlier." A combination of two-thirds kafir and one-third corn has proved very satisfactory for silage. The corn makes a few nubbins, provides more bulk than kafir alone, and takes up some of the excess sap, so Duncan explains.

If anyone in the state is a silo enthusiast, this man is. "If I didn't have one," he said, "I wouldn't be milking cows." From that you can figure how important he thinks this piece of farm

equipment is. Another remark he made, and which you read at the first of this article, was to the effect that without cows he couldn't pay for a farm. "I couldn't feed cows cheaply enough without a silo," he said. "I put up the first one in this neck of the woods, and I'm sure some folks thought I was making a mistake. But they have silos now. I always advise getting one if it is at all possible. There have been years since I have had a silo that it would have cost lots of money to feed cows." Corn and Atlas Sorgo will make the silage this year.

In the way of profits this herd will average \$140 to \$145 a head over feed costs for mature cows, and \$50 to \$100 for heifers, depending on the season that calving takes place and how the youngsters start off. If a cow doesn't do her best in the second or third year, she doesn't stay in the herd.

The great scientific accomplishment of the last two years seems to have been taking the sound out of iceless refrigeration and putting it into the silent drama.

Of Interest to Dairymen

Farmers' Bulletin No. 602-F, Production of Clean Milk; Farmers' Bulletin No. 578-F, Making and Feeding of Silage; Leaflet No. 3-L, Improved Sanitation in Milk Production; and Leaflet No. 7-L, Feeding Dairy Cows in Summer, all of real interest to dairymen at this season, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

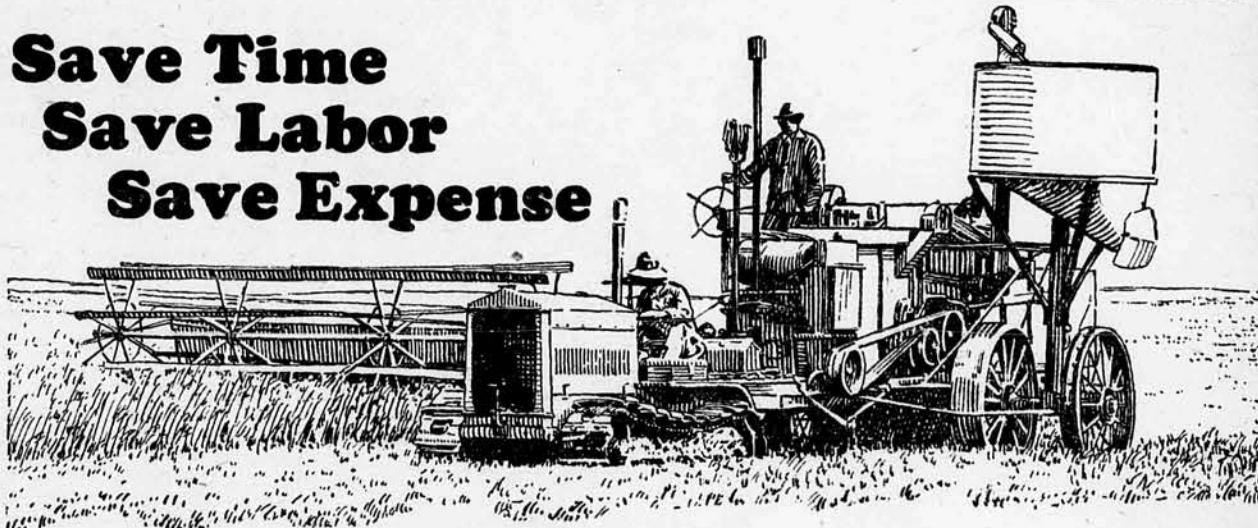
For the Poultrymen

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1524-F, Farm Poultry Raising; No. 1541-F, Feeding Chickens; and No. 1533-F, Rat Control, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Case Changes Its Name

The name of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc., of Racine, Wis., has been changed to J. I. Case Co., Inc. There will be no change in either policies or personnel.

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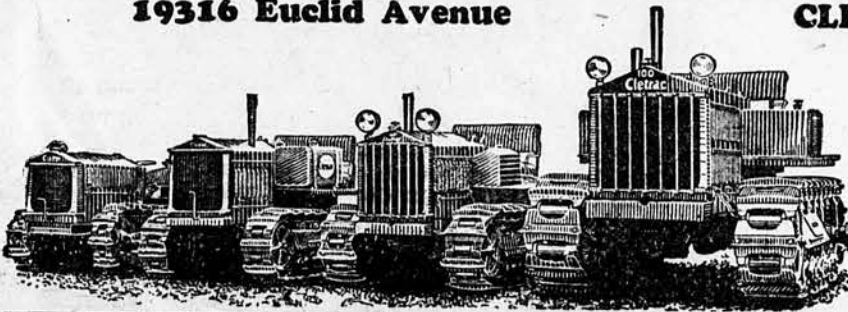
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Cletracs are built in a complete line—a full range of models from 20 h. p. to 100 h. p. to meet your every power requirement. All are equipped with Cletrac's famous oiling system—a push of a plunger and the oiling job is instantly done.

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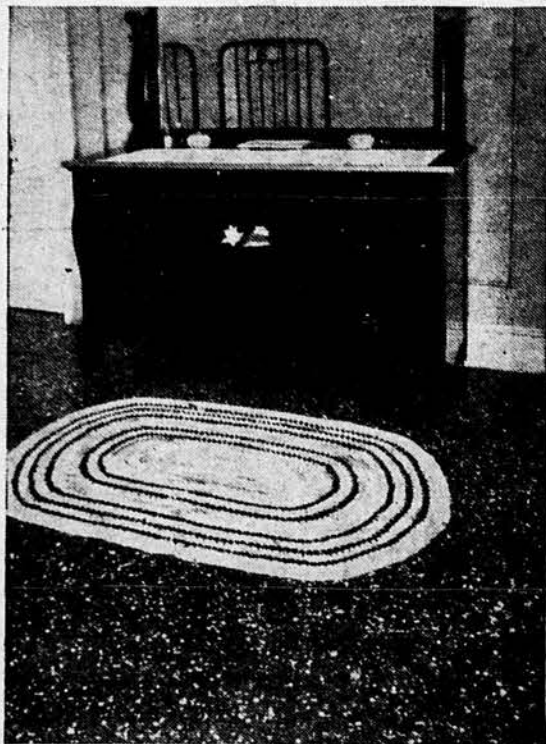
A Coat of Many Colors for Your Floor

Two Ideas for Converting Shabbiness into Beauty in an Old House

By Helen B. Ames

PAINTED floors are once more the fashion and it is no longer necessary to cover unsightly boards with costly rugs and carpets. A good floor paint not only hides the blemishes in an old floor, but offers a simple method of bringing this oft-neglected element into harmony with the color scheme of the room.

Floor colors take their cue from the location of the room and the use for which it is designed. In



Above—The Splatter Finish is Very Charming for Bedrooms and Adapts Itself Well to the Use of Braided Rugs

Right—Shows Effective Use of the Simple Greek Key Stencil in a Colonial Hallway. This Treatment is Equally Attractive in Modern Living Rooms

the bedroom, such soft colors as gray-green, rose, yellow and dove gray are generally preferred to the blacks, browns and dark grays which are more in keeping with the dignity of a formal room.

Two-tone effects are easily worked out with stencil designs. As many as 10 colors can be used, as in the all-over splatter finish, which makes a simple but effective background for rag rugs and unpretentious furniture.

Before any one of these finishes is applied to a floor that is badly scratched and marred, the entire surface should be thoroughly scrubbed with warm water and ammonia, not soap. Grease spots, wax or oil can be removed with benzine or alcohol. If the previous finish of the floor was varnish the gloss must be removed before paint can be applied. Where cracks and nail holes are conspicuous, they must be filled. This filler after application is leveled off, allowed to dry, and the floor then dusted.

For the splatter finish the floor is first painted with a ground coat in the usual manner, and allowed to dry. Then the splatter colors are put on, either with a scrubbing brush or a whiskbroom. For the first method, the brush is dipped in the first splatter color and the paint scattered over the floor by scraping the bristles with a table knife. The brush should never come in contact with the floor. Each splatter color is applied in the same way.

By the other process, the paint is allowed to drip slowly from the whiskbroom to the floor. When flat paint has been used for the groundwork, the splatter colors may be flat or glossy, but on a background of gloss paint the splatters must be flat. An attractive combination for the bedroom would be a gray ground with splatters of turquoise blue, emerald green, yellow and orange. For the living room, raw umber makes a good background for splatterings of green, blue, red and tan.

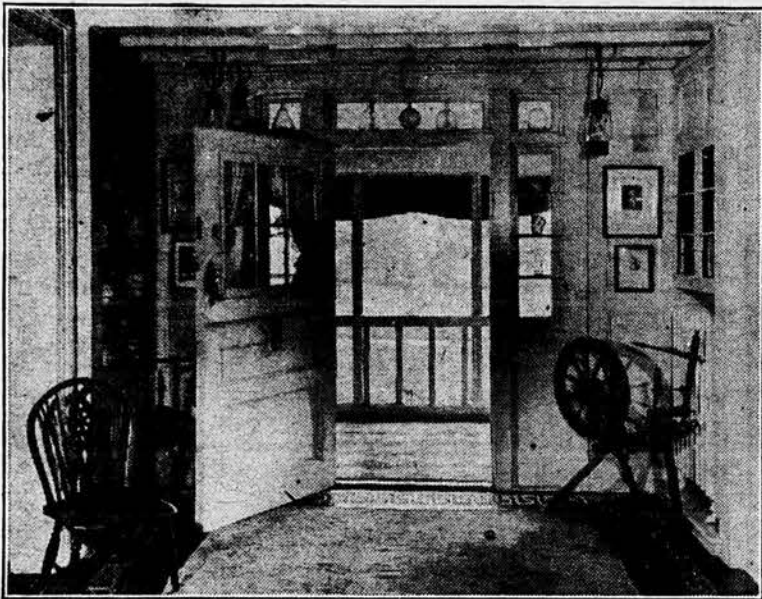
Stencil designs may be used as another simple, yet attractive method of floor decoration. Border patterns are particularly effective. To be most effective, the floor border should be dominated by a horizontal line, and ordinarily the design should be conventional. The colors should be chosen judi-

ciously so that they will bring out the design to advantage. Light or bright stencil colors are needed for contrast on a dark floor. When the background is painted gaily, however, both light and dark colors will stand out against it. On a brown floor, for instance, tan or orange would be suitable border colors. On a yellow floor, either apple green or dark green could be used. The best place for the stencil border is 8 to 18 inches from the wall, depending on the size of the design and the size of the room. The pattern should be spaced off and carefully matched before it is applied. Mark off the design with chalk lines which can easily be erased and corrected if necessary. This is particularly advisable when working with repeat patterns. It is always wise, when nearing the end, to measure the remaining space in order to estimate how much to cut down or spread out the design. Time will be saved by starting at the center of each side of the floor and making the necessary changes at each corner.

When the design is ready for painting, the stencil is fastened down with thumb-tacks and the colors applied thru the cut-outs with a tapping motion of the brush. The brush should not be stroked back and forth. If this is done, the bristles are likely to catch in the stencil and smear the border. The brush should be held at right angles and moved up and down like a hammer. A final coat of varnish will add a protective finish which is readily cleaned with a damp cloth.

Dollars for Your Ideas

I GOT tired of emptying the pan of water under the refrigerator," wrote an up and coming Kansas homemaker, "so I found a way to let it take care of itself. The refrigerator happened to be just above the cellar drain. Out in the yard she found a discarded piece of hose so she attached



this to the refrigerator drain, run the hose thru the open cellar stairs and presto, the refrigerator was self-draining.

That is just one of the hundreds of clever ideas that make Kansas homes attractive and convenient and every one of these ideas is worth money to every other homemaker. So the Home Department of Kansas Farmer is offering two \$10 prizes for the very best ideas whether they be kitchen, garden, living room, bedroom or management of family finances. Then there will be \$5 for every other idea along these lines that I can use and I can use an unlimited number of them. If you can get a snap shot of your idea in working order send it along and if not, send a rough sketch, or just explain it. Send your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Contest closes July 6.

When It's Cherry Time

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

CHERRIES are scarce with many of us this year, due to Jack Frost's late spring pranks. Some of the trees will bear enough of this favored fruit for a few of the cherished pies. There certainly will be enough for Cherry Upside-down pies. And they are indeed a treat.

To make them, half fill buttered muffin tins with the pitted cherries, adding sufficient sugar to sweeten. On each of these place a round of dough made as follows. Mix and sift 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar

and ½ teaspoon salt. Work in lightly with the finger tips 4 tablespoons butter. Then slowly add ¾ cup milk, or enough milk to make a soft dough. Toss the dough on a floured board, pat to ½-inch thickness and shape with a biscuit cutter. Bake these upside-down pies in a hot oven 20 minutes. If fresh cherries are not available, the sweetened, canned fruit, well drained, may be substituted. These pies are delicious served with Hard Sauce.

I make the sauce by creaming ¼ cup butter, slowly adding 1 cup powdered sugar, 1 well beaten egg and ½ teaspoon each of lemon and vanilla extracts. After a thorough beating, the hard sauce is chilled. It is served on the hot pies.

Keep the Heat in Your Oven

(Nell B. Nichols, Food Adviser on Kansas Farmer, tells how to use your oven to keep your kitchen cool and has prepared a list of attractive oven menus for you)

OVEN cooked meals in the summertime would have been laughing stock a few years ago. No one thought of attempting them unless driven to it by dire necessity. Now cooking specialists are advocating them as labor savers and comfort producers.

Of course, there is a reason for the change. It is in the oven. They are being built with better insulation. This means their walls are constructed so the heat may be retained within the chamber instead of being broadcasted over the kitchen. This is one explanation for the popularity of oven cooking.

In buying an oven this is one factor to take into consideration. Insulation costs something, to be sure, and the insulated oven costs more in the beginning than a thin-walled one, but less in the long run. It brings about a distinct saving in fuel costs. The increased comfort of the worker is thrown in for good measure.

Oven cooking is making food tender by the application of dry heat. Moisture is added in small amounts at times, but the utensils holding the food then are usually kept covered. Anyway the steam does not get out of the oven. This is of importance on hot, humid days, for the steam from boiling foods in top stove cooking is extremely disagreeable.

In selecting foods to cook at the same time, the matter of temperature is to be considered. The world is filled with combinations of foods adapted to slow cooking and others needing greater heat for a short time. These foods are to be put together according to their requirements. An extra dish or two may be tucked in to make breakfast and supper preparations easier. Cereals are fine prepared in this way. Rolled oats cooked in milk are mighty good. Dried fruits are splendid oven cooked, as are many fresh ones.

I shall be glad to send you menus for oven cooked meals and recipes for the dishes used in them if you will write to me in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, inclosing a 2 cent stamp with your letter.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

For Moist Cheese

WHEN making cottage cheese try setting the crock containing the clabber milk in a pan of water to separate the curd from the whey. Have both milk and water lukewarm. Set it on the stove and heat gradually. Stir carefully occasionally until the whey separates. Pour in cheese bag and let hang until dry. Mrs. William Hartman. Marshall County.

Shelf-Paper

When first I placed some verses
With a struggling magazine,
I was very much in earnest
And young, about nineteen.
My home town paper copied them,
Oh then I knew for sure
My place upon Fame's ladder
Was lofty and secure.

The needy world about me
I would revolutionize
While admiring friends would marvel
And my effusions prize.
So sure was I of homage
That it made me laugh myself . . .
A friend had notched that precious page
To decorate her shelf!!!

—Ellie Tatum Diehnell.

For the Perfect Forty Two

Two Designs Especially Adapted to Large Figures and a Wee Model for Wee Ladies



513—Warm days stir interest in sleeveless sports and every day dresses. This model is adaptable to either. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

527—An extremely smart model. The waist is easily adjustable to the large bust while the skirt attains an appearance of snugness by the use of box plaits. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2789—A Frenchy little dress for the little lady of 2, 4 and 6 years. Wide gathered skirt and front opening are extremely attractive features trimmed with gay buttons.

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.

To Make Eyes Appear Larger

Is there some way I can make my eyes appear larger?
Doris.

The best way to make your eyes appear larger is by keeping good habits, getting plenty of sleep and eating the right food. However, there is a

powder which is dusted in the eyes at night which makes them appear larger. You may have the name of this in return for a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address me, Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Now We Seek Beauty

THE old idea of the pearl that only an expert can tell from the genuine oriental is going out. The Paris jeweler is intelligent enough to realize that a rhinestone is not a diamond and that, after all, beauty is the aim. Hence, we see today fancy jewels made of Pyralin, colored wood and onyx, designed to set off a dress and without the intention of fooling anybody. Necklaces of large, square beads in robin's egg blue are also seen. They either match or contrast vividly with the dress.

POLKA dots still retain their favor but the tendency for the end of the summer and for autumn seems to be toward checks. Particularly the smart modistes are already featuring for September, ensembles composed of a supple toque, a scarf or a waistcoat in rayon fabric on which dots, and especially checks, are replacing the flower themes of last season.

For Little Cook Picnickers



Dear Little Cooks: Haven't you been waiting since last summer for picnic time to come around again? I have, and at last it is here.

Here is a delicious sandwich spread for your picnic lunch basket. Mash cold baked beans and mix with tomato catsup or salad dressing.

This is my suggestion, and now I'm wanting your suggestions. Please, won't every little girl or boy who is interested in cooking send me his best sandwich recipe? These should be here by July 15. The little cook who sends me the best recipe will receive a dozen gay napkins for their next picnic party.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Little Cooks Cut This Out

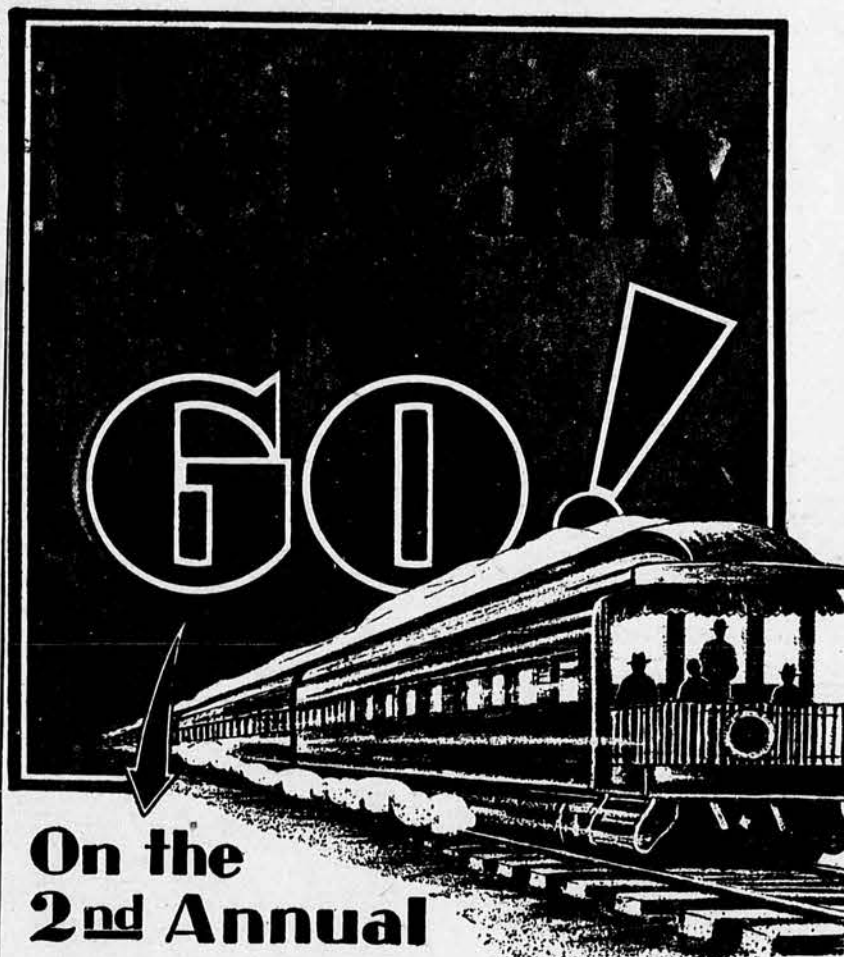
I am a little cook and have read about your notebook in the Kansas Farmer. I am sending a two-cent stamp with this coupon and would like for you to send me directions for making the notebook.

My name is.....

My address is.....

I am years old.

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



On the 2nd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR to the Pacific Northwest

START getting ready! For of course you are going to take your family on the second annual Jayhawker Tour through the enchanting Pacific Northwest. It's the vacation trip you've longed for. A specially arranged summer tour of the Northwest, North Pacific and Canada—sponsored for Middle Western Farmers by the Kansas Farmer. Lasts two weeks—when you can best get away—Aug. 11 to 25.

5,500 Miles of Enjoyment at Unusually Low Cost

By special arrangement, rates are reduced to less than half the usual cost. Everything included in one rate—pullman, sight-seeing tours, meals. Only one ticket to buy; no baggage nor hotel worries.

You'll travel through St. Paul to Minneapolis. You'll see historic mountains and forests, the natural wonders of Glacier National Park, Mt. Robson and Jasper National Parks. You'll be greeted by prominent civic clubs. Entertained by war dances of Blackfoot Indians. Don't miss the many thrills and liberal education of this wonderful sight-seeing tour. Get ready to go!

MAIL THE COUPON

Coupon below brings you complete information and special low rate. Talk to your friends. Try to get up a congenial party from your neighborhood. Mail Coupon Today!

Dept. of Tours,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Please send me at once your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Annual 'Adventure-land' Tour", and other descriptive literature by the Kansas Farmer.

Name.....

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

Here's What Last Year's Tourists Write

"It was two weeks of real vacation. Nothing to worry about. All we had to do was eat, sleep and look; the management taking care of everything else."—Alex Lawson; Kanopolis, Kan.
"One going alone could not possibly see all the points of interest and receive the treatment we did, at any price."—Clarence Neill; Clay Center, Kan.
"From the beginning of the journey to the close, we were free from bothersome details and worries which generally mar the usual vacation."—Gust Palmquist; Concordia, Kan.
"We would advise anyone who would spend his or her vacation pleasantly and profitably not to fail to take this wonderful trip."—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hibbard; Topeka, Kan.
"I had such a royal good time, met so many fine people and saw so much beautiful country, I felt I had my money's worth before the trip was half over."—Anna Van Lew; Blue Rapids, Kan.



Why Not Try Your Luck on Puzzles?

I AM 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Jasper No. 8 school. My teacher's name is Miss Frost. For pets I have a pony named Star and a dog named Snip. I have one sister and three brothers. Their names are W. A., 8 years, Audrey 14, Joe 17 and Ralph 25. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Glidden, Iowa. Doris Willis.

Goes to Rainbow School

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Burkholder. I go to Rainbow school. I have five sisters and one brother. Their names are Eunice, Neva, Helen, Evelyn Lee, Maudine and Eugene. I always read the girls' and boys' page in the Kansas Farmer and enjoy it very much.

Detroit, Kan. Myrtle Steele.

There once was a small boy named Gale, And a cat with a very long tail.

But as Gale became stronger, The tail became longer And kitty set up a loud wail.
—Margaret Whittemore



Robert Has Shetland Pony

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I have a little sister named Barbara. For pets we have a black and white cat named Stick Tight, a Shetland pony named Spark Plug and a Collie dog named Rusty.

Robert Lewis Wright.
Holton, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Delia grade school. My teacher's name is Miss Noonan. I like her very much. I have one sister and my sister's name is Viola and my four brothers' names are Frank, Edward, Louis and Clyde. I am 5 feet tall and have blue eyes and light hair.



There are 21 objects in this picture, the names of which begin with W. How many of them can you name? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

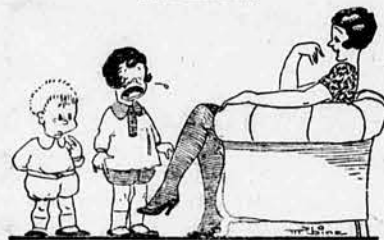
My birthday is August 19. I would like to have some of the girls my age write to me.

Rossville, Kan. Millie Kovar.

Prefers Shorthorn Cattle

My calf is a Shorthorn. I like this breed because they make big cattle in a short time. These cattle are very tame and easy to drive. They make very good milk cows. My calf's name is Spotty. I feed it milk, barley and cane.

Wichita County. Edith Ganson.



"Baw! I Lent Billy My Gum and He Swallowed It!"

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 16 years old and in the seventh grade. I go 2 miles to school. I go

to the Delia grade school. My teacher's name is Miss Noonan. There are 26 pupils in my school. I have three pets. Two dogs named Sambo and Rover and a cat named Rattery. I have a bicycle. I have a pony named Topsy. I ride her to school. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Rossville, Kan. Henry Kovar.

Jack Writes to Us

I am 8 years old. I go to school in the country. My teacher's name is Miss Hogeland. I live 2 1/2 miles from school. I am in the third grade.

Mankato, Kan. Jack Loomis.

Can You Guess These?

What fruit is on a cent? A date. Why is an apple like a good song? Because it is encored.

What is the difference between a man and a banana peel? Sometimes the man throws the banana peel into the gutter, and sometimes the banana peel throws the man into the gutter.

When is a chicken a perfect glutton? When it takes a peck at a time. My first is a game, my second is what we use our eyes for, my whole is a state of America. Tennessee.

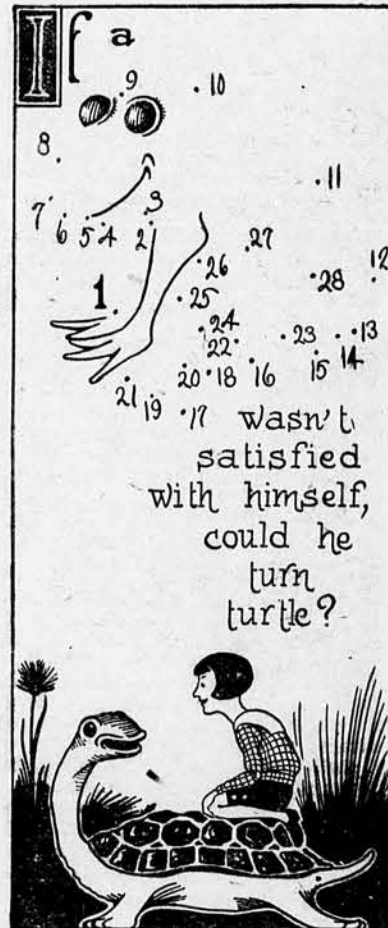
Look in the papers, I'm sure to ap-

pear; Look in the oven, perhaps I am there; Sometimes I assist in promoting a flame. Sometimes I extinguish—now, reader, my name? Puff.

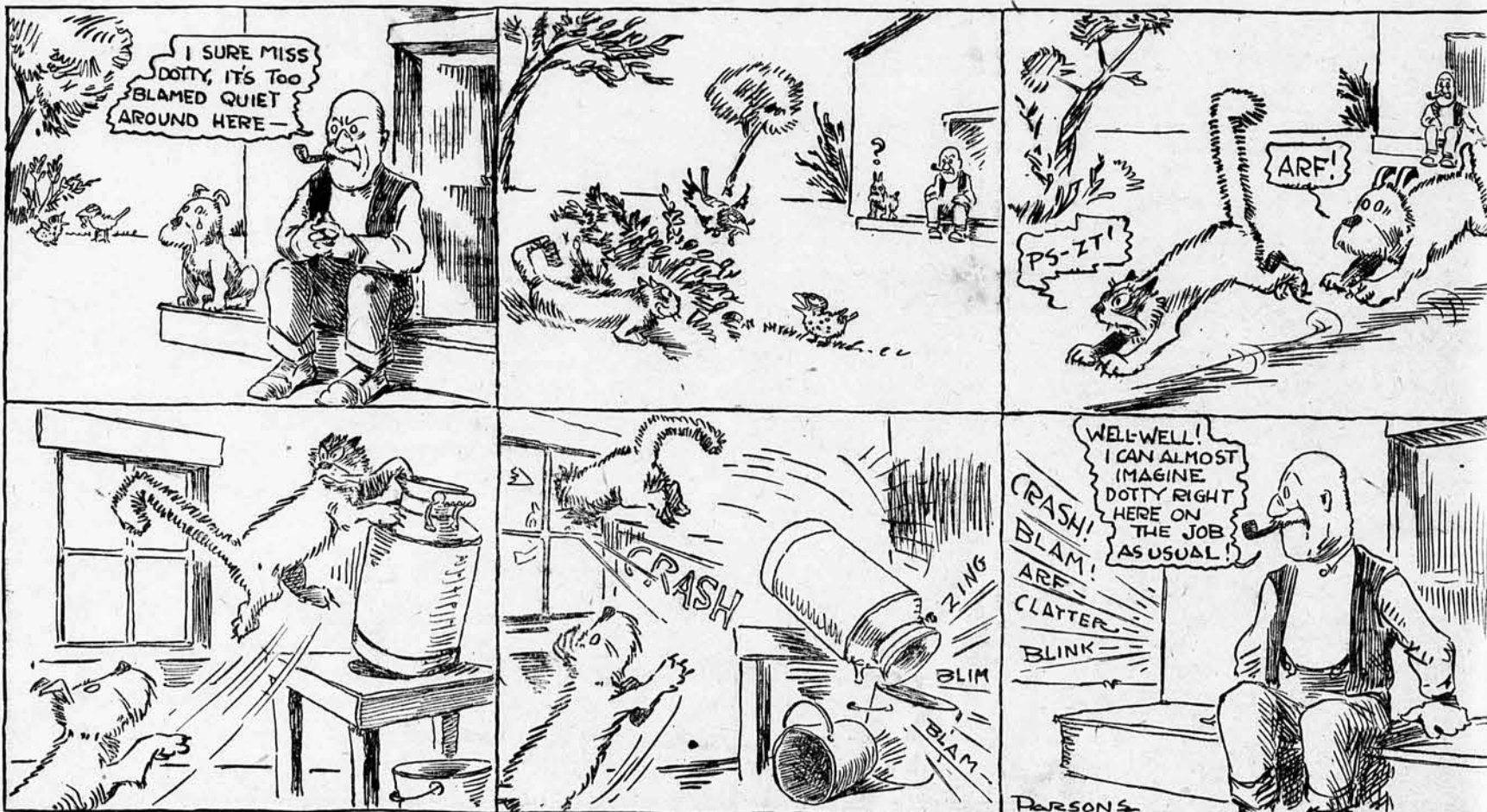
What fruit grows on telegraph wires? Electric currents (currants). When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it is rung for dinner.

Why do pianos bear the noblest characters? Because they are grand, upright and square.

What is the right kind of timber for castles in the air? A sunbeam.



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—A Reminder of the Absent Member of the Family



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

More Knowledge of Your Teeth Might Save You Much Misery in Days to Come

DO YOU know how many teeth you have in your head? You, your very own self, I mean? I venture to say that you cannot tell without counting. And I think it not unlikely that you do not even know how many you ought to have.

What difference does it make? Perhaps none at all. It depends on circumstances. It made a great deal of difference to one woman. She was 66 years old, had suffered 40 years with severe facial neuralgia and was rapidly growing worse. She had long since parted with all of her teeth in the effort to relieve the neuralgia and had substituted a false set. Her physician at last decided that such severe pain could come only from a malignant growth, and sent her to a hospital for operation. As a preliminary step she was given an X-Ray examination. This disclosed an impacted wisdom tooth which had never descended. The removal of the offender released the pressure from the sensitive nerves, and gave her a gratifying peace, after a lifetime of misery. It would have been worth while for her to count her teeth.

If you find upon actual count that you are short a few of your 32 teeth you have several things to consider.

First: Are you old enough for your wisdom teeth to arrive? That is rather a hard question, since they come at such variable ages.

Second: Have you had teeth extracted from the permanent set? This happens to many persons long before the wisdom teeth come.

Third: Are your wisdom teeth held in the jaw unerupted? You can tell by remembering that wisdom teeth are the third molars. If you have three "double" teeth in each quadrant of the jaw, your wisdom teeth are there.

If you find yourself short a few teeth, it need be no occasion for worry, provided you have enough remaining for proper grinding of your rations and to preserve the contour of the jaw; and provided, further, that those remaining are in good, sound condition. One of the worst things about tooth decay is the way in which it spreads from tooth to tooth. Whatever your number every one of them should be placed in sound condition.

Good Food Will Help

Will you please define muco-colitis? Is it a form of tuberculosis of the bowels? Can it be cured? R. L. S.

Colitis means inflammation of the colon, and muco-colitis is a term used when the inflammation is of the type that makes an excessive mucous excretion. It is not tuberculous yet it is helped by the same kind of treatment—rest, fresh air and good diet. I think systematic exposure of the whole body to the sun, beginning with a very small dosage and increasing it cautiously would help. Enemas of normal salt solution are helpful. It is a very stubborn disease, and requires the very best medical attention.

Based on Nerve Control

I am a boy 17 years old, and stammer more or less at times. I should like to know the cause of stammering, and a cure, if any. Can this be cured by a home study, as advertised, or can it be cured by attending a school for that purpose, or is there no cure for it? L. D. T.

The cure of stammering is possible at home, but you will get much better results by getting the services of an expert instructor. You must be quite sure not to fall into the hands of an advertising fraud, for there are always persons trying to make money out of human misfortune. If you try to cure yourself, remember that the basis of the whole cure rests on nerve control. You must believe that you can talk without stammering, you must go slow in your speech and you must not allow yourself to be laughed into confusion.

Better See a Dentist

I live on a Colorado farm miles from a doctor, and I would like some information in regard to my children. First: I have a

little boy 8 years old. Would bad tonsils affect his memory? Boy No. 2 has good teeth; age 6, but has a gathering on the gum between his two front teeth. It fills with pus about every 12 hours, and breaks. The teeth are very dark, but not decayed. Is there anything I can do for him? F. H. K.

Bad tonsils are charged with many crimes. They might affect a boy's memory, but it would be simply because they kept him from being well nourished.

Boy No. 2 must go to the dentist. I think that an examination will show an abscess behind the discolored teeth.

Higher Prices for Horses

BY W. A. ATCHISON

A Western Kansas man recently wrote the Stallion Registration Department of the State Board of Agriculture, asking for information as to where he could market a carload of good farm horses. These animals, he

stated, were 4 to 8 years old, weighed 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, and were broken and ready to go to work. The owner's complaint was that buyers in his part of the state were not paying enough for such horses to cover the cost of production.

That was the first report we have had this spring to the effect that good work stock was not bringing a fairly good price. As compared to two and three seasons ago, horse prices over most of the state are so materially improved that little complaint was heard last year, and still less thus far in 1929. Prices are not entirely satisfactory, to be sure, but in many sections work animals ready for a job have doubled in value in two years' time, and this has lightened somewhat the much depressed and discouraged feelings of horse breeders. Some light horses have gone rather long unwanted, but special purpose saddlers and the heavier draft animals have met with quite a brisk demand. Since some owners in other parts of the state may also be experiencing trouble in disposing of surplus stock, we shall mention details of our reply to this man.

Just at this time of year the larger city markets afford a good outlet for horses of all classes, and especially for those which are termed "chunks." Harry McNair, who has charge of horse sales at the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, recently wrote us the following concerning that market:

"At this time we are selling 500 to 600 horses a week, and are having a satisfactory trade on all classes of good shaped 4 to 8-year old chunks weighing from 1,350 to 1,700 pounds, that are fat and well broken. The farm trade is very active, and I think it will continue that way for another month."

"The range in price is very wide. We are selling good 4 to 8-year old draft chunks of from 1,600 to 1,700 pounds, that are sound and well broken, at from \$150 to \$225 a head. Good wagon chunks, absolutely sound, well broken and in good flesh, weighing here from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, sell from \$115 to \$185 each. Farm chunks of 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, that are 4 to 8 years old, bring from \$115 to \$160 a head. Lighter chunks of 1,200 to 1,300 pounds but of same age and quality, sell at from \$75 to \$120 each. Horses with a little age or which are slightly blemished, will not bring the above prices."

The volume of sales at Chicago during April was reported to be the best month's business recorded at this time of year since 1919. It is quite true that selling a horse at such figures as have just been quoted is not a purse-bulging proposition, but at such prices a good sound horse will be paying his way—unless perhaps it be in the case of the light chunk class. It should be remembered that these prices cover sales of the medium weight animals. Real toppy heavy drafters will bring more.

Only a clean plug has a hot spark

Keeps Carbon at a minimum

Keeps valve seats free from carbon

Prevents valve stems from sticking

Perfect seal prevents oil dilution

Keeps rings from "gumming"

Withstands the high pressures at wrist pins

Correct body at all heats prevents scoring

8 Points where Quality Counts



Buy at the Sign of the Boy and Slat

Ask Your Dealer for
En-ar-co Motor Oil
Light—Medium—Heavy—Extra Heavy

	Per Gallon
55 Gal. Steel Drums	\$.80
30 Gal. Half Drums	\$.85
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6-1 Gal. Cans	1.15
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EN-AR-CO Motor Oil forms a perfect seal between rings and pistons, between pistons and cylinder walls. Gasoline can't penetrate this seal and get down into the crank case to destroy the oil. Surplus oil can't get past this seal to form carbon on valves and spark plugs.

In our process of scientific refining, En-ar-co Motor Oil is heated to form a vapor. This vapor is condensed into liquid, it is filtered to many points below zero, all paraffine wax removed, further refined and filtered. The result is a clear, clean oil containing no free carbon.

It resists intense heat, insures a smoother running motor with less carbon—therefore fewer repair bills.

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How Many Children Have You?—Send for the EN-AR-CO Auto Game FREE!
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I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

My Name is _____ St. or R.F.D. No. _____

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(F 108)



Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. 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 anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

Sixth \$50 Protective Service Reward Paid in Cherokee County. Girl Confesses

Confession of a 14-year-old Cherokee county girl who is serving a sentence in the girls' industrial school at Beloit for stealing chickens.

MY NAME is Jessie Walker. I am 14 years of age and I live at home with my mother and father, Sadie Walker and Dave Walker. I know a man by the name of Ed Woods. He has been staying at the home of my mother and father. I have been out with him several times when he stole chickens at night.

"I went to bed at home in the evening and got up at midnight to go with Woods. After stealing chickens and unloading them into a pen at home, he and I returned to bed. In the morning after my father had gone to work, we caught the chickens, loaded them and took them to market.

"I came to Baxter Springs several times with Woods to sell chickens. While he sold them I sat in the car. When Woods did not come with me to sell the chickens, my mother did. I have been with Woods when he sold stolen chickens in Baxter Springs, Galena, Joplin, Chetopa, Columbus and Picher, Okla. We took five or six loads to Joplin, two or three to Galena, three

prompt report resulted in officer C. E. Rossman's finding the Walkers just as they were about to make a purchase with the check.

After Mrs. Walker and Jessie had been arrested and after Jessie had confessed and been put in jail, Addie Carbah of the same county went to the jail and implicated herself as having stolen chickens with Jessie Walker.

With this confession from Jessie Walker, Phil Fisher, then sheriff, and Officers Evans and Gammon were successful in taking and convicting Clarence Walker, Elbert Denson, a son-in-law of Dave Walker, and Denson's wife. Woods escaped to Oklahoma. Clarence Walker was sentenced to a term of not to exceed five years in the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson. Denson must serve not to exceed five years in the penitentiary at Lansing. Mrs. Denson is serving not to exceed five years at the industrial farm for women at Lansing. Jessie Walker and Addie Carbah have been sentenced to the girls' industrial school at Beloit until released by due process of law.

Two Kansas Farmer Protective Service rewards have been paid. Jessie Walker and Addie Carbah were sentenced for stealing poultry from Ott Walker, who is a Protective Service member, and Clarence Walker and Elbert Denson were sentenced on a chicken-stealing complaint sworn by J. W. Cool, whose farm was posted with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign when his chickens were stolen. Officers Evans, Gammon and Rossman and Ernest Warren shared in the two \$50 cash rewards.

Altho six Protective Service rewards have not been paid in any Kansas county other than Cherokee, the fact that these two rewards constitute the fifth and sixth to be paid in Cherokee indicates that there is no end to farm thievery. Do you have posted a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign near the entrance to your farm, so that a \$50 reward can be offered for the capture and conviction of any thief who might steal from the premises of your farm so protected? If you have not thus insured yourself against farm thievery, write promptly to the protective Service Department Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and send 10 cents to cover mailing charges on your protective sign and for the free booklet explaining the service and protection this department renders at no cost to Kansas Farmer subscribers.



C. E. Rossman

Perhaps Tammany has turned a scornful back on Al, but it's too late to do him any good.

Chicago spends 300 million dollars annually for vegetables, exclusive of pineapples.

Over 13,000 new laws were passed in America last year. There seems to be an ample allowance for breakage.



Left, Deputy Sheriff S. A. Evans, Who Played a Large Part in the Arrest and Conviction of a Family of Chicken Thieves in Cherokee County. With Him Is J. B. Williams, Kansas Farmer Subscription Representative, Who Provides Protective Service Signs to Kansas Farmer Subscribers in Cherokee County

to Chetopa, two to Columbus and three to Picher.

"Woods left our house last night about midnight and came back some time between then and morning with a load of chickens, which he put in our chicken pen. Mother and Woods caught the chickens after father had gone to work this morning. She, Buster Woods, my little sister, Juanita, and I brought the chickens to Baxter Springs and sold them to the Baxter Springs Produce Company. When my mother hauled the stolen chickens to town, Woods gave her at least \$5 for each trip."

While this was happening, Deputy Sheriff S. A. Evans of Cherokee county and Carl Gammon, constable at Melrose, learned the license number of the automobile used by the chicken stealers. Cherokee county poultry dealers were notified and requested to act accordingly if they had opportunity to buy chickens from anyone driving the car so numbered.

Ernest Warren of the Baxter Springs Produce Company noticed the number of the car on the particular morning mentioned by Jessie Walker. After he paid for the chickens by a check made out to Mrs. Sadie Jones, an alias of Mrs. Walker's, Warren called the Baxter Springs police department. This

Your Next Washing FREE with a HORTON Perfect 36

It is in the actual work of wash-day that the new Horton Perfect 36 is proving its outstanding superiority. Until you have used it yourself you'll never realize how swiftly, yet how gently, the new Horton washes clothes thoroughly clean.

Test the Horton in your own home, with your regular washing. Your dealer will gladly arrange this, at your convenience. Take advantage of this opportunity to really know this finest achievement in 58 years of washing machine manufacture.

Remember you have a choice of copper or porcelain tub, and several color combinations. And the Perfect 36 is built with a four-cycle gasoline motor of standard make—with electric motor—or in the power pulley type. Call your dealer now.

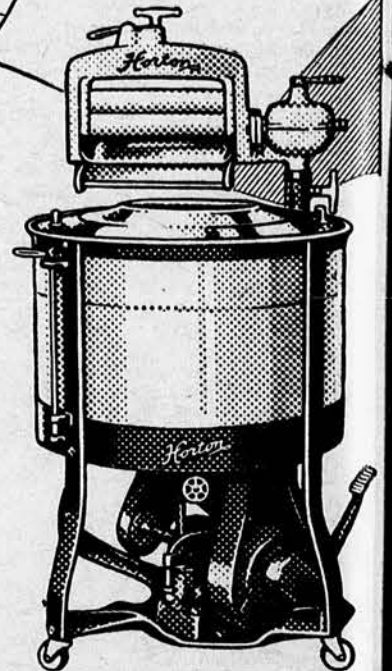
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Exclusive Kansas Distributors



A GOOD NAME FOR 58 YEARS

SEND the coupon now for illustrations in the beauty of actual colors, and further facts about the Perfect 36

HORTON MANUFACTURING CO., 2637 Fry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Gentlemen: Please tell me more about the new Horton Perfect 36 Washer and why it is superior. Also send illustrations in colors of the new models—without obligation to me, of course.

Name _____
St. or R. F. D. _____
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ONCE A YEAR

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A never-failing water supply is yours when you own a Dempster Annu-Oiled Windmill. Starts easier and runs smoother. Oil-it-once-a-year, then forget it. Pumps 25% more water in lightest winds. Has perfect balance. Ball-bearing turntable keeps the wheel in the wind. Timken Bearings and Machine Cut Gears eliminate friction.

DEMPSTER ANNU-OILED WINDMILL

Has simple power mechanism, with fewer working parts. Cross head is unusually heavy; carries load without strain. Large, main shaft made of special steel. The Dempster internal expanding brake has positive action and will not drag. A real windmill for real service.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO., 719 S. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebraska

PIERCE BUCKEYE QUALITY GRAIN BINS

New Low Prices

on the famous Pierce BUCKEYE "Crib with the Steel Rib"—the only bin built with a complete inside reinforced steel angle frame. Pierce Buckeye Bins last a lifetime—bins now in use over 15 years. Chas. H. Prynne, Sergeant Bluff, Ia., writes, "My bin is 10 or 11 years old and has not required any expense of any kind yet."

Built double-strength of prime quality galvanized steel sheets—no seconds. Roof can't blow loose—patented ventilating system so constructed that it is leak proof—heavy galvanized steel bottom. Doors are designed scientifically to make them rain proof. Bin easy to erect—requires only half the time of ordinary bin. Easily moved without twisting out of shape. Storm, theft and vermin proof. Safe, durable, economical protection—pays for itself in one year.

FREE—Write today for attractive cardboard model and latest price list. Immediate shipment made from Kansas City.

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"The Crib with the Steel Rib"

MAIL COUPON TODAY!

THE PIERCE CO., 930-C Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo. Gentlemen: Please send Free Cardboard Model and complete information on Pierce Buckeye Bins.

Name _____
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R. F. D. _____ State _____

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WORDSWORTH once wrote a poem under the title, "The Happy Warrior." It is what every Christian ought to be; a fighter for the good and the right, and he ought to be happy about it. The book of Psalms is the hymn book of the Hebrew people, and it has come down to us as the greatest of hymn books. These ancient folks believed in cultivating the strong, vigorous, happy side of a belief in God. They sang songs as they went up to Jerusalem, at the time of the great religious festivals. "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help; my help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth." They sang songs as they arose early in the morning to go to work. "Oh God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee; my soul thirsteth for God, for the living God." At harvest time they sang in great choruses, that must have thrilled the happy multitudes, who sang or listened.

The pastures are clothed with flocks. The valleys also are covered over with corn. They shout for joy, they also sing.

When they thought of the soul's personal relation to God, they sang, or recited, "The Lord is my shepherd. I shall not want." When some crisis took place in the life of the nation, the people strengthened themselves with the remembrance that God was with them, or near them. "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will we not fear, tho the earth be removed, and tho the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea." As they saw a storm, they sang, "The voice of the Lord is upon the waters; the God of glory thundereth; the Lord is upon many waters." And so, all thru life, the people had with them, for all life's varied experiences, these songs, or poems, to encourage and establish them, as they went along the way. They ought to have been a strong, buoyant and happy people, supported, as they were, by such ennobling thoughts of God.

After the Christian era had begun, the singing of Psalms was made almost a business, by some groups of people. The monasteries were established, and in many of them the singing, or chanting of Psalms went on continuously thruout the 24 hours, day after day, month after month. A relay of monks would sing for 2 hours, say, and another relay would take up the worship and carry it on, so that the sound of praise to God would not cease.

The cultivation of the joyous attitude toward life is vital. Some people cultivate it consciously, some unconsciously, and, many do not have it at all.

The Christian religion is a joyous religion. The Bible is the most hilarious collection of books ever put on the market. However, to observe a good many Christians, one would not infer that there was anything in their religion of a joyful nature.

But the attitude of faith, hope, joy in life may be cultivated, under religious auspices. And it certainly needs to be. Look at your favorite daily. Read the divorces, cases of despondent suicide, physical breakdowns, in short, the human wreckage that is strewn along the side of the road. One physician with a large practice estimated that 70 per cent of all his patients had nothing organic the matter with them.

In that most interesting little book, "The Secrets of Animal Life," by Professor Thomson of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, he has as the last chapter, "The Cult of Joy." It is a good chapter. He says that the joyousness of many birds, as expressed in song, goes along with the fact of their perfect digestive capacity, and their full muscularity. He goes on to say that one's attitude toward life has everything to do with the tone of his body, and its health. Thoughts are things. They make or break. They build or they blast. They tone up or they tear down. They make creators or criminals. For instance, a class of students has been told by the instructor that he is going to give each one a heart stimulant pill. A harmless pill of flour and sugar is given, but the heart beat of each student promptly goes up, because he thinks he has swallowed a heart stimulant.

A student once was placed upon a perfectly balanced table. He was told

to work a mathematical problem out. The table soon tipped down, on the head end. His thinking had drawn the blood to the head. He was then told to think of running a foot race. The table presently tipped so that his feet were much lower than his head. So much for the power of thought. Religion affects the thought life. If one is enjoying an experience with God, so that God is consciously present in his life, and he has an attitude of hope, faith, it will affect his health favorably, and his entire attitude toward life. If he has a one-sided, legalistic religion, or no religion at all, and an attitude toward life that is hum-drum, bored and mechanical, this attitude will affect his health, his thinking apparatus and everything about him. It is well known that the death rate in a retreating army is higher than in a victorious army. Religion is life. Get the joyous kind.

Lesson for June 23—The Habit of Thankfulness. Psa. 103:1-13. Golden Text, Psa. 103:1.

Farm Wages All Right?

A favorable comparison between wages of hired farm hands and industrial wages, for comparable work,

when allowance is made for the various perquisites, such as board, rent and food, received by farm hands, in addition to wages, is disclosed in a preliminary report of a survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In the bureau's survey, 2,117 farm employers reported that the total average farm value of all perquisites was \$30.34 a month, wages \$46.44, or a total of \$76.78. Should the farm value of perquisites, of which food is a large part, be expressed in terms of retail prices, the total of perquisites and cash would compare favorably, and in some cases probably exceed, wages for comparable labor in industrial employment.

By geographical divisions of the country, the survey shows the total monthly farm value of perquisites and wages to farm hands in the New England states at \$88.15; Middle Atlantic states, \$85.20; East North Central states, \$78.60; West North Central, \$78.21; South Atlantic, \$59.78; East South Central \$55.72; West South Central \$63.47; Mountain states \$90.94, and Pacific states, \$104.98.

The American method of expressing farm wages is to name as wages the cash amount to be paid, modified by inclusion or exclusion of board. This does not take account of other payments in kind or privilege of value also given to farm hands, and which frequently are of considerable value, as indicated in the bureau's survey. The English method, on the other hand,

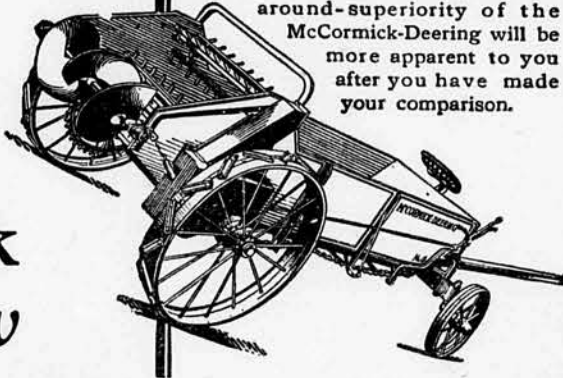
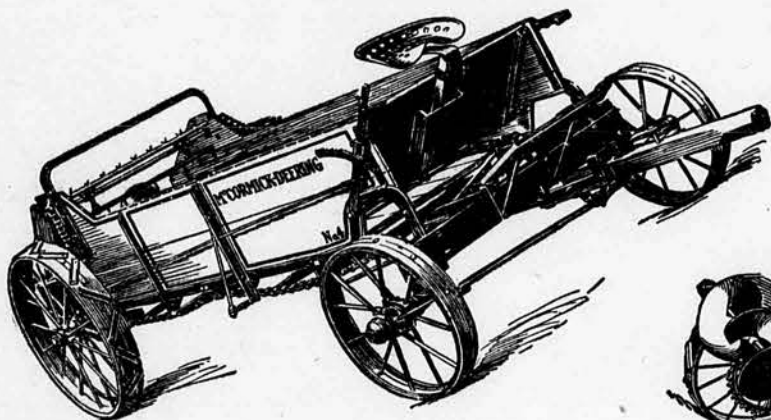
is to set a total figure, deduct the value of various perquisites, and pay the remainder in cash. When discussing wages the English speak in terms of the total figure, which in both England and America is not much if any different from the wages paid for comparable work in industry.

The American method of expressing farm wages may be responsible in a slight degree for the undue emphasis often placed by the farm laborer on the relative superiority of city wages, expressed entirely on a cash basis, as compared with farm wages that consist so largely of non-cash items. On the other hand, farmers may at times fail to appreciate the possibilities of retaining capable laborers and keeping them contented by giving perquisites which cost the farmer little.

Detailed results of the bureau's survey, made in 1925-26, of perquisites and wages of hired farm hands have been published in a multigraph report entitled "The Perquisites and Wages of Hired Farm Hands," copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Real Poultry Helps

Circular No. 122, Poultry Management on the Farm, by Loyal F. Payne, may be obtained free on application to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.



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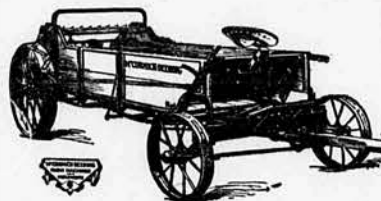
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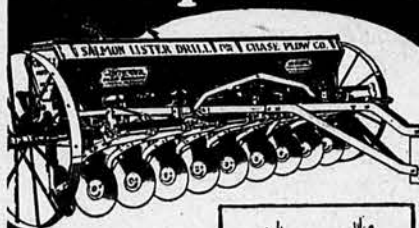
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Farm Crops and Markets

We'll Have a Yield of 160,660,000 Bushels of Wheat This Year in Kansas, Maybe?

WHEAT is doing well in Kansas; Jake Mohler's June forecast was for a yield of 160,660,000 bushels, as compared to 177,371,000 bushels last year. Jake probably was conservative. Corn is doing better since the warm weather came. Oats are in good condition, except in some communities in Southeastern Kansas. Pastures are doing well, and cattle are making excellent gains.

Barton—Wheat harvest will be here soon. Farmers have been putting up alfalfa and doing other field work. Some corn shelling has been done recently. Cream, 41c; wheat, 85c; corn, 73c; eggs, 22c.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—We have been having some good growing weather, and vegetation has been making fine progress. Hail did some damage in the northwest part of the county recently. Wheat, oats and barley have headed. We need more clear weather for several reasons, and especially to aid in curing the alfalfa hay. Weeds are making a fine growth; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 23c; corn, 72c; barley, 42c; fat hens, 21c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—We have been having plenty of rain, and crops are doing well. Wheat is headed, and should produce an excellent yield. Rain delayed the alfalfa harvest greatly. Corn is doing well. Pastures are in fine condition, and livestock is doing well.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—The soil contains ample moisture and we have been having plenty of sunshine, so crops have been making a fine growth. Farmers have been very busy with their field work. Pastures are in an unusually good condition, and livestock has been making excellent gains. It was producing well and eggs are bringing satisfactory prices, all of which has contributed to the increasing interest in poultry raising here. Feed is holding out well; some hay is for sale at a reasonable price.—W. H. Plumly.

Douglas—Farm work was delayed greatly here by wet weather, but the folks have been spending more time in the fields during the last two weeks. Much of the corn was replanted. Birds ate a good part of the cherries this year; the damage was so great that the producers covered some of the trees.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Wheat is doing fairly well, but on many fields the yields will be low, so the total production in the county will not be so large as it was last year. Wet weather did considerable damage to the first crop of alfalfa hay. Wheat, 82c; corn, 70c; cream, 43c; eggs, 22c; hens, 18 to 22c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We have been having very good wheat weather; harvest probably will start about June 25. Spring crops are backward, and part of the acreage has been replanted. Many public sales are being held, with satisfactory prices. Wheat, 87c; corn, 70c; kafir, \$1.10 a cwt.; shorts, \$1.60; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 41c.—C. F. Erbort.

Ford—We have had plenty of moisture to ripen the wheat, and the outlook is for a fairly good yield; harvest will begin next week. Alfalfa is being cut; much of the crop encountered rain after it was cut. Grass is doing well, and livestock is making excellent gains. Corn and the feed crops have been backward.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Wheat is yellow and rather rusty appearing, and the outlook for a good yield is not very promising. Corn is growing nicely on fields that have been cultivated—on the others grass is making a good showing! Many of the hogs produced here are now being moved by truck to Kansas City. Cattle would have made better gains on the pastures if there had not been so much rain. Corn, 83c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—Spring grains are in good condition on most fields. A great many combines and tractors were sold here this spring. Pastures are in good condition, and livestock is making fine gains.—John L. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Farm work is much behind the usual schedule, due to wet weather. The corn acreage is less than usual, due to the inability of farmers to get the crop planted. Wheat and oats are making a fine growth.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Wheat is filling rapidly; the crop will be fairly good. Some fields of wheat grown on alfalfa or sweet clover ground will produce excellent yields. Corn is making a good growth. We are hoping that there will be a good representation of the farmers from this section on the Jayhawker Tour in August. Wheat, 82c; cream, 41c; eggs, 22c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Wheat contains considerable rust, and it has lodged in some places; these factors will reduce the yield somewhat. Pastures are making an excellent growth, and livestock is doing well. Roads have been muddy much of the time this spring. Wheat, 85c; corn, 81c; butter, 46c; eggs, 22c; broilers, 29c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The corn acreage in this county will be reduced about 10 per cent, as compared with last year, due to the inability of farmers to get the crop planted. They have been able to get into the fields only one or two days a week since April 1. Wheat and oats are ripening. A week of dry weather would be appreciated by all the folks! Eggs, 24c; corn, 80c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—A considerable amount of the corn was replanted in this county, some for the third time. Roads are in poor condition. The first crop of alfalfa was injured seriously by the wet weather. The hard surfaced road between Kansas City and De Soto was opened recently. Bran, \$1.15; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell White-law.

Lane—Recent rains have been of great help to the crops. Grass is doing very well, and cattle are making an excellent growth.—A. B. Bentley.

Marshall—Wheat has made a good growth, and there is a fine outlook for a good crop. The stands of corn were injured somewhat by the heavy rains. Pastures are in fine condition. The corn crop needs more sunshine. There is an oil "boom" in the northwest corner of the county. Cream, 44c; eggs, 24c; hogs, \$10.50; wheat, 99c; corn, 81c.—J. D. Stoss.

Mitchell—Wheat is doing very well. The hard rains did some damage to the feed crops, as they aided in forming a heavy

crust over the soil. Corn is doing well, but it needs cultivating quite badly.—Albert Robinson.

Morris—Continued wet weather has delayed farm work greatly. Practically all the corn planted before the flood of May 10 was replanted. But the stand now seems to be very good. The first crop of alfalfa was very satisfactory. Wheat and oats are making an excellent growth. Pastures are in excellent condition. Corn, 72c; kafir, 60c; heavy hens, 24c; butterfat, 42c.—J. R. Henry.

Neesho—Weather conditions have improved and farmers have been busy with their field work. Wheat and oats have been doing well. Hail did some damage recently in the western part of the county. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is doing unusually well. A big public sale was held here recently; everything sold at high prices. Roads are in fairly good condition. Corn, 80c; oats, 55c; corn chop, \$1.75; bran, \$1.30; hens, 23c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 42c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—Corn is making a good growth, altho the plants are encountering plenty of weeds! Oats is making fine progress. Kafir and other sorghum crops have a satisfactory stand. We have had a good deal of rain recently.—James McHill.

Ottawa—Livestock is doing fine on the pastures. Corn fields are weedy; they need more sunshine and cultivation. The alfalfa crop was damaged considerably by the wet weather. Wheat, 80c; corn, 75c; hogs, \$10.20; cream, 44c; eggs, 22c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Reno—Wheat is making a fairly good growth; harvest will start soon, and it is likely that the yields will be reasonably large. The second crop of alfalfa will soon be ready to cut. Corn is making a better growth, with the coming of warmer weather.—D. Englehart.

Republic—Farm work has been delayed still more recently by wet weather; farmers would appreciate receiving some sunshine. Wheat and oats are heading nicely. Corn is being disked. The first crop of alfalfa is quite large. Wheat, 85c; oats, 40c; corn, 75c; eggs, 26c, 23c and 21c; butterfat, 43c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Books—Corn is growing slowly; the weather has been too cool and wet for it. Wheat and barley are headed. The oats crop will be light. A great many combines have been purchased here this year. Corn, 75c; cream, 41c; eggs, 21c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat is very spotted. Some fields are especially good, and others are not so good; a few have been plowed up. Corn is poor and late, on account of too much cold, wet weather. Much of the first crop of alfalfa was spoiled by rain. Public sales are numerous. Wheat, 80c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—Wheat is making a good growth and will produce a large crop, altho some of the stands are rather thin. Considerable damage has been caused by hail recently, especially around Walden, Luray and Lucas. The growth of corn has been delayed greatly by the cool spring. Potatoes, gardens and fruit crops are doing well. Cattle are making satisfactory progress. Farmers are much pleased over the coming of warmer weather. A considerable amount of wheat has been sold recently. Wheat, 81c; corn, 65c; new potatoes, 6c; cherries, 29c; quart eggs, 23c; butterfat, 43c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Smith—There is a fine prospect for a good wheat yield. The first crop of alfalfa was heavy. Pastures were never in better condition; livestock is doing well. Many combines were sold here this spring. Some corn was replanted, on account of damage from cutworms. There is plenty of farm help. Cream, 43c; eggs, 24c.—Harry Saunders.

Stevens—Wheat is making a good growth; harvesting will start soon. Farmers have been busy planting kafir and milo. Very little road work is being done.—Monroe Traver.

Wallace—Livestock, crops and poultry are all doing well. Feed crops were planted late this year. We have had some rain recently.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—Rain has delayed farm work greatly, especially alfalfa cutting and corn cultivation. Pastures are making an excellent growth. Small grains are heading; they need dry weather. There is a fine demand for corn from last year's crop. Corn, 76c; wheat, 75c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 25c.—Ralph B. Cole.

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Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

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A. W. Blaylock, DeSoto. Eight Rhode Island Reds and a number of White Minorca chickens.

A. E. Lyon, Eureka. Rhode Island Red hens.

John Bonica, Kincaid. Ford coupe, 1927 model, wire wheels, one spare tire, both front fenders bent, engine number 14,916,022, license number 40,790.

W. A. Parsons, Burlington. Four bushels of corn, 4 hens, 100 chickens. Mr. Parsons personally offers an additional \$25 reward.

Roy Shively, Carbondale. Twenty White Wyandotte chickens.

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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

We were able to draw a sigh of relief yesterday after two weeks of trying to get the alfalfa in the stack. I don't know how many sides a stalk of alfalfa has, but I am sure we turned it often enough to get all the sides wet. If we had started at the beginning to roll the shocks toward the stack, they would have all reached it. Altho the first cutting was very heavy, it showed considerable wear and tear by the time it was stacked. Nearly everyone who sees a fine field of growing alfalfa wishes he had several hundred acres of the wonderful crop, but after he tries a few weeks to save one cutting, he begins to wish he had only about 1 acre. The second cutting is coming on rapidly, and unless the wheat ripens very quickly, it will do to cut again before harvest.

Corn is doing fine. Our first planting is more than a foot high. We will begin working the dirt toward the plants this week. With good weather we will be able to lay by the earliest corn by harvest. The 40 acres we planted every other row is later, and we will work it several times after harvest. A disk harrow cut down to a "10-disk" makes a very good tool to work between the wide rows after the corn is too large to get over with a cultivator. We find we can harrow the wide row corn with the drag harrow, by running one wheel in the furrow that is blank, and the other on the ridge.

The oats planted for hay are very heavy and tall. Probably by the last of the coming week they will do to cut. As soon as they are off, we are going to plant the ground to hegari, and see if we can get a second crop off the ground.

What to do with the new wheat is a problem worrying a good many growers. Shall it be put in the bin or shall it be sold at cutting time? The last two years we have sold our crop as it was cut. We happen to live only a half mile from market and it is easier to haul directly to market than to scoop it into a bin. The cost of putting wheat in the bin and holding amounts to more than most folks figure. Wheat directly from the combine will often run as high as 16 to 20 per cent moisture, while the same wheat put in the bin and held several months will run only about 10 to 12 per cent. So the first loss in shrinkage amounts to 6 or 8 bushels a hundred.

There is some loss in handling the wheat in and out of the bin. The owner should carry some insurance. And if the owner is paying 6 or 8 per cent interest that amounts to considerable during the time of holding. Then, too, the price may not get much better.

If he stores in the elevator, he does not have to take the shrinkage, but he has to pay a cent a bushel a month for storage. We figure that the price must rise at least 20 cents a bushel before we have lost anything in selling directly from the combine. If the reported amount of holdover wheat is true, it seems as if little rise could be expected in the wheat market for several months. A few folks have contracted some new wheat at 81 cents for July. There are, however, several things that might happen yet that would boost the wheat market. The big surplus melts away very quickly when a few unfavorable crop reports come in. A few years ago a big rain in Texas boosted the wheat market several cents overnight. If all the wheat Texas grew at that time had been thrown into the market, it never would have known anything had happened!

The low price of wheat is hurting business locally. An auto dealer told me if wheat was only a dollar he knew where he could sell 10 trucks that day. When local business cannot move goods, the entire line of business back to the labor working in the raw materials suffers.

It has been said that everybody has some hobby. We have a neighbor whose hobby is flowers and fruit. He does considerable general farming, but finds time to have a nice orchard and flower garden. A heavy woven wire fence 4 feet high has been built around his orchard and flower garden, and nearly all the way around the fence different kinds of flowers are growing. Along

one side he has grapes set. Over in another corner is rhubarb and gooseberries. In the orchard are cherries, peaches, apples and several kinds of plums. These are all loaded with fruit this season. In all he has 180 fruit trees and 18 varieties of roses. The flower bed of several square rods contains a large variety of shrubs and flowers. We noticed quite a number of the fruit trees have been injured by sun scald. To protect the smaller trees from this trouble, he has wrapped them with thin strips of wood.

Since there are not many orchards in this locality, and still fewer flower gardens, it is quite an inspiration to pass this neighbor's farm in the spring, and see the fruit and flowers.

Most everybody is giving the tractor and combine a thoro "going over" these days. Everything must be ready and in

repair when the wheat is ready to cut. In harvest time Kansas is one of the busiest places in the world. Most farmers do not stop the combine at noon, and they run as late as possible at night. Quite a number are planning on having an extra man to run the tractor at night, lising and plowing. By the time harvest is finished, probably three-fourths of the wheat ground will be turned by the night plowing, and during the mornings when it is too wet to start the combine. The tractor has made possible many changes in the time and method of growing wheat.

Fitch Will Judge Jerseys

Prof. J. B. Fitch of the Kansas State Agricultural College will judge Jerseys at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 15 to 21.

Farm Values at Bottom?

As compared to the pre-war years of 1912 to 1914 the farm real estate values of Kansas in 1927, '28 and '29 stood at 113 per cent—in other words, no change for three years. They were at 151 per cent in 1920.

Let's Control Soil Washing

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,234-F, Gullies and How to Control Them, and No. 1,386-F, Terracing Farm Lands, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Society for the Prevention of Carrying Coals to Newcastle has approved the action of the New York postmaster in refusing acceptance of a bomb addressed to Chicago.



Veterinary Service Costs Less Than Doing Without It

Not only at vaccinating time, but all through the year it pays to keep the veterinarian on your staff. His services—invaluable when disease threatens your herd—are even more valuable as a precautionary measure in the prevention of disease.

A dead animal is a dead loss—and the marketing of a small fraction of the animals lost each year through the failure of farmers to keep in close enough touch with their veterinarians would pay for the services of all the veterinarians in the country.

Do not guess at the nature of any disease which may threaten your

herd. Hog-Cholera, hemorrhagic septicemia, necrotic enteritis, "flu", pneumonia, parasitism have similar symptoms, and are hard to tell apart. To treat for one of these when the animal has some other disease is to invite the loss you are trying to prevent.

This is one reason why all products of operating units of Allied Laboratories, Inc., are sold through graduate veterinarians only.

If you value your livestock entrust its welfare to the services of a graduate veterinarian and permit him to use the standardized products of these strong companies.



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

Pitman-Moore Company
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Sioux City, Ia.

United Serum Company
Wichita, Kas.

Operating Divisions of
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RED TOP GRAIN BINS

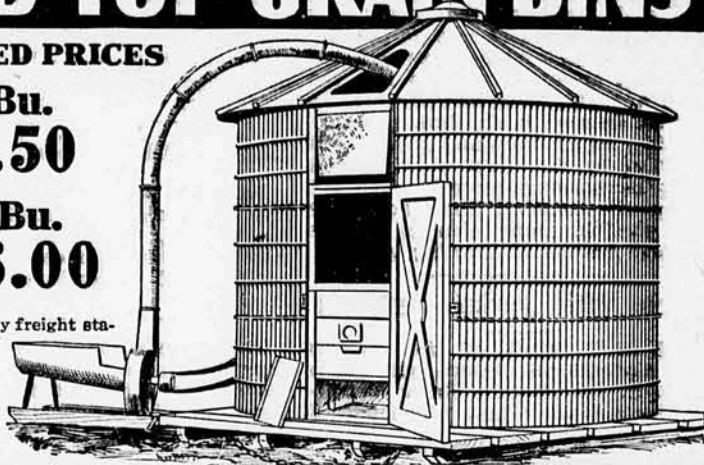
DELIVERED PRICES

500 Bu.
\$85.50

1000 Bu.
\$126.00

Freight paid to any freight station in Mo., Kas., Okla., Nebr., Ill., Iowa, and Ark. Other states slightly more.

ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT EXTRA



STORE AND CONDITION YOUR WHEAT WHILE HOLDING IT FOR MOST FAVORABLE MARKET

You cannot afford to be at the mercy of an unsatisfactory wheat market. Railroad congestion, price docking, blockades, etc., will not bother you either, if you provide farm storage for your grain in Columbian Galvanized Steel Bins where it will have a chance to aerate and condition while you are holding for the most favorable market. Over eighty-five thousand Columbian bins are in service on the farms—they are fireproof, rat-proof and weather-tight, providing thorough ventilation, with latest conveniences for filling and discharging. Strong, durable, easily and quickly erected. Columbian bins that are fifteen years old are in perfect condition today. With reasonable care there is no occasion for one to wear out or fail to give lasting service.



Columbian bins are made in two grades: The popular Red Top with 24 gauge sides and the special style "A" Bin. Same construction as Red Top, but with 20 gauge sides priced at \$39.00 for 500 Bu. and \$147.00 for 1000 Bu., delivered in states named above. Other states at slightly extra cost. See your dealer at once or write for our free literature on Columbian bins and farm storage. Immediate shipment guaranteed—same day ordered.

Pioneer Manufacturers of Steel Grain Bins

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.
1501 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

10 More Years for the old shingle roof, with guaranteed

SHELTEROOF USED LIKE PAINT

It makes warped wood shingles lie down flat and seals them into one solid sheet; leak-proof, storm-proof, fire-retardant. Renew composition roofing.



\$1.25 Gal.

Freight paid within 1,000 miles of K. C. Don't buy a new roof. Don't even patch it! If your roof is leaky, warped or falling, apply SHELTEROOF now with brush or sprayer. Send for free descriptive folder—'Never Too Late To Mend'. Address:

JOHN D. SHELTER COMPANY
Railroad and Rural Division
361 Union Station Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



BRIGGS & STRATTON
Fullpower
4-CYCLE AIR-COOLED
GASOLINE ENGINE

America's Finest Washing Machine Engine! The majority of leading washing machines advertised in this publication are equipped with Briggs & Stratton gas engines. These washing machine manufacturers are giving you easy starting with dependable power. We guarantee Fullpower engines for one year. Fullpower Engines are sold separately for general farm use. Write Dept. EF11 for Free Booklet.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Do You Know That—

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

5 Magazines for \$1.75

CLUB No. H-191
McCall's Magazine.....
People's Home Journal.....
Modern Homemaking.....
American Poultry Journal.....
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Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

Binder Twine

Standard, 500 ft. to pound. Bug proof. Not prison made. Don't buy till you see our prices.

Grain Bins

Bargain prices on best, most popular ventilated bin. Less than 10% shrinkage. Fireproof, weather-proof, rat-proof. 500 and 1,000-bu. Write for offer.

Western Merc. Co., Dept. M, Kansas City, Mo.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS

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

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

Guaranteed Standard A 10c Binder Twine

F. O. B. Shenandoah, Iowa or Kansas City, Kan.
HENRY FIELD SEED CO.,
Shenandoah, Iowa

We Have For Sale, Half Sections and Sections

adjoining free open range. Nice improved cattle, or sheep ranches, best suited for cattle, as low as \$10 per acre, they are joint farming and stock farms. We will sell them at these low prices on half cash payments.

CHEYENNE COUNTY STATE BANK, Colorado

Get Rid of Horns before they start!

Horns are a nuisance. Prevent their growth by covering the horn button once with Franklin Dehorning Paste. No bleeding or infection. Quick, safe and humane. Guaranteed. Enough for 10 calves. \$1.00 postpaid. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.

Now, Cut Milking Time in half. No one can afford to be without Fords Milker at its low price. Thousands in use. More popular every year. Quality is unsurpassed. Many models. Send for Catalogue No. 88

Fords Milker

MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 213-215 N. Desplaines St., Chicago

Capper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS
ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT-M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Wise or Otherwise?

BY C. H. WISE

The plight of the American farmer is amusing and serious. It affords a wonderful field for the study of human nature.

It is like the old saying that misery loves company. Some farmers want only statements of farm failures; others want to throw a monkey wrench into the chain grocery store machinery because some farmers might get their fingers pinched in its cogs. Then again we have some who cast their jealous eyes on the fruit tree planted by labor and want to kill it in the bud. Some even go so far as to wish for a crop failure that would create a market shortage and then the consumer would have to pay a higher price.

These statements show that the good old country spirit has blown out of the window and is forever lost as far as the farmer is concerned. However, it might be good policy for him to take the broom and sweep his door steps clean before he calls the assistance of others to get him out of the mud. I have noticed for the last 10 years where numerous farmers pay no attention to the advice given by farm papers that would save them millions of dollars each year by placing their machinery in the dry during the winter.

Yes, travel thru the rural districts and one can consider himself lucky if he can find a night's lodging, and if he does he will pay New York hotel prices and be entertained with stories of hardships unequalled by our Pilgrim fathers on the rock-bound coast. However, we do find our farmer friends surrounded with luxury, such as the radio, telephone, automobile and bathtub. And it is not uncommon to find them living along a leading cement highway, and then wondering when their taxes will be reduced. Some do not get up till 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning and take about 2 hours for lunch, and I find them most eager for work about a month in harvest when they have a hired man who does about two-thirds of the work and then either starves or goes to work for some corporation.

It has been accepted without debate that the farmer works long hours, and every day these conditions are done away with, for a farmer can always find time to talk a couple of hours. I question if the average farmer works six months out of the year. Mostly in the winter time you will find them basking around the stove, listening to their radio, getting the market reports so they know what to charge the poor working man in the cities for their produce. And when they find that the chain stores can sell to them a cent cheaper, they are out of tune with the whole world.

Honors to Ary and Nielson

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

Several Capper Club folks attended the annual 4-H roundup at Manhattan recently. We did not learn just how many of them competed in the different contests, but at least two of their

names were included among the winners. These were John Ary, county leader for Edwards, who came out high individual in poultry judging, and Dorothea Nielson, former leader of Marshall and still a member of the Blanchville Progressive Club, placed third in the news writing contest. Marjorie Williams, reporter for the In-to-Win 4-H and Capper Clubs of Marshall county, was one of 50 to be elected a member of the "Who's Who" Club.

Faye and Audrey Boose of Douglas county, who reported some time ago that they had entered into an egg production contest with their mother, say they are falling behind in the race.



The Dependable Little Girl Whose Picture You See Here Is Edna Dunn, Leader of the "Reno Cappers"

Their 24 Buff Orpington pullets outstripped Mrs. Boose's 24 Rhode Island Reds at first, but later some of the Buffs became broody, and the Reds passed them up. However, the girls have learned their lesson well. They say the next time they enter a contest of this kind, they will first make sure the broody hens have all been culled from their flock.

Interested in Tomatoes?

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,338-F, Tomatoes as a Truck Crop, and No. 1,291-F, Preparing Tomatoes for Market, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Up to the Individual

BY W. R. STINER

The solution of the farm relief question will finally and ultimately rest with the farmers' individual efforts. No Congress or body of men are going to legislate dollars and cents into our pockets unless we make a strenuous attempt to relieve our own condition.

The dairy house should be kept clean and well painted.



And So the Cat Was Removed!



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$0.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per abbreviation and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

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

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—WHITE AND BARRED Rocks and Reds, \$10.00 per 100. Assorted \$8.00. Ship prepaid. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Iowa, Wichita, Kan.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$7.00 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chick guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

WHOLESALE CHICK PRICES READY TO ship, fill your order tomorrow. 15 leading breeds. Prices 6c up. 104% live arrival. Catalog ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS FROM AC- credited flocks. All large breeds, \$10. Anconas, Brown, White or Buff Leghorns and Heavy Assorted, \$8. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BEST QUALITY JULY, AUGUST CHICKS: Leghorns, \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, \$9; Assorted, \$6. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. We refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited, 8c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

STATE ACCREDITED LEGHORN CHICKS. White, Buff or Brown fine laying strain. \$10.00 per 100; \$48.00, 500. Specializing in Certified and Record of Production Tanager, English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

BRED TO LAY CHICKS: PER 100—LEG- horns, \$8; Barred Rocks, Buff and White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10. Accredited flocks. Triple tested for livability, 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

KANSAS STATE ACCREDITED FLOCK, 8- 10 weeks old cockerels; Tanager-Young 250-296 egg strain; healthy, large, hatched from 26-30 ounce eggs, \$2.00 each, \$20 dozen. June chicks all sold. July chicks, \$14 hundred. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. Missouri Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns \$8; Barred Rocks, Anconas, \$9; White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Assorted \$7. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes \$9.00, Langshans \$10.00, horns \$8.00. Assorted \$7.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details how we ship 95% pullets from 100 chicks. Free, the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. Flocks blood-tested and endorsed by the State Livestock Commission and A. P. A. judge. Our chicks won highest score at Baby Chick Show, Manhattan, April this year. Reduced prices June 3rd.

MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY

Burlingame, Kansas, Dept. F.

State Accredited Chicks

Baby Chicks, Kansas Accredited, White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose or Single Comb Reds, White or Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, and other breeds, \$12.00 per 100, \$58.00-500. Heavy assorted \$9.00-100; \$45.00-500. Delivered live, prompt, free thermometer with orders, bank references. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2122 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

Tudor's Superior Quality

Baby Chicks, all large breeds, 100-1200, 50-700, 25-37.5. Blood-tested one cent per chick more. Leghorns, non-tested \$10.00. Blood-tested, \$11.00. Blood-tested and State Certified, \$12.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

ENGLISH BARRON WHITE LEGHORN chicks, 9c. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

337 EGG LINE LARGE BARRON WHITE Leghorns, March hatched cockerels, doz, \$12. Eggs, 100, \$5. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

318 EGG LINE LARGE E. BARRON WHITE Leghorn guaranteed choice March hatched cockerels, dozen, \$9. Bargain. Sadie Hixenbaugh, Logan, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

BARRED ROCKS, YELLOW LEGS, HEAVY layers. Bradley strain. Hens, cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs, Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK RANGE COCKERELS 8 TO 14 weeks. R. O. P. supervised flock, \$1.25 and up, each. Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., Wathena, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK CHICKS FROM high producing R. O. P. inspected flock \$13.00-100. Eggs \$5.00, 5 pen eggs free. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE MINOR- cas, Eggs, Chicks, Cockerels, Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

WHITE OR BLACK MINORCA CHICKS, accredited, two weeks old, 21 cents; three weeks, 25 cents. Howell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

FIFTY BUFF MINORCA PULLETS, MARCH hatched. Ina Morton, Frankfort, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS 35 cents. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.

PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE EGGS, 20c postpaid. Mountain View Turkey Ranch, Fowler, Colo.

HATCH BANNER'S EGG-LAYING GOLD Medal Mallards in July and August for February layers. Eggs only \$5.00 per 100 postpaid. Fill your incubator. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

WRITE "THE COPE" TOPEKA FOR cash offers on eggs and poultry.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT'S, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

PATENT'S—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents: send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form, no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-T, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SUDAN GRASS SEED, NORTHERN grown, \$5.00 per hundred. George Fletcher, Rt. 1, Lamar, Colo.

EARLY SUNRISE KAFIR, EXCELLENT for late planting, \$3.00 per hundred. C. C. Cunningham, Eldorado, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS FROM TREATED seed, 24 varieties. Write for catalog. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO SEED, PUR- ity 99.99%, germination 96.5%. Price 5c per lb. W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, YELLOW Jersey, Porto Rico, 50c-100; \$4.00-1000. Tomato, Bonnie Best, New Stone, Champion \$1.00-100. Cabbage, Early Wakefield, Copenhagen 50c-100; \$3.50-1000 postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

CABBAGE, EARLY AND LATE, 40c, 100; \$1.50, 500; \$2.25, 1,000. Tomatoes, leading varieties, 50c, 100; \$2.00, 500; \$3.50, 1,000. Peppers, hot and sweet, 35c, 25; 75c, 100. Sweet Potatoes, Nancy Hall, Porto Ricans, 45c, 100; \$2.00, 500; \$3.25, 1,000, postpaid. C. C. White, Seneca, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS—MILLIONS, LARGE, well rooted, open field grown, packed in ventilated crate, damp moss to roots. Baltimore, Stone, Favorite, Earliana, 500; \$1.25, 1,000-2,000 postpaid. Express prepaid, 5,000-\$8.00. Frostproof Cabbage, for late planting, leading varieties: 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid. Prompt shipment, safe arrival guaranteed. Kentucky Plant Co., Hawesville, Ky.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

20-40 CASE TRACTOR, \$100, GOOD SHAPE. Frank Silvester, Little River, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE CHEAP, LARGE gas threshing outfit, good. King Motor Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO IDEAL PORTABLE Grain Elevators with or without gasoline motors. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—RUMELY 30-60 OIL PULL tractor in A No. 1 condition ready to go. Price \$500.00 F.O.B. my farm. R. L. Potet, Penolos, Kan. Phone 2707.

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co., "Caterpillar" Dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—16-32 RUMELY AND 15-30 Hart Parr Tractors in first class condition ready for work. Cheap for cash, or will trade for Sudan or Cane seed. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

USED HARVESTER THRESHERS: ONE 16 foot cut No. 9 McCormick-Deering, used one year, \$1,200.00; one No. 9, almost new, \$1,000.00; four Deering's, sell cheap. Also used McCormick-Deering tractors. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO 16-30, TWO 20-40, ONE 12-20, Two 20-35, One 15-25 Rumely Oil Pull Tractors; One 32x52, One 28x44 Rumely Wood Separators; One 2 ton Ree truck, Dual Wheels; One Reo 1 1/4 Ton Truck. All in first class condition and priced to sell. Bonham Garage, A. L. Faivre, Prop., Clay Center, Kan.

CORN HARVESTERS

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalogue showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

DOGS

COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, FOX TERRIERS. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Polce, Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS FOR SALE, males \$5.00, Females \$3.00. H. M. Schoepflin, Osage City, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT- ters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kans.

BEAUTIFUL FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, parents exceptional ratters, \$5.00 each. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

WANTED—THREE DOZ, ESKIMO-SPITZ pups every week. Also Fox Terriers. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

NICELY MARKED COLLIE PUPPIES, NAT- ural heelers. Males \$6.00, Females \$3.00. Edward Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

PUPS—POINTER AND SETTER CROSS. From real hunting strain. Males \$5.00, Females \$3.00. Duane Van Horn, Lyons, Kan.

TWO OUTSTANDING SILVER GRAY GER- man Police male pups, exceptionally well bred \$25.00 each. Pedigrees furnished. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

PRICES SMASHED, SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18c. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSY prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

REAL KODAK FINISHING AT 25c PER roll; an enlargement free. Commercial Studio, Jefferson City, Mo.

FILM DEVELOPED, 6 GLOSSY ARTISTIC border prints, 25c. Sample free. Glazo Co., 400 New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO— Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10, \$1.75. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—TEN-POUND PACKAGES, Chewing \$2.00, Smoking \$1.50. Weak Smoking \$1.00 plus postage. Pay when received. Paul Shreve, Askin, Ky.

TOBACCO—OLD, BETTER GRADE; 10 pounds mild smoking, \$1.50; Select, best smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.75; hand picked chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; pay for tobacco and postage on arrival; guaranteed. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

AUCTIONEERS

200 AUCTION SAYINGS \$1. AUCTIONEER Joker \$1. Enroll now for 24th August term. American Auction College, Kansas City.

LUMBER

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

MUSKRATS

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

THREE REGISTERED YEARLING HERE- ford bulls. M. W. Clark, Densmore, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO- year-old, C. L. E. Edwards, R. R. No. 28, Topeka, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY BULL CALVES OF choice A. R. breeding write Springdale Guernsey Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BROWN SWISS Bulls. One year old. Can be registered. Bert Deng, Scott City, Kan.

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

HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS, GILTS, WEANLING PIGS. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS, BRED GILTS and spring pigs. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG, SELECT, CHESTER WHITE SERV- iceable fall boars, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND SERVICEABLE boars; registered. Also weanling pigs. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PED- igreed pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

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SHEEP AND GOATS

125 SHROPSHIRE YOUNG EWES, BEN Miller, Newton, Kan.

Hendriks Method Is Fine

BY MRS. THOMAS S. WARD
Holton, Kansas

I have used the Hendriks method of feeding baby chicks, and I know it is fine. I raised more chicks last year than ever before. My pullets began to lay in September.

I think geese a very easy and profitable fowl to raise; I raise almost every gosling that hatches. I feed sweet milk and bread for the first week or two, then they get out and hustle.

I have had lots of grief trying to raise turkeys; have had them die at every age and size. Last year I had a small flock of 27. I tried Dr. W. A. Billings' method, and raised 22—only one died a natural death, and the others I lost by accidents. I think Dr. Billings' method is the best way to raise turkeys. My turkeys made me quite happy at Thanksgiving; they made me forget the bother they had caused in the good old summer time.

Big Yields the Rule

BY H. R. SMALLEY

To the great majority of Americans, England is the most interesting of European countries, for it was the English colonists who settled on the Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts to Georgia 200 to 300 years ago who determined to a large extent the kind of country the United States was to be. I should like to have spent a month in England, Scotland and Wales on my recent trip to Europe, but had to be content with a few days in the south of England.

The one big fact that impressed itself on me is that the agriculture of England is entirely different from that of the continent, in that England is distinctly a livestock country; in fact, 82 per cent of the improved land in Great Britain is devoted to pasture or to the production of forage crops. One is also impressed with the careful way in which pastures are handled, and with the liberal fertilization that is supplied.

The high spot of our whole trip was our visit to the Rothamsted Experiment Station, where some of the experiments have been in progress since 1843. These old experiments have had a profound influence on fertilizer practice thruout the world, particularly in America. It is interesting to recall that the first superphosphate ever manufactured in the world was made by Sir John Lawes on his Rothamsted estate, and that he called it superphosphate and not acid phosphate.

The old continuous culture plots with wheat, barley and mangolds have demonstrated that high yields can be maintained with chemical fertilizers, provided that the three essential plant foods are supplied in sufficient quantity.

The grass plots which have been fertilized since 1856, on lands in grass 300 years, show striking differences—1,000 pounds an acre without treatment, 2,600 pounds with minerals alone, and 4,300 pounds with minerals plus heavy nitrogen fertilizing.

We spent one whole day on a motor bus trip to Oxford, the old university town, and to Stratford-on-Avon, the home of William Shakespeare. In driving about England, or anywhere else in Europe for that matter, an American tourist is impressed by the scarcity of automobiles. There are no traffic jams or parking difficulties. I have seen more good automobiles in many county seat towns on a Saturday afternoon than I saw in London, Paris or Berlin. Most people in Europe simply can't afford to own and run an automobile. But they certainly do ride bicycles—thousands of them.

We visited a typical livestock farm near London, where we saw a fine herd of purebred dual-purpose Shorthorns. On this farm, which is owned and operated by a Scotchman named McIntosh, we had an opportunity to learn some of the usual fertilizing practices first hand.

Potatoes ordinarily receive 800 to 1,000 pounds an acre of fertilizing materials equal to a 5-10-5 analysis, but many successful commercial growers use a ton an acre of 5-7-10. Sugar beets are fertilized with about a ton to the acre of 5-7-8; turnips and swedes receive 800 pounds an acre of 3-12-6, and mangels 800 pounds of 0-8-6 at planting and a top-dressing of 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda. Pastures usually are given a fall application of dissolved bone, basic slag or superphosphate and potash. The amounts vary greatly, but the total will average 500 to 700 pounds an acre. Some farmers apply only phosphate.

The new system of pasture management, involving the use of minerals plus heavy nitrogen applications and rotating the pastures, is still in the demonstration stage, but is gaining in favor with British farmers. The plan is being pushed vigorously by the nitrogen producers, and it promises to greatly increase the carrying capacity of pastures that are already far ahead of our own here in the United States.

Under the new system, the usual application of phosphate and potash fertilizers is made in the fall and followed during the next spring and summer with about four applications of 100 to 150 pounds an acre of sulfate of ammonia or other nitrogen carrier. The pastures are divided into six or eight fields and the stock moved from one to the other rapidly enough to insure a supply of grass never more than 4 or 5 inches high. At this stage it is rich in protein and highest in feeding

value. Numerous trials indicate that the pasture season can be extended a month or more and the carrying capacity increased two, three or even four-fold. Mr. McIntosh had tried the new system, and was well pleased with the results.

English farmers in recent years have increased their use of potash, and have shifted from the use of materials to complete fertilizers or, as they are called in England, "compound manures."

Very naturally I tried to glean something from European agriculture that I might pass on to American farmers. In general, Europe excels in yields an acre, due to the use of large amounts of fertilizer and to the soil-conservation methods employed. Land is dear and must be utilized to the utmost. Labor is cheap and plentiful, but, aside from the crops that require a great deal of hand labor, it bears little relation to acre yield. By this I mean that harvesting wheat with a cradle, or cutting hay with a scythe adds nothing to the yield.

On the other hand, American farmers excel in the use of machinery, thereby making possible a high production a man. With us, land is cheap and labor is dear. A larger use of fertilizer, which is sure to come, will enable American farmers to produce crops with still less labor a bushel, or pound, or ton.

All land in Europe is utilized either for forest, for pasture, or for crops. Ordinarily, but not always, the best land is in crops, the second best in pasture, and that which is unfit for crops or pasture is in forest. The forests usually belong to the state or local government, and timber is cut only under careful supervision. They are made to yield the largest possible returns thru protection against fire and careful planting and management. A comprehensive federal and state reforestation program would remove much marginal land from cultivation, and be a distinct benefit to agriculture in this country.

I was much impressed by the productivity of pastures in all of the countries visited, whether in Switzerland at an elevation of 6,000 feet above sea level or in Holland 6 yards below sea level. Millions of acres of the better pasture land in the eastern half of our own country should be fertilized and managed so that its carrying capacity would be doubled.

Cultivation, Model 1929

Since the announcement a few years ago that the primary purpose of corn cultivation is to prevent the growth of weeds and not to "stir the ground," the question arises as to just how much cultivation is necessary for satisfactory yields, and whether the job can be done by easier and quicker methods than heretofore.

When the statement is made that weed control is of greatest importance, it is taken for granted that the seed-bed has been well prepared, that it is deep, thoroly pulverized and compact but well aerated.

In a six-year test at the Nebraska Experiment Station, corn cultivated twice yielded an average of 33.6 bushels; three cultivations resulted in a yield of 35.9 bushels and four cultivations, 37.2 bushels. Continued late cultivation after the corn was normally laid by, reduced the yield 2 bushels an acre. On certain years, two and three cultivations gave practically the same results as four, depending on how well the weeds were under control. The Nebraska people concluded, however, that there was some advantage in cultivating in addition to the control of weeds and that "medium to deep cultivation, as done with a 6-shovel cultivator, is good practice."

Emphasis on the importance of controlling weeds and the desire to save labor and lower costs during the last few years have encouraged the use of such tools as the peg-tooth harrow, the rotary hoe and the spring-tooth harrow for the earlier cultivations. An Iowa corn grower who makes a practice of harrowing his corn about a week after planting with the peg-tooth harrow, considers this tool one of the best cultivators on his farm, but says it is necessary to sharpen the teeth every two or three years to keep it doing its best work.

The rotary hoe also has become popular because it is a time and labor saver, and because it is effective in the control of small weeds, both in and

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BUSHEL PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

THREE IMPROVED Haskell Co., wheat farms. 640 acres each. \$12.50 per acre. Cash. Balance crop payment or real bargain for all cash. Chas. Ward, Owner, Satanta, Kan.

COME to N. W. Kansas to buy farms where Marion Talley chose as the best place to buy. Write me for description and prices on choice stock and grain farms. Buy now, get share of fine crops. Selden, Kansas. Geo. B. Shields.

232 ACRES Grouse Creek bottom farm. 140 acres cultivation, good pasture. Two sets good improvements. Family orchard. Water works. Three wells, cistern. Granary. Barn. Two machine sheds. C. A. Bolack, Dexter, Kansas, Route 2.

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HOMELIKE FARM; 400 a., 8 mi. town; stores, schools, churches. Best climate; in Clark banner wheat county. Good road, telephone, shade trees, 1/2 in cultivation, bal. rough grass land. Fenced and cross-fenced. Abundant supply pure soft water. Windmill. Good 6-rm. frame house, kitchen pump and sink; cave; coal-house, hen house, garage, shop, barn 36x50; granary 24x36, sheds 8 sides, 100 b. wheat, all goes for quick sale. \$7,500 will handle. Bal. like rent. Box 146 Bloom, Kan.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of Southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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ALASKA

HOMESTEADS in the Matanuska and Tanana Valleys are now opened to settlers; climate similar to that of our Northern States; fine opportunities for both dairy and grain farming; fertile soil; excellent schools; churches' advantages; good roads; no taxes. Address Colonization Department, The Alaska Railroad, Anchorage, Alaska.

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in fine farm lands in Northeast Arkansas where crop failures unknown, see or write F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

CANADA

A REAL BUY Southern Alberta. 3,200 A. deeded land, 5,000 lease; 735 head Hereford cattle and equipment. Price, \$105,000. T. M. Huff, Lethbridge, Alberta.

COLORADO

RAINBELL dairy farm, 280 A. 35 Mi. S. E. Denver, 120 A. tillable. Alfalfa, timber, good pasture, spring water, no alkali, good bldgs. Fine mountain view. \$7,000—\$2,000 cash. Terms. Owner Box 43, Elizabeth, Colo.

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MINNESOTA offers many advantages for farming. Most farmers do better here. Fertile soil, plenty of rainfall, good pastures. Wonderful dairying opportunities in America's greatest butter state. FREE BOOK tells all. Get all the facts and figures. Learn about the low priced farms and easy payments. Write today! Ten Thousand Lakes—Greater Minnesota Assn., 1410 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 426-O, Carthage, Mo.

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WHATCHA GOT TO SELL OR TRADE? I have Farms, Elevators, Hardware, Merchandise Stocks, Garages, Service anything, everywhere. Write Wranosky, Haddam, Kan.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Owner having farm for sale send best price. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Ill.

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

out of the row. Taking two, three or five rows at a time, as the case may be, with a low power requirement, the rotary hoe does the important job of killing weeds at small cost, and can be used until the corn is some 10 inches tall. It is generally agreed that the rotary hoe does its best work at a comparatively high rate of speed, as behind a tractor in high gear.

Another class of tools which has gained in popularity among many growers of row crops is the weeder, or spring-tooth harrow fitted with weeder teeth. Such a cultivator pulverizes, cultivates and kills weeds at a high rate of speed, handling 35 to 40 acres a day, drawn by one team.

So far as shovel cultivators are concerned, the general trend has been toward multiple-row operation, taking two, three or four rows at a time instead of one. With the two-row horse-drawn cultivator, the operator does twice the work which he can with the one-row and with no more effort. With the general purpose tractor and cultivating equipment he can handle still more acres in less time, and in addition to that, is not compelled to keep

horses for corn cultivation which are not needed during the remainder of the year.

With the cultivating tractor, one man can care for 150 to 250 acres of corn without help. Men who are using this method of cultivation say they can do as good a job as with horses, and that their yields are as high. Corn can be grown up to harvest time under this system with less than four man hours an acre, as demonstrated last year by two agricultural colleges and numerous farmers in the Corn Belt. This figure compares with a Corn Belt average of 10 or 12 man hours or even more, for tending an acre of corn up to harvest time.

Another trend among users of shovel cultivators is that of more shallow cultivation, particularly during the third and fourth times over, to avoid damaging the corn roots. The tendency for some time has been to use more and smaller shovels, and some growers prefer to use surface shovels or sweeps for the later cultivations. Disc cultivators are recommended for unfavorable cultivating conditions, as in fields covered with trash or weeds.

Feed for Young Poults

BY GRACE CARY

If the poults are hatched by a turkey hen it is best to keep away from her while they are coming out of the shell, for she will prepare for war at your approach, and despite one's best efforts much damage may be done. However, it is well to have her inclosed by a pen or airy coop, or she is likely to take her departure with the brood when the hatch is completed, and it may be difficult to find her.

After the poults are 48 or 50 hours old they can be moved to their permanent quarters. The best coop is one about 4 feet square with a shed type roof. Two and a half or 3 feet is high enough, and it should be inclosed at the front with small meshed wire. Early in the season when the weather is damp and rainy or the ground cold, the coop should be set on a wooden floor. With that and plenty of clean, dry litter the poults will do much better than they will if compelled to remain on the ground. Confine both the hen and the poults to the coop for the first few days except when the poults are fed. After that the coop can be propped up on one end with a small block so the young can run in and out, but the hen should be kept confined.

When you have them in their new quarters and quieted down, they should be fed. Take a pint of clabber milk and beat up an egg in it. Eggs tested out during incubation work in fine for that purpose. Set this before them outside the coop and see that each one gets a taste of it. Continue this at intervals of 2 hours until they have learned to find the milk fountain and drink a little. The next morning, or by the time they are 65 hours old, they can be started on some food. Nothing is better than oatmeal. Break it up finely and sprinkle it on a dark clean surface, but not on the ground. It will not be long until the poults start picking at the oatmeal, and when the first ones have learned to eat the rest will readily follow their example. Let them eat all they will for 10 minutes, and feed them five times a day. Keep the milk from them while they are eating, but after the feed is taken up set it before them for 1/2 hour.

When they have learned to eat well and have become adjusted to the business of living, gradually accustom them to the mash mixture they are going to have. First put a little with the oatmeal and feed it to them in hoppers. Increase the proportion of the mash by degrees until there is as much of it in the mixture as oatmeal. After that you can begin alternating the feeds, leaving the mash before them a little longer each time, until by the time they are 2 weeks old they have the mash all the time, and the oatmeal is omitted entirely.

The following mash is very good:

Yellow cornmeal.....	42 pounds
Wheat bran.....	15 pounds
Middlings.....	15 pounds
Pine beef scrap.....	10 pounds
Powdered buttermilk.....	10 pounds
Ground oatmeal.....	5 pounds
Limestone grit (chick size).....	5 pounds
Bonemeal.....	4 pounds
Pulverized charcoal.....	4 pounds
Salt.....	1 pound

If you have plenty of your own milk, omit the powdered variety from the ration and supply the poults with clabber milk or buttermilk and fresh water in separate fountains. If you have the eggs to spare continue to use them beaten up in the milk for at least three weeks. They are nourishing and easily assimilated, and will do very well as a substitute for codliver oil when the poults are not getting much of the sun's rays. One large egg a day for every 20 poults is sufficient.

Be sure to remove the blocks from under the coop at night to keep out varmints. Move the coop often, a few feet at a time. Place the coop where there is plenty of clover or tender grass, and if that is not accessible, supply cut greens once a day. Watch unceasingly for lice, and above all keep the coop and any ground where the young poults run apart from where chickens have ranged or had their quarters. If you do not heed that, your poults will almost certainly get the blackhead, despite all other precautions.

I said some unkind things about the turkey hen in connection with the incubation of the eggs, but as a mother she is much superior to the chicken hen. The poults quite naturally understand her better, and she in turn knows better how to care for them. For best results, however, she should not have over 20 poults to care for. If

you have no turkey hen available and must use a chicken, care for and house them in substantially the same manner as I have outlined. But take greater precautions, as she is not so reliable as a mother, and is open to some suspicion as a disease carrier to her stepchildren.

Do not tire of caring for them in a coop and turn them out. You are gambling against too great odds when you do that. It is almost a miracle if they can survive wet grass, sudden storms, varmints, chicken yards, automobiles and a host of other menacing evils.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Louis M. Frager, Washington, breeds Chester White hogs and Yorkshire cattle but the Yorkshire herd is pretty small yet. At the rest of the year he is breeding for fall farrow a fine string of last fall gilts and has a dandy bunch of March boars and gilts sired by White Hawk Model, a splendid son of old White Hawk. He has about 50 spring pigs, largely by this boar.

W. T. Meyer, Sylvan Grove, will disperse his herd of registered Hereford cattle at the farm near there at public auction sometime about the middle of October. There is something like 200 head in the herd and the well known Wright herd of Sylvan Grove was absorbed by this herd sometime ago. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

M. Stensaa & Sons, Concordia, have about 115 spring pigs which is about the usual number for the time. They are doing nicely and are by Long Col. a son of High Col. Giant and others are by G. W. Giant Col. who is a son of Great Col., the two times world's champion. The Stensaaes never hold public sale but prefer to sell direct to their customers and most of them come to the farm and select what they want.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, (Osage county) breeds black Poland Chinas of a very high quality. His big mature herd sows and the kind of herd boars you always find there makes you like Poland Chinas better than ever. In this issue of Kansas Farmer you will find his advertisement in which he is offering spring pigs of the sex at very attractive prices for the kind of stock you will get from this good breeder.

Stants Bros., Abilene, are breeders of Durocs who have been before the public for a long time but they have never made a public sale, preferring to deal with the public direct by correspondence and they have built up an enviable reputation for fairness and for good Durocs. They will start their advertisement shortly and will offer 19 last fall gilts bred for fall farrow. They are in the White Leghorn business extensively and last winter hatched 4,000 chicks for their own use in their own incubators and 1800 of them will be layers for them this winter. They are tramping 250 at the present time.

One of the hardest things a breeder does is to put on the market a proved sire just because he can't use him longer and about the smartest thing a breeder does is to buy a proved sire that is all right in every way. Chas. Stuckman, Kirwin, right now is going to sell his Duroc herd boar, Sunflower Sults, two years old and in good condition but he is thru with him and must sell him. Mr. Stuckman has about 40 spring pigs sired by this boar and out of his choice herd sows that is plenty of proof of the superior ability of this boar as a sire. He is a son of the two times world's champion and is a great sire himself.

For more than 25 years John and George Achenbach (Achenbach Bros.) Washington, Kan., have been prominent in the Polled Shorthorn breeding business. Until a few years ago when they quit showing their show herd was the dominant herd in many of the big western shows. But they have kept abreast of the times in breeding and development of the herd and today the 80 head on the farm joining Washington is as strong in every way as it ever was. For more than a year George has been ill and has been confined to bed, and in active effort in assisting with the management of the herd and part of the farm has been leased and now it is necessary to reduce the herd materially. They are offering 25 choice Scotch females consisting of bred cows, cows with calves, bred and open heifers and in lots to suit. They are going to price them at a reasonable margin above the beef price and it affords a splendid opportunity to anyone wanting foundation females and Kansas breeders know the value of Achenbach bred cattle. Write at once for descriptions and prices or go to the farm which joins Washington on the west. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Senator R. H. Hanson of Jamestown laid the foundation for his present good herd of registered Polled Shorthorns in 1913. He has been very careful in making herd bull selections and only kept the best females for use in building up the herd. He now has a breeding herd of about 25 females. Reg. cows furnish milk for family use and the demand for young bulls is such that few of them are very old before they find new homes. Mr. Hanson makes quite a study of agriculture as a business and is well informed on everything related to the business in which he is engaged.

Twenty years ago J. G. Hutchinson of Esbon painted the sign Oak Hill Stock Farm on his barn and has been a registered Shorthorn. The farm buildings set in a clump of oak trees and the land is farmed to crops that can be fed to good stock. There is no automobile on the farm but the herd of Registered Polled Shorthorns are better than they were some years ago. The herd sire, Oak Hill Commander, is a grandson of Grassland Commander. Mr. Hutchinson pays special attention to the milking qualities of his cattle and will not buy a bull unless his dam is a heavy milker.

Wm. Kelley & Son of Lebanon have one of the very strong Polled Shorthorn herds

of Northwestern Kansas. They own jointly with T. M. Wilson & Son the good young bull Mardale 16th, a son of the National grand champion bull Mardale. Kelley & Son have about 25 females and keep the herd carefully culled. Many of the females now in herd were sired by a former bull, Sultan Commander, a son of Grassland Commander, and on dam's side the blood of Intensified Sultan. The Kelleys do not raise wheat but devote the farm to the production of corn and alfalfa.

For more than a dozen years R. L. Taylor & Son of Smith Center have maintained a good herd of registered Polled Shorthorns on their farm a few miles southeast of town. During that time many discouragements have appeared and the temptation to throw the pedigrees away was hard to overcome. But things are different now. The demand is greater than the supply of good breeding bulls and prices while not quite what they should be as compared with beef prices are sufficient to insure some profit. R. L. Taylor, senior member of the firm, is one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers in his county. He gives close attention and thought to those problems that to him concern the future progress and success of agriculture.

A. W. Segerhammar and his two sons located at Jamestown are doing good work farming and breeding registered Shorthorns and Poland Chinas. They have a fine modern brick home and seem to be getting a great deal out of farm life. The start in registered stock was made about 17 years ago. Their last two herd bulls were from the S. B. Amcoats herd and a look at the herd will convince any one that progress is being made. The plan is to maintain a herd of about 30 breeding females. The present bull is a son of Divide Matchless and a bull that did such good service in the Amcoats herd. The boys found their first interest in better stock by becoming members of the Capper pig clubs. They won first and second in the years, 1918 and 1919.

For more than 22 years T. M. Wilson has been breeding registered Polled Shorthorns on his Smith county farm near Lebanon. He founded a herd of registered Poland Chinas at about the same time and at no time since starting has he carried on the farm without them. His son, John, is now his partner and has been interested in good stock since he was a mere lad. He won in the five acre corral growing contest sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce last year. He also won a trip to Chicago in a contest arranged for by the Kansas Bankers Association in 1927. The fine red bull, Mardale 16, bred by the Hultines of Nebraska, now heads the herd. The cow herd is largely of White Hall Sultan extraction.

From the standpoint of real quality there is probably no better Polled Shorthorn to be found out in Central Kansas than those bred on the farm of D. S. Sheard of Esbon. Mr. Sheard has been specializing in this breed now for about 15 years. He has used five herd bulls from the Achenbach Bros. herd, the first one, Prime Sultan, was a son of the noted bull, Meadow Sultan. A careful culling process is carried on and eight or 10 females are culled out each year for the market. The females in herd are largely of Meadow Sultan and Grassland Sultan breeding.

Frank Colwell, Glasgow, Kansas, is one of the oldest and most successful Registered Shorthorn breeders in Central Kansas. His father before him was a breeder and his earliest recollections are of Shorthorn cattle. The elder Colwell founded the herd in the early 80's and the farm has never been without them since. The Merrow Park Farm was registered 22 years ago and the sign painted on the barn is still there. Frank bought his first registered Shorthorns when he was 15 years old. That was 27 years ago. Few breeders have culled closer and paid more attention to buying the right kind of herd bulls. A few years ago Mr. Colwell bought the bull, Garford Lancer, from an Iowa breeder for \$1,000. It seemed high to him but the first three calves he sired netted over \$1,100. His present bull, Lavender Premier, is a grandson of Brownald Count.

Fifty-four years ago W. A. Bloomer of Bellaire, Kansas, moved with his father to Smith county. They brought with them some registered Shorthorns and since that time the Bloomers have always kept Shorthorns. Mr. Bloomer has lived in Smith county since he was 35 years old. The first time I visited him there he lived in a sod house. He has raised a splendid family of four boys and four girls and has carried on in many ways to the advantage of those who live out in his county. There is, nor has ever been, a more intense advocate of better livestock. He is one of the best students of pedigree I have ever known. He knows off hand the names of every famous race horse and has owned many but never started one in a race. He now owns what is probably the only standard bred registered mare in the county. Shorthorns and Sweet clover he says will bring a degree of prosperity to every farmer if he stays with them. His breeding herd now numbers about 30, headed by a son of Village Avon and out of Imp Roan Lady.

Portes Gil has opened his campaign to make Mexico dry by educating the people. Evidently, he has never been to a college fraternity dance.

Beckon Jayhawker Tour

(Continued from Page 7)

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June 26—J. H. Deggenger, Albany, Mo.
Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette, Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.
Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 16—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.
Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan. Sale manager.
Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.

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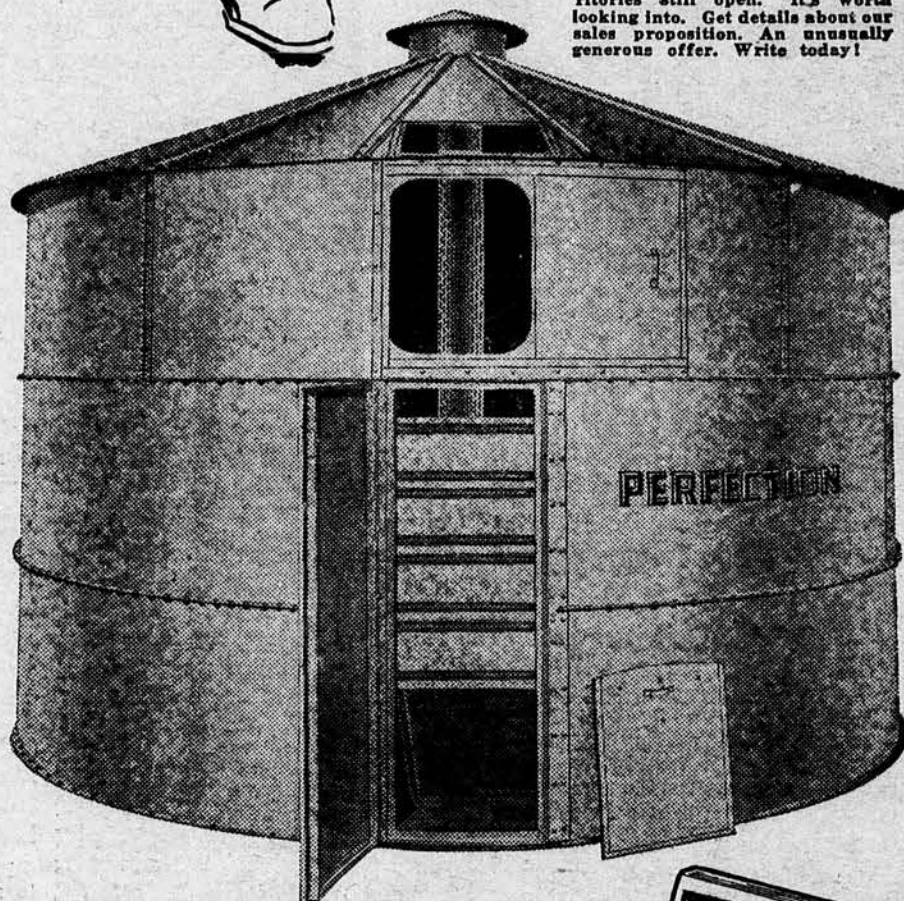
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