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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
23 May '29

Volume 67 May 25, 1929 Number 21

BODY by FISHER

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GENERAL MOTORS

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

Mud, mud, mud, nothing else but, say the farmers after we have had another week's rainy weather to keep us from planting corn. Very little field work was done around here last week and the ground is all soaked with moisture. But the sky has cleared off and the warm sunshine may have the drier fields in condition to resume work soon. It looks now as if there will be quite an acreage of late planted corn this year. But we had a wet and late spring here last year and we raised a pretty good yielding corn crop, so we need not worry much about it this early in the season as we may come out all right yet.

The pastures seem to be in fine condition and we have the stock in our west pasture now full time, having shut them off of the Sweet clover a little more than a week ago. They seem to be better satisfied since putting them in on the native pasture than when on the clover, as they were getting a little the best of it. They soon get their fill now and lie down for awhile.

The acreage sown to wheat in this county last fall is somewhat smaller than that sown the year previous, but the prospects for a large crop are good—in fact seldom better than at present. According to the county clerk's figures, there were 87,615 acres sown to wheat in the fall of 1927 and 74,970 acres sown in 1928. The cool, wet weather helps the wheat to stool out as it should, and also lessens the danger of damage from the insect pests that bother during the warm and drier springs. Should this crop condition continue on thru the harvest period we may be able to market about as large a yield as last year, which will add materially to the already growing crop surplus.

In scouting out around the alfalfa fields one recent muddy day I found the crop to be about normal for this time of year. The recent cold spell and freeze didn't seem to affect it. All indications now point to as big a yield at the first cutting as the average of recent years. Altho the farmers realize the value of alfalfa hay as a feed crop and also as a soil builder, yet the acreage gradually is diminishing in this county as well as elsewhere. According to the county clerk's report, the land to alfalfa in this county decreased during the last year to the tune of almost 1,000 acres, there being at the present time 19,320 acres of this legume in the county.

As a recent rainy day job my brother and I took some old secondhand inch iron pipe, and after straightening out a few kinks in it, bent it in a "U" shape and fastened the ends together by means of elbows and a pipe 3½ feet long, thus making the framework for a small garden gate 3½ feet wide and 5 feet high. After slipping on a couple of ring-headed bolts 7 inches long, to be used as hinges, we stretched over this framework a short piece of woven wire fencing. Above the top hinge bolt we slipped on a short piece of larger pipe and fastened it on with a rivet to hold it in place. This was to hold the weight of the gate. This worked so well that we made two other gates like it for the poultry yards. They are light in weight and are not so likely to blow open as the wooden gates.

A few days after we removed the small woven wire netting pen from around the brooder stove and let the little chickens have the range of all the floor space in the brooder house, they began piling up along the south wall of the room, and a few smothered one night. So my brother took a piece of 2 by 8-inch block, 18 inches long and sawed it in two diagonally and fastened a piece of fine mesh poultry wire on the sloping edge. Over this he nailed a few inch strips, and made a sloping roost. This was placed against the south wall for chicks to roost on and since then we haven't been bothered with them smothering one another. They soon learned what it was for and now are seen lined up on these slats at night.

To Produce Clean Milk

Farmers' Bulletin No. 602, Production of Clean Milk, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67 May 25, 1929 Number 21

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY 23 May '29

Poultry Novices Don't Need to Worry

Success of This Project Can Be Duplicated on Many Kansas Farms

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

FOR quick cash returns and high net profit on the farm, poultry fills the bill. It isn't necessary in this day and age to wait years for the laying flock to finally eke out a little net money. The beginner is a near master of the situation. He can start with the best blooded stock, then follow almost fool-proof practices that are worked out for him by specialists, and at no expense to him, other than his share of the taxes. In a single year it is possible to build a good poultry plant and to realize a decent net return.

This has been proved time after time, and despite the talk of over-production, the poultry beginner still can make money. Likewise the old-timer in the game can profit from his operations. In either case the same careful system wins. Troubles are bound to come, but they can be outwitted.

Right now we are going to tell you about a beginner in the poultry business, how this new-comer started, made excellent progress, struck a serious snag, suffered a heavy loss, got the best of the trouble, placed things on an even keel again and made money.

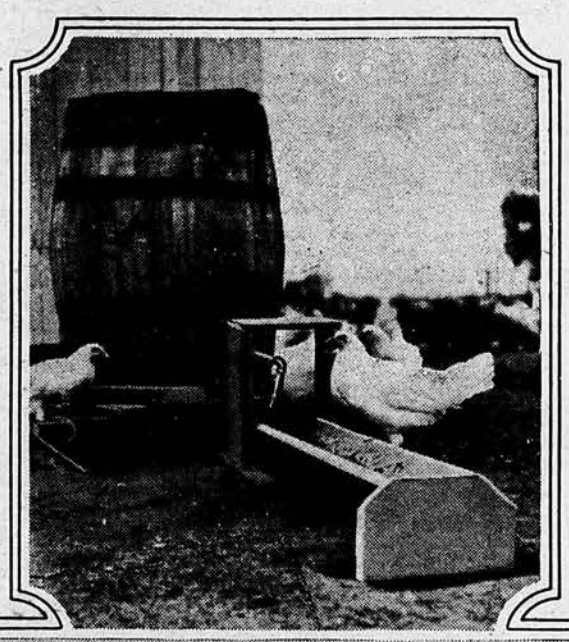
In reality this isn't one person. It concerns business men and farmers; in fact the interest was county-wide. But we can tack the whole thing down at one man's doorstep, thereby comparing what was accomplished in this case, and what can be done on the average Kansas farm.

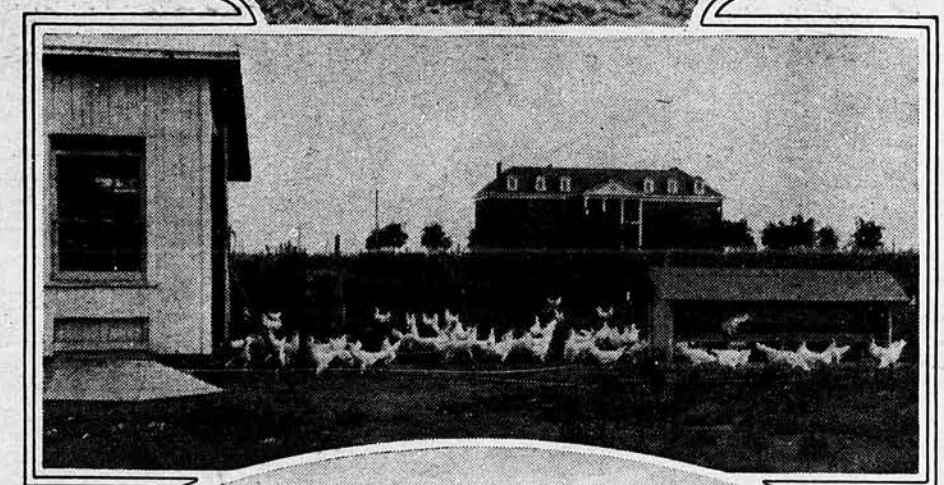
Apparently the Salina Rotary Club started the project. These business men purchased 1,032 day-old chicks for $130, that were certified and tested for bacillary white diarrhea. These chicks were from one of the best-blooded flocks in Kansas, and probably in the United States. The county commissioners supplied the housing facilities and the room for handling the project. The man who did the work—our Mr. New-Comer, or Mr. Average Farmer—in this case, and who was responsible for the management of the flock is Henry Anderson, superintendent of the Saline County Farm.

Was All New Work

We had him start with the best stock available, one year ago, but mark you, he didn't know much about the poultry business, by his own admission. He used the facilities that are available to every Kansas farmer—the expert advice of his county agricultural agent and the state agricultural college.

Three Kansas portable brooder houses were built at a total cost for materials, labor and all brooding equipment, of $596.90. This includes high wages paid for labor in building the houses, which could be eliminated on the average Kansas farm, perhaps cutting the total cost down by half. These Kansas type houses are very satisfactory. They are portable, have openings in front for adequate ventilation, can be moved to clean ground near the house when the chicks demand the most care, and they have three-sided approaches from the chick run, instead of a single board for the youngsters to "walk the plank" when getting in out of the rain, cold, or the night. This three-sided approach makes it a lot easier for the chicks to "go home."





Each house accommodates 350 chicks. The little birds were fed on chick grain made up of 60 parts cracked corn, 20 of cracked wheat and 20 of cracked kafir, and plenty of sour milk. After eight days they received mash in addition, and after 15 days the grain and mash both were self-fed, and this continued until the White Leghorns were ready for the laying house.

The results were excellent. Out of 1,032 chicks, 970 were raised to maturity. These fine results were obtained because the chicks were from a flock which had been tested for bacillary white diarrhea, they were placed in clean houses, brooded on clean ground and fed fresh, clean feed mixed frequently and systematically. All feed was purchased and mixed on the farm. The brooders were placed near the home when the chicks were small.

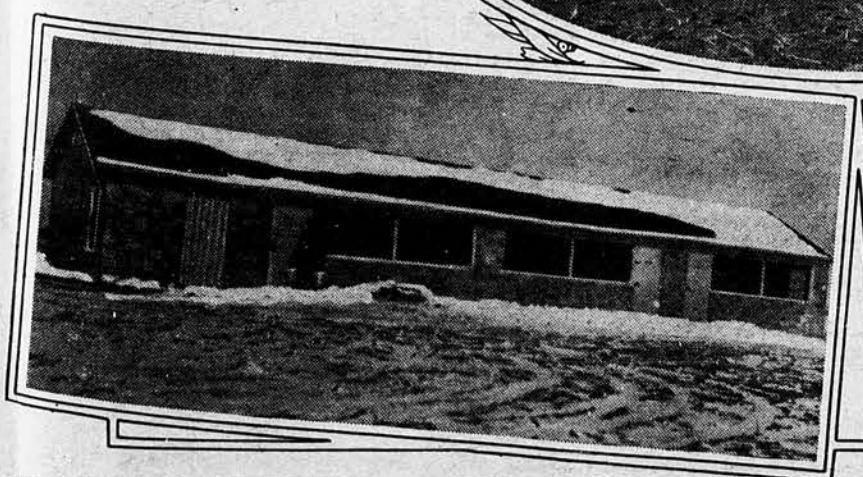
Cut Down on Labor

Cockerels were sorted out at 8 to 10 weeks old and 505 of them brought $212.56. The brooders then were moved to an alfalfa field where no poultry had been before, and these pullets were kept out on clean range in the movable brooders until time to put them in the laying house. Of course, while on range they had access to grain and mash in the self-feeder at all times. Incidentally the brooder houses were set up on cement blocks, which cost for the 18 used, exactly $4.50, and were set up outside. They hold 500 pounds of feed in three compartments, one for grain, one for mash and another for grit. Since it wasn't necessary to fill the feeders every day this saved labor. Placing the feeders where they were handiest was another convenience factor. They were made from new lumber by $1 an hour labor, and cost for the three of them, $64.15. Of course, this expense likely would not be necessary on the average farm, because farm labor could make them from free blue prints, and even out of used lumber.

Arrangements for watering were economical and convenient. Three wooden barrels were purchased for $1.50 each and automatic faucets for another $1.50 apiece, making a total of $9. These barrels supplied water for three days, after which they were dragged on their skids to the well and filled again. Burlap covering over the barrels helped keep the water cool and fresh. Thus the watering also was cut to a minimum of labor.

When the pullets were put in the laying house on October 15, accounts showed that it cost 53 cents to develop each bird to laying age.

(Continued on Page 21)



Pictures on This Page Half Tell the Story of the Saline County Poultry Demonstration. At Top is the Automatic Waterer; Next, Note the End of the Brooder House, Showing Three-Sided Approach for Chicks Going Into the Building. In the Oval, an Interested Group of Visitors Were Caught Looking Over the Brooder Equipment. When Chicks Were Young These Were Close to the Home. At Left, Bottom Row, Note the Laying House Front is Open Despite Snow and Cold Weather. Right Pullets Self-Feeding Themselves Out on Clean Alfalfa Pasture

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A READER asks my opinion of Sunday laws. Any question which starts religious discussion is likely to get an editor into trouble, and if he is worldly wise he will avoid it. However, as I am not very well endowed either with the wisdom of this world or any other, I take a chance and answer the question.

I believe it is well to have at least one day in the week for rest and recreation, both for man and beast, but I would not undertake to dictate to any individual how he or she shall spend the day, so long as the individual does not interfere with the rights of any other individual.

If the individual wants to attend church on Sunday, or on Saturday, if that is his Sabbath, well and good. Or if he wants to ride about the country or play golf or go to a ball game or to a picture show it is all right with me. I am of the opinion that a show that is not fit to be shown on Sunday is not fit to be shown on any day of the week. And if the farmer wants to plow corn on Sunday, if I had my way about it, he would not be subject to any punishment for that act.

I think for his physical welfare a farmer should rest at least one day in the week, but I am not of the opinion that labor which is innocent on week days is wicked on Sundays. I am not criticizing the Attorney-General or other officials whose duty it is to enforce laws, for insisting on the enforcement of the Sunday laws. Having taken an official oath to enforce the laws so far as they are able, I cannot see how they can take any other position. If there were no Sunday laws on our statute book and I were a member of the legislature, I would not vote to enact any such law. If I were a member of the legislature I would vote either to repeal or modify such Sunday laws as we have, but I am not a member of the legislature and am not likely to be.

Overburdened With Conceit

THE other day I heard of a comparatively young man who prides himself on being a cynic. He affects to despise mankind in general and says that when he sees a snake he feels like taking off his hat to it because it is so superior to human beings.

Now the snake has been very unjustly maligned. There are some venomous snakes, it is true, but most snakes are not only harmless creatures but are also useful. I am inclined to stand up for the snake. But what this young man intended to convey was that the average human being was a very low-down, despisable kind of animal.

What this young man is suffering from is super egotism. He feels that he is so superior to the average human being that it pains him to be compelled to associate with him. Now while the world is suffering from colossal ignorance—that is, colossal as compared with what we actually know—yet with all his ignorance and all his faults, the average man or woman is really admirable. This average human is doing about as well as he knows. He is naturally kindly and willing to do the fair thing.

Instead of this young cynic being superior to this average human being, he is inferior to him; his egotism prevents him from learning from this average human a lot of useful things. I have very little patience with the cynic. He generally is carrying such a heavy load of conceit that he is not able to carry anything else.

What About the Misfits?

SOME observations on the proposed farm relief legislation come to me from W. A. Wood of Elmdale, who, I think, is a nephew of the celebrated Col. Sam Wood. It is evident that he has not made up his mind concerning the effect of the law, if it passes either in the form of the senate or the house bill. However, Mr. Wood makes a couple of interesting observations in the course of his letter. He says there are a number of Scotch people in Chase county, and that almost without exception, they are prosperous. They are frugal, work hard, and exercise good sense. They have the best homes in the county and drive the best automobiles. "When you come to a farm extra well improved, with fine stock," says Mr. Wood, "you generally can bet it belongs to someone of the Scottish clan. There was a bank failure in Chase county. It was largely owned by the Scotch. It will pay out, however, dollar for dollar, which is decidedly unusual in bank failures. These Scotch believe in keeping their credit good."

Another interesting observation of Mr. Wood is this: "Unemployment looks like a joke to me. I know it is a real menace, yet in my life in this new country—Mr. Wood has been down there 60 years—there always has been too much work for the available hands. Mostly those out of jobs are in search of a snap, good pay and little work."

No doubt what Mr. Wood says is true so far as his neighborhood is concerned, but similar conditions do not prevail everywhere. I have no sort of doubt that there are hundreds of thousands of people out of work in various parts of the world who would work if they had the opportunity. These economic questions are anything but simple. On the contrary, they are complicated. The individual who has the opportunity to work but will not, might perhaps be made to work, but the man who is willing but incompetent, cannot be made competent by law.

Rehearsing

Then there are what I might call the misplaced men. They are engaged in occupations for which they have no liking nor capacity, but it does not follow that they are entirely incapable; they might be very proficient and happy in some other occupation. But how can they be placed where they belong? We boast that this is not only a land of opportunity, but also a land of freedom in which the individual is permitted to work out his own destiny. He gets started wrong and then finds it very difficult to change his occupation.

Now these Scotchmen Mr. Wood speaks about have in all probability enjoyed no better opportunities than their farmer neighbors who have failed while they succeeded. But can you imagine any law that would make the failures successes?

Should Sell on Quality

THE more I consider this farm problem the more convinced I become that the trouble is lack of intelligent production and intelligent, systematic marketing. I do not mean by this that farmers are stupid; some of them are, but their average of natural intelligence is fully as high as the members of any other class. But until very recently, with some notable exceptions, the farming business has been conducted on the quantity rather than the quality basis. For example, the average farmer regarded an egg as an egg, and eggs generally were sold on the quantity basis, not on the quality. Now there is as much difference in the quality of eggs as in the quality of butter or apples. The quality of an egg depends on the kind of hen that laid it, the way in which she has been cared for, housed and fed. A fresh egg isn't necessarily fit to eat. Yet until recently, and even now, eggs bring a certain price for each dozen in the local market, regardless of quality.

A certain manufacturing concern in Illinois, which uses a great deal of corn in the manufacture of corn products, found that the corn grown in that part of Illinois lacked the necessary qualities for manufacture. Those chemical elements had been farmed out of the soil. It is not to be wondered at that farmers, even good farmers, do not know when the soil is being depleted of its chemical elements, because it is only a short while ago that even the expert scientists found this out.

We Could Live Better

WHAT we do not know is so much that it is almost appalling. Certainly we should all be humble, for we have very little reason for being proud and egotistical. And yet this very colossal ignorance seems to me to offer the greatest hope for the world. If we knew everything now that is to be known, what a fix we would be in! Even the best scientists have a great deal to learn, but they have learned enough already to demonstrate that everybody might be living a great deal better than they are at present.

There was a time when the best scientists and economists believed that we were nearing the limit of production, and that within a short time, comparatively speaking, the world would be so overcrowded that starvation would be inevitable.

Now we know that these scientists did not know and most of them did not even suspect the possibilities of this world in the way of production. We do not know very much yet, but we do know that it has been demonstrated that the soil of the world could be made to produce at least three times as much as it now produces. Twenty-five years from now we will know that it could be made to produce five or six times as much as it does at the present time. This old world can be made to support at least three times as many people as live on it now.

Distribution Has Some Troubles

WE ARE almost as ignorant concerning the way to distribute what is produced as we are concerning the way to produce. Some manufacturing concerns have gotten the matter of distributing their particular product down to a nearly perfect system, but so far as the distribution of food products, in fact all the products of the farm, is concerned, it is just haphazard. Certain localities produce large quantities of food products without having any definite idea as to how they are to be sold after they are produced. As a consequence, the products rot for want of a market, while they would sell readily in other localities if they could only be taken there.

The problem of how to distribute what is produced is so far from being solved that it looks almost hopeless, and yet it is not hopeless. If the people of the world were as intelligent as they ought to be, the problem would be solved. There would be no such thing as an overstocked market; no such thing as good food going to waste while millions of people need it and would buy it if they had the opportunity.

Might Have Done Worse

NOW I am not disposed to criticize the people in general, because our systems of production and distribution are so far from perfect. To begin with, who am I that I should set myself up as a critic of other people? In the second place, it must be remembered that it is a very short time comparatively, since there began to be any problem of production and distribution as we know them now.

As then there was no means of distribution except the most primitive, and no means of production except hand labor with the most primitive tools. So people produced what they needed with these crude tools and consumed what they produced in their own neighbrhoods. There was some exchange of products, of course, but the exchange was local.

Then began the age of machinery and railroads and the area of distribution was suddenly and tremendously widened. Mankind has been compelled to adjust itself to new and heretofore untried conditions. The wonder to me is not that we still are so far from a complete adjustment, but that we have done as well as we have.

Maybe They Are Right

WHY not cut out all this political bunc and four-flushing about farm aid?" asks J. F. Leigh, and then he continues:

"Since National Prohibition became a law, I have voted the Republican ticket, so I cannot be accused of playing politics when I say that the Federal Farm Loan Act, properly and impartially administered, is the best thing that ever happened for the American farmer.

It gives opportunity to get a reasonable loan at low rate of interest, on long time and easy-payment amortization plan. This for the land owner.

"For the farmer who owns no land, but who has livestock or other good collateral, the 'War Finance Corporation' idea is a good one.

"The Federal Farm Loan Act could be supplemented by a similar plan, by which the farmer who needs a small temporary loan, to buy feed for example, could get what he needs to tide him over the hard place.

"No honest-to-goodness, worth-while farmer is looking for a 'hand-out.' If the farmer has no collateral, he has no right to expect a loan of any kind. All a real, he-man farmer asks, is a square deal.

"The United States Department of Agriculture, and other similar departments can, and should, publish to all who are intelligently interested parties, authentic information as to supply and demand on all farm products. Then let supply and demand rule the market.

"Make it a felony, and punish as a felony all efforts by speculators to fluctuate the market by fictitious reports.

"This 'debenture' and other fol-de-rol nonsense is fooling no one, unless it be the politician who puts it out. It is high time our legislators cut out this waste of time and money given them by the taxpayer, and get down to some real business, with some honest intentions as the motive."

While personally I do not agree with the advocates of the "debenture" plan, I do not call it "fol-de-rol nonsense." A great many sincere and intelligent men do believe in it and honestly think it would work out satisfactorily in practice. Maybe they are right.

At a Small Cost

A man died, leaving an estate of 100 acres. He left a will. His heirs do not wish to dispose of his property for two or three years. Is it necessary to probate the will at once or can it be let go until such time as they see fit to probate it? What would be the cost of probating? C. R.

If all the heirs should join in an agreement not to probate the will it would not need to be probated at present. But if this is to be settled it would be better to have the will probated at once. The cost of probating is a very small matter. Probably the total cost would not exceed $3, and might not be that much.

A Should Pay Taxes

A, party of the first part, sells B, party of the second part, 220 acres of land. The title was to be clear and unincumbered. The deal was made February 1, 1928. B got possession August 1, 1928. Investigation showed that the last half of the 1927 taxes were unpaid. The contract reads "all taxes paid to date." When are taxes due and who would have to pay them? B, party of the second part understood the taxes were all paid. Subscriber.

Where land is transferred prior to November 1, unless there is some agreement to the contrary, the purchaser of the land pays the taxes for the ensuing year, that is, the taxes falling due on November 1. If the transfer is made after November 1, the seller of the land is supposed to pay the taxes, on this theory: the taxes fall due on November 1 and are therefore payable at that date. The law provides that it is not necessary to pay them before December 20, and it also allows this privilege of allowing the taxpayer to pay one-half his taxes and let the other half run until the following June. But in theory the owner who has not parted with his title on the first day of November is supposed to pay the taxes. Therefore A in this case should have paid the 1927 taxes.

Draws the Regular Pay

If a man is drawn for jury service and some days the cases are settled and he does not have to report those days does the law give him straight pay until he is discharged, or can the clerk dock him for the days he is excused by the court? S. D.

He is entitled to draw his regular jury fees until finally discharged, unless the court should excuse him from jury service. He is supposed to report for service every day unless the court excuses him until a given time. That is, suppose that he reports in the morning and the cases he is expected to try that day are settled or continued and the court tells him he is excused until noon of the next day. He is entitled to draw his jury pay for both days.

"The Thinker"

Keep the Bills Paid!

Is there a law in Kansas providing that a school teacher's wages can be garnisheed for debt? J. S.

Yes. Section 962 of Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes provides that all provisions, requirements, conditions and exemptions of the garnishment laws of the state of Kansas shall apply to all state, county, city, township and school district officers and employes, as well as to all officers and employes of all municipal corporations, to the same extent as such laws apply under the existing statutes of the state of Kansas to officers and employes of private corporations.

This Marriage Didn't Last

B pays A's indebtedness and taxes on a place in Colorado. A before two witnesses says he will give peaceable possession, but continues living on the place. Then A on February 9, 1928, married B. On September 10, 1928 A filed a homestead entry on the place. B discovers that A is unfaithful in less than three weeks after his marriage. What shall B do to get full possession of her place, as A claims B cannot sell or rent the place without A's consent? A is shiftless, always gets in the crop too late and has become mean and abusive to B. Can B secure any of A's Illinois property in case of divorce? B.

In Colorado the husband or wife, either one, has full right to control and sale of their individual real estate, or personal property either for that matter, without the consent of the other, except in the case of the homestead. A's only chance to prevent B from selling this land would be claiming it as a homestead. The Colorado law is different from the Kansas law in that it makes a definite limit to the homestead, limiting it to the value of $2,000.

B, according to the statement made in the question, is entitled to a divorce under the Colorado law. If she sees fit to start a divorce action she could have an order issued by the court at the same time enjoining A from interfering with her right of possession of this land, pending the determination of the divorce action. As to whether she would be allowed any of A's Illinois property, that would be within the discretion of the court granting the decree of divorce.

Mail Carrier Is Ambitious?

What is the law in regard to a rural carrier drawing a salary and taking part time work from men with families who need the work? We have one here who takes part time easy jobs from other men in order to get a new car every seven months. Who do you write to at Washington to report him? T.

The rural carrier would not be permitted to carry packages or passengers or anything of that kind on his route, but I do not know anything in the law that would prohibit him from working at some other business during his leisure hours. Take the matter up with your postmaster.

Citizen All the Time

If President Hoover's boys were born in London, England, and voted last fall were they required to take out naturalization papers? Are they qualified to become President? M. E. K.

President Hoover has at no time lost his citizenship. He was only temporarily in any of the countries where he was engaged in business. That being the case, his children followed the citizenship of their father, and did not require any naturalization papers. So far as qualifications are concerned they are not disqualified to become President of the United States.

Wheat Must Be Protected

A rented a farm from B in 1927 and in 1928 B rented this same farm to C. C puts in the wheat. A has 40 acres of corn stalks that he wants to pasture and C does not want his wheat pastured. Who would have to make the fence?—D. E. A.

This inquiry came to hand while I was absent from the United States and I suppose it had reference to the time that would elapse between the third day of December on which the inquiry was written and the first day of the following March, so that an answer to the question now probably avails nothing, as the time has expired. In order that it may possibly benefit someone else in the same situation, I would say that unless there is some agreement to the contrary, if the renter pays cash rent or if he pays grain rent and delivers the grain under the terms of his rental contract, he has a right to the stalks so long as he is in possession of the land. Where the landlord rents a part of this land, I assume with the consent of the renter or under an agreement with him, to another party on which to sow wheat and this party does sow wheat, then if the original renter wants to pasture his stalks he would have to run a fence around them so as to protect C's wheat from being trampled by his cattle or whatever stock it was that he pastured on this land.

Not a Farm Tariff--Yet

THE tariff revision measure proposed by the House ways and means committee does not adequately meet the requirements of a tariff bill designed to assist in placing agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries. The measure does increase the tariff rates on a large number of agricultural products, and to that extent the measure is commendable.

But numerous times attention has been called to the fact that no general revision upward of the tariff is necessary or desirable, especially so far as agriculture is concerned.

It does not materially benefit agriculture to get some tariff increases on farm products, and then offset these by hiking the tariff rates on things the farmer has to buy.

Without going into detail at this time, it seems to me that is what the House bill does.

I fail to see where agriculture is to be helped by taking cement off the free list and imposing a duty of 8 cents a hundred, or 30.4 cents a barrel.

I fail to see where agriculture will benefit from a 15 per cent ad valorem duty on maple and birch lumber; nor from a 25 per cent duty on cedar lumber and shingles—all these now being on the free list.

Even the doubling of the tariff on plain brush handles, as I see it, will not assist materially in making farming pay.

Hides still are on the free list; the livestock industry wants and needs a tariff on hides. The livestock industry is an essential part of the agriculture of this country. It seems to me hides are entitled to consideration.

I appreciate the assistance given the livestock industry by increasing the tariff on reindeer meat, venison and other game—except birds—from 4 to 6 cents a pound, and am duly grateful.

But the duty on cattle remains the 1½ cents and 2 cents a pound, depending on whether the animal weighs less or more than 1,000 pounds. In my judgment, it should have been doubled.

I have yet to be convinced that there is any justification for the proposed increase of 1 cent a pound upon sugar. If the increase is effective to the amount of the tariff, it will cost the farmers of this country approximately 25 million dollars a year. Other consumers will be taxed close to another 100 million dollars, and in view of the flood of Philippine, Hawaiian and Porto Rican sugar that will come in duty free, I doubt whether the increase will give enough of a boost to the domestic beet sugar industry to compensate for the additional burden placed upon the consumers of the country.

The increases in the wool, poultry, fruit and vegetable schedules are all right as far as they go. The increases in the duties on fresh and canned meats are commendable.

The increases on corn and swine are fair. The corn tariff might have been doubled instead of being increased from 15 cents to 25 cents. But on the whole, these schedules are helpful, and agriculture will appreciate them.

But the bill does not bring the protection, as a whole, to which agriculture is entitled. I mentioned the increase in the tariff on corn. But tapioca and sago, produced in Java, are admitted duty free, as I understand it. The 2 cents a pound duty on blackstrap molasses is not sufficient to protect the corn producer in the industrial alcohol market.

I sincerely hope that the House considers the needs of the Middle Western farmer and gives more favorable attention and more adequate protection on live cattle, casein, hides, potato starch, blackstrap molasses, butter, flax seed, long staple cotton, and returns cement and building materials to the free list.

In my judgment, the needs of agriculture would be better served if these changes were made. The foregoing seem to me to be the high points that should receive attention by Congress.

Arthur Capper

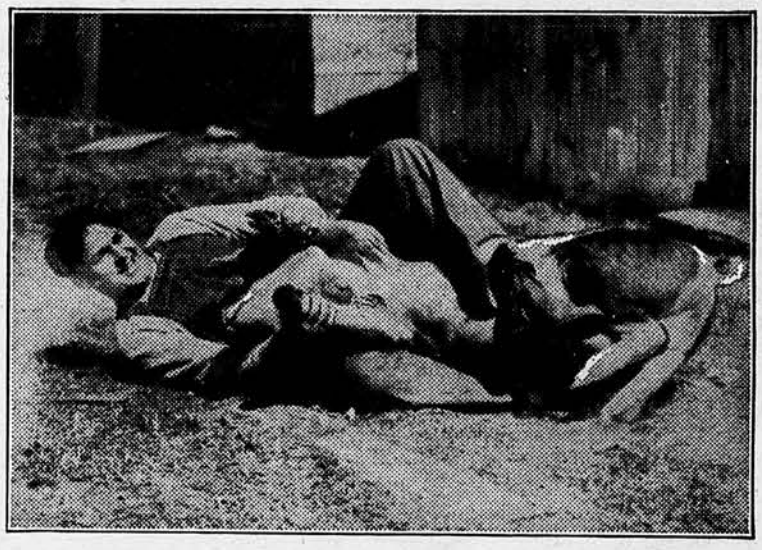
Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures

Jamestown, Va., Established by Captain John Smith in 1607, the First Permanent English Settlement in America, Celebrated Its 322nd Anniversary This Month, Around the Statue of Pocahontas

Left, Lieut. A. Soucek, U. S. N., Who Established a New World's Altitude Record of 39,140 Feet, and the Wright Apache Biplane in Which the New Mark Was Set. At That Height the Temperature Registered 76 Degrees Below Zero. The Former Record of 38,418 Feet, Was Made by Lieut. C. C. Champion in the Same Plane

This Massive, 12-Foot Statue of Lincoln Will Adorn the Public Square in Cleveland. This is One of the Largest Ever Sculptured of Lincoln, and is Being Done by Max Kalish



Heavyweight Champions! "Terrible Joe" Stecher, Dodge, Neb., Gets a Scissors Hold on "Young" Hog. The Former Heavyweight Wrestling Champion is Training for a Come-Back. He Says Wrestling a Hog is the Toughest of All Training Jobs. And He Can't Get a Hold on Farm Prices and Keep Them Where He Wants Them Either

Two of Sweden's Greatest and Most Popular Flyers, Captain Albin Ahrenberg, Left, and Lieut. Axel Floden, Who Will Attempt the First Non-Stop Flight From Stockholm to New York

Here is a New Way of Combining Two Sports. This is David Newell, Author and Naturalist, Game-Fishing on Horseback. So Just Jump on Old Dobbin, with Fishing Tackle in Hand, Ride Into the Creek, and You'll Be Enjoying Florida Recreation

Calvin Coolidge, Right, After Being Installed as a Member of the Board of Directors of the N. Y. Life Insurance Company. D. P. Kingsley, President of the Company, is with Him

Here Are Some Servants up for Auction, Sofia, Bulgaria. On St. Dimitri Day and St. George Day, All Kinds of Servants Gather in a Public Square for Public Auction. The Highest Bidder Hires the Most Efficient and Desirable Servants

Here is the Orchestra From the Neodesha High School, Which Was Entered in the National Contest Held Last Week at Iowa City, Ia. It Won the Verdigris Valley Contest March 22, at Independence; the Tri-State Contest April 26, at Pittsburg; and the Kansas State Contest May 3, at Emporia. Citizens of Neodesha Raised $3,000 and Hired a Special Train to Take the Orchestra to Iowa City. There are 81 Members, Led by Edward P. Rutledge, Who is Supervisor of Music in the Neodesha High School

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As We View Current Farm News

Land Values Increased Many Times and Taxes Didn't Stay Behind

EVERY once in a while something turns up that reminds us of how land values have increased during the years that have passed. On this occasion it has to do with Chase county. The extent to which land values have marched upward during the last 35 years was brought to light when the county treasurer found it necessary to look up the assessed valuation on a section of grazing land in the northwest part of the county for 1894.

It was discovered that the valuation for that year was only $1,312 for the 640 acres and that the taxes were only $28.06. The assessed valuation on the same section for the last year was $16,935. Oh, certainly! The taxes have kept pace with valuation—you bet your sweet life they would. Last year the taxes, instead of being $28.06, were $232.01.

Milk by the Ton

SOMEWHERE Albert Kraemer, of Marshall county, got the idea that the best animals he could have on the farm would be the cheapest in the long run in the dairy business. He tried it out. Marshall-Washington Dairy Herd Improvement Association records show that one of his cows produced 9,681 pounds of milk in five months, and an average of nearly 300 pounds of butterfat. Another cow produced 2,741 pounds of milk and 80.3 pounds of butterfat in March. She also produced 7,321 pounds of milk in three months. The production of the herd of 21 milking cows reached a total of 108,533 pounds of milk and 3,481.8 pounds of butterfat for five months. Just divide those figures by 2,000 and talk in tons. It is no wonder that cows can make a living for some folks.

Would Establish Laboratories

A BILL for establishment of laboratories to test for protein content of wheat, in the wheat-growing states, and to aid in determining the full value of the crop, recently passed the Senate and was sent on to the House for action there. Apparently there is no opposition.

This is known as the "Federal-State Protein Testing Act," and is "to provide for producers and others the benefit of official tests to determine protein in wheat for use in merchandising the same to the best advantage, and for acquiring and disseminating information relative to protein in wheat, and for other purposes."

The act would authorize the secretary of agriculture to establish the laboratories at points he may deem advisable, and to have tests made on the protein content of wheat of any year prior to or during the harvesting and marketing thereof, and he may compile and disseminate estimates based on such tests on the probable amount of protein in the wheat in any given area. "The secretary is further authorized," the bill reads, "to collect and disseminate information for the benefit of all concerned pertaining to protein in wheat as a merchandising factor and relative to the conditions affecting the quality and quantity of protein in wheat and surrounding the marketing of wheat with respect to protein."

Such laboratories would be operated in co-operation with state agricultural colleges, or any other agency at the discretion of the secretary. He would, of course, make all regulations concerning operating systems, collection of fees and the like.

More Quantity Production

THE champion egg story seems to come from Smith Center. The egg in question was discovered just over the Nebraska line a ways near Franklin. When Mrs. Jennie Sargeant broke an unusually large egg during her cooking operations, out rolled two yolks and between them was a perfectly-formed small egg, shell and all. One might call that quantity production.

Cows Must Carry Lights

ANY cows figuring on taking a vacation in California this summer better look up the traffic regulations. J. C. Peters, a rancher near Pescadero, was fined $10 in justice of the peace court because his cow crossed a highway after dark without headlights and tail light. That's the wrong way to make an automobile out of a cow, judge. You ought to milk her, sell the cream, feed the skimmilk to the pigs and chickens, and if you have enough other cows to make a dairy herd, it won't take long to buy a car and a lot of other things you may want.

Jumping Rabbits!

ONE jackrabbit took the old saying that "the straight and narrow path" should be followed thru life, too literally. Doing that very thing brought utter ruin to this long-eared individual. As W. C. Reinhardt, Bison, was driving to town recently in his new car at a fairly good speed, he noticed two jackrabbits loping down the road toward him. Just before he came even with them, one jumped to the side of the road, but the other one just made another one of his grand leaps up and straight ahead. Results: One jackrabbit passed thru the windshield of the car, demolishing the glass enroute, and landed on the back seat in a sad physical condition.

Can Call It "Blood" Money

A SURVEY made by I. N. Chapman, farm management specialist at the agricultural college, with the co-operation of the Saline County Farm Bureau, shows the cash value of good breeding in dairy animals. Farmers in Saline county having purebred animals realized an average gross return to the cow of $151.54, while the common red cow brought in a total of only $55.40. These figures represent the sale of dairy products and do not include the sale of calves, and the figures do not include records on farms where beef herds are kept. Of the six counties where surveys have been made, Saline shows the greatest difference in profit between the two classes of cattle.

Stopped in the Nick of Time

TOWN constables and farm tractors don't mix. That is, they don't get along with any degree of efficiency, if we are to take the incident that happened over in Illinois as our measuring stick.

George Harrison, the marshal in question, specializes in replevins. His job the other day was to replevin a tractor. Now he never had driven one of these handy instruments in his life. In fact, the nearest he had come to driving a tractor was running the washing machine.

The tractor was started on its way with Constable Harrison aboard. Progress was so smooth that he started to feel quite satisfied with himself, so far as a tractor engineer is concerned. But he reckoned without taking into consideration the traffic signals he was to discover in Evanston, the town for which he was headed.

As he entered the business district he saw ahead of him one of the traffic lights turn red. He pulled every lever in sight and did other things including cussing, perhaps, but nothing affected the speed of the machine. A pair of motorcycle cops dashed out after the constable and the disobedient tractor. They told him to pull over to the curb.

"That would do no good," the culprit replied, "and it would be fatal to the curbing. What I need is information on how to stop this thing."

No one was found who knew how to coax the machine into submission, so 'round and 'round the town the party went, which now included the two motorcycle policemen. The constable finally had enough and determined to run the iron monster into the lake. "I can't make riding this thing my life's work," he shouted above the engine's racket. At the edge of the lake the tractor stopped. It was out of gas. Town folks don't know everything, after all.

It's Up to the Farmers Now

A NEWS note says that Florida cattlemen have purchased a carload of purebred bulls to be used for grading up herds of native cattle in the state where the completion of tick eradication makes their introduction feasible. This makes about 300 head that have been imported recently. Now that city lot speculation has died out down there to a considerable extent and a lot of grafters and price boosters have passed on, it will be the farmers, as usual, who show how steady, substantial incomes can be maintained.

Combine Beauty and Vitamins

ONE of the beauty spots in the country around Liberal is the fine orchard on the J. W. Mahan farm. In the spring the trees fill themselves with bloom as proof that Southwestern Kansas can produce as good fruit as can be found elsewhere. Fruit harvest has a long season on this farm, starting May 27 as an average and ending with the frost. More Kansas farms in every section of the state can grow enough fruit for home consumption. It's a good way to produce beauty and vitamins.

Less Back Work Now

SCOOPING days are over on the J. P. Kendall farm, in Doniphan county. Recently Mr. Kendall built a new farm elevator, which eliminates a lot of hand work. The building consists of two large cribs 40 feet long, with a driveway between. In this driveway is a dump for unloading grain or corn, and under it is a pit that will hold 100 bushels of ear corn. An elevator lifts and distributes the grain wherever it is wanted. The floor and dumping pit are made of concrete—to build rats out. Congratulations, Mr. Kendall. Other farmers have told us a farm elevator will take more kinks out of a person's back than any other instrument to relieve torture.

Took What It Wanted

AN INFANT tornado made a visit near Arkansas City recently and pulled off some of the peculiar tricks typical of its clan. Sweeping the large barn on the Waltz farm from its foundation, it carried it about 40 feet, dropped it and crushed the roof, causing $1,000 damage. Believing their horses had been killed, Ernest and Gene Waltz rushed out to determine the damage and found all of the horses still in the barn and uninjured. A part of the foundation of another structure, 25 yards from the barn, was knocked out from under it, but the wind didn't move a straw from a wagon load of loose straw a few feet away.

China Isn't So Slow

A MAN by the name of Cheng Chea Kwei, who farms 5,000 acres in Koshan, Manchuria, China, hasn't a horse on his place. His equipment consists of two tractors, two tractor plows, disks, peg-tooth harrows, grain drills, cultivators, binders, a threshing machine and two motor trucks, all U. S. made.

Last Call For Nominations

ALL names of Kansas farmers who are to be considered for the degree of Master Farmer during 1929, must be in the hands of the Master Farmer Editor by June 1, as nominations close on that date. During the last two years this project has received wonderful response. Two classes of outstanding agricultural leaders have been selected out of 645 candidates, and the third class will be picked during 1929.

So far 263 candidates have been named this year, representing 70 counties. It is interesting to note that the four corners of the state—Cherokee, Doniphan, Cheyenne and Morton—have one or more nominees. Perhaps you would like to know whether your county has any candidates, so here is the entire list:

Allen, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis, Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Gray, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Norton, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sheridan, Smith, Stafford, Sumner, Trego and Wyandotte.

Please remember that the number of nominations to a county is not limited and that you are urged to send in the names of the best farmers in your community for consideration. Score cards, or nomination blanks, appeared in Kansas Farmer in the issue of March 16 and 30, and for April 13. However, if you do not have one of these papers available, we will gladly send you extra blanks at your request.

After you nominate a farmer, he receives a work sheet to fill out. In this he is asked numerous questions about his farming operations. When this is returned to Kansas Farmer, a member of the editorial staff makes a visit to the candidate's farm to make a final check-up. All information obtained is handed to the judges who know the candidates by number only. This year, as you know, F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Will J. Miller, president of the Kansas Live Stock Association, make the final selection.

We would like to have every county represented this year, so to make sure that yours is, send in your nomination today. Remember, it isn't the size of a man's farm that counts—it's the quality of farming done there. Address all correspondence regarding this work to the Master Farmer Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

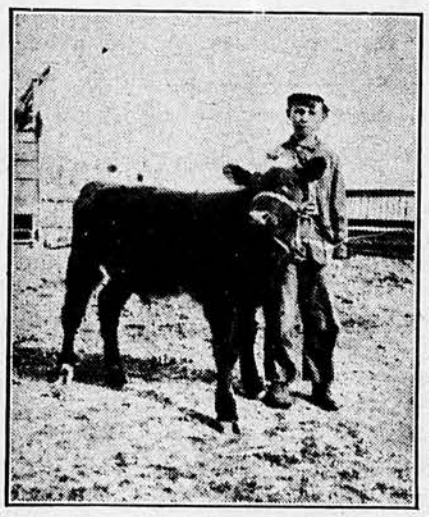
Club Projects, Programs, Picnics--Oh Boy

From Every Part of the State Come Increasing Messages Overflowing With Pep, and Full of Purpose and Promise

By J. M. Parks
Manager, The Capper Clubs

THE Capper Club spirit is spreading over Kansas like wild fire. The air is full of it. The hundreds of individual club members in more than 50 counties are touched by it and step quicker. It flames up in songs and yells in every local club meeting and on Tuesday night, it is released over station WIBW to unite all the small blazes into one vast conflagration. But the things that are consumed are the things that deserve destruction — idleness, sloth, ignorance, low ambition, wastefulness and unapproved methods.

In reading the letters that come daily to the club manager's desk it is easy to detect the joy that springs from new experiences, new ideas and



Clyde Passmore, of Republic County, and His Club Project

contact with newly made friends. Every day I take more pride in the boys and girls who compose our membership as I learn more about the qualities of the stuff of which they are made.

Just now as I write this story, I look out of my office window onto Jackson street and see Joe Ball rushing by on a bicycle to deliver a message for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He is not in too big a hurry, however, to give me a friendly wave of the hand. I recall that a few days ago Joe came to see me when he was very low in spirits. He said, "School is out and we've moved nearer town for the summer. I need a job. I must make some money to keep those seven pigs growing." There was more seriousness and determination in those words than could be found in the conversation of many men with the responsibilities of families.

But Joe is not the kind that remains idle. He has found a job and is happy because he can provide plenty of the right kind of feed for "Tall Lady" and her litter of seven.

Joe is just one among hundreds of Capper Club boys and girls who have the will to make good regardless of handicaps.

And oh! the pep and team loyalty that is being generated as the different counties are becoming organized. Can you imagine what a time we will have at our annual get-together meeting this fall when the "Roaring Lyons," the "Finney Stickers," the "Butler Boosters," the "Wabaunsee Bouncers," the "Lincoln Cacklers," the "Shawnee Sharpshooters," the "Osage Warriors," and all of the other contenders for the trophy cup are turned loose together?

Already some of the teams, such as the "In-To-Win" and the "Blanchville 4-H and Capper Club" of Marshall county, are holding meetings so often I can scarcely keep count of them. Picnics are being planned by several teams including the "Finney Stickers" who believe that:

The more we get together, together, together,
The more we get together, the happier we'll be.
The happier we'll be! the happier we'll be!
The more we get together, the happier we'll be.

Some Early Prize Winners

The report comes that Roy Freer, Shawnee county, in competition with other vocational students in the county, won a K. S. A. C. scholarship recently. He wrote a story about his winning in which he attributed his success to knowledge gained in club work. The "National Duroc News" accepted the story for publication and sent Roy a respectable check. Roy has been chosen superintendent of the hog department of the Seaman Community Fair for this fall.

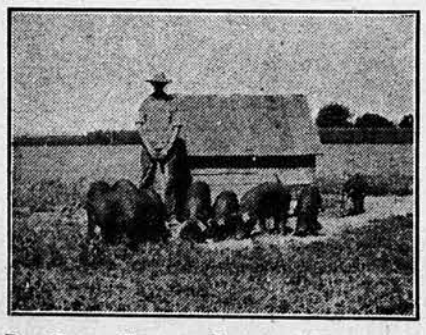
Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county, owner of the only flock of accredited Anconas in the state, took first prize with a score of 90 with a pen of baby chicks at the Fourth Annual Baby Chick and Egg Show at K. S. A. C., Manhattan, recently. It leaked out, too, that Mrs. Williams has been invited to broadcast over KFMK, Shenandoah, Ia., as a result of her trip to Topeka several weeks ago when she talked about Capper Club work over WIBW.

There have been several inquiries about when reviews are to be sent in.

Radio Hour Changed

Due to the fact that our former radio hour, 6:05 o'clock Thursday afternoon, came at a time when many club members were busy with the daily chores, the time has been changed to 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night. Tune in on WIBW, the Capper Publications station at Topeka each Tuesday night from 8:30 to 9:00, and accompany the club manager and his entertainers on the Capper Club tours.

You may begin reviewing at once. Each club member is to receive 10 government bulletins covering subjects related to his project. Any or all of these bulletins may be reviewed, and each review is to merit 20 points in the pep race. Each chapter reviewed in "Poultry in Kansas" or "Hogs in Kansas" will merit 20 points. If you do not have these books and wish to review others or bulletins, write to the club manager, giving description and ask for permission to submit reviews. All reviews, in order to merit points, must be in writing. Be brief but cover the subject sufficiently to indicate you have given it some study.



Roy Freer, Shawnee County, Who Is to Be Superintendent of the Hog Department of the Seaman Community Fair

Baby Chick Department Leads

The membership in every department of the Capper Clubs has increased over last year, but the baby chick group stands first with 238 members.

Many breeds are represented in all of the departments. Following are stories from some of the club members in which they stress the good points of their favorite breeds:

"I chose White Langshan for club work for these reasons:

"They make rapid growth and are ready to fry early.

"They are of the Asiatic breed of chickens and have been entered in the American Standard of Perfection.

"They make the best and juiciest capons one ever ate, and as roasts they can't be beaten.

"They are good layers of big brown eggs and will lay in the winter when eggs are high in price. They have plenty of feathers and cold weather does not affect them. When the so-called egg breeds are on a strike, the

During the Recent Membership Campaign, 197 "Loyal Member" Ribbons, Bearing the Above Design, Were Awarded

White Langshan are shelling out the eggs.

"When market time comes, they score again as they bring almost double what the small breeds do.

"White Langshan are preferred to Black Langshan because the markets dock the black birds.

"More Langshans are raised now than formerly and more will be raised in the future.

"My chicks are from blood tested and accredited flocks.

"In closing, I must say the White Langshan is my favorite breed, because they are good layers, good show birds, and also very good meat fowls. They are vigorous and most hardy. They are birds of great and wondrous beauty." Bernice Gould.

Norton county.

"The breed of hogs which I like best is the Poland China. I like these hogs best for a good many reasons. They are very popular in this country. They have many good qualities. First, they get to be of good size. They will fatten quickly and evenly. They are very strong and large in the bone. They have a good, strong, arched back. This breed of hogs is raised in my locality to a large extent and most of the farmers say there are large profits from them. The sows generally have a large litter of healthy, lively, good-sized pigs. The sows make good mothers, having a quiet disposition. The boars of this breed have a good disposition, and the offspring of this breed always are strong and vigorous.

"The Poland China breed of hogs is not very subject to disease as are some of the other breeds of hogs. They are grown all over the central part of the United States." Robert Smith.

Shawnee county.

"My club project is a Polled Durham calf. This breed originated in England and was introduced in the United States in 1873.

"As a general farm breed, it ranks among the first, because animals of this breed are easily kept on ordinary farm feeds such as cane, and prairie hay, sudan grass, corn fodder and wheat pasture, making good growth on these feeds in the most severe weather; also because good cows of this breed produce plenty of milk for the calves as well as cream for the market.

"They grass-fatten quickly, making them ready for early fall marketing and it takes little expense to make fancy fatteners of them.

Due to their color, which is a deep red, there is ready sale for them, and their square build enables them to carry plenty of fat. Their weight is an added feature to their value. They are hardy stock, have no horns and are therefore good shippers."

Reno County. Ben Briley.

"All breeds of chickens are good for their purpose if taken care of right. But for an all around purpose, or a general farm flock. I believe the Reds have them all beaten.

"They are a good size when you wish to market them, yet not so heavy as to be sluggish about rustling around for feed. They are not so roguish or small but that you can keep them in any ordinary pen, or out of the garden with a common chicken fence. On the farm you need chickens that rustle for the waste grain after other stock. Here again the Reds do fine.

"If you wish to dispose of any on the market, they bring the fancy prices, both alive and dressed. They dress more easily than most broilers. If you wish to have a chicken dinner, it does not take so many, yet the meat is fine.

"For this country, with its high, cold altitude and severe winters, I like the rose combs, as they do not freeze so easily. I always get winter eggs when the hens are cared for properly. The hens are the finest of mothers and are gentle for the children to handle.

"They are a beautiful dark velvet red with some black in the wings and tail. What is prettier than a flock of red chickens in a green alfalfa field early in the spring? The white ones are to a hawk, but I like the red ones. Again, their color is good for the reason they do not soil easily when shipping alive, thereby looking better on the market.

"Therefore, for a good farm flock, I like the Reds for size, color, market value and layers. I believe in keeping up even a farm flock. I have blood from the best pedigreed and trap nested R. C. Reds in Kansas."

Mrs. Ethel B. Gardner.

Wichita county.

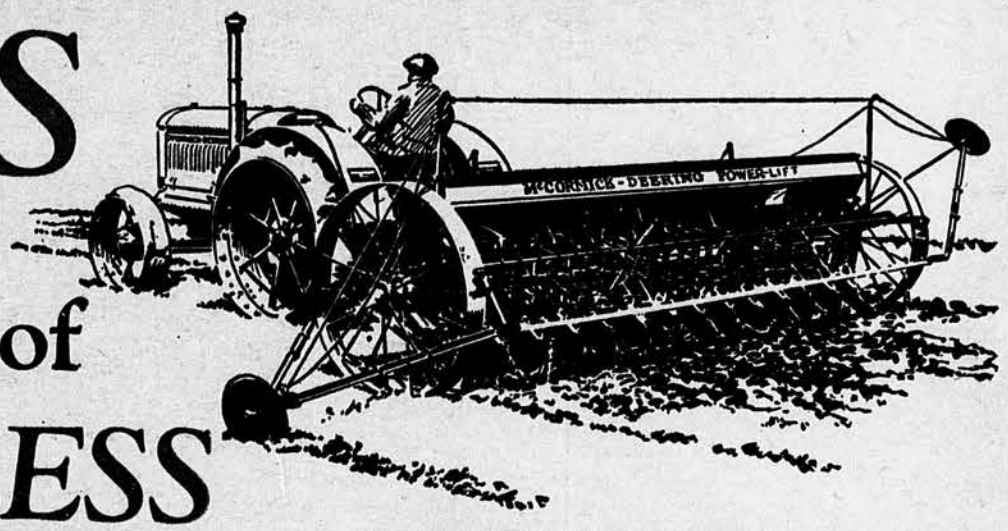
"I think Shorthorns are the best breed for several reasons. They are the best beef cattle. They are fatter than other cattle. They are the best eating cattle. They have shorter horns than other cattle and they are the best selling cattle.

"My calf is very pretty. It is snow white. It is 2 feet high and has very short legs. My calf is purebred Shorthorn. I feed it milk, water and grain."

Wichita county. Helen Dickey.

Meet "The Butler Boosters." Left to Right, Virgil Stigers, Millard Stigers, Frances Stigers, Mrs. Orie Stigers and Valmer Stigers. Glen Eastin Payne, the Other Member, Was Absent When the Picture Was Made

KANSAS alone has 84 on the list of HORSELESS FARMERS



Many solid trainloads of McCormick-Deering 15-30 tractors have crossed the Mississippi this spring to speed up farming operations. Thousands of all-purpose Farmalls, too, are going out to plant and cultivate row crops and handle general farm power work.

THE roll call of the Horseless Farmers of America grows and grows. Now there are *over 700 names* on our list of men who find it *more profitable to farm by McCormick-Deering power alone.* Every Kansan will be interested to know that 84 of these pioneers in mechanized farming carry on their horseless operations within the borders of the Sunflower State.

This state will yield to no other when it comes to modern farm practice. In production and yield, up-to-date methods, and farm living standards, it has facts and figures to prove its leadership. We are therefore proud of the part played by McCormick-Deering equipment in building the prosperity of the state.

Kansas farming is particularly fitted to respond to the application of mechanical power. Tractor power and modern machines have produced its best yields and profits—and with least labor and trouble. And the line that is the overwhelming favorite with the farmers of the state is the McCormick-Deering line.

Whatever your crops, whatever the season or the job, the McCormick-Deering 15-30 and 10-20, or the all-purpose Farmall, will fill the bill. The McCormick-Deering dealer has the tractors and a full line of power farming equipment to serve you.

The Kansas Horseless Farmers

Crops—all kinds *Average acreage—696*

Tony Anderson, Jamestown, Kans.
Arthur Batman, Plains, Kans.
Howard Benton, Norcatur, Kans.
Ben Berghous, Plains, Kans.
Leland T. Betry, Bronson, Kans.
G. O. Bock, Lebanon, Kans.
Frank Boyd, Fowler, Kans.
M. S. Brecheisa, Welda, Kans.
Frank H. Brooks, Quinter, Kans.
C. J. Chandler, Lincoln, Kans.
H. E. Chappell, Plains, Kans.
R. O. Chappell, Montezuma, Kans.
D. U. Cheney, Spring Hill, Kans.
Clarence Cole, Spearville, Kans.
Thos. Cole, Jetmore, Kans.
Whit Conrad, Fowler, Kans.
Glenn Converse, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Merle Converse, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Fred Cosman, Jetmore, Kans.
Dilliard Croxton, La Cygne, Kans.
Blakey Dane, Burdette, Kans.
J. L. Danford, Burdette, Kans.
T. Ed. DeFreese, Copeland, Kans.
Chester Dirks, Copeland, Kans.
S. Doughenbaugh, Burdette, Kans.
Grant Dunn, Copeland, Kans.
Nick Ernzen, Lowemont, Kans.
Ellis Flick, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Earl French, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Raymond French, Jamestown, Kans.
Ralph Graybill, Kanorado, Kans.
John W. Harkins, St. Francis, Kans.
Chas. Harland, Frankfort, Kans.
Ray Harper, Garden City, Kans.
Cloyd Hastings, Atwood, Kans.
H. T. Hayman, Formoso, Kans.
Clyde Heft, Coldwater, Kans.
Earl Henderson, Sublette, Kans.
Harold Heuson, Larned, Kans.
John Hiatt, Plains, Kans.
Roy Hotchkiss, Augusta, Kans.
L. R. Hurtt, McDonald, Kans.
William Jantz, Larned, Kans.
Bert Johnson, Spearville, Kans.
Fred Lawrence, Spearville, Kans.
Jos. McKibben, Jetmore, Kans.
Geo. Meeker, Larned, Kans.
Walter Mitchell, Montezuma, Kans.
Ernest Munkres, Rexford, Kans.
Shurl Munkres, Rexford, Kans.
Henry Murdock, Ness City, Kans.
K. A. Neeley, Jetmore, Kans.
Frank Nihlas, Jetmore, Kans.
W. M. Oldham, Winfield, Kans.
Asa Payna, McDonald, Kans.
Virgil Pinkston, Larned, Kans.
L. L. Pottroff, Waverly, Kans.
Fred Prater, Kismet, Kans.
C. Y. Prokop, Atwood, Kans.
C. M. Rasmussen, Jetmore, Kans.
Ed. Richardson, Plains, Kans.
F. C. Richardson, Plains, Kans.
Charles Ross, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Earl Ross, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Alfred Schacht, Lorraine, Kans.
W. C. Schmehr, Spearville, Kans.
Enoch Schmidt, Copeland, Kans.
J. J. Schmidt, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Fred L. Schofstoll, Sublette, Kans.
Carl Scott, Ford, Kans.
Clark I. Scott, Hallowell, Kans.
C. D. Shane, Winfield, Kans.
Elmer Smith, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
John Smith, Burdette, Kans.
John Sneaker, Lebo, Kans.
Zed Sprout, Copeland, Kans.
Alvin Stimput, Kingsdown, Kans.
Carl Telleson, Almena, Kans.
E. L. Thomas, Jetmore, Kans.
J. Leo Torline, Bellefonte, Kans.
Earl Utz, Plains, Kans.
J. Walters, Milford, Kans.
J. J. Williams, Pawnee Rock, Kans.
Orvel Zortman, Fowler, Kans.

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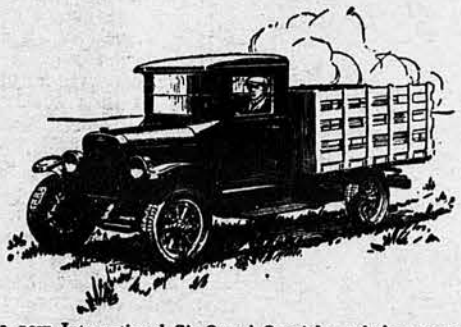
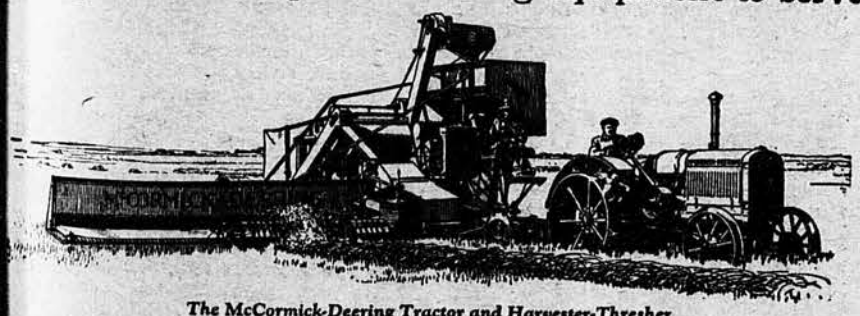


The new International Six-Speed Special truck has scored a remarkable success. It has speed for the highways and ten times the pulling power for fields, muddy roads, and hills. The ideal farm truck. Ask for a demonstration.



The McCormick-Deering Tractor and Harvester-Thresher

McCormick-Deering farm equipment is the product of 98 years of honest manufacture. The pioneers came into Kansas with machines built by McCormick and Deering. This Company has grown up with farming. Today the McCormick-Deering dealer is the first and best aid to the farmer in every community.

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McCORMICK-DEERING

Now white lead is the *easiest* paint to use on the farm

Now it is easier to paint farm property—and increase its value—with pure white lead paint. The new Eagle *Soft Paste* is pure white lead with more pure linseed oil ground in—ready to thin as you paint. Consequently, *Soft Paste* saves a great deal of time and labor.

Write today for the free folder giving *Soft Paste* mixing formulae. It will come in handy when you paint. *The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago.*

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Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
R.A.Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile

Wheat and Oats Doing Well

Our Prairie Meadows and Pastures Seldom Get Off to Such a Good Start

BY HARLEY HATCH

BY WORKING the soil just a little wetter than it should be, the farmers of this part of Kansas managed to get in from three to four days in the field last week. But before the week ended another very heavy rain fell and at this writing, 48 hours later, it still is raining and the forecast is for "unsettled with showers" for today and tomorrow. With the planting season already three weeks late, it will be seen that the bulk of the corn and all the kafir is going to be very late in starting. On this farm 70 acres of corn have been planted, leaving about 45 acres yet to plant. Twenty acres is above ground and has been cultivated, with the exception of 4 acres; that planted later is coming very slowly under extremely unfavorable conditions. Wheat and oats are growing thriftily under these wet and cool conditions, while prairie meadows and pastures seldom have made a better start.

Old Rods Didn't Protect

The old-time lightning rod agent was in virtually every instance a fraud; his long suit was to get permission to rod a building and then present a bill of double the amount expected. Even this could have passed had the rods been a protection, but they were not. The theory of rod protection was not at that time understood; everybody thought the rods were erected for the lightning to strike and so be carried into the ground. Because of this, the old-time rod was insulated from the building, which was the very worst thing that could be done. Modern science has shown that a properly installed rod passes the current off from a charged building and thus prevents a stroke instead of inviting one. This principle is now so thoroly recognized that most insurance companies provide a lower rate on properly rodded buildings. The Kansas Grange Company does this and it also allows a lower rate on dwellings with a fire-proof roof, such as metal or asbestos. A metal barn roof, if it has metal projecting above the roof, such as a metal cupola, is virtually safe from lightning if the roof is grounded. But if there is no metal above the roof, it is best to install rods with the usual points. All metal parts such as hay carrier and door tracks should be connected up to the grounds with rods or heavy wire.

High Duty Means Safety

Cattlemen are not very well pleased with the new tariff bill as presented by the house ways and means committee. It does not raise the present low duty, which is not enough to provide protection against South American beef, should the present embargo against the foot and mouth disease be lifted. It is not stretching the truth to say that many cattlemen would be thrown into financial straits should that embargo be removed and the present duty on cattle remain as it is. The industrial East is becoming restive under high beef prices. It is all right to raise prices by means of a law if it is their prices that are raised. If the food producer is enabled by law to collect more than a world price for his beef, we at once begin to hear about the "'poor man's breakfast table," that poor man who is at this time drawing wages of from 50 cents to $1.50 an hour. The New York papers have been for some time calling attention to the fact that England is at this time eating South American beef costing 50 per cent less than native beef costs New Yorkers. If at the right time they can get the foot and mouth embargo raised, be sure they will do it, regardless of the western cattle grower. The only safe way is to see that the duty on live cattle and beef is placed high enough to afford protection equal to that enjoyed by industrial interests.

It Pays to Know How

When we lived in the sandhills cattle country of Nebraska, some 35 or more years ago, the winter ration of the stock consisted entirely of cornstalk pasture helped out later in the winter by wild hay. It was not upland bluestem hay, but was a product of the "hay flats"—low, wet meadows between sand hills. Hay never failed there. The water table seldom was more than 2 feet under the top soil and in wet seasons the water rose to the level of the ground and often stayed there for weeks. On such hay, cattle could not maintain their weight in severe weather and much stock was lost, especially thin cows during cold storms of early spring. We did not know then that a small addition of protein to the ration would have prevented this winter loss in weight, but it is known now. In tests made last winter at Valentine, in the heart of the sandhills country, calves fed native hay together with 1 pound of cottoncake each day, gained 163 pounds during the winter feeding season, while calves fed in the old way, on prairie hay alone, made a gain of only 13 pounds. Thus 1 pound of cottoncake made a gain of 1 pound of calf. The cake cost 2½ cents a pound and the calf gain was worth 12 cents. Calves fed ½ pound of cake gained 108 pounds, and those fed ¾ pound gained 142 pounds.

Old Injury Still Lingers

I have been asked whether I consider present prices of farm products unfair when compared with the prices of things the farmer has to buy, and my answer is that, barring wheat and hay prices, the price paid for nearly all other farm products is a fair one. Then, why this demand for farm relief? The farming business as a whole is suffering, not from present conditions, but from conditions that obtained from 1920 to 1926. It is the blow received then that prostrated farming and which placed such a burden of debt on farm property. That farming has not been prospering is proved by the extremely low price of land, and the fact that even at this low price it is almost unsalable. Farm land in this part of Kansas sells for less than it did 20 years ago and this is because we have not yet recovered from the deflation of 1920. At the price paid today, corn is a profitable crop at 75 to 80 cents on the farm, hogs are profitable at $10.25, the local farm price; cattle of every class return the grower a good profit, butterfat at 45 cents brings no complaint, eggs are a fair price at local markets at 22 to 24 cents, live hens at 23 cents pay a good profit. If the price of wheat could be raised to $1, I cannot see much injustice being done us, if present livestock prices can be maintained.

An Investment Trust for Workers

JOHN J. RASKOB'S proposed investment trust for workers is the outgrowth of an idea he has been incubating for more than a year, and is designed to give the "working class" a chance at the huge profits of growing American industries. Mr. Raskob wants men of the standing of Calvin Coolidge and Al Smith for directors, together with financial wizards like himself, a directorate that will assure public confidence. Then his investment trust is no different from any reputable corporation of the kind—Mr. Raskob says there are a good many disreputable ones—except that it would invest in common stocks only and would never permit itself to issue bonds or other debts of any character, so that it need not greatly fear industrial depressions or even financial panics.

There is a contradiction in Mr. Raskob's statement that his plan contemplates only common stocks and yet "it would not deal in speculative stocks." All common stocks are by their nature speculative, and it is just because they are speculative that Mr. Raskob favors them as offering opportunities to workers to make large profits on their investments. But Mr. Raskob's idea is clear, nevertheless, and is to invest only in those speculative stocks that are "of proved worth." They may and will advance and decline, but they are the stuff in which industrial profits are made.

Wall Street authorities are quoted as saying of Mr. Raskob's idea for workers that if it is established it will prove the greatest financial enterprise in the world, and in an insurance sense, "would exceed even the New York Life Insurance Co."

Such a project nevertheless would to some extent supersede life insurance. It is Mr. Raskob's present plant to enable the worker to buy on margin, making profits on other people's money as well as his own savings. He says of the working process: "Now, all the man with, say, $200 to $300 to invest, can do today is to buy Liberty bonds or turn his money over to some gyp concern for investment in wildcat oil and other promotion schemes. The corporation I am thinking of would be different. Say a wage earner had saved $200 and wished to invest it in stock in the proposed corporation for the purpose of profit. Well, he would be allowed to buy $500 worth of stock for his $200. Thru a subsidiary finance company, or discount company, the $200 investor would be granted a loan of $300, the subsidiary company accepting the stock as collateral. Then by payments of $25 a month or so the investor would pay his loan."

After paying his first loan he would apply his savings similarly to piling up his investment in the investment trust. His investments would increase rapidly by reason of the lendable value of the stock

An actual example is cited of a working couple that in 20 years on an investment of savings of $180 a year accumulated $800,000. While this is unusual, it is hardly so among shrewd speculation investors. Mr. Raskob himself is an example of a man who was working for $7.50 a week less than 30 years ago and is many times a millionaire, not on his earnings but on his speculative investments. He possessed uncommon judgment and business genius, but so would his proposed investment trust for its investors.

The scheme, says its author, "seems tremendous and fantastic, but it could be very real, after all." He states that he has consulted many financial and business leaders and that "not one of them disapproved of it."

While the Raskob investment trust for workers sounds like a plan to enable workers to lift themselves into financial security, independence and even wealth by their bootstraps, yet it is no more, after all, than admitting them into American industrial profits. Many who started in as investors would sell out to take their premature profits, not having patience to stay thru for half a lifetime, and would dissipate what they took out, but the opportunity for small regular savers to become financially independent over a period of 20 years or longer is undeniable in an investment trust actually conducted in the way Mr. Raskob outlines. Nothing would do more to encourage saving and also to wipe out the blue sky promoters who yearly pick up hundreds of millions of dollars of small savings which keep their victims poor, and leave them in the end with nothing.

The Raskob investment trust is not in existence but is still in the incubating period. Mr. Raskob states that he "may start it going in three months or perhaps in six months or eight months, or even later." And he has got along far enough to think of naming it the Equities Security Co.

Like Putting Wheat in the Bank at INTEREST

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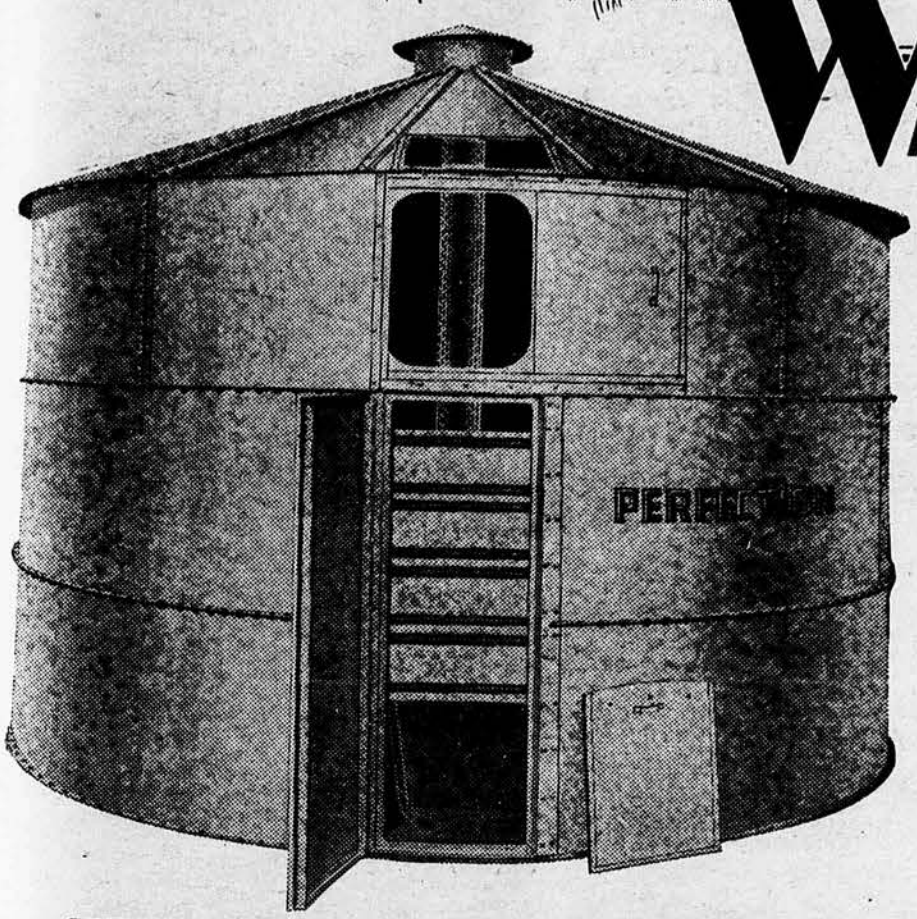
When You Store It for Higher Prices!



A BANK for your wheat. That's what the **Perfection Grain Bin** is! For wheat stored in this sturdy bin is not only safely protected, but increases in value just as money in the bank earns more money.

Why sell your grain at harvest time when the market is likely to be glutted? Store it in a **Perfection Bin** and hold it for the advance market. The extra profit you make will pay for the cost of this long-life steel granary many times over.

The **Perfection All-Steel Grain Bin** is the safest granary for wheat storage. Made of highest grade steel throughout —with many exclusive features of construction—it's proof for many years against destructive weather elements, rodents and vermin.

Your Dealer will tell you about the **Perfection Grain Bin.** See him at your first opportunity. Know why this bin of unusually long life assures better protection for your wheat.

The **Perfection Bin** is priced low—costs but a few cents per bushel to own. Pays for itself quickly. Guaranteed to give satisfactory storage for many years.

PERFECTION ALL STEEL GRAIN BIN

Many Outstanding Features

You'll prefer the **Perfection Grain Bin** because of its many outstanding features. Its special, scientific ventilating tube prevents overheating and allows proper ripening of the grain. The extra bracing averts bulging, bursting or collapsing. Rain cannot blow in under the new rain-proof ventilator cap. It is easy to erect. Built throughout of extra heavy tight-coated galvanized steel. These, and the **Perfection's** many other superior construction features, are explained in detail and with diagrams in our FREE Literature. Mail Coupon for Literature today.

Black, Sivalls & Bryson Mfg. Co.
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A Liberal Offer to Dealers!

The approaching harvest time with a boomer wheat crop practically assured, should be an unusually good season for grain bin sales We have a number of exclusive territories still open. Get details about our attractive dealer proposition. But act quick—before some one beats you to it. Write or wire at once!

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Dear Sirs: Please send me at once your FREE Literature containing complete information about the Perfection Grain Bin.

Name .....

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

I have ..... acres in wheat.

Down the Menam on a Raft!

But We Found That the "Pride of Siam" Was Very Difficult to Navigate

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

"YOU had better take the mail boat from here to Paknampoh. Even that will be bad enough at this time of year," warned the only white man in Rahang, Siam. He was an Englishman, married to a Siamese woman, and was living back there in the jungle in the interior of Siam as the agent of a lumber company interested in the great teak forests of that abundant timberland.

Jim and I had come about 100 miles on foot thru the jungles of Burma and Siam, and had finally reached the Menam River at Rahang. It was 150 miles from there to Paknampoh, to the railroad that would take us into Bangkok, the capital, metropolis and principal seaport of the kingdom of Siam. We could walk, as we had done for the last 100 miles, and carry our baggage on ponies, following along the Menam River all the way. But we thought it would be easier to ride down the river on some kind of water craft to Paknampoh, the nearest railroad town.

A Lack of Experience

Huge long canoes, "crewed" by Siamese boatmen, floated down the river and were poled back upstream carrying freight and occasional passengers between Paknampoh on the railroad and this inland trading village of Rahang back in the bush. Once a week a mail canoe left Rahang for Paknampoh, and the railroad train operated from there daily to Bangkok.

"It'll take nearly a week for the mail canoe to make the trip at this time of year," said our English friend. "It is the beginning of the rainy season, and altho it will be raining on you most of the time to make your trip disagreeable—and dangerous as well on account of the malaria—there hasn't been enough rain yet to affect the river level, and it is too low for good navigation. The boat boys who know the river will have plenty of bad luck missing the sand bars—and you never could make it on a clumsy bamboo raft."

Because of his long experience on the river and knowledge of conditions, we first decided to buy a small boat, but found it too expensive. Then because of our utter lack of experience on the river and total ignorance of conditions, we decided to buy a raft. Our Siamese doctor friend found one that had been used in carrying hogs from Chiengmai, 300 miles farther up the river. The hogs had been unloaded in Rahang, and it was available now for us, the only white men in the country.

$2.50 as First Cost

We paid 5 ticals, or about $2.50, for the raft, and named it the "Pride of Siam." And then our trouble began. The raft was almost a wreck.

The base was a double tier of bamboo poles. It was about 30 feet long by 8 or 9 feet wide. A thatch-covered cabin, or bamboo shelter, had been erected in the middle, but it was sadly torn apart. This cabin was about 10 feet long, but narrow enough so one could walk around it, and thus go from end to end on the raft, outside the little cabin in the center.

My little expense account book shows that we spent $5 for rope and $2 for bamboo and rattan to use in repairing our $2.50 raft. Besides that expense, the German Professor, our Burmese "boy" Neewah, Jim and myself worked for two whole days reconditioning our sorry, dingy craft, while the whole town of Rahang squatted on their heels along the river banks and watched and waited.

We re-lashed every joint, we tore down the superstructure of the cabin in the center and we built a neat and sturdy bamboo house in its place and covered it with thatch. We carpeted the cabin with grass mats. We built a stove out of an empty gasoline tin and anchored it safely near the cabin. We bought five live hens and established them in a trig little bamboo coop on the bow. We bought a battery of pots and pans to equip our scullery department and lay in a supply of firewood.

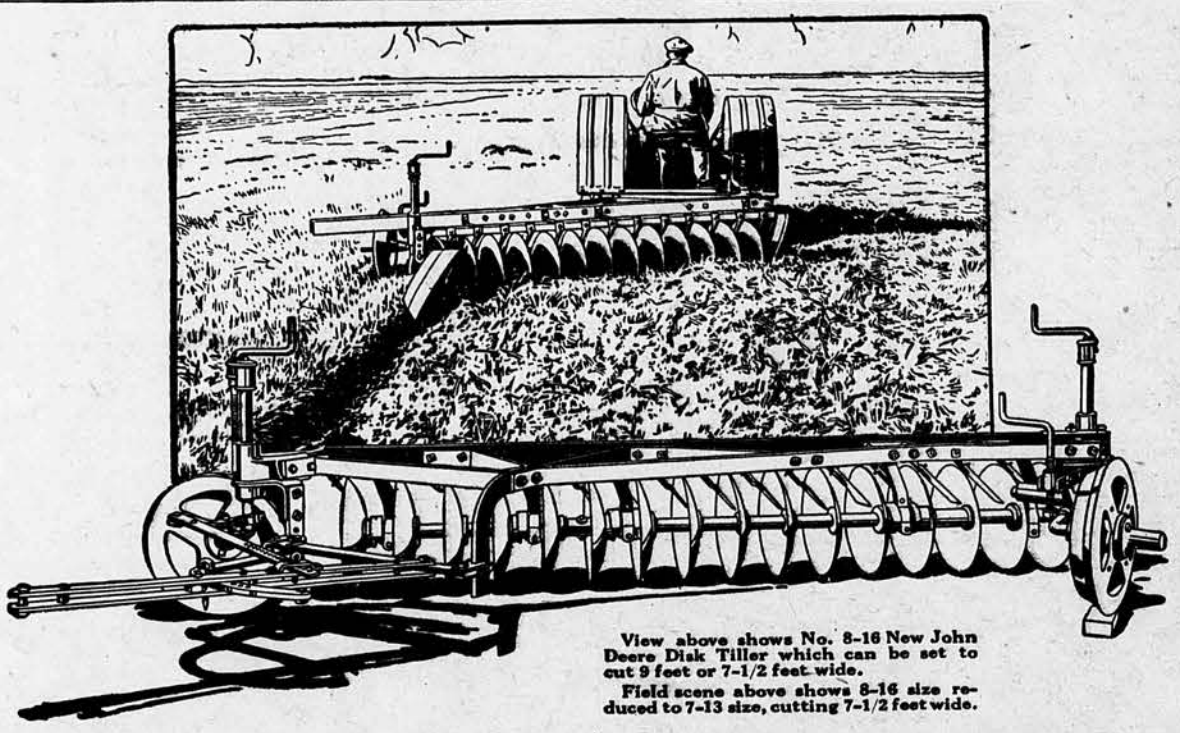
And then the Professor decided that we needed a sail, for greater speed. That required a mast, which we finally succeeded in constructing and guying safely in place. Then we made a piratical-looking sail out of three of our old cotton blankets and the Professor designed it so that it could be raised or lowered at will and played out in either direction and on either side of the mast, for tacking into the wind.

This complication of sail navigation required that we have a rudder, and the Professor and Neewah made that. Their elaborate bamboo rudder mounted on a patented base still further mystified not only our Siamese observers from the river bank but Neewah as well, who repeatedly insisted that "Never in Burma did anybody have an idea for a raft like that."

Such a raft, with such a name, of course needed a flag, and our launching ceremonies were delayed another half-day while Jim designed and executed an ensign for our mast. Here was our problem: Our craft was built and operated entirely on Siamese waters, and yet it was, patently, of foreign registry. Its owners, operators and crew consisted of a German, two Americans, and a Burman. What kind of a flag?

Neewah painted the peacock of Mother Burma on a piece of green canvas. The Professor proudly sewed together some pieces of colored calico to make the flag of the German Republic. Jim fashioned a crude Old Glory from a blue-starred bandanna, and alternate strips of a white handkerchief and the back of Neewah's shirt. The local Amphur gave us the official marine flag of Siam. Then Jim sewed the four together with all the pride of an international diplomat, and we flew it from our mast. The white elephant flag of Siam waved officially from our sternpost.

Finally, one morning, we pushed off, with the local company of Siamese soldiers lined up on the bank courteously standing at attention. The Professor was elected, without even



View above shows No. 8-16 New John Deere Disk Tiller which can be set to cut 9 feet or 7-1/2 feet wide.

Field scene above shows 8-16 size reduced to 7-13 size, cutting 7-1/2 feet wide.

New and Better Disk Tiller

With Important and Exclusive Advantages

This new John Deere Disk Tiller is different from every other implement of its type. It is different in design and different in the way it works.

Some New Features

Frame can be angled for wide cut or narrow to suit field conditions.

New design of disks—heat-treated and with a generous concavity—last longer and work better.

New semi-floating hitch—easy to control both Tiller and Tractor.

Heavy-duty bearings of new design—big and strong, easy to oil, long-wearing.

Depth and leveling adjustment is provided by screw cranks—easy to operate; any adjustment desired is obtainable; practically no lost motion; practically non-breaking.

Works Shallow or Deep

You can adjust the New John Deere to work as shallow as two inches, as deep as five inches, or at any depth desired between the two extremes.

For Hard or Loose Ground

You can work successfully in very hard, dry ground, or in loose, damp soil.

Covers Trash As Desired

You can adjust it to work the soil so that all trash is left at or near the surface, or you can adjust it to cover practically all of the trash.

Cuts 9 or 7-1/2 Feet Wide

With the New John Deere 8-16 Disk Tiller you can cut a strip 9 feet or 7½ feet wide, according to setting, every trip across the field—and every foot of the soil is worked properly. With the smaller 7-13 and 5-11 sizes you have proportionate capacity.

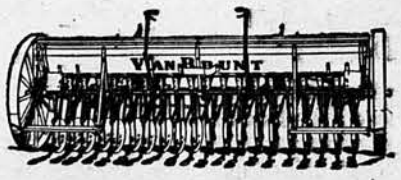
Big Acreage—Less Cost

That big capacity means big acreage every day—a big decrease in the cost of production—greater profits from your crop.

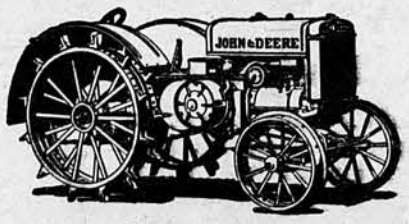
A General Utility Tool

You can do good work at a big saving in cost, in preparing wheatland, in summer-fallowing, in tillage operations for a variety of crops.

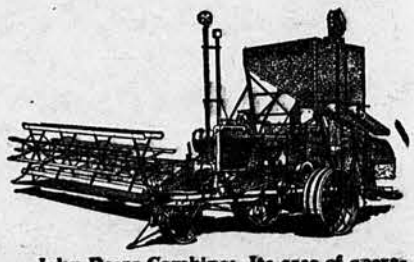
See your John Deere dealer. Have him show you all the advantages of this new, big-capacity, cost-reducing wheatland implement. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for folder CH-111.



The John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drill: The sturdy, big capacity grain drill that plants evenly in all conditions. Sizes from 8- to 14-feet. Special hitch for coupling two drills to double one man's capacity, can be furnished.



John Deere Model D Tractor: An ideal tractor for use in the big field. It is the simple tractor of lighter weight and greater power. Working parts, including engine, operate in oil inside a dust-proof case. Burns kerosene economically.



John Deere Combine: Its ease of operation and its grain-saving features have made the John Deere Combine popular with farmers wherever it has been used. Lower costs, less hard work at harvest time follow its use.

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

his own dissenting voice, Captain; Jim was the crew; Neewah was the steward; and I was made purser.

Our original plan was that the Captain and Jim would stand watch and be responsible for the raft and navigation for 2 hours, and then Neewah and I would take our turn and relieve them for the next 2-hour shift. But during the entire morning of the first day it took all four of us to do the navigating, and we were highly unsuccessful even then.

A few years before, Jim and I had floated for 500 miles down the Yukon River in Northern Canada from Whitehorse to Dawson in the Klondike, in a little 12-foot boat—and I learned about water from that. And on another occasion I had essayed to row a boat down Niobrara River in the sandhills of Nebraska—and I learned about sandhills from that. But navigating a bamboo raft among the sandbars in a river in Siam, when the water is low, offered all the problems of both.

To Fix Responsibility

With all our care in appointing each other as Captain, purser, et cetera, and carefully defining our duties in the line, we had not designated anyone for the most necessary and the most thankless job of all, the pilot. All four of us were trying to be pilots at once. Naturally, we had four separate and distinct ideas as to which channel we should choose, which bank of the river we should follow, if either, and whether we should go upstream or downstream of each sandbar. I was yelling to "Pole on the right!" Jim was shouting to "Pole on the left!" The excited Captain was commanding that we drop the poles and man the rudder. And poor Neewah was trying to obey everyone at once.

The results were that we grounded on nearly every sandy island in the river, we snagged on both banks, had to pole out of stillwater pockets in the middle, and finally came to grief when our mast caught in the branches of some trees and practically demolished all the superstructure of our little cabin, tangled all our lines, and tore our mast from its moorings.

From then on we operated in pairs on a very definite basis. Jim and the Captain were one pair. One would stand in the bow and be pilot. His command was law. The other would pole on the right or left or work the rudder according to orders instead of judgment. At the end of an hour the two would change places and responsibilities for another hour. Then that pair would go off watch to be relieved by the other pair for the next 2-hour shift.

Bylaws to this constitutional law were these: In case the raft should run aground, the pilot, as the one who was responsible, had to get out and wade and work us back into the current again.

If he couldn't do it alone his mate must climb out and help. And if it should become necessary for the pair who were supposed to be off watch to wade out in the water to help, the responsible pair must stand an extra half-hour of watch as penalty. That made us zealous.

Our sail, as our scoffing English friend had promised, was of little practical use, tho it did occasionally afford us a tremendous amount of satisfaction to go slipping past a boat going in our direction, our sail bulging and ripples playing at our bow.

Camp on a Sandbar

We met dozens of boats every day, floating down and poling up that great avenue of transportation, carrying freight and passengers between the jungle and the railroad. On either side of the river we passed dozens of little villages, always built up on stilts. Occasionally we would stop for Jim to buy mangoes and the rest of us to buy bananas. There were always the board sidewalks reaching the length of town, and always the Buddhist monastery a little outside of town, the yellow-gowned monks sitting about in peace and contemplation, watching the world and the river go by.

At dusk we would land on a goodly sandbar, anchor our raft where there was as little current as possible, and, if it were not raining at the time, build our fire and celebrate. Neewah and Jim would boil our rice and bake our potatoes and stew our chicken which had already been killed and prepared before we landed, make gravy, and boil tea. The Captain and I would secure the raft, make up the beds and mosquito nettings, repair the boat, dig the well, and boil the drinking water for the next day.

Our daily well was simply a hole scooped out in the sand bar to a depth a foot or two below the river level. In an hour this hole would be full of filtered water, clear and cool, that had seeped up thru the sand. We would boil it in the evening and put it in our clay pots to cool during the night. It was better than muddy river water.

Timeliness Is Necessary

BY BERT S. GITTINS

In no other industry does the weather interfere so much with well-laid plans as in farming. A few years ago, it was quite common to hear old timers remark in a half-joking way that scientific farming could never be entirely successful until the scientists learned to control the weather.

When the normal season for spring work arrives it is discouraging indeed to be kept out of the field by excessive rainfall and wet soil, as was the case in many sections this spring. Every day lost means a shorter growing season and possibly lower yields or a crop caught by frost.

Altho the wet spell may be long and persistent, the drying influence of sunshine and breezes always triumphs in the end. It is then that every daylight hour becomes invaluable for field work. It is then, too, that good, reliable equipment and an abundance of motive power assume a degree of value in the farming operation which cannot be gauged or measured by a dollars and cents experiment.

Timeliness of operation is one of the secrets of successful farming. The ability to do the right thing at the right time might be called the "art" of farming, because the possession of that ability distinguishes the able farmer from the mere theorist as well as from the man who is supposedly practical but who never seems to get results. The condition of a man's fields and the texture of his soil often indicate how well he has mastered the "art" of farming.

Power has come to be the keyword in modern farming because the efficient use of power leads not only to economy but to timeliness. There is very likely a "best time" for every field operation in crop production. Ample farm power and good equipment enable the farm operator to get the job done more nearly at the proper time. It can be said without exaggeration that power farming has done more to overcome the handicap of unfavorable weather conditions than any other recent development in agriculture. The power farmer can keep his machinery going 24 hours a day if necessary when time is short. Hot weather delays him but little. It is difficult to determine just how much the element of timeliness means to agriculture from the economic standpoint, but its importance is plainly evident.

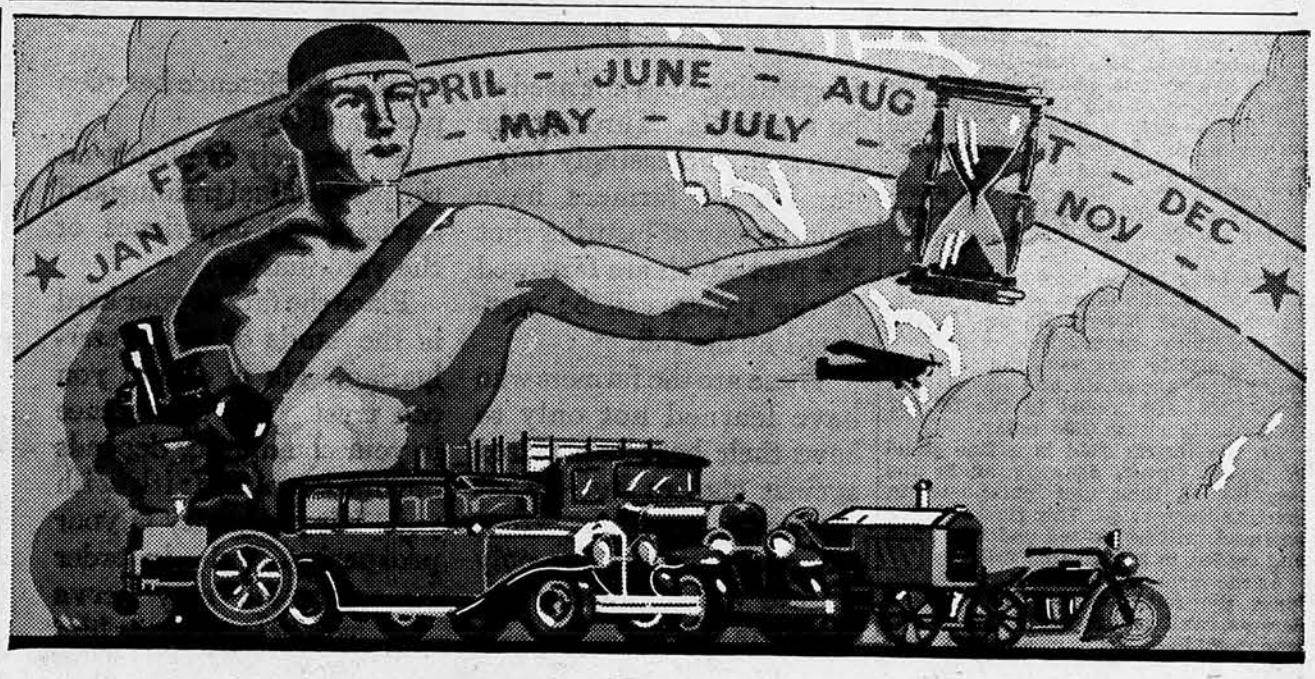
Better Harvest 'Em Early

BY WALTER B. BALCH

An often made mistake in the vegetable garden is the delay of harvesting the crop. Most vegetables—especially the leafy vegetables—should be used as soon as they are large enough to pick. Do not wait until they are as big as those you find on the market. The commercial grower is interested in quantity and keeping qualities — the home grower in eating quality alone. Beans may be used as soon as there is a mess of them, the first cabbage before the head is solid, and carrots as soon as they are a half-inch in diameter. Keep cucumbers cut clean to continue production, and pull radishes as soon as sufficiently large to wash.

Purebred Rams Pay

Purebred rams will pay, thru increased profits on market lambs, their original purchase price in one year, provided there are as many as 30 or 40 ewes in the flock in which they are used. Lambs sired by good purebreds are worth $1 on the average more than lambs produced by common rams.



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(F 107)

What the Folks Are Saying

THE FIFTH annual Allen County Dairy Tour, which was held a few days ago, again brought revelations to many folks who attended. As one visitor tersely remarked, "When you see a thing, you know it is true, and no one can ever convince you otherwise."

The demonstrations on alfalfa production and on liming, the striking effects following the use of good dairy sires, and the general impressions gained thru the practice of dairy club work, good feeding, and proper management, gave all present things to think about for many a day.

The first point emphasized on the tour was the importance of the proper methods of growing alfalfa and Sweet clover, and the use of these crops in the dairy business. On the farms of A. E. Nicholas, La Harpe, and B. F. Dozier, Bayard, were seen striking demonstrations of the use of lime and fertilizers in growing alfalfa. The plots on which no lime or fertilizer were used showed a small, weak stand of alfalfa, while the other plots on which lime, phosphate and manure were used showed gradual and striking increases in growth and vigor, depending on the treatment used.

The consensus of opinion of all present was that lime and phosphate are essential to successful alfalfa production, and that manure also adds much to the growth and vigor. The alfalfa test plots on the Moran Experiment Field also bore this out.

The use of lime, phosphate and manure, costing, over a four-year period, $31, has brought a return of 9½ tons of hay in the four years. Figured at $15 a ton, this was a net profit of $112.50 an acre. When one can spend $1 and get $4.60 in return, it seems that more lime and phosphate should be used in Allen county.

Two other interesting demonstrations were seen on the farms of J. R. Hibbs, Elsmore, and Robert Harris, Moran. On Mr. Hibbs's farm a field of splendid looking alfalfa was seen, the result of using lime, phosphate and inoculation. This field was seeded in the fall of 1925, and is a fine field today.

On the Harris field is a fine stand of Sweet clover, showing again the benefits of lime and phosphate in starting these crops. This field is being pastured, will be plowed under in June and seeded to alfalfa this fall.

At the farm of Foster Parker, Savonburg, the folks saw a fine herd of Jerseys, well bred, well fed and well managed, in a neat, clean, well kept barn, with some practical dairy equipment, including stanchions, gutter, and a milking machine. This is a good working and paying herd, and worth going to see.

A remarkable dairy club demonstration was seen in the Harold Dozier herd in Osage township. Eight years ago Harold joined a calf club and got a fine Holstein calf. This same calf was seen on the tour, together with three daughters and six granddaughters, truly a fine young herd. The old cow has more than paid her way, and Harold now has the start of a fine farm herd of purebred cattle.

The other feature of the day was a study of dairy sires. At the herd of Beal Brothers, 10 daughters of their senior herd sire, Chief Raleigh's Sultan, all producing, were lined up for the inspection of visitors. Eight of these have finished 2-year old records, they averaging 333 pounds of butterfat. This is an increase of 29 per cent over their dams, figured on a mature basis, which is a remarkable showing. Such a herd sire is worth almost any price to his owner.

Two other stops were made, in each case for the primary purpose of inspecting a new herd sire. At W. A. Marshall's farm near Colony, his new herd sire, Ormsby Monarch, was admired by all. This is one of the outstanding young bulls in Kansas, it being a real show bull as well as having production back of him. He placed sixth last fall at the National Dairy Show, and in production his 20 nearest tested dams averaged 26,000 pounds milk and 1,212 pounds of butterfat.

At the J. R. Brainard farm near Carlyle, the young Guernsey bull owned by Mr. Brainard and Alva Shadwick was seen. This also is a bull with a pedigree bristling with show and production records. His ancestors have won 46 championships at national dairy shows, and his 17 nearest dams have records averaging 637 pounds of butterfat.

These two young bulls are typical of the bulls which are now coming into this community. The results in a few years will be highly desirable.

The tour ended at Iola with everyone present feeling that they had seen many things of value. More than 200 persons attended part or all of the meetings, during the day. All were satisfied that a good motto to remember is, "See Allen County First."

Iola, Kan. Roy E. Gwin.

Phosphorus Will Aid Alfalfa

Many farmers are interested in using phosphorus on their alfalfa this spring. It can be applied at the rate of 125 pounds an acre on either new or old stands. In a test conducted last year on the Meierkord Farm at Linn, phosphorus gave an increase of 900 pounds of hay for the first two cuttings alone. On any particular field the only way you can tell if phosphorus will help is to try it. Our soils are becoming deficient in phosphorus, which has been used by all crops produced, and by leaching out by water. If an alfalfa soil is well supplied with phosphorus the value of the hay will be increased, as well as the yield. John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Let's Protect Songbirds

Spring is here, and the songbirds have returned. I think we all are glad to have our old friends back, but I fancy that most folks give little thought to their protection, especially from common house cats. We have several cats around, but as I clip their claws about half way back I find this keeps them from climbing the trees after the birds. It is easy to do this if one will catch the cat and wrap a sack about it before the claws are cut. This operation is not painful to the cat. And I find that as a rule a cat becomes a better "mouser" if it is not allowed to live on songbirds.

Russell, Kan. John DeWald.

Interested in Combines?

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,565-F, "Shall I Buy a Combine?" may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

In an effort to clean up booze in New York, officials are going to employ municipal hooch sniffers or, in a manner of speaking, civic scenters.

Let your veterinarian protect your hog profits

Hog raising does not need to be a gamble. Through the years an increasingly large number of farmers have found a way of insuring that the pigs which are farrowed in the spring will be marketed in the fall.

These are the farmers who have learned not only to have their hogs immunized against cholera but—what is equally important—that hog-cholera is not the only disease which threatens their profits.

They have learned the importance of speedy and correct diagnosis and treatment of every ailment, knowing that this may mean the difference between profit and loss.

So they rely implicitly on the professional training and accumulated experience of the veterinarian.

Place the fate of your herd in the hands of your veterinarian. He is a man you can trust. His subsistence in your community depends on his keeping faith with you. His prosperity is your prosperity. And—in order that he may serve you best—permit him to use a product of one of these strong companies which have affiliated for the protection of the livestock of America.

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What's the Trend in Wool?

Producers Are Concerned Over the Outlook for 1929; Tariff Changes Are Needed

BY J. F. WALKER

FARMERS who are producing wool are asking, "What about the price in 1929?" They are wondering where last year's local prices have gone, and why buyers of wool could bid up to the market then and are now talking from 8 to 10 cents a pound under it. They are concerned about prices of 30 to 35 cents for fine and medium wools as compared with 42 to 45 cents for fine and 45 to 50 cents for medium a year ago when the market has shown no such break. Someone every day writes me, "Shall we discontinue breeding fine wool sheep? And if so, what will we do?"

Well, if you do that and somebody cuts your price on medium wool, then what? You can't indefinitely keep chasing around and get any money out of it. You may get lots of experience, but most farmers have more of that today than they can cash in on. Why not sit down and reason the thing out and act according to your own best interests?

Ten years ago 80 per cent of mill production was in staple lines, such as serges and clay worsteds. Novelties were a minor factor. If the trade did not want staples today or this week they would move next month, and production could go on. This condition permitted mills to buy large lines of wools suitable for these fabrics. Dealers could unload the bulk of their purchases shortly after buying them, and were fairly certain of a margin of profit.

More Novelties Now

Today we face different conditions. Novelties are the order of the day. New styles and new fabrics are constantly sought for, retailers turn over their goods rapidly and order in small lots. The jobber passes it on to the mill who makes goods as he gets orders on the books. Wool is being bought the same way. This week one grade for this novelty, next week something else. This means that the wool clip will not pass into mill hands as in years past. Somebody must hold them until mills are ready to buy. They will be held one of three ways. By the farmer, by the co-operative marketing organizations, or by the dealers.

If the farmer holds them, he assumes the risks incident to holding them plus the chance that a part of the wool in his community may be sold and no one will come in for the rest, as was true in many fine wool sections this last year. If the dealer buys them, he must assume carrying charges and discount in advance any possible break in the market. The co-operative has carrying charges, but the member has the advantage of participating in any market raise and also getting an average of the season's sales on any one grade. This changed condition in business is now being reflected in the prices offered locally to farmers.

After Boom Prices

Another item has a direct bearing on present markets. In the main, wool dealers have made little if any money for the last few years. Part of this is due to the fact that after boom prices, it is hard for many to realize that they are over and they take a chance on another boom market. Then there was the ambition to discourage the growth and development of wool pools and farmer-controlled wool marketing organizations. It is no secret that the trade has lost money for three straight years and took heavy losses in 1928.

The disposition now is to operate on a more conservative basis, and as the retiring president of the Boston Wool Trade said, "We must buy so as to see a profit when we sell or go out of business." Over half of the concerns engaged in the wool trade in 1919 have gone out of business. The others are heeding the lesson. There is no doubt but country prices will be conservative this year. Many local dealers still hold their wools, and those who have sold have taken a loss on their year's work. They will in all likelihood not be "burned" again until the present sores are healed, and the farmer who thinks he can beat them this year is about as optimistic as the chap who tried to swim Lake Erie on the strength of the fact that he had a floating kidney.

The local buyer is a thorn in the flesh of the wool trade, and the best way to eliminate him is to let him set with his wool. He will not find the road ahead as easy going as the one he has traveled in years past.

The wool trade has started to regulate the western wool business. Contracting has dropped to a very low ebb. One-half off for heavy wool from the sale price, ½ cent a pound deduction for tags on the clip and so much off for off sorts, are a part of the western contracts. The query which should be in the back of every sheepman's mind is, "Where will I get off when the regulating process starts here?"

Changes in the tariff are needed. These have been presented to Congress, and organized sheep interests are doing their best to put them thru. Cheaply produced foreign fabrics coming in at low valuation are taking the place of American woolen products. Our wool market depends on the volume of business turned out by American mills. Shoddy supplanting 80 million pounds of grease wool was imported from Europe in 1928. The rate on shoddy is 7½ cents a pound. The average price on wool rags is about 10 cents a pound, or a product costing 17½ cents a pound supplants 2 pounds of grease wool. A higher rate is asked on shoddy. The Boston Wool Trade has asked Congress not to increase the rates on wool, and says, "We strongly recommend to Congress that there be no increase in the rate of duty on noils, (short wool fibres) wastes, or wool by-products (shoddies.)"

A great many years ago a prophet thundered at his people, "Choose this day whom ye will serve!" It seems as if the time has arrived in the wool business when sheepmen must make a similar decision.

More Stock to Market

Livestock was moved to market rapidly in April; 662,382 cattle, 460,297 calves, 1,118,935 sheep and lambs and 3,761,230 hogs slaughtered under federal inspection during the month. Compared with April, 1928, this represents increases of 6.3 per cent for cattle, 5 per cent for calves, 21.9 per cent for sheep and lambs and 9.1 per cent for hogs.

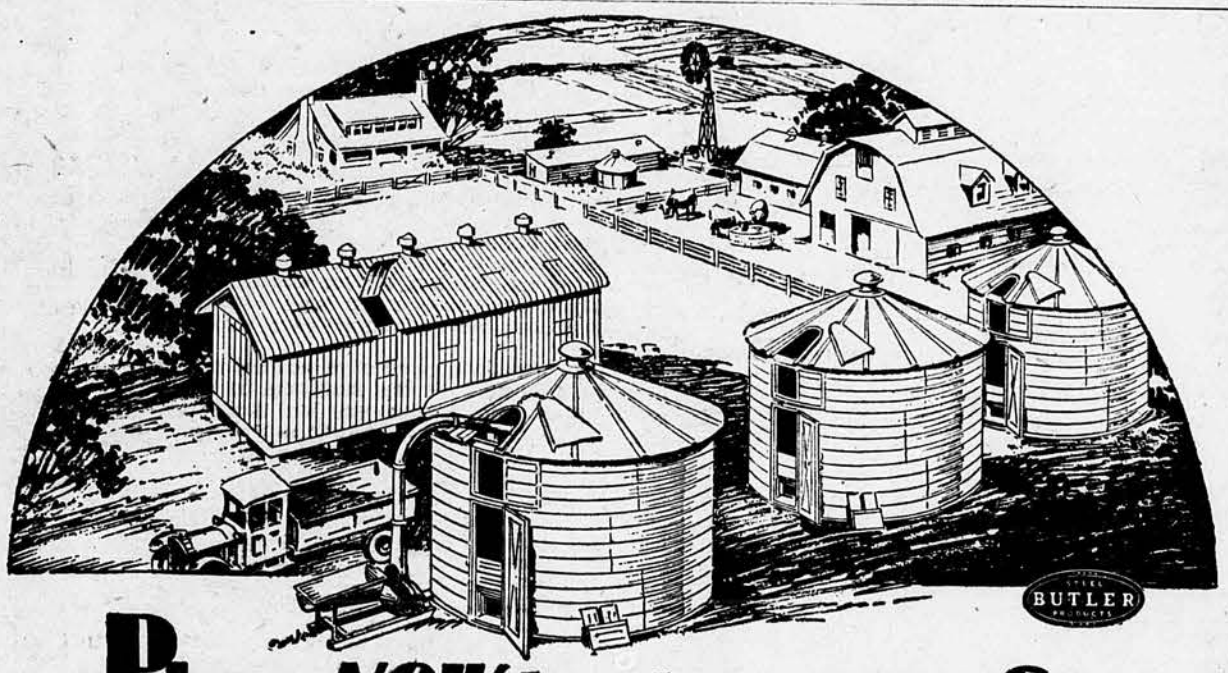
For the four months ending with April compared with the corresponding period of 1928, the inspected slaughter reports show decreases of 2.5 per cent for cattle, 3.3 per cent for calves and 11.2 per cent for hogs and an increase of 2.3 per cent for sheep and lambs.

The increase in cattle slaughter for April is partly a reflection of the increased numbers of cattle fed last winter and was partly due to the desire of cattle feeders to take advantage of the improvement in the cattle price situation following the sharp decline in steer prices earlier in the year.

The increase in hog slaughter in April over April last year was due primarily to the difference in the seasonal movement of hogs to market. Last year hog slaughter was unusually heavy in February and March, and dropped off sharply in April. This year the distribution of the market supply of hogs over the season was more nearly normal, and February and March slaughter showed marked decreases, while April showed an increase.

The increased slaughter of sheep and lambs in April is a reflection of the tendency to market fed lambs later than last year, and also was due in part to increased marketings of early spring lambs from California.

Good lighting in the home means less work, more comfort, better health.



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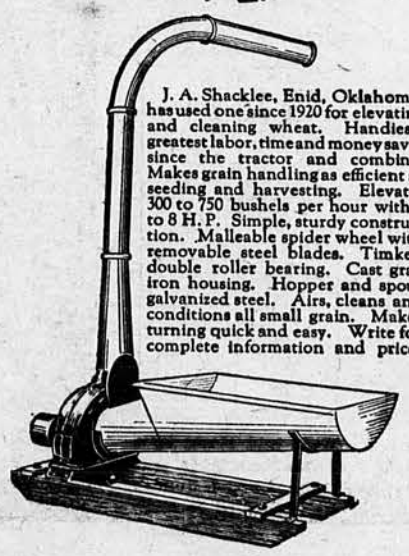
ELEVATORS and mills are full of last year's crops. Export demand hasn't emptied them. New crops must be stored on the farm this year. Indications are that the congestion at harvest time will be worse than ever before known and the bottom out of the market.

Plan your farm storage facilities NOW and plan to protect your crops properly until the market lets you come out on them. Thousands of farmers do it every year by choice and tell us the investment usually more than pays itself back the first year by improving condition of all grains, saving protein and moisture premiums, cutting shrinkage, protecting it against rats, fire and weather.

BUTLER FARM ELEVATOR DIXIE



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The Mystery of Vitamin D

By Nell B. Nichols

VITAMIN D has been playing a leading role in the fascinating vitamin story. It has not been known and appreciated many years, but since it was introduced to the world, it has been receiving much attention. And is it any wonder that this should be, when the lack of vitamin D has caused so many tears thruout the ages? Poor teeth, fragile bones and rickets, soft bones, have been common for centuries. They are today. Doctors say that a large proportion of children have rickets in some form sometime during their careers. Perhaps it appears as bowed legs.

The connection vitamin D has is important. It is necessary to proper growth and repair of bones and bony tissues. Calcium, or lime, plays a part, too. This is the mineral substance that all bones and teeth must have. Milk is the richest source of it. In fact, there is no way to get an adequate amount of lime in the meals without the liberal use of milk, a pint a day for the grown-up and from ¾ to 1 quart a day for every child.

An abundant use of milk is a splendid start, but it is not enough. For some reason, the body is unable to use the lime contained in the foods eaten unless vitamin D also is present. The ideal combination consists in this vitamin plus a generous amount of milk in the meals.

What is vitamin D? It is difficult to answer that question. It is not sunshine, yet it has something to do with sunbeams, rather with the ultra-violet or short rays of the sun. These rays, as they play upon the skin change some of the secretions into vitamin D. This is the reason folks living in the tropics never have rickets.

If sunshine was dependable and everyone would get out in it and bask for hours in the health-giving beams, it would be fine. But stormy weather has a habit of appearing occasionally and the beneficial rays cannot penetrate the thinnest film of clouds or smoke. Then most of us bundle ourselves up so thoroly in winter that the sunbeams cannot reach the skin. Moreover, they cannot pass thru ordinary window glass.

What foods contain vitamin D is a logical query. That depends on the sun, for it, too, transplants this material in certain foods. For example, egg yolks have it if the eggs are from hens that have basked in sunshine. The richest source of vitamin D is codliver oil. Does this not explain why it is rapidly becoming the habit for all babies and children to be given codliver oil daily in the winter when sunshine is scarce? In the summer, sun baths may be substituted. Children should wear sun suits. Then, too, there is the new sun hat. It has a brim to protect the eyes from the sun and the crown is made from any loosely woven fabric so that the sunshine can pass thru it. The porous materials favor the passage of the sunshine to the skin, while tightly woven ones are a hindrance.

A marvelous discovery has been made at the University of Wisconsin by Dr. Harry Steenbock. This scientist has found that artificial rays of sunshine, produced by ultra-violet lamps, can introduce vitamin D into foods. Once there, the vitamin is permanent. At least experiments boiling it for hours, freezing it, drying the food and storing it for months, show that it is not destroyed. The process of putting vitamin D into foods is patented, because it is not a safe one to be used by novices. At the present time, cereals or breakfast foods, under the direction of Dr. Steenbock, are being given vitamin D by this method. They are just now beginning to appear on the market.

How to get enough vitamin D in the diet? The sun bath is an excellent choice, when the weather is good. Then there are codliver oil, eggs from hens that spend much time in the sunshine and the new "irradiated" cereals.

A CHANGE of seasons always brings inquiries for leaflets that were available the year before. To save you the trouble of making inquiry, here is a list of last summer leaflets that are still available. Send a 2-cent stamp for each leaflet you wish and address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Making Fly Traps
Recipes for Left-over Coffee
Canning Budget
Salad Lore
Making Commercial Cheese and a Cheese Press
Finger Games for Baby
Summer Desserts
Pickles and Pickling
Menus for Balanced Meals
Quivering Castles of Jelly
Quantity Cookery
Simple Songs for Group Singing

Summer Simplicity

523—Comfortable and easy to iron, this model suggests the wash silks and cottons of which there is a design and material for the most discriminating taste this season. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

497—This season's popular flare hemline is presented in a version suitable for sports or round about wear. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

A Trail of Green Paint

BY LILLIE PAULINE BRANDLY

THE fashion for painting furniture which has recently become so popular is indeed a helpful and a happy thing. But it can and often does become "too much of a good thing."

A neighbor of mine has a breakfast nook in one corner of her kitchen. This spring when she was freshening up her house she painted the chairs in the nook a bright, cheery green. This repeated a color note in the design of the wall paper and added a charmingly fresh touch to the entire room.

A friend whose kitchen is built on a similar plan came, saw and went home to paint likewise. She had been planning to paint her breakfast nook furniture, but until now couldn't decide what color to use. "Just what shade of green did you ask for?" she wanted to know and noted down the color.

She asked for the same kind and painted the chairs and table in her breakfast nook. That would have been quite satisfactory if she had not had some green paint left. But she got started on the rest of the kitchen. Before she had finished her cabinet, cupboards, work table, kitchen stool and convenient kitchen rocker were all a bright green.

Another acquaintance of mine was not contented to have lacquered all the furniture in her bedroom yellow, but, because she had some lacquer left over, included the woodwork as well—and incidentally, added yellow curtains and bed spreads.

Bad as these cases of the over use of a color in one room may be, they can hardly compare with those instances in which the left over paint has been applied to any and all pieces of furniture which needed refinishing regardless of the room in which they were to be used. Almost everyone can recall some house where, starting on the front porch, one may go from room to room following in the path of a pot of paint.

Nothing so quickly brands your work as that of an amateur as the overuse of a single color. The brighter the color the more careful one must be not to use it too freely. Sometimes the use of a somber color with a bright one will be effective.

Making Tasks Attractive

BY CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

HAVE you tried using a chart as a means of making the disagreeable job of washing hands, a joyous performance? Try one similar to the above with Christmas seals or gold stars for the child to place in the proper squares.

We do the things we like to do! We may like to make the beds, or we may make the beds because we like an orderly bedroom, or we may make the beds because the man of the house can't stand disorder. Children, being human beings, react in the same way. Robert may wash his hands because mother wishes it; Jean may wash hers for the penny she receives; John may wash his because he fears the resulting punishment; Mary may wash hers because she likes clean hands. Then we wonder if these are equally good "likes."

To small children, parental interest, affection, praise, and encouragement mean very much. A mother who says: "See Helen's empty glass, her milk is all gone!" is using a powerful weapon wisely. "Jack, if you love me, please drink your milk," is a different matter. Does your love for your child really depend upon what he does?

It is regarded unwise to give children monetary rewards for essential everyday tasks.

Developing fear in a child is a cruel means of gaining his co-operation. A little girl threatened with "I'll throw you in the creek, if—", as a woman, spends hours in hysterics when the river rises unusually high and is uncomfortable when she crosses a bridge.

If we can develop in our children the idea of doing for the joy of doing and its results, we will have made a real contribution to society. If rewards are used temporarily as means to this end, fine, but, let us not forget that the emphasis should come on clean hands rather than on the gold star.

Even with the best of management occasionally situations will arise where punishment is necessary in order to impress the child that the thing he has done or left undone must not be repeated. Mother must be ready for these emergencies. It will tax her ingenuity to the limit to have at her finger tips suitable punishment for each occasion. I have prepared a study leaflet on punishment that I'm sure you will enjoy and find helpful. I will be glad to send this on request accompanied by a 2-cent stamp. Address your letters to Catharine Wright Menninger, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Washing Hands

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
After arising	★						
After breakfast	★						
Before lunch	★						
Before supper							
Bedtime							

The Chart Should Be Attractively Made and Hung in a Conspicuous Place. After Each Performance of the Appointed Task, the Child Places a Star in the Square for That Day. A Gold Ribbon May Be Atttached to Each Chart That Is Perfect at the End of the Week

It's Strawberry Short Cake Time!

DEAR Little Cooks: Yum! yum! 'licious ripe strawberries are here. How many of you have ever made strawberry short cake? I hadn't until just a few days ago, and I had such good luck I couldn't help wanting to pass the recipe on to you so that you can have some while the season is on. Here is the recipe I tried:

2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking power
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup shortening
⅔ cup sugar
½ cup milk
½ cup water

Measure and sift together the flour, baking powder, and salt. Blend the shortening and the sugar; add the well-beaten eggs, milk and water mixed together, and the dry ingredients. Beat well, and bake in oiled and floured layer pans in moderately quick oven. Fill and top with sweetened strawberries.

Alma Gresham, 12 years old, of Bucklin, Kansas carried away honors on both the salad contest and the notebook contest. I am printing her prize recipe here so that you can try it too. (You will have lots of recipes to try in your spare moments, won't you?) Jean Clowe of Rush, Colorado took second prize in the notebook contest. Jean is only 7 years old. Here is Alma's prize recipe for pineapple salad.

1 medium sized can sliced pineapple
12 marshmallows
½ cup whipping cream
¼ cup sugar
1 orange
½ cup nut meats
Pinch of salt
1 tablespoon flour
1 egg

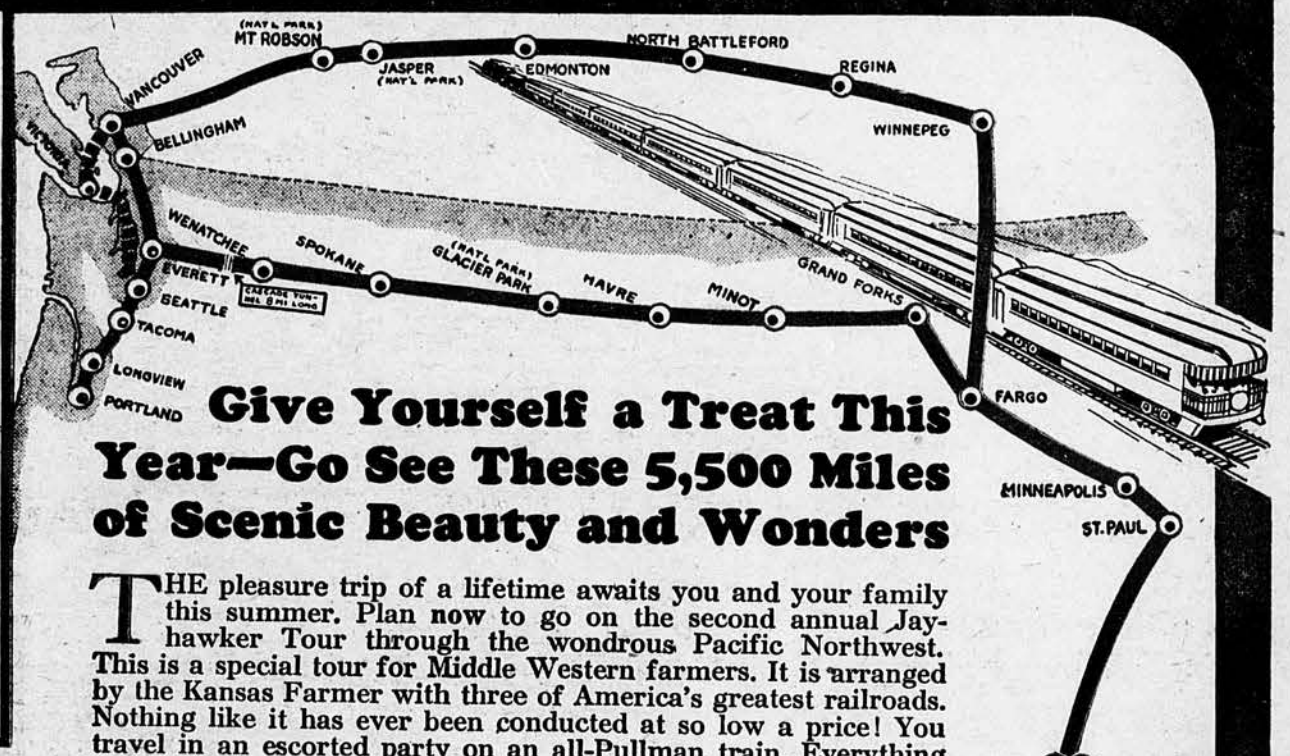
Heat pineapple juice in double boiler. When hot add sugar, flour, and salt which have been mixed together before adding to the liquid. Beat egg well, pour slowly into pineapple juice. Stir well while pouring. Cook until thick. Remove from fire and while this cools, cut pineapple and orange in pieces. Chop nuts, and cut marshmallows in small pieces. Whip cream and fold into mixture and pour over fruit. Mix well and let stand in cool place 1½ hours before serving. Please let me hear how the strawberry shortcake turns out.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

SEE the Northwest at Low Cost

ITINERARY

Via Chicago Great Western R. R.		
Lv. Kansas City	6:30 PM	Aug. 11
Ar. St. Paul	9:30 AM	Aug. 12
Via Great Northern Ry		
Lv. Minneapolis	11:00 PM	Aug. 12
Ar. Grand Forks	7:30 AM	Aug. 13
Lv. Grand Forks	10:00 PM	Aug. 13
Ar. Glacier Park	10:00 AM	Aug. 14
Lv. Glacier Park	7:30 PM	Aug. 14
Ar. Spokane	7:15 AM	Aug. 15
Lv. Spokane	10:15 AM	Aug. 15
Ar. Wenatchee	2:45 PM	Aug. 15
Lv. Wenatchee	3:45 PM	Aug. 15
Ar. Seattle	9:15 PM	Aug. 15
Lv. Seattle	12:30 PM	Aug. 16
Ar. Longview	4:30 PM	Aug. 16
Lv. Longview	6:30 PM	Aug. 16
Ar. Portland	8:45 PM	Aug. 16
Lv. Portland	8:45 PM	Aug. 17
Ar. Seattle	5:00 AM	Aug. 18
Via Great Northern Ry.		
Lv. Seattle	8:00 AM	Aug. 18
Ar. Vancouver	2:30 PM	Aug. 18
OR, if you choose, Via Can. Pac. SS Co.		
Lv. Seattle	9:00 AM	Aug. 18
Ar. Victoria	12:45 PM	Aug. 18
Lv. Victoria	1:45 PM	Aug. 18
Ar. Vancouver	5:45 PM	Aug. 18
Via Canadian National Line Rys.		
Lv. Vancouver	5:00 PM	Aug. 19
Ar. Mt. Robson, B.C.	11:30 AM	Aug. 20
Lv. Mt. Robson, B.C.	11:40 AM	Aug. 20
Ar. Jasper	1:40 PM	Aug. 20
Lv. Jasper	10:10 PM	Aug. 20
Ar. Edmonton	7:00 AM	Aug. 21
Lv. Edmonton	9:40 AM	Aug. 21
Ar. Battleford	7:20 PM	Aug. 21
Lv. Battleford	9:30 PM	Aug. 21
Ar. Regina, Sask.	6:45 AM	Aug. 22
Lv. Regina	8:00 PM	Aug. 22
Ar. Winnipeg	7:30 AM	Aug. 23
Via Great Northern Ry.		
Lv. Winnipeg	2:30 PM	Aug. 23
Ar. St. Paul	4:30 AM	Aug. 24
Via Chicago Great Western R. R.		
Lv. St. Paul	5:00 AM	Aug. 24
Ar. Kansas City	8:20 PM	Aug. 24

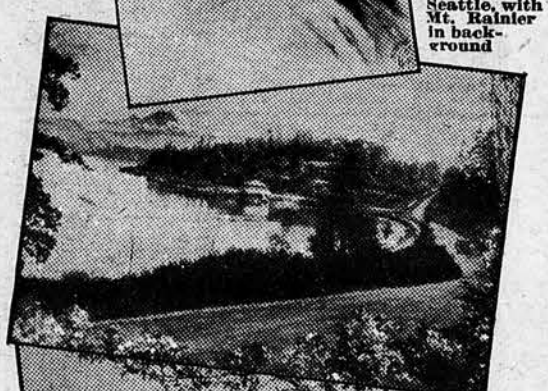


Give Yourself a Treat This Year—Go See These 5,500 Miles of Scenic Beauty and Wonders

THE pleasure trip of a lifetime awaits you and your family this summer. Plan now to go on the second annual Jayhawker Tour through the wondrous Pacific Northwest. This is a special tour for Middle Western farmers. It is arranged by the Kansas Farmer with three of America's greatest railroads. Nothing like it has ever been conducted at so low a price! You travel in an escorted party on an all-Pullman train. Everything is furnished you at the one low rate—meals, sight-seeing motor tours, hotel accommodations. Only one ticket to buy; no tips to pay; no worries about baggage.

From Kansas City you go to the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Then through Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana into Glacier National Park and the Indian Reservations. Then on through the Inland Empire to Seattle and Portland and on to Vancouver, B. C., either by rail or boat. Then to the famous resort regions of the Canadian Rockies and through the agricultural centers of Western Canada to Winnipeg.

Chief Two Guns White Calf, Glacier National Park



Blvd. scene, Seattle, with Mt. Rainier in background

Mt. Rockwell and Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park

2nd Annual Jayhawkers' Tour

This second annual "Journey of the Jayhawkers" is a completely arranged tour of the Northwest, the North Pacific Coast and Western Canada. Middle Western farmers and their friends still talk about last year's tour. This year you can take a far more interesting, diversified and comprehensive tour at lower cost.

You'll enjoy the alluring adventure land of the Northwest and Canada! You'll be with people you know on the trip—jolly, congenial folk just like yourself—from your own county and state. It's an opportunity to take that long-talked-about vacation you and your family deserve. And remember, it comes when you can best get away—**Aug. 11 to 25.**

Last Year's Tourists Praise Jayhawker Tour!

"Going from Puget Sound into Lake Washington, through the locks, I thought was a sight almost worth the entire cost of the trip."—R. W. Leib; Edna, Kan.

"I often think of the wonderful trip we had on the Jayhawker excursion—a trip never to be forgotten—and I still hardly see how we got in all we did in the time and for the money."—Chas. V. King; Burlingame, Kan.

"Everything was so well planned and so well managed that one could not but enjoy a trip like this where one did not have to worry about anything; only take in the sights and have a good time."—A. G. Anderson; Salina, Kan.

"We had a wonderful time on our trip last summer. Anyone thinking of taking such a trip should try to go this summer. No one will ever regret it."—H. Zwick; Sterling, Kan.

"The trip was educational as well as entertaining and personally I feel that it was worth twice the sum paid for it."—Leta M. Miller; Topeka, Kan.

"We are sure everyone had a most enjoyable trip. All was so jolly and we did not hear a single complaint during the whole trip."—Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Montague; Wakefield, Kan.

"Last year's trip will live long in my memory, and I thank you sincerely for the enjoyment I derived."—James J. Costa; Anthony, Kan.

Send Coupon for More Facts!

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Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

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.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is a lady when embraced like a pocketbook? Because she is clasped.

Why is the world like a piano? Because there are so many flats and sharps in it.

How can you shoot 150 hares at one shot? Fire at a wig.

Why are bankrupts more to be pitied than idiots? Because bankrupts are broken, while idiots are only cracked.

What kind of servants are best for hotels? The inn-experienced.

What melancholy fact is there about a calendar? There is no time when its days are not numbered.

How is it that summer goes so quickly? Because there is often an evening mist.

How far is it from February to June? A single spring.

Why is it there is not a moment that we can call our own? Because the minutes are not (h)ours.

When is a tired man like a thief? When he needs a resting.

Of what trade are all the Presidents? Cabinet makers.

Who is a man of grit? A sugar refiner.

Who is the man who invariably finds things dull? The scissors grinder.

Why is a miller like a cook? Because he prepares the meal.

Why are trees in winter like troublesome visitors? Because it's a long time before they leave.

Pug and Shorty Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have one sister and three brothers. Their names are Ruth, Teddy, Stanley and Ralph. For pets we have three cats and one dog. The dog's name is Pug. I also have a saddle horse named Shorty. Pug is a bull dog and is so funny. He eats our dominoes and swallows our marbles every time we play. I hope if Alta Ice of Waverly, Kan., sees this she will write to me.

McClave, Colo. Naomi Christian.

Enjoys the Children's Page

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Fairview school. My teacher's name is Mr. Cunningham. I live 1 mile from school. For pets I have a dog named Shep, a cat named Tom and a pony named Fay. I live 14 miles from Ashland, Kan. I enjoy the children's page.

Ashland, Kan. Harold Watson.

Do You Like Your Neighbor

If you play this game in your home you may draw up in a circle one less chair than there are children playing. If you play it at recess at school you may place chips about in a circle and each child stand on a chip with one in the center.

The leader in the center points at some child and asks, "Henry, how do you like your neighbors?"

Henry says, "I do not like them."

The leader then asks, "Whom will you have in exchange?"

Henry names the two he would prefer to have stand on either side of him. When the leader gives the word, Henry remains in his place but the

two players on either side of him try to exchange places with the ones Henry has named. The leader watches a chance to step into one of the vacant places, and the one left out stands in the center and asks someone else "how he likes his neighbors." The one asked does not move, but the ones on either side of him must try to exchange places with the two he says he would like to stand beside him. Any number can play this game. Try it sometime at recess.

Myrtle Trachsel.

My Horse's Name Is Ruby

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Fairview school. My teacher's name is Mr. Cunningham. Our school has two rooms. Miss Reynolds teaches the primary room. For pets I have a horse. Her name is Ruby. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Acres, Kan. Wayne Bottoms.

Ellen Likes Her Teacher

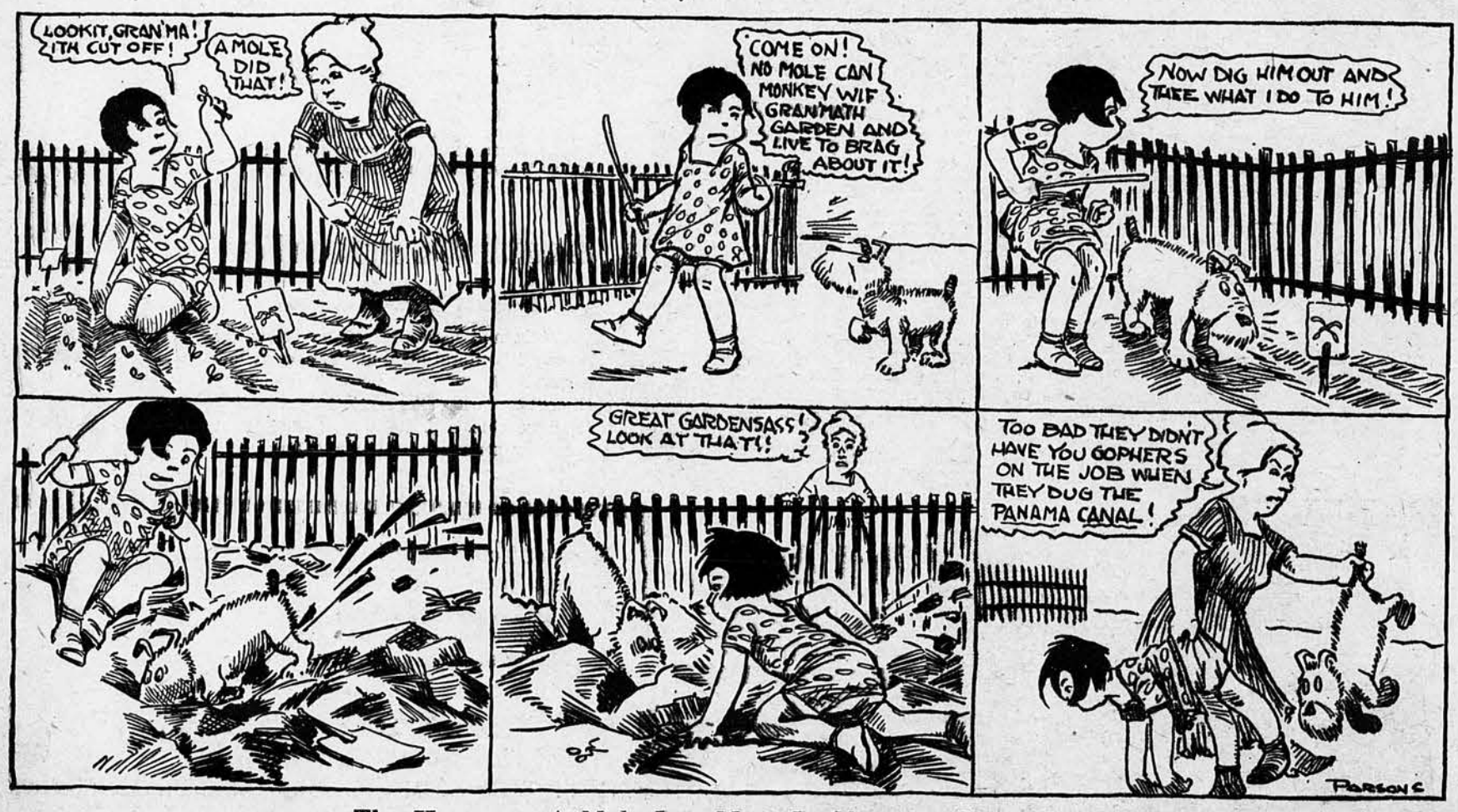
I am 9 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Landon. I like her very much. I go to Prairie Vale school. I like to go to school very much. For pets I have one dog. His name is Lindy. I have three cats, one cow and one calf. The cats' names are Daisy, Sunset and Red.

Ellen McRoberts.

Silver Lake, Kan.

THE TALE OF A FALL ENJOYED BY ALL

The dear little went to town to buy
An angelfood and a pie,
And, coming home, she stopped for a chat
With her friends, the and the long-tailed .
Now, that dear little can never keep still;
She wiggled and twisted about, until
She dropped the pie and also the cake –
It was quite a mess, and no mistake;
The looks of them were spoiled by the fall,
They could never be used on the at all;
Said the , "They will taste good, at least!"
And she and her friends had a lovely feast.



The Hoovers—A Mole Is a Mere Incident by Comparison

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

Mrs. Page will be glad to help you with any of the puzzling problems concerning care and training of your children. Her advice is seasoned with experience as a farm mother and years of study. Address her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Clothing Baby for Warm Days

LETTERS from Mrs. C. M., Mrs. D. D. F., Mrs. F. W. H. and Mrs. W. H., have come to the Baby's Corner recently, asking questions about dressing their babies for spring and summer weather. These questions are answered in the following discussion:

Clothing is worn for comfort and should be adjusted to the temperature indoors and outdoors. The very young baby must be kept warm because his heat regulating system is not sufficiently developed to stand the changes in temperature. Part wool garments are the best clothing we know of to keep the tiny one protected from the various temperature changes. Therefore, the new baby should be dressed very much the same in warm weather as in cold weather.

The baby who is a few months old will be comfortably dressed for mild spring weather in a part wool knitted band, cotton shirt and stockings, with sheer muslin gertrude and dress.

The part wool knitted band with straps over the shoulders, or teething band, as it is sometimes called, should be put on the baby as soon as the straight abdominal binder is discarded. This is a very important garment as it protects the little digestive system from sudden temperature changes. It should be worn until the first 20 teeth have made their appearance. During very warm weather this teething band and the diaper are the only articles of clothing needed by the baby who is 3 months old or older.

The normal, healthy baby 3 months old or older should be dressed for the night in his shoulder strap band, diaper and gown. Stockings are not needed at night as the gown should be long enough to cover the feet. When the nights are hot the little one should have gowns made of sheer cotton crepe or thin muslin.

However, each mother should remember that her baby is an individual and should be cared for, dressed and treated according to his own needs. Perhaps she should not follow exactly the same method that some other mother finds satisfactory. The important thing is to keep baby comfortably warm in cool and cold weather and comfortably cool in hot weather. A little woolen jacket is a convenient garment to be added on cool mornings and evenings and taken off during the mid-day. Part woolen stockings may be used on cool, rainy days at any season and safely exchanged for cotton when the weather is warmer.

THE Baby's Corner service hesitates about giving a milk formula for a new baby. When it is impossible for the baby to be breast fed, a good physician should give feeding directions and watch the baby for the first few weeks.

Monday on Our Street

BY ALICE WILLIS

Mondays on our street
The clothes-lines are as gay,
With lovely, vivid color,
As tulip beds in May.

Pink and blue and scarlet,
Shining thru the trees,
Lavender and gold and green,
Dancing in the breeze.

Mondays on our street,
Shining sun or gloom,
You'd like to see how gay we are,
When the clothes-lines bloom.

Women Have Health Hike

THE daily bath counts six points in a total of a possible 67 for each day, in the program arranged by the state health chairman of the Florida Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Invitations were sent to members of clubs to join the "health hike," along with score-cards giving each day's mileage. A trophy was awarded to the club having the greatest mileage. Other items on the score-cards included diet, 8; (fruit, 2; green vegetables, 2; roughage, 2; doing without coffee, 2; or one cup of coffee) water, 5 for 2 quarts, (2 for 1 quart); exercise, 17 (7 for 5 minutes setting-up exercises and 10 for 1 mile walk in open air); daily elimination, 7; eight hours sleep, 7; brushing teeth twice a day, 4; correct posture, 7; self control, 5; physical examination once during the four months of the contest, 500.

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 housekeeping, 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.

Dinner Guests Must Be on Time

When one is giving a dinner party, should she expect a few of her guests to be late when they have not let her know? It is irritating to give a party and have everything ready to serve and have to wait on some of the guests. Mary G.

Dinner guests should be prompt. They are expected to arrive not less than 15 minutes before the hour designated on the invitation. The hostess need not wait more than 15 minutes for a late guest.

Pickle Relish for Dinners

I have often heard of olive oil pickles and wondered what they were. Do you have a recipe for this? Janice.

Olive oil pickles are very delicious as a relish with a heavy meat dinner. Here is the recipe:

2 quarts sliced cucumbers
¼ cup whole mustard
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon pepper corns
3 cups vinegar
¼ cup olive oil
¼ teaspoon celery seed

Cover the cucumbers with weak brine, ¼ cup salt to 1 quart water. Let stand over night. Drain. Put into sterilized jars. Add the spices, oil, and sugar to the vinegar. Heat to the boiling point, pour over the cucumbers, and seal.

Keeps Curl in Hair

I have a trace of natural curl in my hair but can't seem to keep any order in it. If there is some way to do this I would appreciate knowing about it. Helen Lee.

There is a liquid which can be applied to the hair with a brush, then the hair wrapped on rollers, which keeps it in curl very well. I cannot print the name of the liquid here, but would be glad to send it to you if you will write to me. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and inclose a 2-cent stamp for an answer.

MARY ANN SAYS: A few people do not have aunts, and a few people have ants. I belong to both classes. And the latter are most unwelcome. For the first time in my experience of housekeeping I have been troubled with pests of the insect variety—of course, there have been book agents. But lately I was surprised in the middle of the night, when I arose to warm a bottle for Sonny to find ants, huge black ones, running like so many soldiers all over my kitchen. I swatted all I could, but realized that this was only temporary. The next day I called a druggist and he came to my assistance, with a long list of things that might be used to exterminate them. I made a purchase and proceeded to wage war on them. Now they are gone, and I'm left alone with the spray, still wondering how and why they happened.

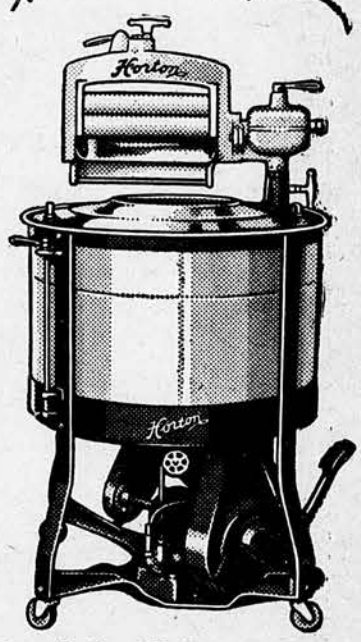
Colorful BEAUTY for the Farm Home of Today

THE cool green of growing things, the rich brown of ripened grain—the colorful beauty of the out-of-doors which farm folks know—is reflected in the new Horton Perfect 36.

In this finest of all washers in Horton's 58 years' experience you have a choice of color combinations. When you add to this beauty the swift, yet gentle, action which washes clothes thoroughly clean, you understand why farm women are so enthusiastic about the new Horton.

You may choose a porcelain or copper tub. For farm homes the Perfect 36 is built with a dependable four-cycle gasoline motor of standard make; electric and power pulley types are also available.

Send the coupon now for further facts about the Perfect 36.



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Rural Health

Dr C.H.Lerrigo.

Babies Need Plenty of Water, Especially on the Hot, Dry Days of Summer

WHEN hot weather comes give the baby all the comfort possible, and bear in mind that his only method of request may be a cry. Babies need water at all seasons, even tho their chief sustenance is liquid, and especially does the infant need water on hot, dry days. The mother who says she would give her baby "anything in the whole, wide world" often fails in supplying this simple need. Little babies cannot ask for water. The only safe plan is to offer it at regular intervals, just as you do food, but not at the same time.

One hot weather tribulation for the baby is the overly anxious mother who bundles him up too well. She has heard that he may have his bowels chilled if not covered with wool, so she insists on a flannel band, and very likely adds a wool shirt, stockings, heavy diaper, dress and coat. In all probability she puts on that little baby more clothing by actual weight than she wears herself. She is afraid the child will "take cold," but there is no cause for such anxiety about a healthy babe. In hot, dry weather the child needs nothing but a diaper. For damp days and cool breezes the mother should be ready to protect his feet with stockings and his body with a shirt that is a mixture of silk and wool. He needs no "abdominal band" after the first few weeks. The only good purpose that an abdominal binder serves is to retain the dressing for the abdominal cord. Once the cord has nicely cleared up, the binder is nothing but a nuisance.

The old argument that the binder is needed to protect the baby from umbilical rupture is poorly based. For one thing, the binder seldom stays in position if the child is active, so if such protection were needed, it would be a poor reliance. Still more forceful is the argument that when rupture comes it is not for lack of external protection but because of a failure of internal tissues. The best binder known would not give protection from rupture.

On hot days put the baby outdoors, in the best shade that you have. If an active, well-nourished babe of 3 months or more, he will need very little in the way of clothing. Watchfulness for a sudden change in weather or the cool breeze of evening will indicate to you if there is need for the protection of special clothing. And be sure that you give him cool, fresh drinking water at regular intervals.

See a Good Doctor

What is the matter with my husband? He has a backache a great deal of the time. He will vomit almost daily after breakfast. He is 32 years old; 5 feet 11 inches high; weighs 200 pounds. Eats extra well and his bowels are fine. Mrs. R. D.

Such a serious condition is not one to be handled by correspondence. There are many reasons that might be guessed at, such as ulcer of the stomach, spasm of the esophagus, dilated stomach, even cancer. But guesswork will do you no good. There must be a painstaking examination that will disclose the cause. It may be comparatively simple or it may be very serious. If your doctor is not disposed to give it careful attention go to a good one, if it means a day's travel.

Mole Is Getting Larger

Is there any possible remedy or cure for a mole? I noticed last year I started to get a mole between my cheek and nose. It is gradually getting larger. Can I stop its growth in any way? Does drinking water help? Would anything help to retard a mole's growth? I am a girl 20 years old. M. L. F.

A mole is dangerous for experimentation, especially when it is not one of a group but a single mole that shows signs of spreading. There is danger of it becoming malignant if unskillfully handled. Any mole that shows signs of growth should immediately receive expert attention from a physician who knows something about diseases of the skin and who is able to tell the danger points; otherwise, a cancer may develop. In simple cases the doctor will remove the mole by the use of the electric needle; but if he thinks it best to cut it out, do not raise any objection.

A Weak Heart Action?

I am a woman 54 years old and have an enlargement of the liver and gall bladder. At times my liver gets large and breathing is difficult. Is there a cure for this, and what causes it? Will it cause other complications? Mrs. E. D.

It is not likely that you can tell that your gall bladder is enlarged unless you are a very thin person, but enlargement of liver may be detected readily enough. Usually this comes from poor circulation of the portal system, and quite often it is secondary to some weakness of the heart. I am inclined to think this true in your case, and I think you should have at once a very careful test of heart action and blood pressure.

Away With the Smut

BY A. B. KIMBALL
Smith County

Copper carbonate dust is fast replacing formaldehyde as a seed disinfectant for sorghum smut control. This new dry treatment for sorghum seed is cheap, easily applied, and very effective. Last year Smith county farmers treated seed for about 2,000 acres of sorghum crops.

Kansas farmers are accepting the new method with open arms. In 1926 only 25,000 acres of sorghums were planted with treated seed. In 1928 more than 300,000 acres were planted with treated seed.

The treatment can be done at any time before planting, provided the seed is kept dry. There is no danger from injury to the seed by over-treating, because only a small amount will stick to the seed, and furthermore the copper does not act as a fungicide until the copper carbonate is dissolved on the seed. This takes place when the soil moisture comes in contact with the dust.

The method consists of mixing the seed and dust together in an airtight container. Two to 4 ounces of dust a bushel are used. If the dust analyzes over 50 per cent copper, put on 2 ounces a bushel. If it analyzes 20 per cent copper, put on 4 ounces a bushel.

An old cream can, carbide can, or even a gallon bucket may be used for a seed treater. Some farmers treat in a barrel churn. Others make a treater out of an old oil drum. A plan for a homemade treater can be secured from your county agent.

Let's Swat the Fly

BY G. T. KLEIN

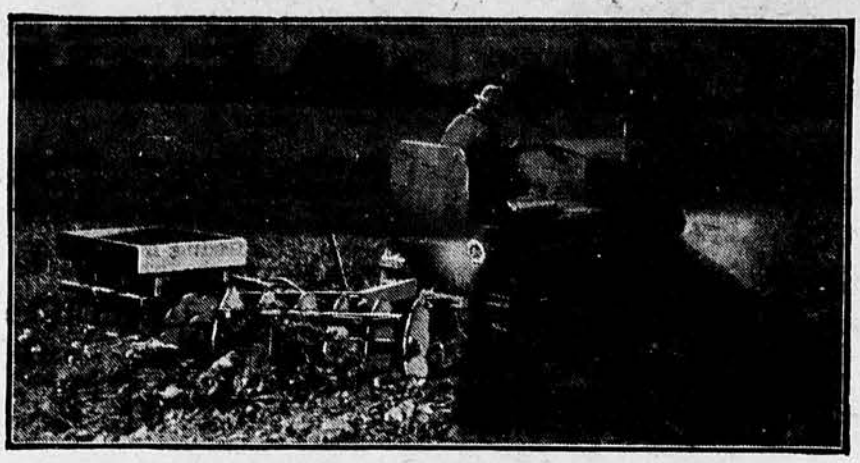
Chickens may be of the opinion that flies are good to eat, but when the truth is known, flies are their worst enemies. For flies carry to them that most dreaded of chicken diseases—the tapeworm.

To prevent chicks from eating flies is not easy. Sour milk feeding during the summer months is one of the greatest hazards. If it is fed, the milk should not be too sour, and a small amount should be fed at a time. The vessels must be washed once a day and kept clean and sanitary. Wet mash should be fed in very small quantities during hot weather. It should not be allowed to sour. Keeping the house clean and sanitary and dark much of the time makes it unattractive to flies.

The use of fly traps and the destruction of breeding places will help to reduce the trouble from tapeworms.

Tapeworm remedies should be used on most flocks. A combination of kamala and nicotine sulfate is the best remedy to use, altho it should not be given unless the birds are infested with worms, and then the flocks should be wormed during the late summer or early fall.

Careful, district authorities. If Sinclair stays three months in the district jail, he'll own it.



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This lighting system operates entirely independent of any other part of your tractor. It is *rugged*, specially designed to withstand the most severe tractor service; *simple*, has no moving parts, nothing to get out of order; *economical*, and *dependable*.

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ALWAYS full strength, always uniform. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant has a fixed carbolic acid coefficient of 5, which means that it is five times as strong as carbolic acid. Being standardized, you always know exactly how much water to add to make your dipping mixture right for scab, sheep ticks, cattle ticks and hog lice.

DR. HESS DIP AND DISINFECTANT

The superior emulsion it makes is an outstanding feature—the finest, milk-white emulsion of any dip you can buy. No settlings, no gathering oil streaks on top, no matter how long your emulsion stands.

A powerful disinfectant and destroyer of disease germs. Keeps down foul odors, makes living quarters healthful. Fully guaranteed.

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

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N. A. McCune

WE HEAR much about the unwritten law. But we do not hear so much about the inner law. And, in the last analysis, it is the inner law that counts. It is very difficult—many folks say it is impossible—to enforce a law which people do not want. But when the law is within, it is easy to enforce it, and in fact it hardly needs enforcement.

When Jeremiah wrote those now famous words, "I will put my law in their inward parts, and in their heart will I write it," he was a long way ahead of his time. Was he a long way ahead of our time?

It is noticeable that the great prophet was announcing a high standard. He did not suggest that the new law should be the average law, in which the average person believed. He did not bother about averages at all. He was thinking about the ideal, toward which every serious-minded man should strive. Today we justify all sorts of doubtful practices by saying, "Well, everybody's doing it." "Business is business." "You can't mix religion and business." These popular sayings sound well. They are, as the young folks say, intriguing. They are average. But they do not rise above the ordinary plane of thinking and acting. If the early Christians had said, "Well, everybody seems to be against this new religion of Jesus," they would not have carried the new teaching all over Asia Minor. If George Washington had said, "Well, now, it certainly looks dark for this revolution business. People don't seem very enthusiastic. The average citizen doesn't seem to care much, one way or the other," I suspect we would be flying the Union Jack over the national Capitol today. If Abraham Lincoln had said, "The average man does not appear to be risking his reputation over this negro problem," he never would have delivered his "Divided-House" speech, nor issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

This gospel of the average, which is dominating the thinking of so many people today, may be highly useful in many ways, but in the highest spheres of conduct and thought it is a broken cane, a limp rag. A while ago a mother wrote a doctor about her 10-year old son's weight and height, saying that he was below what the chart said a child 9 years old ought to be. The doctor replied, "You are a small woman, and your husband is a small man, weighing about 125 pounds. You can't expect your boy to be as large as the child of large parents. If he is active and eats well, don't bother about the charts." Very sensible, I should say. We must get away from this average gospel of average people for average Americans. The Christian religion is not an average religion. It is the best religion.

The Bible is not an average book of religious precepts. It is the supreme library of religion. Jesus Christ is not an average expounder of religious truth, he is the world's supreme teacher and its only Savior.

Christians are not expected to do fairly well. They are expected to do better and be better than non-Christians. Praying people ought to show in their daily walk and conduct that prayer makes a difference. In the name of common-sense and in the name of the Christian religion, and in the name of the great souls that have gone before, let us get away from this gray, dull, average gospel. General Average never led an army to victory on the field of battle, or liberated a people, or made a discovery in science, or wrote a great book.

In the world of modern industry a few persons here and there are leading the rest in the newer ideals of democracy in industry. These leaders are a mile above the average. Says Seebohm Rowntree of England, "Look at the waste of energy which is going on—tens of millions of days of work lost every year in the United States and England thru strikes and lockouts! And think of the hidden waste which is even more disastrous!" It is easy to see that this famous employer of labor is thinking in terms far above the average thinking of the employing class. He is not content to go along with the crowd, which is the "average" standard.

The law hidden in the heart is the beautiful fact of the inner life. You may have this law, and I may have it. It will never be precisely the same, because individuals differ. That is the beauty of it. The study of the inner life is going forward today as never before. And what material there is for such study! Look at the mystics of the past. They were not dreamy, impractical visionaries. From the quiet hour of contemplation when they gathered strength from the Unseen, they went out to achieve wonders, to work righteousness, and to overthrow intrenched evil. Such little books as Evelyn Underhill's "The Mystics of the Church," or Rufus Jones's "Studies in Mystical Religion," show what a fruitful field this is. The records of the experiences of individuals are more gripping than the plot of much fiction. In fact, it is a wonder that there is so much trash read, and so much jazz imbibed over the radio, when the wonders of personal experience with God, and life, and duty and destiny, are to be had for a few dollars, and a few hours' reading.

Lesson for May 26—God's Law in the Heart. Jer. 31:1-40.
Golden Text, Psa. 119:11.

Novices Don't Need Worry

(Continued from Page 3)

Cash received for the cockerels was credited in this, but on the other hand all feed costs and 10 per cent interest on the investment were charged against the pullets. Feeding costs on the average Kansas farm would not be so high, because a good deal of the feed would be grown.

Everything was going lovely with the flock, and by the end of October, production was up to 50 per cent. The college method of feeding them was being followed. And then, of course, the unexpected happened. Acute cholera hit the flock. From where it came no one knows, but it took 85 birds. It was County Agent D. E. Hull who outfought this trouble. And, mark you, the county agent is available in every county where there is one, and the agricultural college is on the job ready to serve every Kansas farmer.

Mr. Hull did exactly what he would have recommended had one of the many Saline county farmers called on him for help. He and Superintendent Anderson moved the pullets back to the brooders, taking out all affected birds. The good birds put in the brooder houses had their heads and feet disinfected. All of the straw and dirt was raked out of the laying house, the interior was thoroly scalded and plenty of dip was used. Then the house stood empty for three days. After that clean straw was put in, all equipment, after being thoroly cleansed, was moved back and the pullets came back to their home. Thirty days later the birds were up to 50 per cent production. The disease was eliminated simply by use of disinfectants and by careful sanitation.

Superintendent Anderson says "with a good poultry flock, every day is a pleasant harvest time." There isn't anything discouraging about gathering 218 eggs a day from 300 hens. That is what happened every day during December, January and February, as an average.

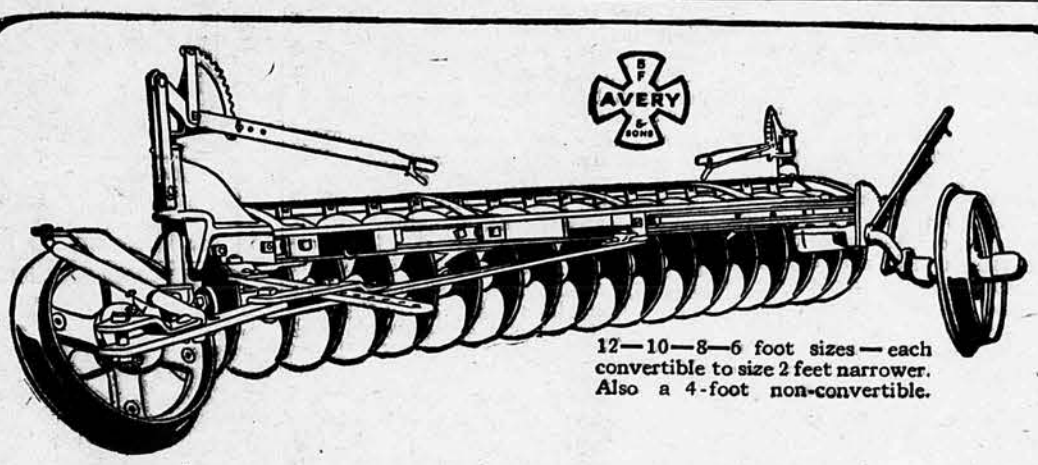
Let's take a look at the production record for a minute. After all the trouble the layers returned $65.95 in November. In December, 300 pullets produced 561 dozen eggs on $59 worth of feed, which brought in $182.42, a total net profit of $123.42. The same number of pullets produced 570 dozen eggs in January, making a net profit of $109.55. February ended with 510 dozen eggs marketed and a net profit of $128.06. Production was up to 70 per cent. Some birds were lost from heavy egg production troubles, so by April there were 250 remaining. A drop in egg price further cut the profits as the gross for that month was $92.50. Such things also are bound to happen. Due to the cholera and other losses the net profit was cut considerably under what it would have been had the trouble never occurred. But under average conditions these things may happen, so we must make allowance for the unexpected.

To get some idea of how well this project is paying out, let's total expenditures and receipts:

Expenditures	
1,032 chicks	$ 130.00
Cement blocks	4.50
Feeders	64.15
Waterers	9.00
Feed to April 1	339.30
Brooders	596.90
Laying House	1,413.17
Total	2,557.02
Receipts	
505 cockerels	$212.56
Eggs, November	65.95
December	182.42
January	178.15
February	164.64
March	125.70
Total	929.42

That leaves quite a spread, but the entire cost of the plant is figured in, which will last for many years, and receipts are counted for only five months. Figuring in additional egg profits and the value of the 250 birds remaining, the project wouldn't be so much in the red even at that high cost.

Now consider the poultry plant on the average farm and the figures will look different. In the first place the cost of buildings and equipment would be reduced perhaps by half, because it isn't likely that much outside labor would be hired at $1 an hour. If we do cut the labor and equipment bill in half, the total expenditures would be $1,513.16. Subtracting $929.42 in receipts for the five months from this leaves a total of $583.74 unpaid in the five months by the flock. But figuring in the value of the birds and the possible decrease in the feed costs, plus the profit from eggs for the rest of the year, the difference wouldn't be very great, or would be wiped out.



12—10—8—6 foot sizes—each convertible to size 2 feet narrower. Also a 4-foot non-convertible.

Quickly Convertible to Soil Conditions

A new and better implement of light draft and great strength that does a quicker, easier and more satisfactory plowing job—*that* is the New Avery One-Way Disc.

The New Avery is made in five sizes—12-10-8-6-foot, each quickly convertible to size 2 feet narrower to meet varying soil conditions. Also in a 4-foot non-convertible. No loosening of gang bolts is necessary. To reduce in size, merely remove a single cylinder section—an exclusive Avery feature.

The 20-inch electric heat treated steel discs, polished and sharpened, are mounted on heavy disc section bolts and are equipped with high carbon steel disc cleaners.

The convenient positions of the sturdily built hand levers and lifting quadrants assure a greater safety and ease of operation.

The "long radius" rear wheel construction makes possible a working position in which the normal right hand swing of the cylinder is balanced against the soil pressure, thereby insuring steady, even work.

The turntable bearing on which the land wheel is mounted places the plow in transport position by bringing the wheels into parallel alignment. This reduces the width of the plow, allowing it to pass through a narrow farm gate.

Another special feature of the New Avery is the Universal Alemite-Zerk lubricated main thrust bearing with renewable cut steel bearing plates. Come in and see the New Avery and note its many superior features.

There is a full line of the famous Avery walking, riding and tractor plows, implements and Champion harvesting and haying machines

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THE NEW **AVERY** ONE-WAY DISC PLOWS

Just Eat, Sleep and Look

All-Kansas Jayhawker Tour Is a Glorious Trip Thru the Heart of America's Wonderland

BY F. L. HOCKENHULL

EVERYONE in Kansas seems to be thinking about a summer pleasure trip, judging from the flood of inquiries about the Jayhawker Tour coming into the office of Kansas Farmer these days. Nearly 800 people have written to inquire about the Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest and Canada, which leaves on special trains August 11. Reservations for the tour already have been received from 32 Kansas folks who definitely have decided to go.

Last year, when Kansas Farmer sponsored the Jayhawker Tour to the northwest coast and Canada, more than 125 Kansas people went on the trip. This summer, more than 600 Kansans are expected to go, and the number may reach a thousand.

One of the most important things about the annual Jayhawker Tour was brought out by Alex Lawson of Twin Bluffs Ranch, Kanopolis, who was on last year's trip, in a letter written Kansas Farmer after he got back.

"We had two weeks of marvelous vacation," wrote Mr. Lawson. "All we had to do was to eat, sleep and look. The management took care of everything else."

There is no worry or bother on the Jayhawker Tour. The traveler has only to get a ticket. Then from the time he or she gets on the train there is nothing to worry about. The Tour is an all-expense trip. The price of the ticket, which is $196.25 with upper berth accommodations, covers every necessary expense—rail and steamer tickets, Pullman fare, meals, hotels, sight-seeing trips and even tips. The low price of $196.25 covers 5,500 glorious miles by land and sea thru the great Northwest to the Pacific Ocean, and back thru beautiful, romantic Canada.

One Day on the Ocean

The passengers do not have to change cars or trains, handle baggage, or make any arrangements at all. They are on the same train all the time, except for the day on the big steamer on the ocean, and they are with a crowd of congenial Kansas folks like themselves, so that the whole trip is just one round of joy and thrills.

The first stop of the Jayhawker Tour is at St. Paul and Minneapolis. Special sight-seeing trips and royal entertainment have been provided there. An entire day and evening, packed with pleasure, will be spent in the "Twin Cities" of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Then the special trains swing to the northwest, speeding across the great plains of North Dakota and "wild west" country of Eastern Montana to Glacier National Park, one of the most beautiful places in the entire world. The mountains of Glacier National Park, towering and shining against the deep blue sky, surpass in many ways even the Alps of Switzerland. The Blackfeet Indian tribe, led by Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf, will be there to welcome the adventuring Kansans.

After Glacier National Park, where a day will be spent in special sight-seeing trips, come Spokane, Wenatchee, Seattle and Portland. The Kansas folks will pick cherries as big as plums at Wenatchee and will see one of the greatest fruit districts in the world. Stops are made in both Wenatchee and Spokane. A full day and evening will be spent in Seattle, and a day and night in Portland. Special entertainment and trips are provided in all stop-over cities. The tourists will go thru the famous new Cascade tunnel of the Great Northern Railway, the longest tunnel in America and the third longest in the world.

From Seattle, a day's steamer ride on the Pacific Ocean will be made to Victoria and Vancouver, Canada. A day and a half and a night will be spent in Vancouver, which is one of the world's great sea-ports. Great ships from Alaska, Australia, China, Japan and Europe will be seen riding at anchor in the harbors of both Seattle and Vancouver.

It's Daylight Half the Night

Then from Vancouver, the Kansas excursionists on their special trains will swing north almost to the shadow of the Arctic Circle, with a delightful stop in Jasper National Park in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. Daylight lasts until 11 o'clock at night in Jasper Park in summer, it is so far north.

On the rest of the trip, Western Canada will be crossed, with stops and entertainment in the important Canadian cities, such as Edmonton, North Battleford, Regina and Winnipeg.

Royal mounted police, Blackfeet Indians, gold mines, glaciers, icy mountain peaks, roaring rivers, and the sea are just a few of the things that will make the 1929 Jayhawker Tour a trip to be remembered for the rest of the tourists' lives.

These are the Kansas people who already have written for reservations: Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Durst, R. 1, Delphos; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. DeHoff, R. 4, Tonganoxie; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hathaway and son and daughter, R. 2, Robinson; Mr. and Mr. C. H. Arensman and daughter, Copeland; Mr and Mrs. J. W. Barker, Louisburg; Wm. Hay, Belleville; A. J. Longmire, Brownell; W. E. Kline, Agricola; D. R. Maltby, McPherson; Wm. S. Myers, Westmoreland; C. Stecker, Haven; Elias Blankenbeker, R. 9, Ottawa; Earl S. Cowles, R. 1, Vinland; W. Lieberknecht, Star Rt., Jennings; Mr. and Mrs. Abram Troup and Miss Mary Miller, Logan; Mrs. Emily Dodson, Wakefield; Dorothy Bolton, Marguerite Young, Louise Hutchison, Hulda Thoes, Lillie Chilcott and Frances Wegele, Topeka.

Anyone who will write the Department of Tours, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will receive a booklet and interesting literature describing the 1929 Jayhawker Tour in full. The trip leaves August 11 and returns August 25. The reduced rates are about half what the regular cost of the trip would be, and the price of the ticket covers every necessary expense. The All-Kansas Jayhawker Tour is a glorious trip thru the heart of America's wonderland.

A Solution for the Mexican Problem?

Another Ton Litter

BY JOHN V. HEPLER
Washington County

William C. Mueller & Son of Hanover have just completed a six months' feeding period with 50 fall pigs. These 50 pigs at 180 days old averaged 223 pounds, while the heaviest litter of nine pigs weighed 2,230 pounds. Producing a ton of pork from a fall litter in six months is difficult, especially when the weather of the last winter is taken into consideration. Mueller's litter is the fourth in the county to officially qualify for this honor.

The statistician who says women control 41 per cent of the wealth of this country should revise his figures upward.

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TOUGH & PLIABLE

—you'll never know how good COLORADO BALE TIES are until you use them!

BECAUSE we know the difficulties of baling and what you require most, to make your operations satisfactory, COLORADO BALE TIES are made up to a strict standard. They are

—absolutely full gauge
—uniform in steel quality
—tough, to stand strain
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Made from specially selected steel wire, of great tensile strength.

The ends of each bundle are protected by burlap. Put up in handy bundles of 250 ties; easy to handle and store. Because they are better, 150,000,000 of them are used yearly.

Yet they cost you no more than ordinary ties!

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FREE MONEY SAVING PLANS
Show exactly how to build a corn crib or granary with the least cost for materials—*even from old lumber*
Kewanee FARMIELEVATORS
12 Models
Ask about the Kewanee features which give them 5-Point-Superiority — such as Hyatt Roller Bearings; guaranteed non-chokeable Boot; heavier steel Buckets, made without any bindings to catch grain, etc.
Beat shoveling a mile. The load it would take a half-hour to scoop off can be handled with a Kewanee in 3 to 5 minutes. There's a model for every farm — for engine, horse, tractor or electric power. All have exclusive features which guarantee the *most trouble-proof service per dollar of cost.*
4 Models
Now made entirely of *galvanized Copper* steel—double protection against rust. The main elevator is a new design — far stronger, and more rigid yet weighing no more. And all principal shafts of elevator, lifting jack and horse-power are journalled *in real roller bearings.*
Write Kewanee Implement Company 8147 Burlington Ave., Kewanee, Ill.

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Tested by the Agglutination Method, the only test recognized by our State Agricultural College and the Federal Government. Culled for Standard disqualifications, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced, state qualified poultry men. Our laying hens have every one been tested and found free from B. W. D. germs. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed, Prepaid. Prices reasonable, circular and feeding directions free.
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What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

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.

Investigation After Investing Is Too Late. Investigate Before. Be Safe, Not Sorry

WE HEAR much talk of the profits that have been made on certain stocks during the last few months. Nothing is said, however, of the millions we know have been lost. Like gold mines and oil leases, where one wins, 10,000 lose. Our advice is to keep well within your own little pond, that you may not be gobbled up by some of the bigger fish. You will profit if you are satisfied with a fair rate of interest and your principle secure. Already there are some near blue sky schemes being promoted right here in our own state of Kansas.

There are many salesmen in Kansas today selling worthless stocks and bonds to honest, believing people, who let their imaginations rule them and are thereby fooled out of their savings. These salesmen are taught the art of concealing the entire truth. They learn all of the arguments which have proved successful in making sales of this type of stocks and bonds. They are taught tactful replies to make to every conceivable objection raised by the prospect. It is very difficult to say no to a convincing salesman of this type.

More than 75,000 stockholders in a recently exposed Texas oil scheme failed to investigate before they invested their money. Investigation now will prove that their money has been lost. They now know that the beautiful stock certificate which they have has no more value than ordinary wallpaper. It is possible to recite hundreds of similar instances. The offerings are not made to investors who know all about safe securities. The man who is not familiar is the most easily fooled by their sales talk. It is human nature to desire great riches. Therefore, the offer is made with a glowing story of a company which is going to make tremendous profits. Beware of promises of this kind.

Your Name on Sucker List?

During the last year the country has been flooded with tipster sheets. These are bogus stock market advisory services which mix general market observations with special recommendations for the stock in which they are interested. Some act as brokers or dealers for these stocks and others have the orders executed by confederates. They are issued for the purpose of trading prospects out of sound securities and bank accounts, in favor of questionable stocks which the publisher of the tipster sheet is trying to promote. The Wall Street Iconoclast, one of the most notorious of these tipster sheets, has recently been suppressed and the editors sentenced by the United States District Court.

A promoter of this type has, within the last week, been calling seasoned investors in this part of the country by long distance telephone from New York. Preliminary information is forwarded before the call is placed, and the telephone call usually is preceded by telegram urging the purchase of stock, which is expected to have 100 per cent appreciation in value within a short time. Such brokers usually request that a check be forwarded immediately to cover the purchase. It is a very unsound business practice to forward checks to unknown brokers or to hand checks to salesmen before delivery of securities. Any reliable bond dealer is willing to forward securities to your bank for collection, or he will permit you to pay for your securities upon delivery. Many checks forwarded to these tipsters have been cashed and no securities returned to the purchaser. Do not pay until delivery, especially where you are not entirely familiar with the persons with whom you are dealing.

Investment bankers today are equipped to give you sound advice and information concerning such schemes. If every investor will consult his investment banker before investing, millions of dollars will be saved. The best protection from promotion plans is to refuse to consider the offering until you have investigated the plan thoroly. There are today in Kansas a number of banks and security dealers who are qualified to conduct this investigation for you. These men are devoting themselves to investments as a profession and are specialists. If you are confronted with a legal problem, you do not obtain the advice of your doctor. When you are confronted with an investment problem, get the advice of your investment dealer in whom you have confidence.

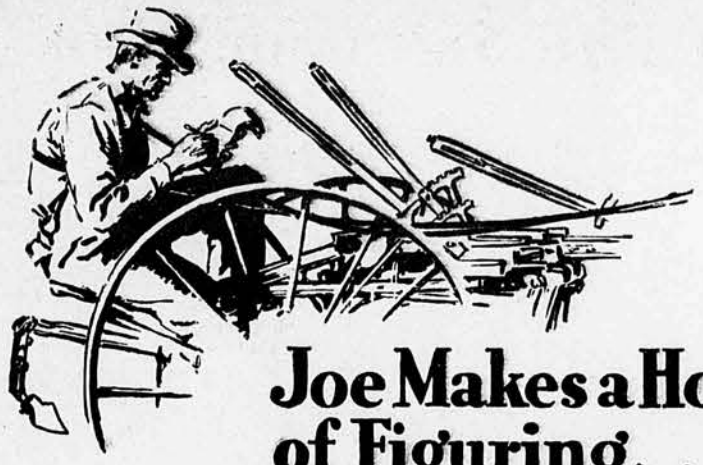
Let every Kansas investor pledge himself that before he makes an investment he will investigate. Do not forget this rule. Before you invest, investigate.

Cool Milk With Oil

The heat from burning kerosene is the only "power" needed to operate a new milk cooler which will be released shortly by a manufacturer of oil burning devices, who recently introduced an oil-burning household refrigerator for use in rural homes without central station power.

It is said that the milk cooler develops sufficient refrigeration to reduce 20 to 25 gallons of milk to around 40 degrees in about 1¼ hours.

It takes a stubborn dry to favor prohibition as it is, and a stubborn wet to favor liquor as it is.



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JOE figures out everything in profit and loss. That's how he came to use Star Cultivator Shovels. He finds they scour up quick and stay that way all season—save him time. They don't wear off blunt because of the Star reinforcing rib at the point—last longer—save him money.

Points are reinforced by a full thickness rib. All Star Shovels STAY Pointed.

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When you buy a length of rope ask for Columbian, the guaranteed rope. You can easily identify the genuine by the red and blue stripes on the outside of all sizes from ¾ in. diameter and over, and by the red, white and blue Columbian Tape-Marker which is woven into one of the strands in all sizes. This mark is the manufacturer's pledge that you will receive satisfactory service. In order to avoid delay when you actually need rope buy your supply now.

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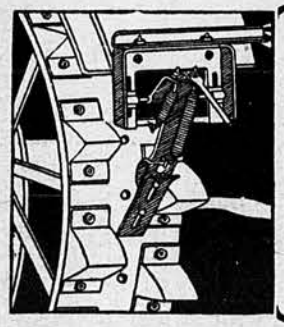

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Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Still Shows up Well, With Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Pastures Thriving

WHEAT has continued to make good growth, and with warmer and drier weather, which it probably will be our good fortune to have, the crop will develop to the best advantage. A good many combines and tractors are being bought over the state in order to handle the bumper crop anticipated. Oats and barley have thrived in the cold, damp weather and promise excellent results.

Pastures are showing up remarkably and livestock seems to be doing well on them. A little dry weather will help here, too. Alfalfa shows excellent growth for the first cutting. As a rule, the new spring seeded alfalfa has done well. Spring litters of pigs have suffered some losses, so the crop is scarcely up to normal.

Barton—Wheat looks fine. Rats have caused considerable loss of little chicks, killing as many as 200 on one farm. Several brooder houses and a large number of chicks have been burned. Wheat, 84c; corn, 66c; eggs, 23c; cream, 44c. More than 2 inches of rain fell here last week. Sunshine and warm weather would benefit the growing crops.—Alice Everett.

Clay—We have been getting plenty of rain which resulted in delayed corn planting. Some early corn must be replanted. Wheat is looking well and promises a fair crop. Several tractors and combines are being purchased for the coming harvest. There is considerable interest in combines. Gardens look well but are backward. Pastures are fine and stock is doing well. Oats are backward. The produce markets are good. Eggs, 23c to 25c; cream, 47c; heavy hens, 23c; wheat market poor at 80c to 83c; corn, 72c to 75c.—Ralph Macy.

Cloud—This section has been favored with plenty of mild rainfall which has put the soil in fine condition for growing crops. So much moisture has put a check on farm work. Corn planting is half done with feed crops scarcely started yet. Grass and small grain crops are coming on in fine condition. Livestock is doing well on pasture. A good deal of efficient road work is being done and roads are in good condition. Feed is holding out well. Hay, $8 to $12 a ton; corn, 70c; oats, 40c.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The sun is shining once more. We had a 7-inch rain that washed out corn fields, drowned some livestock and many little chicks. The listed furrows were beaten hard on the level fields, rolling land washed out and corn on bottom land was covered up. Considerable replanting will have to be done. Wheat has stood the rains well but will need sunshine as it is growing rank and shows a rusty tinge. Oats still are crawling around on the ground. Alfalfa is rusty in spots. Livestock is on grass.—F. M. Lorson.

Elk—The continued wet weather has retarded planting and growing of crops. The corn was not half planted by May 15. Wheat and oats are beginning to show the effects of wet weather. No serious damage has been done by flooded streams here. Meetings have been held jointly by farmers and business men in the interest of permanent farm organizations.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We are having plenty of rain now and the wheat is looking good. Most of the corn is planted and we are getting ready to put in our sorghums for next winter's roughness. Very few public sales are being held, but prices are quite satisfactory. A good many combines are being shipped in for harvesting this year's wheat crop. Wheat, 80c; corn, 62c; barley, 55c; kafir, $1.10 cwt.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—The weather remains too cool for good growing conditions, and we have had heavy rains again. Some more corn has been planted, but if the weather doesn't warm up, the corn would be better in the crib. What is up has turned yellow. Some hay still is being marketed. We hope some of our neighbors will join us on the "Jayhawker Tour" in August. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 27c; heavy hens, 24c. Farmers are buying some labor-saving machinery so they can get their corn in quickly when the rains let up.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Cloudy and rainy a good deal of the time, but weather warmer. Small grain is looking well. Corn and feed planting is under way. Lots of combines are being sold and a few tractors, automobiles and motor trucks. Land sales are picking up at fair prices. Several public sales have been held with good prices prevailing. Early garden is looking fine. Shrubbery and fruit trees are in bloom. It is too early to tell how much fruit we will have. Livestock is doing well. Some fat hogs going to market. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 43c; hens, 22c; broilers, 35c; corn, 73c; cane seed, $1.75.—John I. Aldrich.

Harper—Wheat and oats are making rapid growth. Some corn is being replanted, owing to heavy rains. First crop of alfalfa is being cut. Prospects are favorable for a big fruit crop. Pastures are making a good growth. All gardens are doing well. The Farm Bureau has worked out a fine garden program, which is under way all over the county. The chick crop is above normal. Commercial hatcheries and brooder houses seem to be in the lead over old methods of handling baby chicks.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—We have had a spell of rainy, drizzly weather which is good for wheat, oats, alfalfa and pasture. But it is rather tough on corn and fosters cut worms. Wheat is beginning to move to market at 80 cents, with little prospects for higher prices. Most cattle that have been fed have been shipped. Butter, 45c; eggs, 22c; heavy hens, 24c; light hens, 22c; broilers, 32c; Leghorns, 27c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—A meeting in the interests of dairy promotion, sponsored by the local milk company at Oskaloosa, was attended by more than 250 persons. Two truck loads of corn sold for 80 cents at Ozawkie. Most of the corn has been sold. The "service charge" plan of buying cream, which has been in effect here about a month, is generally satisfactory. About one-third of the corn acreage has been planted.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—About 3 inches of rain fell here in about three days on ground that was scarcely dry enough to work. Some corn has been planted, but it is believed replanting will be necessary. Prospects for a wheat crop are poor. Many acres of potatoes have been ruined by flood waters. Crops are backward, due to cold and wet weather. Eggs, 26c; hens, 24c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—We have had rain for seven Sundays. It seems that there should be enough moisture to carry us thru without a drouth. About one-fourth of the corn was in the ground by the middle of the month. All other crops look well. Hay, wheat, oats and pastures are fine. Strawberries and peaches are loaded. Some fields of wheat are too thick from so much volunteer. Corn is up.—J. N. McLane.

Lyon—Wheat, oats and alfalfa are growing rapidly, with prospects for big harvests. Corn planting is backward on account of wet weather. Cattle are doing fine on pastures.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Weather has been rather cool for May. Most of the corn has been planted. There will be a larger acreage of German millet put in this spring; it sold early this year for $1.20. Corn, 72c; wheat, 92c; eggs, 23c; cream, 48c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Wheat conditions at this time are a question. The excessive and continued rains are detrimental to the crop at the filling stage. Wet fields have retarded plowing and corn planting. The early-planted crop is up to a poor stand in most places, because of the cold, unfavorable weather. Farmers are discouraged over crop conditions for the season. Livestock of all kinds seems to be plentiful and selling at good prices. Fruit and berry prospects are excellent. Quite an extensive business is being done in poultry and eggs. Corn, 75c; hens, 23c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 42c.—J. D. McHenry.

Ness—We have had a great deal of rain recently and farm work has been delayed. Wheat is doing well, spring crops are late and pastures are fine.—James McHill.

Ottawa—More rain has delayed corn planting. About 75 per cent of the crop is in, however. Oats and wheat are growing well. Pastures need warmer weather. The fruit outlook is fine. Wheat, 80c; corn, 68c; cream, 47c; eggs, 23c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Republic—Corn planting is well under way. A very heavy rain fell over most of the country last week, washing the newly-worked fields quite badly, so considerable replanting must be done. Pastures are good and stock has been turned on them. Wheat is fine. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 45c; corn, 66c to 70c; oats, 40c; kafir, $1.10.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Farm work is backward this spring, due to so much wet weather. Much of the corn likely will have to be replanted. Wheat is growing nicely and gardens are doing well. More sunshine is needed for growing crops. Gassing demonstrations for the extermination of rats are being held over the county. Wheat, 86c; eggs, 23c; cream, 42c, hens, 22c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Wheat is doing especially well, owing to the kind of weather we have had. Pastures are doing well now but have been backward all spring. Heavy rains the last week have done considerable damage to roads and bridges, and especially to listed corn. Wheat, 80c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 44c.—William Crotinger.

Stevens—We have had considerable cold, wet weather. However, it has been fine on wheat and rye; the latter is headed out, with wheat starting to head. No spring planting has been done yet, altho considerable blank listing and disking are being done. Butterfat, 44c; corn, 45c; wheat, 85c; hens, 27c. Most of the remaining sod ground is being broken out for wheat this fall. Wheat now looks fine.—Monroe Traver.

Wallace—Weather has been damp and cloudy, which helps the wheat and barley, but keeps the folks from doing their spring work. However, everyone seems optimistic—more so than for several years. A wet spring here invariably means at least a fair crop without many summer rains.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—We still are having considerable rain and some flood damage has occurred. Corn planting has been delayed, and what has been planted isn't coming up well. Wheat has been drowned out on the river bottoms. Alfalfa is making a good growth. Little chickens and gardens need sunshine.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Prices of farm products would compare reasonably well with those of a year ago, but for two main items. Wheat is worth only about two-thirds the price of May 1928, and old potatoes only half as much. The situation just now favors producers of livestock and the animal products which sell not far from last season's levels, while some mill feeds are lower by one-third. Changes near the middle of the month included further declines in grain, feeds, potatoes and butter, small gains in prices of eggs and strawberries.

Demand for oats and corn was fairly active but there was a slow inquiry for barley. A further recession in the prices of most feed grains occurred at important distributing markets as a result of a slow demand for the relatively liberal offerings, together with continued good pasturage and declining grain prices.

Taking into account the total supplies this season and probable net exports for the remainder of the season, it appears that the domestic disappearance of hay during the last year has been the greatest for any year for which statistics are available, with the exception of the 1927-28 season, when there were record supplies. Timothy and prairie hay prices for the season have held well above those of last year, but below those of other recent years. Alfalfa prices, on the other hand, have been above those of the corresponding period of other recent years. Prices were not greatly changed during the first half of May.

The cattle run at Chicago included an unusually large proportion of medium and heavy weight fed steers. Hence the moderate decrease in numbers was largely compensated for by an increase in beef tonnage. Prices showed little change. Vealers declined $2 to $2.50. Stocker and feeder cattle moved slowly at about steady prices.

Direct shipments of lambs were liberal and consisted chiefly of California springers. The top on springers for the second week of May was $17.50. Wooled fed lambs sold up to $16 with clipped lambs at $14.90. Aged sheep were about $1 lower for the week, shorn ewes showing a top of $7.25.

There was practically no improvement in the demand for wool, and some types sold slightly lower near the middle of May.

(Continued on Page 26)

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Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The heavy rain of last week did not quite reach our community. We had only a little more than an inch altogether. In Larned they told me they had almost 4 inches which came down in a regular flood. In several localities in the west and north part of the county there was considerable hail damage. It was the first hail that has done any damage this spring. The heavy rain probably ruined considerable newly sown alfalfa and several told me they would have to replant their row crops. The rain stopped our progress of corn planting but we will be able to finish it in a short time this week. Some of the earlier planted corn is coming up over the country, but most of the general crop is to be planted yet at this writing. Most every one has felt the seed corn was better off in the sack than planted in the cold ground. For about 10 days we have had very little sunshine. It has been cloudy, foggy and cold enough that a fire was necessary in the house. Our garden and potatoes are making slow growth and are not a very good color. The weather has been ideal for wheat, however. By another week there will be quite a percentage of the wheat headed out. The rye has been out in head for about 10 days. We are hoping to get some much needed sunshine this week.

This would have been a good spring to get a stand of Sweet clover in this part of the country. We have thought many times Sweet clover would be a good crop to sow on the sandy land along the south side of the Arkansas river. The grass is none too thick on these hills and cultivated crops usually are light. We have wondered whether Sweet clover grown on this land would make it produce better as it does the heavier types of soil. Between our house and town there has been a small corner of Sweet clover growing for two or three years. Last fall the owner plowed up the corner and sowed it to wheat along with the remainder of the field. Now the wheat on the Sweet clover corner is thick and rank and of a very dark green color, while the wheat adjoining is thin, short and yellow. This little happen-so demonstration has proved to me that by growing Sweet clover a year or two on some of the very sandy land it can be made to produce very profitably. How long the Sweet clover benefits will show up in the other crops raised I do not know. A good wheat crop or two, however, would pay for the land because some of this sandy land can be bought for as low as $20 to $30 an acre.

Our banker tells me that despite the 12 per cent hail rate there have been a good many farmers taking out hail insurance. The insurance companies are very particular this season. Most of the companies have limited the amount of insurance they will write in some townships and in every case their limit has been filled. Many farmers now are asking for hail insurance who cannot get it because the limited number of policies have been filled and no more will be written. In the south part of our county the companies are limiting the number of policies they will take. The hail companies will not take the risk on any field of wheat which has been previously hailed on this season. We asked our banker the other day how much more money had been paid out by the insurance companies than had been received in premiums in this county. He had the figures covering a 13 year period and it showed between $300,000 and $400,000 more had been paid out in losses than had been received in premiums. Of course, this is not a great deal in a 13-year period and most of that difference has occurred during the last few years. Several years very little loss has been settled, but it does indicate that we need not expect much lower hail rates for some time.

This is commencement week at our consolidated school. There is a class of eight graduates going out this year. The class is evenly divided, being made up of four boys and four girls. Most of these boys and girls graduating this year likely never would have obtained a high school education if it had not been that there was a good school right in the community. Two of the girl graduates are from homes that are motherless. Despite the heavy responsibility of the home these girls have been able to continue in school work and now have reached graduation. If they had found it necessary to go away from home to attend school they might not have obtained a high school education. Both of these girls have been star basket ball players on the school team. Altho it has taken hard work and many thousands of dollars to graduate this class, yet our community has completed a valuable piece of work that will last as long as these eight people live.

The chicks are doing fine and are nearly feathered out. We have lost very few except by accident. In another week we will move the present bunch of chicks over to the larger house and will start a new bunch in the brooder house. We believe part of the success with the chicks this time was due to the way the stove has operated. Only once since the chicks were placed under the hover has the stove gone out. The stove has worked perfectly.

From Station WIBW

Here is the program that is coming next week from WIBW of Topeka, the radio station of The Capper Publications.

SUNDAY, MAY 26

8:00 a m.—Recreator Program
12:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra, directed by Rene Hartley
3:00 p. m.—Trinity Lutheran Church
3:30 p. m.—Studio program
4:00 p. m.—Trinity Lutheran Church Confirmation Services
6:00 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams, Poetic Reveries, over Columbia Chain
9:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Band, over Columbia Chain

MONDAY, MAY 27

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Harriett Allard, director, Household Searchlight. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW-Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Rene and Kathryn Hartley, Willard and Jerry, Pumpkin Center Sheiks
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—Ceora B. Lanham's Dramatic Period
3:30 p. m.—Musical Matinee Program
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Time, news, weather. Late markets
6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Preferred Risk Fire Insurance Co., Program
9:00 p. m.—Warren M. Crosby's program on Columbia Chain. Ingraham's Paramount Hotel Orchestra
9:30 p. m.—W. A. L. Thompson Co., Hardware program on Columbia Chain. Pancho's New York Orchestra
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

TUESDAY, MAY 28

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Florence Wells, home editor, Kansas Farmer. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW-Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merrymakers
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Time, news, weather. Late markets
6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Capper Clubs Sketch
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist, Household Searchlight. Kate Marchbanks, women's editor, Capper's Weekly. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW-Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program
1:10 p. m.—J. B. Spiegel, District Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, speaks on "Measuring Kansas Streams." Markets, time, weather.
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—WIBW-baritone
3:30 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Time, news, weather. Late markets
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour of Melody
8:30 p. m.—Columbian Quartet
9:00 p. m.—Marshall's Civic Band
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

THURSDAY, MAY 30

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene gives her weekly budget menu. WIBW-Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his ukelele
3:30 p. m.—Old Ford Trio
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Time, news, weather. Late markets
6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
6:40 p. m.—International Sunday School Lesson, discussed by Rev. Gordon B. Thompson, and sponsored by the Sterling-Porterfield Funeral Home
8:30 p. m.—Davenport, Price, and Downs, Hawaiian trio
8:45 p. m.—Kansas Power and Light "Hot-Pointers."
9:00 p. m.—Studio Program
9:30 p. m.—Hiram and Henry
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

FRIDAY, MAY 31

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery, society editor, Topeka Daily Capital. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW-Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merrymakers
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—Musical Matinee Program
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
5:45 p. m.—Alexander Brothers' Peter Pan Party
6:15 p. m.—Time, news, weather. Late markets
6:20 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Four Georgia Peaches
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra. Truthful James
9:30 p. m.—Mildred Cox, contralto
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW-Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene, selection and preparation of foods on weekly budget menu. Prudence West, lovelorn problems. WIBW-Trio. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Geraldine Scott, contralto
12:00 m.—Elroy Oberheim and his singing ukelele
12:30 p. m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program
1:10 p. m.—Markets, time, weather
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club, with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—Matinee Concert. Rene and Kathryn Hartley, violin and piano, with Florence Oberle, soprano
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—News, time, weather
6:15 p. m.—WIBW-Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Studio Program. Elmer Nitch, pianist
9:00 p. m.—Swanee Syncopators, over Columbia Chain
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

Too Much "Freedom of the Road"

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 24)

Some new Western bag wools arrived on the Boston market but it attracted little attention.

Butter prices broke sharply near the middle of May, reaching a new low level for the season. Reports from reliable sources indicate that the make of butter is increasing quite rapidly. Cattle being on pasture feed in many sections resulted in more butter showing body defects and weedy feed flavors were more prevalent. The net increase in the holdings of butter at four representative markets during the first nine days of May amounted to slightly more than a half million pounds as compared with an increase of only 63,000 pounds during the corresponding period a year ago. The cheese market appears a shade steadier on fresh stock.

Dressed fowls have continued in light supply. Prices have been well maintained until near the middle of the month, when receipts showed some increase and the New York market turned weaker, especially on small sizes. Fall chickens are in light supply and are meeting very good outlets.

Country f. o. b. prices of potatoes in Maine and New York state declined about 20 cents per 100 pounds the second week of May and the north-central region weakened slightly. Prices of southern stock should be better than last season because of the 40 per cent reduction of the commercial crop in nine early states.

The watermelon crop in Florida and Imperial Valley of California appears to be almost the same as last year's production in those areas. Seven important intermediate strawberry states expect a huge crop of 108,641,000 quarts, compared with 87,691,000 last spring. Condition of the berry crop was good on May 1, averaging 86 per cent of normal, as against 77 per cent at this time last year.

Prices of Texas onions and southern cabbage were generally lower.

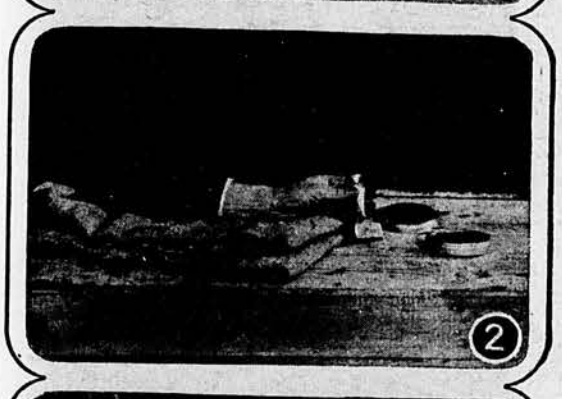
The fashion experts say curves and plump figures are coming back. If this is true, the women have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Chicken Thieves Can Be Caught

If Your Poultry Is Marked With Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker You Can Prove Ownership in Court

Here's How to Make the Chicken Thief Business Mighty Risky

Fold a gunny sack as shown in picture.



Lay out your marker and ink.

If feathers are heavy remove those over the wing web.

Use plenty of ink.

Rub ink on skin in web of the wing before using marker.

Place marker squarely on triangular piece of skin in web of wing. Be sure that it is held squarely and firmly in place, with triangular side pressed back against the wing muscles.

Press down plunger as far as it will go. The needles must go through the skin of the wing and into the burlap pad.

Rub or press holes full of ink as soon as marker needles are withdrawn. This will insure a plain mark, prevent bleeding and stop infection.

If you follow these directions carefully you will have the bird permanently marked with your exclusive number. You can prove ownership anywhere and at any time.

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Apply the tattoo mark to at least one-fourth of your chickens so that the thief can be caught when he sells your poultry. Report your theft promptly to your sheriff and poultry dealers. Tell them to look for your registered number on chickens of the description of those stolen from you. Tell them, also, of the reward offered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department.

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PROTECTIVE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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Mail the coupon below before some thief beats you to the profits of the chickens you have raised this spring

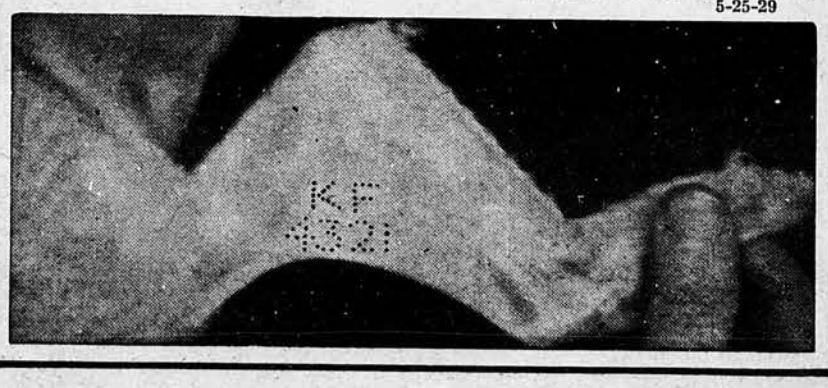
Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed is $2.50 for which please send Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker with individual registered number. I am a Protective Service member.

Name.....

Town.....R. F. D. Kansas Only

5-25-29



CHIEF WINDOWS VENTILATORS

Are the best that can be made. Designed and constructed according to specifications of leading authorities on SUNLIGHT AND AIR. That's why Chief Cupolas and Windows are so popular, so satisfactory, so serviceable.

We are pioneers in Cupola and Window manufacturing with a reputation for quality products extending over a period of 25 years.

It Pays to Buy the Best

Cupolas and Windows are subjected to hardest usage, exposed to the elements day in and day out. So it's money in your pocket to get the best, namely Chief Cupolas and Windows. Especially since they cost no more than the ordinary kind.

Chief Products are sold by leading dealers everywhere. If your dealer can't supply your requirements write us for Free Catalog and full particulars.

SHRAUGER & JOHNSON
Dept. 103 Atlantic, Iowa

BIGGER BALING PROFITS

2 Men Eliminated
No Bale Ties
No Blocks

Labor-Saving Profit-Making

Here's the hay press that you have been waiting for—the **most profitable** for you—operates with **less labor, time,** and **expense,** and turns out square perfect bales. The only press that completely wires the bales (except tying). By eliminating two men, it **saves you $5 to $10 per day.** Only one man or boy is needed for tying. Only one man needed in feeding. No blocks to buy, repair, or replace. Saves money also by using plain wire instead of bale ties—no splicing—no waste. Strongest, most capable; fully guaranteed. Savings in profits pay for the **Threader** in one season.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

If you want the **biggest profits** this season, write today for **illustrated folder** and **our 30 day trial offer.**

The Threader Hay Press Company
1462 Ottawa St., Leavenworth, Kan.

SILOS

THE PLAYFORD CONCRETE STAVE SILO, built entirely of concrete and steel. All doors steel and on hinges. Our price includes freight, and all material entering into silo. Rust proof cadmium plated reinforcing rods. We furnish complete erection crew. Big discount for early orders. Fully guaranteed. Write for circular.

Concrete Products Co., Salina, Kan.

Count Your Chicks Before They're Hatched

WHY bother with the temperamental setting hen when it's so easy to buy ready-hatched chicks? In the Kansas Farmer you will find mammoth hatcheries offering quality chicks at reasonable prices. And you can buy from any of these Kansas Farmer advertisers with the assurance that you will receive fair and honest treatment.

Read the display and classified baby chick advertisements in this issue. Do all your chick buying from the Kansas Farmer advertisers.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

What Is the Best Profit You Ever Made From the Cockerels in Your Hatches?

WHAT is the largest net profit you ever made from a bunch of cockerels? The other day a farmer's wife in Brown county wrote us to this effect: "I noticed in the April poultry notes sent out by the college, an idea I have been practicing for several years, advising selling cockerels at 3 to 4 weeks old.

"Usually I pick them out as soon as I can, and I always have a ready sale for all I have. In fact, I always could sell more than I have. I get 15 cents each at that age, selling to town folks mostly in batches of 25 to 100. At that they certainly get cheap fries. I pick cockerels from my later hatches for breeders, and these usually have been spoken for early in the season. Of course, if there is no demand for the cockerels I don't save any.

"I raise White Leghorns. As we are required to use males to head our flock from nothing under 200-egg hens, and just R. O. P. cockerels at that, it doesn't pay to feed a bunch of fighting little cockerels just for their company."

No doubt some of you folks have been able to make considerable money from the birds you cull out when the baby chicks are a few weeks old. Kansas Poultry Talk would like to know about the best success you ever had along this line. For the best letter a prize of $5 will be paid; second, $3 and third, $2. Letters will be accepted until June 8. Please address Kansas Poultry Talk, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Geese Pay Us Well

I have the Toulouse geese and find them very profitable. They require very little care and feed. They can live in any open shed or house thru the winter. I mate two hens to a gander for best results. The eggs are set under chicken hens and the geese hens keep laying. The little goslings must be kept warm and dry. Feed sparingly at first. This is important. They need an abundance of green feed; lettuce is ideal for them. There is no danger of feeding too much green feed from the start.

Geese eggs hatch very slowly. The first gosling may struggle out a day or so before the last one is out. Remove the goslings as soon as hatched to a cloth-lined box, and place by the stove until the hatch is complete. The hen and goslings then should be put in a coop with a pen to confine them, as they will wander away. Water should be given in a container that will not let them get wet. I feed them bread soaked in milk and the first few weeks, a very small amount at a time.

After several weeks they are given free range in the orchard and field and require very little feed, as they live on grass and green feed. They can be picked as soon as full feathered and from then on every six weeks. About four weeks before Thanksgiving they should be fattened for the market. They weigh from 12 to 18 pounds and bring from 15 to 19 cents a pound. Considering the feed they require, they make a good profit.

Mrs. Sadie Miller.

Meriden, Kan.

We Had Plenty of Practice

Webster tells us experience is knowledge gained by trial and practice. With poultry, practice must be continual and "trials" are bound to come. Oh, what satisfaction if we accomplish with at least a reasonable amount of success, that which was our objective.

Twenty-two years ago I purchased my first incubator. Like many others I counted my chicks before they hatched. To state it briefly I had three failures. The company recalled them as the ventilating system was imperfect. This was a loss, not only for that year but as valuable time has slipped by, it meant fewer pullets for the following year.

"If at first you don't succeed try, try again." I did and bought an incubator with hatching qualities well known. Results—I had fine success in both hatching and raising the chicks. At first I raised them with hens, then with a lamp-heated brooder, which in cold weather was kept on the back porch.

My husband always was afraid of fire, and the outcome was a 10 by 12 foot brooder house and a hard coal brooder stove. This proved so successful that the following year we purchased another incubator and brooder stove.

Ups and downs, sure enough but always more ups than downs, and remember poultry raising is only a side line, but it has made many things possible for us. For 12 years I have set 500 eggs at a time and set incubators only twice. I average 800 chicks and have a brooder house and hard coal brooder stove for each hatch. I find it very little more work than keeping track of two old hens and their chicks.

It would require 77 hens to set on 1,000 eggs—S. C. White Leghorns exclusively—and caring for these sitting hens would require far more work and time than caring for incubators. Furthermore, I want them to produce eggs as there is where the profits are.

When you purchase an incubator, get a good one, run it as instructed and disinfect after each hatch. You cannot have healthy chicks if the temperature is up one day and down the next. I still cling to hard coal brooder stoves. I am sure they will do their part if I do mine. What a satisfaction in bad weather to know that your chicks are cozy and warm in the brooder house. As they grow older and run at large they run to the brooder house in time of storm or danger, with little training. That's more than hen-raised chicks will do.

I always have been quite successful in raising the chicks, altho I never systematized my feeding until three years ago. I use the Hendriks method of feeding and consider it about as "fool proof" a method as one could ask for. Mrs. Charles A. Bullis.

Spring Hill, Kan.

Hatch for 6 Cents

We find it cheaper to hatch than to buy day old chicks. The hatching cost with incubators at home, is very small, not more than 6 cents a chick, counting the eggs at hatching-egg price. Then we know we will get good chicks by hatching from our standard-bred flock.

There is no danger of the home-hatched chicks being chilled or overheated before they are put into the brooder house. We have had very poor luck with chicks that were shipped. While hatching our chicks, we hatch some for the neighbors and make a nice profit that way.

Lavinia Everett.

Republic, Kan.

Less Work This Way

Incubators and brooders turn failure into profits. My, what a time I used to have with the old hens, trying to make them go in the coops with their chicks when a rain or storm would come up! Many times I would lose a number of them by drowning; then, too, hens will not always huddle little chicks as they should in cold and chilly weather, where the brooder is always ready to hover them. With the incubator and brooder I can have a hatch come off any time I wish, and as many as I have room for, so I would not wish to do without them.

One can raise a brooder full of chicks with less work than a small bunch with a hen. Then, too, a person can have a nice lot of pullets all one age that come in for laying very near together, and that means much greater success. Incubators and brooders are as much above hens for hatching and raising chicks as electricity is above the ordinary kerosene light.

Mrs. J. H. Hege.

Sedgwick, Kan.

Just Paint it on the Roosts!

—Before the chickens perch. Only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed. While chickens roost, fumes are slowly released and penetrate the feathers; killing lice. Eliminates individual handling of birds. Ask your dealer or write us.

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Poultry Lice

Pulling Strength 2000 lbs.!

HERCULES All Purpose WEB STRAP No. 9285

Full 20 ft. length of webbing—Auto Luggage Carrier; Furniture Trucks; Taxi Strap; Tow Line; Pack Carrier; Outdoor-play Swing; Safety Strap; Binder, Harvester or Hitch Strap—unlimited number of uses. Ideal for farmers, motorists, mechanics, campers—everyone needs a "Hercules."—*Order Today.*

$1.65 POST-PAID

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Dept. 28, Kansas City, Mo.
(Mfd. by Amer. Cord & Wbg. Co., N. Y. C.)

BUCKEYE QUALITY GRAIN BINS

New Low Prices

on famous Buckeye "Crib with the Steel Rib." Built double-strength of prime quality galvanized steel—no seconds. Safe, durable, economical protection—pays for itself in one year. Storm and rat proof. Easily moved without twisting out of shape. Lasts a lifetime—bins now in use 15 years.

FREE WRITE TODAY for cardboard model and complete new prices. Address

THE PIERCE CO., 930-B Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

CHICKS 200 EGG BRED

At Cost of Ordinary Chicks

State Accredited, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Catalog Free.

PRICES PER 100 CHICKS

BREED NAME	Utility Strain	Egg Bred Quality Strain	Master Bred Strain
Leghorns	$10.00	$12.00	$16.00
Anconas	11.00	14.00	
Barred Rocks	11.00	14.00	17.00
White Rocks	12.00	15.00	18.00
S. & R. C. Reds	12.00	15.00	18.00
Wyandottes	12.00	15.00	18.00
Orpingtons	12.00	15.00	18.00
Light Brahmas	15.00	18.00	21.00

Per 100: Assorted $8; Heavy Assorted $10.
Get our special prices on large orders.
Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

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 50 calves, $1.00 postpaid.

Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.

Lock Joint, Concrete, Stave SILO

Scientifically made concrete. Erected by us. Freight paid. Big discount now.

INTERLOCKING CEMENT STAVE SILO CO.
Wichita, Kansas

Laidlaw Bale Ties

Single loop, tube annealed. Absolutely the best tie that money can buy. Write for prices.

LAIDLAW WIRE CO.,
1605 Wyoming St., Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.

Read the Classified Advertisements.

5 Magazines for $1.75

CLUB No. H-191
McCall's Magazine
People's Home Journal
Modern Homemaking
American Poultry Journal
Household Magazine

All For $1.75

Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

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

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 ($9.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion ($8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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
½	$4.90	$4.20	2½	$24.50	$21.00
¾	7.35	6.30	2¾	26.95	23.10
1	9.80	8.40	3	29.40	25.20
1¼	12.25	10.50	3¼	31.85	27.30
1½	14.70	12.60	3½	34.30	29.40
1¾	17.15	14.70	3¾	36.75	31.50
2	19.60	16.80	4	39.20	33.60
2¼	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.

ANCONAS

EGGS FROM OFFICIAL RECORD 200 egg hens. Five dollars per setting. Range flock $6.00 per 100. Mrs. Frank Williams, Rt. 6, Marysville, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS

ACCREDITED BLUE ANDALUSIANS — heavy laying Sunflower strain available now at reduced prices. Send for catalog and prices. E. A. Berry, Box 16, Newton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

ACCREDITED CHICKS $10 TO $14 HUNdred. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan.

YOUNG'S CHICKS—DIARRHEA TESTED Flocks 8c up. Alfred Young Hatcheries, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE BRED R. I. REDS, WHITE AND Barred Rocks. Ship prepaid. Live delivery. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kan.

18 BREEDS BABY CHICKS AS LOW AS 7½ cents each. Free catalogue. Prompt shipments. Riverview Poultry Farms, Grand River, Iowa.

300 CABBAGE, 300 TOMATO AND 50 pepper plants all prepaid $1. Large hand selected plants. Guaranteed to please. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.

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

CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes $10.00. Langshans $11.00. Leghorns $9.00. Assorted $8.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

JUNE CHICKS: LEGHORNS $9; ROCKS, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites $10; Langshans, Brahmas $11; Assorted $8. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BABY CHIX READY TO SHIP. FILL YOUR order tomorrow. Fifteen leading breeds. Prices 8c to 13c. 104% live delivery. Catalog ready to mail. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY layers. Leading breeds. $7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties 7c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS! QUALITY FIRST CONsideration, accredited White and Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons $12; Mixed heavies $11; White Leghorns $10. Hatch off every Monday, 100% alive. Prepaid. Flater's Poultry Farm, Hepler, Kan.

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 Tancred, English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

24 HOUR SERVICE! 30 DAYS TRIAL guarantee and other features explained on page 51 of our free chick book. Contain full page color plates, 9 by 24 inch birds eye view. Smashed prices on all leading breeds. Accredited. Colonial Poultry Farm, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

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

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS: FROM ACcredited flocks, May-July prices, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Wyandottes, White Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, $11; Anconas, Brown, White or Buff Leghorns, or Heavy Assorted $10, 500-$45. Guaranteed, prompt, live delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

MILLER BABY CHICKS—MISSOURI ACcredited, "Health Certified." Immediate delivery. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, $10.00 per 100; Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, $11.00; White, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $12.00; Light Brahmas, $15.00; Heavy Assorted, $10.00; Light Assorted, $8.00. Shipping prepaid, 100% live delivery. Two dozen Glass Drinking Fountains Free with 500 chicks. Catalog Free. Miller Hatcheries, Box K, Lancaster, Missouri.

ENGLISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn chicks and hatching eggs from our thousand choice breeding hens mated to cockerels from dams with records of 300 to 336 eggs, bred to the bone winter layers ten years breeding for high egg production of big white eggs, 18 leading varieties hatched from high egg producing bloodtested farm flocks are true to color and type. Big husky chicks prepaid 100 per cent guaranteed. With each order received before Feb. 15th for thousand chicks or more will give free a thousand chick brooder. White's Hatchery, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.

THE REASON McMASTER'S CHICKS HAVE such an enormous sale, is because they are big, strong, healthy "Smith Hatched" fellows that live and thrive, are hatched right, and priced to save you money. Buff and White Leghorns and Anconas $10.00 per hundred; $48.00 per 500. S. C. Reds and Barred Rocks $11.00 per hundred; $53.00 per 500. White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Rose Comb Reds, $12.00 per hundred; $58.00 per 500. Heavy assorted, no choice of color $10.00 per 100. Prepaid live delivery and prompt service. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

And you keep your money until the chicks are safe and sound in your hands. No need now to pay months in advance. We hatch 14 popular breeds chicks from Accredited, Blood-tested, egg bred flocks that have been rigidly culled and A. P. A. certified by Judge Wm. H. Scott. Excellent shipping facilities to all points. Our enormous capacity of 50,000 chicks weekly assures you of the right delivery date and enables us to make rockbottom prices. Before you buy chicks from anyone be sure and write today for our New Free catalog. It gives full details on our amazing guarantee. ROSS HATCHERY AND BREEDING FARM, BOX 10, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

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. certified by a licensed 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.

Guaranteed to Live

Baby chicks from bloodtested flocks of exhibition quality. From heavy layers, 200-300 egg strains; all breeds rigidly culled by expert judge. Chicks dying first week replaced free. We have been bloodtesting by officially recognized test for five seasons; $1 per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Save money by getting our free catalog and chick raising pamphlet. Book orders now at our reduced June prices. TINDELL'S HATCHERY, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

Chicks That Live Pay The Biggest Profits

Quality and sanitation are the two big factors in producing baby chicks. Every flock producing our eggs has been standardized and rigidly culled for type, color, health and production. Strict sanitation is practiced in our incubators and hatchery at all times, thereby producing chicks that will live and produce greater profits for you. Write for free illustrated catalogue.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY
218-C West First St., Topeka, Kan.

4-SQUARE CHICKS

For immediate delivery, back of every 4-Square chick is good breeding. Reds 11c; Barred, Buff, White Rocks, 12c; White Wyandottes, Buff, White Orpingtons, White Minorcas, 13c; Light Brahmas, 15c; White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Assorted Heavies, 10c. A 1c per chick discount on any of the above breeds when cash in full is sent with order. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

SALINA HATCHERY QUALITY CHICKS

Buy chicks from a reliable hatchery that will live and grow. Twelve varieties. Best shipping point in state. Most reasonable prices. Setting eggs from all breeds. C. O. D. shipments if you prefer. Flocks culled by competent man. Write for catalog, Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan.

Tudor's Quality Chicks

Chicks of all leading varieties from stock blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea under the agglutination method. All rigidly culled by competent men. State certified White Leghorns and all Leghorns blood-tested. Prices very low for quality of stock. Twentieth year in business. Write us. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. F., Topeka, Kansas.

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.

Younkin's Chicks

Day-old and two and three weeks old chicks shipped C. O. D. Get our prices and catalog.
YOUNKIN'S HATCHERY
WAKEFIELD, KAN.

BRAHMAS

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

BRAHMA EGGS

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, $4 HUNdred. Victor Pearson, Lindsborg, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE

100% SUCCESSFUL GOOSE CULTURE. Booklet, $1.00. Marie Cochren, Route 2, Muscotah, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE—EGGS

HATCH BANKER'S EGG-LAYING GOLD Medal ducks in June and July for best results. Eggs only $5.00 per 100 delivered. Fill your incubator. Chas. P. Banker, Baldwin, Kan.

GUINEA—EGGS

WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS, 17, $1.50 postpaid. Mrs. C. H. Case, Rt. 4, El Dorado, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

ACCREDITED JERSEY BLACK GIANT chicks at greatly reduced prices. Extra choice at a bargain. The true Marcey strain. Write for free catalog and prices. Ernest Berry, Box 16, Newton, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—EGGS

MARCY STRAIN, REDUCED, 100 EGGS, $5.50, prepaid. Mrs. Albert Waterman, Peabody, Kan.

LANGSHANS

BLACK LANGSHANS, PURE BRED PRIZE winners, 15 eggs, $1.50; 100, $7.00. Chicks, 16c. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORNS. CULLED, mated by expert. Winners, layers. Eggs, $4.25. Chicks, $10.00. Four weeks' old cockerels, 30c. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

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

LEGHORNS—WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS TEN weeks old from our flock of 1800. Winter layers. Binney's Poultry Farm, Meriden, Kan.

YOU BUY BETTER WHITE LEGHORNS for less money, world's best strains only $10 per 100 from Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

337 EGG LINE LARGE BARRON LEGhorns. Chicks 100, $12; Eggs, $6. March cockerels. Order now. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

300 BLOOD LINES ENGLISH BARRON Strain White Leghorn chicks 9c Ex. ½ paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kansas.

ENGLISH BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorns. Chicks $10.00 per hundred. Eggs $4.50 per hundred, prepaid. Murrison Bros., Chapman, Kansas, Box 266.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs. Master bred chicks, eggs, reduced prices. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY

Single Comb White Leghorns
260-330 Egg Blood Lines
Baby Chicks: guaranteed alive and strong at your door. Hatching eggs; guaranteed fertile. Eight-week-old pullets; strong, large and evenly developed. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free.
ROY O. FRANTZ, BOX K,
ROCKY FORD, COLO.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BUFF MINORCAS, REDUCED PRICES. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE BUFF MINORCAS, HEAVY TYPE, eggs $5 100 prepaid. Mrs. Rudolph Cumro, Herkimer, Kan.

JUNE PRICES. MAMMOTH GOLDEN Buff Minorcas. Chicks, Eggs, any number. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE 23 May '29

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Modern Homes for Hogs

BY J. M. FARGO

The kind of a hog house to build has always been a difficult question to settle. Of the many things to consider, however, low overhead cost and proper sanitation are beginning to stand out. The first is not a new factor but, as in all farm practices, the need for more economical production is becoming more urgent every year.

Most men have come to realize that they cannot raise large litters by using the same old lots year after year. Using fresh rotated pastures calls for movable hog houses on nearly every farm. If movable houses are necessary, the size of the central house must be made smaller to keep down the overhead cost. From these facts it would seem that the trend in type of hog houses for the northern climate is toward smaller central houses which are supplemented by small movable houses.

Since heat and moisture control are most important, materials should be used which will hold the heat given off by the hogs. Wood has the advantage of strength with high insulating value, but it is not fireproof and decays more rapidly than some of the other materials. Masonry, concrete or steel may be lasting and largely fireproof, but they do not hold heat so well. However, they are essential for foundations and floors, and are very desirable when lined with wood or other insulating material.

Large spaces in tile, between wood studding or continuous spaces in concrete block or other walls are not desirable because they permit a circulation of air. Air spaces must be small like the pores in wood or in commercial insulating materials for best results. Most soft, porous insulating materials are not suitable where hogs can reach them or where moisture collects.

Money can be saved by using short length lumber or odd lengths, which can often be purchased cheaper if farmers buy together.

Concrete makes a clean, permanent and satisfactory floor material for hog houses. For the part of the house where the hogs sleep, a wood overlay, which can be creosoted, keeps the hogs off the concrete at a reasonable cost. Concrete floors for hog houses are easy to make without special equipment or expense. Wood floors have little place in a central hog house, but plank floors are used in some portable houses, altho they are not essential. A floor stiffens the portable house.

The dirt floor is either dry and dusty or muddy. In winter it is often frozen and rough. It is bound to harbor disease germs and is very hard to clean. Another disadvantage is that rats burrow under it.

Straw, which is common and plentiful on farms, makes effective insulation. Heat losses in general are much greater thru the roof than from the walls. Contrary to some opinions, straw used as insulation above the pens in a hog house does not harbor mice and other pests. Straw is easy to place, low in cost and effective. The plans for central hog houses call for windows which can be opened for ventilation. These should be hinged at the botton to swing inward against a sheet metal or wood guard at the side. Low ceilings reduce the space for each hog to warm. If the walls, roof and ceiling are well insulated and the ceiling is low, then good ventilation can be secured by window adjustment. On account of the taller buildings and trees near the hog house on the farm, a system of ventilating flues generally fails to operate. However, when a tight ceiling is used outlet flues are needed. Special care should be taken to build such a house away from other buildings or groups of trees.

If any heating system is to be installed, hot air is the most desirable because it is the cheapest. Most hog houses have enough moisture in them, too much in fact, and the hot air helps to dry the building.

It is a good plan to place the stove or furnace, depending on the size of the building, near the center of the house. Surround the stove with a metal jacket raised 6 inches from the floor and extending about 6 inches above the top of the stove. It should be large enough so that there will be about 12 inches between it and the stove. The top is left entirely open. This arrangement causes a circulation, with the hot air rising from the jacket and the cold air passing in at the bottom.

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

MINNESOTA

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 Minesota Assn., 1410 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

OKLAHOMA

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

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON county, Colorado, is an empire with sufficient agricultural land to furnish homes for 10,000 families. More farmers are needed, and claim is made that, from a financial standpoint, you will smile more broadly here in a few years' time than in any other place you could locate. Address Akron Business Men's Association, Akron, Colorado.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

REAL ESTATE

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

Land Opening

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

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.

CASH FOR YOUR PROPERTY, farm, business or residence. No matter where located. Free information INTERNATIONAL REALTY CO., Ford Bldg., Detroit.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, breeder of Whiteway Hampshires, is offering some choice gilts sired by a grand champion and bred to a son of a champion for fall litters and this offer is for a short time only. Better write him if you are interested.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kansas' best known and popular livestock auctioneer, has been selling lots of farms at auction and the first three weeks in May sold over 100,000 acres of land in Clay, Washington, Graham, Norton and Gove counties at auction for very satisfactory prices. The tracts ranged in size from 80s to 320 acres. Mr. McCulloch says the movement in farm land in Kansas is on a good basis and he expects to see it continue so.

When we were in Wakeeney recently we drove out to see Elmer Pearl, breeder of registered Poland Chinas at that place. He had four or five last fall boars that were pretty good and he wanted to know if we could sell them with an advertisement in Kansas Farmers and we told him boars were scarce and an advertisement should move them. I have just received a letter from him and here is what he says. "That ad sure did the work. Got 21 inquiries and it sure moved them quick."

J. L. Griffith, Riley, breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Poland China and Duroc hogs, in remitting for some advertising he did in April, says his spring crop of pigs is very promising, both breeds and that he sold more Ayrshires than he had intended to when he started his advertisement in Kansas Farmer but that the demand was so strong and prices for Ayrshires so good he felt like selling. However he still has his cows and June first will join the Riley-Clay cow testing association.

Another good herd of registered Holsteins that is already attracting attention in Clay county is the Vernon Carson herd. His herd, about all heifers will be good for an average of better than 340 pounds average for the year ending June 1 and that is mighty good for heifers. He and his neighbor breeder, Leslie Roenigk, own a yearling bull that they bought of the Milford Meadows herd at Lake Mills, Wis. last June when he was three months old and he is certainly a fine individual and they are looking for great things in this young sire.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer we are claiming Oct. 17 for the S. B. Amcoats annual Shorthorn sale at Clay Center, Kan. In this sale the Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, will sell with Mr. Amcoats and the offering will number about 55 head. A new herd bull has just been added to the Amcoats herd and comes from the popular Haigler herd at Haigler, Nebr. This splendid calf, a December yearling, was sired by Edellyn Premier, and his dam, a Clipper cow, is said to be the best cow in this herd. Divide Matchless heifers in the sale will be bred to this young bull. He is a nice roan and is very likely the best bull in both breeding and in individual merit ever brought to the Amcoats herd.

One of the very popular small herds of registered Shorthorns was the Ben Stewart herd at Talmage, Kan. and recently S. B. Amcoats bought the entire herd of 28 nice Scotch cows and heifers and young bulls and added them to his herd at Clay Center. It was a splendid young herd that Mr. Stewart was carefully building and while the Shorthorn fraternity will be sorry to learn that he has sold his cattle it is gratifying to know they are going to such a herd as the Amcoats herd at Clay Center. This purchase makes a small surplus of young bulls of around serviceable ages in the Amcoats herd above the number he is going to sell in his Oct. 17 sale and anyone in the market for a choicely bred young bull should write him at once.

J. F. Walz & Son, Hays, Kan., are breeders of Ayrshire cattle of the very highest type in both breeding and individuals. Their herd of 175 purebred cattle are divided into three distinct herds on three ranches near Hays and three or four of the best bred bulls in the country are in service in these herds. This firm has been during the last several years heavy buyers of choice cattle and their herd bulls have come from four of the best herds in New York and Pennsylvania. In this issue of the Kansas Farmer they are offering some bull calves and if you want production and breeding back of your heifers you should be interested in these young bulls. Look up the advertisement and write them at once for prices and full descriptions.

Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, have claimed Oct. 10 for what is really a dispersion sale of their Polled Shorthorn herd. The entire herd with the exception of a young bull and a few young heifers will be sold. Jos. Baxter, senior member of the firm is retiring and the son will continue to breed Polled Shorthorns and young cattle that will be reserved will be the foundation for another herd. Mr. Baxter has been in the Shorthorn business for 30 years having started in Shawnee county then with a few heifers and a young bull that he bought of Fred Gifford and later on he used herd bulls from the Tomson herd and the Babst herds. About 15 years ago he started breeding Polled Shorthorns and his farm near Clay Center has been the home of some famous herd bulls, Select Goods being one of them and a noted show bull as well. The offering will number around 40 head and it will be worth your time and money to attend if you are in the market for foundation cattle or individuals that will strengthen your herd. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer in due time.

There are a number of herds of purebred beef cattle in Clay county that have more than state wide reputations and now dairy cattle in that county are beginning to attract attention. Leslie C. Roenigk of Clay Center has a herd of Holsteins that might be the high C. T. A. record herd for the year ending June 1. The average for butterfat for the year is sure to be over 500 pounds and that is some record to shoot at. Recently the manager of the Maytag dairy farm, Newton, Ia. visited Mr. Roenigk's herd and was so impressed with an eight year old cow he found there that he offered him $400 for her and she will be shipped to this famous herd soon. She will be shown at the national dairy show this year and at other shows. The Roenigk herd has made steady progress in the matter of production and in 1927 the average for his herd according to the cow testing association was 397 pounds of butterfat and in 1928 it was 407 and for the year ending June 1, 1929 it is sure to be over 500 pounds. The Roenigk farm is really a show place and at present they have 500 White Leghorn hens of very high quality and 1100 youngsters that are about large enough to fry. If you like good Holsteins and White Leghorns you better plan on visiting the Roenigk farm sometime this summer. I think the frying will be in full blast in a few weeks and you will find Mr. and Mrs. Roenigk mighty fine folks.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

O. G. Smith, Colony, Kansas, one of the leading Poland China breeders of the corn belt has about 100 spring pigs. During the last winter Mr. Smith bought several high class sows bred to outstanding herd boars and plans to have some choice herd boar material for his old customers this fall. The Smith herd has attracted unusual attention during the last few years and the show herd has won heavily wherever shown. Plans are being made to make the circuit again this year.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle

June 17—Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
June 20—J. W. Pautler, Stratton, Colo. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

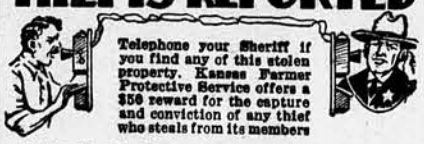
Shorthorn Cattle

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.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

THEFTS REPORTED



John M. Sterbenz, Olpe. Blue Buick sedan, license number 59,934, engine number 159,985, left front door sprung.

John Ford, Wilburton. Set of four-horse doubletrees.

Mrs. D. A. Ireland, Toronto. Twenty white Langshan chickens.

Orval Cox, Independence. Fordson cover, red calf about 1½ months old, 5 gallon gasoline bucket and large funnel.

G. W. Lowry, Oxford. Saddle which had been used about 4 years.

R. A. Wright, Neosho Falls. Two roan yearling heifers weighing about 500 pounds.

To Avoid Summer Dangers

BY L. F. PAYNE

Be careful about starting hens thru the summer in an overfat condition. Much of the summer loss from heat is due to overfat hens. The hens should be getting equal parts of grain and mash at this season. If you do not have natural shade for the young stock and old hens, construct some cheap sheds for them. Remember that chickens need fresh water during the hot summer months.

For Poultrymen

Farmers Bulletin No. 1,377-F, Marketing Poultry, and No. 1,378-F, Marketing Eggs, should be of interest to every Kansas farmer who keeps chickens. They may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To Make Farm "Talkies"

The production of talking movies will be started soon by the United States Department of Agriculture, and one or more of the talking movies will be ready to show at the livestock shows next winter.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Bull Calves FOR SALE

One that traces four times to Finlayston. One whose granddams averaged 17,933 pounds milk and 641 fat. Two of his great granddams averaged 20,108 milk and 788 fat. One that carries the blood of three ex-world's record cows that averaged 22,841 pounds of milk and 860 pounds of fat. Prices reasonable. Address,

J. F. WALZ & SON, HAYS, KAN.

PUREBRED AYRSHIRES

Several Advanced Register cows and heifers by proved sires for sale. Also bulls up to serviceable age from high record dams. Reasonable prices. Herd guaranteed tuberculosis and abortion free.
K. S. A. C. Dairy Dept., Manhattan, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Cows and Heifers

A fine lot of springer cows and heifers for sale. A number will freshen soon. Bred two year old heifers. Bulls ready for service.
MAPLEWOOD FARM, Herington, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bulls on Approval

Two real bulls 10 mo. old from real producing cows and show prospects good enough to head any herd.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Purebred Guernsey Bulls

two to eight months old. Sire Sarnia Foremost. Dams top bred Wisconsin cows.
E. C. Moriarty, %Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Ks.

Well Bred Guernsey Bulls

For Sale—From three to sixteen months old.
Hall Stock Farm, Rt. 2, Coffeyville, Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

6 Polled Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale. Red, White and Roan, good ones and best of breeding, 4 to 13 months of age, sired by Select Dale X1411261 & Gallant Lad B. X1252945. **D. C. Van Nice, Richland, Kan.**

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners. Kansas State Fair. Blood of $5000 and $6000 imp. sires. Bulls $80 to $150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

HORSES AND JACKS

YOUNG REG. PERCHERON STALLIONS

Carnot and Casino breeding, size and quality. One dark bay 5 years old, 3 two year olds. Ready for service. Could use good old horse.
Riverside Stock Farm, Seneca, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

for June and July farrow; some fall boars. Live in Crawford Co. Drive over or write.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

DUROC HOGS

Outstanding Duroc Boars

for Breeders, Farmers, Commercial Pork Raisers. More cwts. on same feed from our Grand Champion bred Boars. Good feeding qualities have been bred into them for years. Bred Gilts. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. **W. R. HUSTON Americus, Kan.**

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

HUSKY FALL BOARS

Ready for service, immuned and shipped on approval, C.O.D. Sired by Nebraska champion 1928. Have gilts for fall farrow to place on produce payment plan to reliable parties. No money required.
ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval

Choice gilts sired by grand champion boar and bred to a son of a champion for fall litters. Short time offer.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!

More Dollars per Cow per Year

Everywhere There is always a ready market for Holsteins. They predominate in 30 states and comprise nearly 60% of all pure-bred dairy cattle in the United States. Wide distribution makes selection easy. *Extension Service*

Send for Literature

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois 5

Danger!

"The fly is a little insect but a great spreader of disease," says the U. S. Public Health Service. "Thousands of people die every year from diseases transmitted by them. Remember! No filth, no flies, less disease."

Kill flies! Buy Flit at once and get rid of all flies and other disease-carrying pests—roaches, mosquitoes, bed bugs, fleas.

Flit will kill every insect in the house. It has greater killing power. Guaranteed to kill all household insects or money back.

Flit is deadly to insects, but harmless to people and Flit vapor will not stain. Spray Flit on clothing to repel insects outdoors, while hunting, fishing, camping! Follow directions on the Flit can and use the improved Flit sprayer.

"The yellow can with the black band"

Most People Prefer FLIT *because*

1. It kills quicker.
2. It is guaranteed to kill all insects indoors, or money back.
3. It repels insects outdoors.
4. It can't stain fabrics.
5. It has a pleasant, clean smell.
6. It is the largest selling insecticide in the world.
7. It is easy to use, especially with the inexpensive Flit sprayer.
8. It is absolutely harmless to people—perfectly safe to use where there are children.

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