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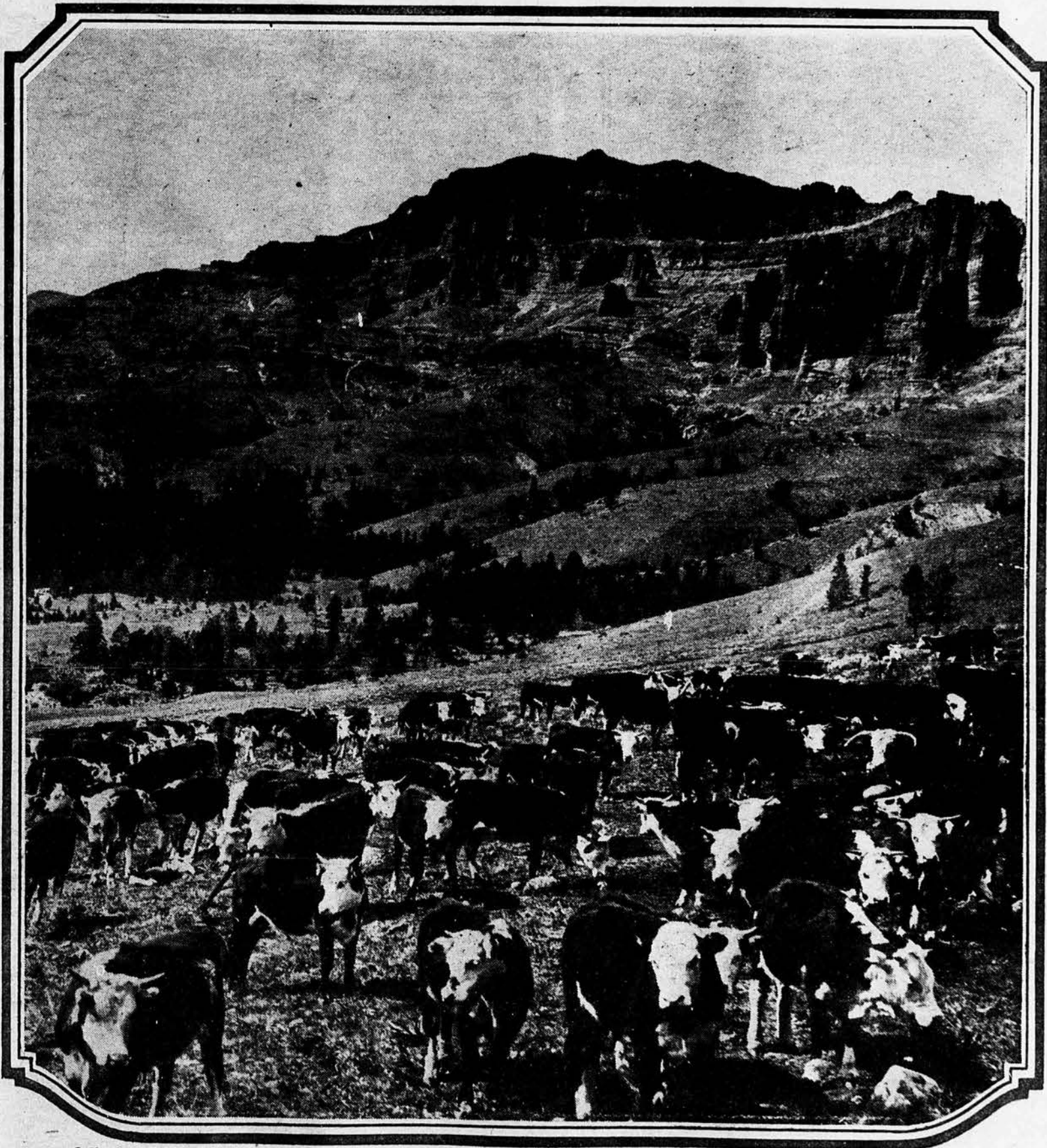
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

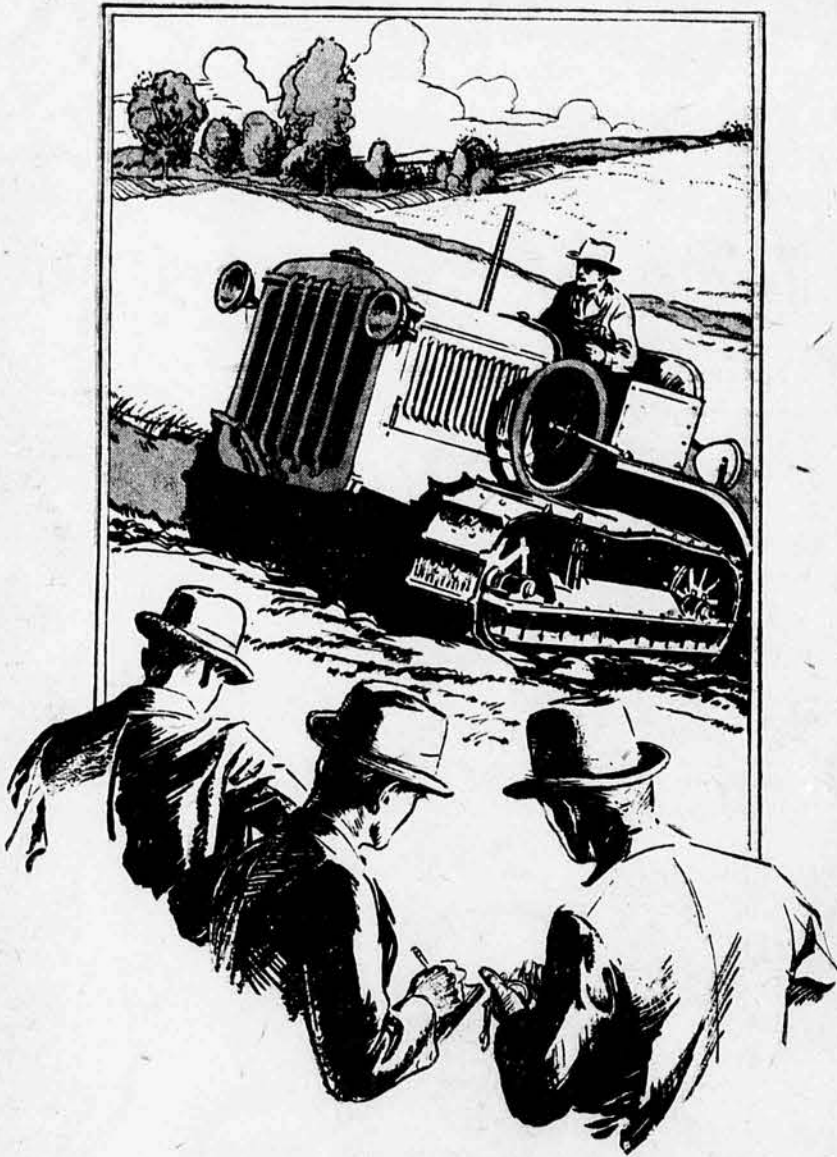
August 3, 1929

Number 31



© Charles J. Belden

On the Route of the Jayhawker Northwest Tour



They used Ethyl on this world's record non-stop run

IN a test recently conducted by the College of Agriculture of the University of California, a tractor completed a world's record non-stop run of 408 hours. It ran continuously over rough ground, doing average farm work, under average conditions, for seventeen days.

The test was a co-operative one between the University and the manufacturer of the tractor.

The fuel used was Ethyl Gasoline.

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Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, 25 Broadway, New York City. 56 Church St., Toronto, Canada. 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London, England.

ETHYL GASOLINE



Knocks out that "knock"

Price Trends Are Favorable

And the Present Outlook for the Corn Crop Is Much Above the Average

BY HARLEY HATCH

NO RAIN fell during the last week, and none was needed, as the soil was full of moisture from the heavy rains of the week before. It gave farmers a chance to cultivate the late corn and kafir and get a good start with shock threshing. Corn is coming out in tassel in virtually all the fields planted in May; most fields are clean and have been cultivated since the heavy rains, and so are in condition to stand considerable dry weather, altho the heavy growth of foliage will take more moisture than would the lighter growth of a dry June. The show at this time is for a good corn crop in Coffey county; all we need is a couple of good August rains. Old corn sells readily on the farms for 90 cents; it is doubtful if there is enough in farm cribs to carry the stock on feed until new corn is fit to feed. There are a number of lots of steers being fed on grass, and the supply of shotes is about normal on most farms. With corn at 90 cents, fed cattle at \$14 and hogs \$11.35, all local prices, things seem to be pretty well balanced with a fair profit for all.

Much Like Early June

The grass in both meadows and pastures all over this part of Kansas is as green as in early June. There is a surplus of grass in virtually all pastures, and there is moisture enough in the soil to keep it growing for at least another 10 days. With grass so green there is complaint from the packers that cattle are "sappy," but that is a fault which soon will be cured. Most of the cattle one sees in the pastures are steers largely shipped in to fatten on grass or to be sold as feeders sometime during the next 90 days. Cattle buyers complain that there are few "domestic" cattle in the country; by this they mean cattle raised locally. If cattle numbers are to increase someone will have to begin holding back female cattle, but few seem to be doing it. I believe the supply of home raised cattle is the smallest in years; the high prices of the last two years have taken out many young heifers which should have been kept on the farms. Another reason for this close disposal of domestic cattle is contagious abortion, and this reason is, I think, most responsible that Coffey county pastures now are filled with southern steers instead of cattle grown in the county.

More Space for Hay

A rather unlooked for demand emptied most of the commercial hay barns last spring, and there is space to store a rather large tonnage of the new crop. Never has there been a crop of better quality bluestem hay in this part of Kansas, and the tonnage also will be larger than normal. I know of no farms where bluestem haying has begun, but a few of the shippers have been trying out the market in a small way. As long as they continue in a small way prices may hold, but much of an increase in receipts of new hay in Kansas City is due to break prices considerably. The trouble with commercial haying is that while prices for hay have fallen 50 per cent in the last 15 years the cost of putting the hay on the market is as high as ever. In years past we have sold a lot of baled hay from this farm at prices ranging from \$9 to \$20 a ton, but when the price for baled hay of good quality delivered on track dropped to \$7 a ton we quit the business and let the cattle have the hay to pick over, certain that they would at least pay us a better price than the commercial market. What farmers here will do with their hay this year depends on the price, but the present outlook is that a larger per cent will go into stacks than at any time in the last 20 years.

Plenty of Power Now

Threshing began in most Coffey county localities during the last week, and the nearer the work got to the end of the week the better it went. At the first the shocks were very damp, and threshing went much better if they

were turned out to the sun a short time before being threshed. On this farm we tried out the new all-purpose tractor as power for the little 22-inch separator which we have had for the last 10 years. It provided just the power needed; it keeps four bundle wagons hustling to keep the machine going. We like this outfit, as we can do our threshing with our own help plus that of one or two of the neighbors who also thresh with us. In former years we used the Fordson for power, and it usually was just a little shy of making delivery enough, especially if the grain was tough, but the new tractor never is short. We had no wheat this year, of the 30 acres of oats threshed on this farm, one-half the field made 30 bushels to the acre and the other half 45 bushels. The 45-bushel yield is due to the fact that 9 acres had in the past grown alfalfa, and on this 9 acres the yield must have been close to 50 bushels.

Alfalfa Was a Help

The 9 acres of which I spoke in a foregoing paragraph as having been in alfalfa in the past was sown in 1914. It is the common upland soil of this part of Kansas, having a tough heavy clay subsoil nearer to the top of the ground than we like. But we got a stand of alfalfa on it, and it grew and made an average of fully 2 tons an acre every year until it was plowed up in 1924. Since then it has grown corn, wheat, then three corn crops in succession and this year a crop of oats. And ever since 1924 it never has failed to deliver grain crops 50 per cent better than similar soil right beside it. In 1927 this 9 acres made 50 bushels of corn to the acre; the other land made 35 bushels. In 1928 it made 43 bushels of corn while the other land made scarcely 25 bushels, and this year the 9 acres made close to 50 bushels of oats, while the other soil beside it which had never grown alfalfa made but 30 bushels. This spring we planted 15 acres of corn on newly turned alfalfa sod, and there is evidence that the corn there will make at least 50 per cent more than other corn beside it. The alfalfa was plowed last fall and listed to corn this spring, which I think is the best way to handle it on our heavy upland soil.

Worked Day and Night

The flood waters of the Cottonwood River took a long time in getting down to Coffey county, and an equally long time in getting away. The Neosho has been back inside its banks for a week, and it is apparent that great crop damage has been done along the lower lands. Warning of the overflow arrived in time to allow most of the shocked wheat and oats to be moved to higher ground or to be threshed. Neighbors from the uplands turned in, and with the bottom farmers worked literally night and day to get the grain moved. Up on the Cottonwood no time was given to move anything, and most of the shocked wheat and oats on the lowlands went down the river. The corn also suffered greater damage than on the Neosho, altho everywhere the damage was great enough. On the creek bottoms where the water ran off quickly the corn was not much damaged, but in places where the current ran the soil was washed badly. Most of the alfalfa on these rich bottoms will have to be resown. Lowland farmers are greatly discouraged, and a number of tenants who were driven out by the high water will not move back, as they say they have nothing to move back to.

For the Dairyman

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,422, Udder Diseases of Dairy Cows, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The proposed tariff on imported antique furniture is doubtless necessary for the purpose of protecting our American manufacturers of antiques.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

August 3, 1929

Number 31

Williams is Operating a Pig Factory

He Gets Porkers Well Started and Somebody Else Feeds Them Out

HOW can you handle hundreds of hogs and always have so much corn to sell, too?" a neighbor inquired of L. M. Williams, Douglas county, not so long ago. "Here I am buying considerable corn as well as hogs but you are always in the market selling both." Mr. Williams smiled as he retold the incident, and then went on to explain: "You see the reason simply is that I operate a pig factory. It is a fact that I don't use much corn. Last year I raised 3,000 bushels, sold 2,000 and still have 500 bushels in my cribs."

"A pig factory doesn't require a very large amount of feed. Producing pigs is my business."

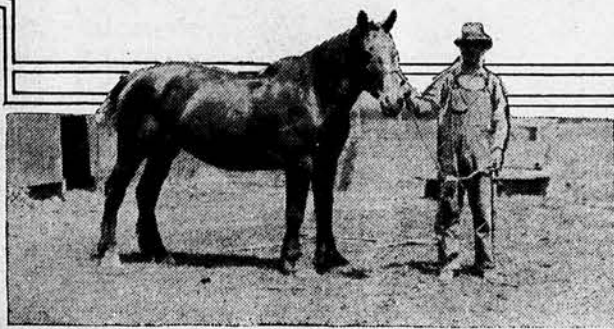
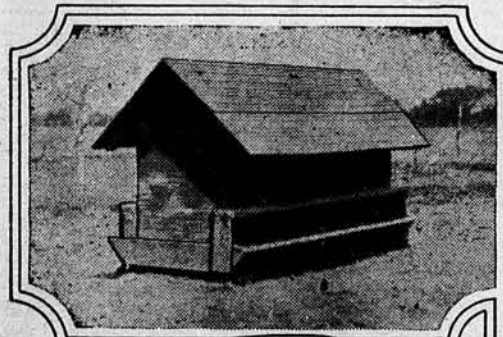
By Raymond H. Gilkeson

a specialty of getting pigs started well for other men to finish out. He figures he can take the risks involved in farrowing, and in starting the pigs, and still come out with a net profit large enough to pay him well for his trouble. "It is necessary to use good judgment in selecting the bred sows and gilts," he explained, "and above all it is absolutely essential to farrow the pigs clean and keep them away from contamination." Spring pigs arrive in quarters that have been thoroly scalded with hot lye water and finished up with a Jose of crank case oil. As soon as the weather gets enough chill out of its system the pigs go out on clean pasture in A-type

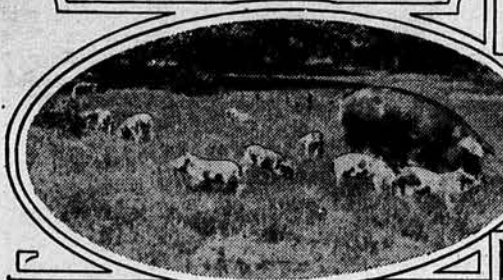
houses. Some of the later litters first open their eyes in these individual quarters. By June 21, this year, Mr. Williams already had sold 30 pigs that were 8 to 9 weeks old, for \$7 apiece.

While he takes some risks on a loss, they have been few and far between. Most of the pigs respond to their life of sanitation in fine manner and they seem worth the money to the purchasers. Then there is no loss or work in connection with vaccination and other operations, as the pigs usually are gone too early in life. At every turn, Williams holds down the expenses. His A-type houses cost him \$3 to \$6 instead of \$20, because he used old lumber. "Perhaps the houses aren't as fancy as they should be," he said, "but their cost allows more net profit in the end, and that is what all of us are after. A dollar saved here and there will help the final total more than a person imagines."

"Over there is another thing that saves me considerable money," and his pointing indicated a hollow tile hog house. Incidentally, on the slanting roof of this building was an advertising sign Mr. Williams had put there, not for some commercial



L. M. Williams, Douglas County, in the Picture Above, is a Great Booster for Good Horses. Here He is Posing One of His Best for Neighborly Inspection

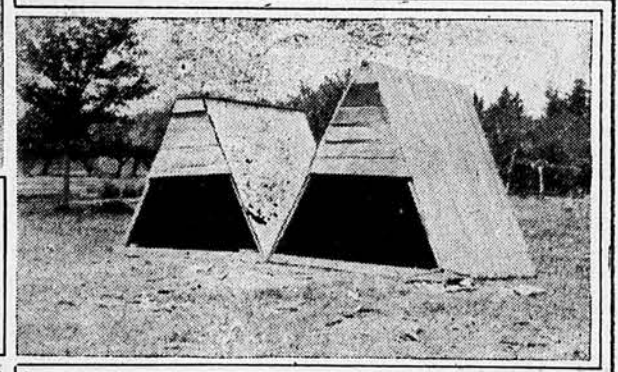


Finishing them out is a job that belongs to someone else. I don't feed them out—haven't for 10 years, and I've had some mighty good times with pigs from a financial standpoint. I sell the porkers all the way from weaning up to 3 months old. Some pigs have sold right off the sows at \$10 each. There is where I cash in on pigs with a quick turnover, and still have my corn for a cash crop. You know it doesn't require much of anything in the feed line to weaning. I sell the pigs to farmers who put them behind steers and feed them out for market."

This is something a little different in the hog business. Mr. Williams has made



On the Williams Farm One Finds Pigs Out on Clean Alfalfa Pasture, as Seen in the Oval Above. These Pigs Will Not Be Fed Out on This Farm. The Self-Feeder Helps in Getting Gilts and Sows That Have Produced Two or Three Litters in Condition for Market. Note the A-Type Houses at the Right and the Hollow Tile House That Paid for Itself at One Farrowing



concern for a few dollars a year, but to tell the world he has Spotted Polands for sale. "That hog house cost me exactly \$285, plus my work, which included every bit of it except a little tile laying. But it more than paid for itself with the first litter. That house was put up in 1925. Right after it was finished I had 18 sows and gilts in it ready to farrow. Then old man weather took a hand and gave us a very severe snow storm. But I didn't lose a pig, and later sold them for \$960, so I figured the building didn't owe me a penny, as I am sure it saved most of the pigs in that farrowing, which averaged eight pigs to the litter."

Another item this hogman points out as essential to success with pigs is good fences. "It is the best mineral a man can buy for them," he assured. "Use

(Continued on Page 23)

Poultry is to Build the Froom Home

A POULTRY flock is going to build a home for the Edward N. Froom family of Marshall county. Here is a young couple, comparatively new in the agricultural game "on their own," but they are pressing forward with high hopes and ambitions. And they will win. They have been at it five years now, and are nicely established. Improvements are coming. One big thing in the future is the home they are planning.

How can young folks start out today on the farm? Well, the Froom system has some ideas that may help. Mr. Froom farms the 80 acres he owns and is renting as much more. He was fixing fence and repairing a gate the day a visitor stopped to talk with him. And it is pretty certain that if he takes pride in his fences he will in the fertility of his fields, too. Out of such beginnings are developed the substantial farmers of the future.

Poultry and dairy cows are the big items. In spare time Mr. Froom sells life insurance, and in sufficient volume so that his commission pays for the hired help about his farm. Mrs. Froom also has some sidelines that pay the grocery bill.

"Are you going to continue this life insurance business?" Mr. Froom was asked. "He is until the hens build our new house," his wife put in good-

naturally. Froom laughed, too. He is interested in life insurance for what it will do for his family and his neighbors, as well as for the money he makes out of it. He sells to farmers entirely and it is interesting to note their reasons for buying it. First of all it is for the protection of the family and second in importance is its use to cover mortgages.

Cow money now is going into the savings account or is paying for improvements and new equipment. Mr. Froom is milking 10 Shorthorns now, and he likes the breed for its dual purpose. Perhaps if he decides to develop dairying to its utmost he will change to a strictly dairy animal. But so far he has made good money from cream and calves. During the best milking season the cream checks amount to \$5 or \$6 every other day. Sometimes nearly \$7. Last year the cows returned \$1,079 from cream sold on the local market, and as the calves more than paid for feed for the entire herd, that was net to pay for labor and interest on the investment.

The dairy work was started five years ago with three heifers and a mature cow. There are 27 head in the herd at present, all good grades, and headed by a purebred bull. A power grinder puts dairy and poultry feed in condition for consumption.

Froom believes in grinding. "Plenty of good alfalfa hay and a good feed of cornmeal is one of my best bets," he said. He is feeding two cows on pasture this summer to see whether it will pay him to handle the whole herd this way. If it proves out, every cow will get ground corn and oats while on grass.

The poultry project is the biggest thing on the farm. "The layers will come nearer to building a home for us than anything else, unless it's the cows," Mrs. Froom said. "When we have decided at times that poultry didn't pay, because of the difficulties and work involved, all we had to do was to get the account book down and look at the profits. That was a good remedy for the blues. We got our start by purchasing 500 high grade baby chicks—the White Leghorns, as we thought they were the money-makers."

The business has grown from its infant start into the robust youngster class. Regular customers call every year for baby chicks. The Frooms give real service in the poultry business. They will supply chicks hatched from their flock, will do custom hatching or will buy eggs from any flock a customer wishes and hatch them out. Hatching ac-

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HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

CURIOS how names originate. For instance, there is the potato. Aside from the Sweet potato there is what is known practically the world over as the Irish potato. That has created the impression that the potato originated in Ireland. The fact is that it originated somewhere in the Andean Mountain region of South America. It was taken to Europe by the Spaniards and somehow or other got a foothold in Ireland. The Irish "took to it" until it became the principal crop of that country, which resulted in disaster when the rot attacked the potatoes and nearly wiped out the entire crop. It is a disputed question as to who brought the potato to the United States. Perhaps the Irish did, but anyway, the name Irish potato is firmly fastened on this tuber.

According to Foster the average world production of potatoes per annum from 1922 to 1926 was 4,815,800,000 bushels, of which Ireland produced only an average of 107,682,000 bushels, but it still gets the credit for the name. It may surprise a good many folks to learn that during those years Germany produced more potatoes than any other country in the world, 1,332,986,000 bushels, and that next to Germany Poland led in potatoes, with an average annual production of 1,032,984,000 bushels. The United States ranks fourth in potatoes, with an average annual production of 393,796,000 bushels. Even France has quite a lead on us, with an average annual production of 472,127,000 bushels.

Probably if the average person were asked to name the country which produces the most rice, he would say either China or Japan. The fact is, however, that India produces nearly four times as much rice as Japan, and more than nine times as much as China. The average annual production of India from 1922 to 1926 was 68,601 million pounds, while Japan produced an annual average of 18,133 million pounds, and China an average of 7,803 million pounds. In all three of these countries rice is the principal article of diet. The consumption per capita is three times as great as in the United States.

Speaking of rice, it is a curious fact that it can be produced in the United States at a lower cost a pound than in either Japan or India, notwithstanding the exceedingly low price of labor in those countries. The reason is that in the United States rice is planted, cultivated and harvested with modern machinery, while in Japan, China and India it is all planted, cultivated and harvested by hand labor.

The greatest potato producing state is Maine, which for the five-year period from 1923 to 1927 produced an annual average of 35,942,000 bushels. Minnesota is a close second, with an annual production of 35,055,000 bushels. Kansas is 24th among the states in potato production, with an average annual yield of 4,556,000 bushels.

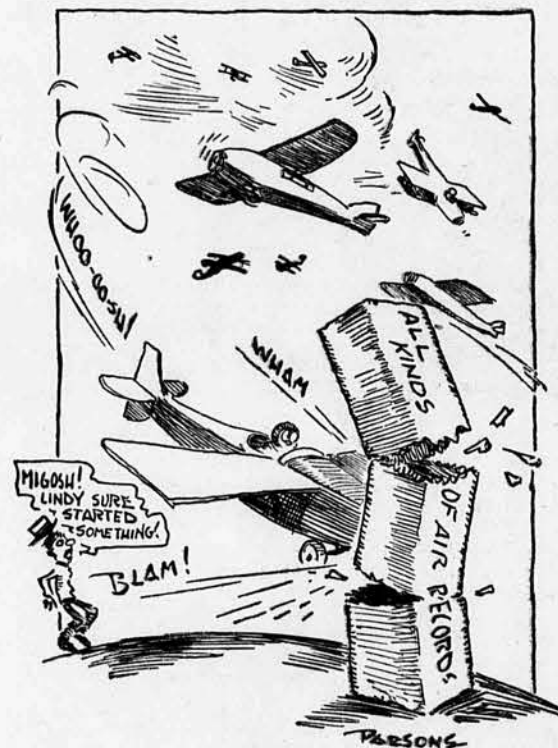
The average number of hogs in the world, for the five-year period from 1921 to 1925, according to Foster, was 255,400,000, and a surprising thing is that there are more hogs in China than in the United States, altho they probably are a pretty bum lot of hogs. China is credited with 77 million hogs, while the United States has only 61,604,000. This seems the more remarkable in view of the fact that the United States produced nearly three-fourths of all the corn grown in the world, and corn is the best of all foods for hogs.

As might be expected, Iowa leads all the states in the number of hogs, as well as in the production of corn. During the five-year period from 1924 to 1928, Iowa had an annual average of 10,275,000 hogs, more than one-sixth of all the hogs raised in the United States. During the five-year period from 1923 to 1927, her average annual production of corn was 413,962,000 bushels, nearly 100 million bushels more than her nearest competitor, Illinois.

We consider Kansas as a great hog state, but the truth is that Kansas does not produce a third as many hogs as Iowa. Also I may say that our neighbor on the north, Nebraska, rather outdistances us when it comes to raising hogs, having more than twice as many as Kansas. Nebraska also is a much better corn state on the average than Kansas. It may surprise you to know that Nebraska produces on the average about 50 million more bushels of corn than Missouri.

Foster's figures show that there are 593 million sheep in the world, which gives some idea of what part the sheep plays, not only in clothing, but also in furnishing the meat for the inhabitants of the

earth. Relatively speaking, the United States does not make a great showing as a sheep producing country. For the five-year period 1921 to 1925 inclusive the annual average of sheep in the United States was 37,315,000, while Australia alone had 85,556,000; more than twice as many as the entire United States. There is a rather prevalent idea that the sheep is not a very hardy animal. This is a mistake. As a matter of fact the sheep lives and thrives in all conditions of climate and of altitude. In the matter of adapting itself to different conditions it almost rivals the goat. Furthermore, the farmer who understands sheep can



Fly-Time

make a greater profit in proportion to the capital invested than in any other kind of livestock, but in order to succeed he must know how to handle sheep, and it is rather essential that he like to handle sheep.

A Lack of Sympathy?

I HAVE listened to a great many eloquent speeches and read a good many eloquent articles on the brotherhood of man. It is a good theory, and I believe in it, but to be perfectly honest, it is mostly theory. We ought to be deeply interested in the well being of all our fellowmen, but we are not. You read of some terrible disaster which maybe resulted in the destruction of thousands of lives. You say "Wasn't that terrible?" Perhaps also if your attention is called to the need for helping the sufferers, you dig up a few dollars and have a sort of satisfied feeling that you have done a good deed and ought to have credit, but as a matter of fact if this disaster has not directly affected somebody you happen to know, you are not greatly concerned about it. You do not lie awake thinking of the sufferers.

The fact is that your sympathies are not much stirred up about it. We are so constituted that we are rather indifferent about the fate of people we do not know. There is more sympathy in the world now than there was before the means of communication were so complete and world-wide, but at that we cannot extend our sympathies very far.

There is a probability of war between Russia and China. We ought to be concerned about it, but are we? Certainly most of us are not. We are pretty callous about any kind of suffering or misfortune which does not personally concern us. Maybe this is not so bad as it seems. If we were really concerned about the misfortunes of all other people, we might die of worry ourselves. It also is fortunate, perhaps, that there are always a number of people who make it their business to be concerned about the woes of humanity in gen-

eral and who are always planning or actually putting on campaigns to better conditions. We are apt to regard these professional uplifters as nuisances, but they serve a purpose. They stir us up to help do something, altho as a rule there is not much genuine sympathy back of our giving.

Ford Wages Up to \$7

HENRY FORD intimates that he intends to raise the minimum wages of his employees to \$7 a day, and says that will be only a fore-runner for another raise. He also insists that raising of wages is not unselfish altruism. He says that it pays.

There are folks who think our Congress is not a very dignified legislative body, but at least it holds the edge over the English Parliament in the way of politeness and decorum. During a running debate last week one of the members of Parliament called Lady Astor, who by the way was born in Virginia, a "dirty liar," and declared that he was "a better man drunk than she was sober," a statement which, physically speaking, Lady Astor could hardly refute. But imagine, if you can, a member of our own Congress calling a fellow member, either man or woman, a "dirty liar."

I have a certain sympathy with the woman who married a little runt of a man and then determined to keep up appearances. She was the kind of wife who buys her husband's shirts and collars. When he came to try on a shirt she bought for him he complained, saying that it was at least four sizes too big for him. "Well," she said, "it didn't cost any more than one of your size, and I didn't propose to let that clerk know that I had married a little shrimp of a man like you."

Ex-Governor Johnson, who was impeached and ousted from the office of governor of Oklahoma on the charge of incompetency, talks of running again. Of course you can't tell what may happen in Oklahoma, but the general rule is that it is a blamed sight easier to stay in than it is to get back in.

A woman writes me saying that her husband makes her work out in the field; that he abuses her, curses her and occasionally strikes her; gives her no money to buy clothes or for any other purpose and plays round with other women. She wants to know what she ought to do. Well, assuming that she is telling the truth, I would suggest three or four things; first she ought to go thru his pockets and subtract any change he may happen to have about his person; second, she should get a baseball bat or other handy implement and slam him over the head when he is asleep, not hard enough to kill him but hard enough to disable him somewhat; third, she should wait until he is asleep then take all her clothes (according to her letter she hasn't many) and all of his clothes and "light out," leaving him to travel in his shirt; and fourth, she should file complaint with the county attorney and have her faithless husband sent to the pen for failure to support his family. If I happen to think of anything else that I think she ought to do, I will let her know.

States Adopt Old Age Pensions

SOME 15 years ago, with a sudden agitation for old age pensions, Arizona was the only state to undertake such a project. But in the last five or six years, with little or no agitation, old age pension laws have been enacted in 10 states, and Congress has provided one for Alaska. Most of the statutes follow the provisions of a standard bill, or model bill. Last year Minnesota, Utah and Wyoming joined the old age pension states, and this year California has come in, the number including Alaska, Colorado, California, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Minnesota, Nevada, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Pennsylvania enacted a law in 1923 which was later declared unconstitutional on the ground that the legislature has no power to make appropriations for charitable purposes.

The California law is the latest, and described as probably the best, in a bulletin of the Department of Labor, which reviews the history of old age pensions. It provides a pension up to \$1 a day to citizens over 70 who have been for 15 years residents of the state and citizens of the United States. The system is to be administered by the county, or

city and county together, and supervised by the state, which bears half the cost.

The old age pension laws are in lieu of the former county poor houses, or supplemental to them, and include women as well as men, the pension of women being usually, if anything, higher. Under the model bill no pension is granted to any person having property exceeding \$3,000. Kentucky fixes the figure at \$2,500 and denies a pension if the income is as much as \$400. Other states fix a minimum income, from \$300 to \$360 or \$400. The act of Congress for Alaska refuses a pension if there is any other means of support.

An objection raised to old age pensions has been that they will encourage idleness and unthrifty habits, but the system seems to be spreading, when four states adopted it in one year, and probably this argument against it is viewed as far fetched. Not many persons will deliberately throw their money away because after 70 they may receive a dollar a day pension. It may prove a less costly provision than the maintenance of poor houses.

Doubt About the Tracks

I CANNOT help commenting on your remarkable friend whose dog lacked continuity of purpose," writes Emery L. Bear of Niles, Kan. "I say remarkable, because any man who can tell when a dog is trailing a coon, or a rabbit, or a bird, or a chipmunk, or a wood rat, is indeed a remarkable man. A man is reasonably certain when he sees a coon dog on a trail, that the dog is trailing a coon, but I never supposed any man could tell when a mongrel dog was leaving the trail of a coon for a rabbit or the trail of a rabbit for a bird, or the trail of a bird for a chipmunk, or the trail of a chipmunk for a wood rat.

"Was this dog responsible for his lack of continuity of purpose? I think not; he probably inherited it along with his energy and well meaning. This friend, being such a remarkable man, has undoubtedly much of this world's goods, and should feel for his unfortunate dog. This friend says, 'So many people are like my dog, they lack continuity of purpose; they never stick to any one thing long enough to know whether it will succeed or not.'

"Economists should take notice; they are informed why many people fail, and should urge them to develop continuity of purpose, but at the same time people should be warned not to over develop this trait, for this remarkable man says, 'Of course there are other men who never know when it is time to let go; they will spend the best part of their lives following cold trails that lead nowhere.'

"It is a wise man indeed who can pick the hot trails in our industrial system, which is changing so rapidly that it is alarming many economists."

It would not take a very wise man when there is a skiff of snow on the ground to distinguish between the track of a coon, a rabbit, a bird, a chipmunk or a wood rat, and it probably was under such conditions that this man's dog became confused and was diverted from its original purpose. It also is true that many men fail to achieve success because they lack continuity of purpose, and

that others fail because they do not know when to let go.

I have known a few men who were possessed either of an uncanny judgment or of an uncanny luck, or possibly they had a combination of both. I have in mind one of the most successful stockmen I ever knew. A good while before the war he somehow sensed the probable rise in the price of cattle, and stocked up to the limit of his pasturing and feed capacity. Of course he reaped a fortune. Then when the war was over and cattle prices were very high, he decided that it was a good time to get out of the cattle business temporarily. The years 1920



"And the Peddle-eers'll Get You if You Don't Watch Out"

and 1921 broke a great many cattle men, but this shrewd Scotchman was not among them. He had very few cattle when the crash came. But again he sensed the turn in the cattle market, and when prices of both beef and stock cattle came back his pastures and feed lots were full of cattle.

Was it luck? I do not think so. It seemed to me rather to be a rare exercise of judgment based on well-tryed experience. He was one of the few men who knew when to hold on and when to let go. He had continuity of purpose to a remarkable degree. He set out to be a successful cattleman, and studied every phase of the business. It would seem that other cattlemen might have guessed the future just as well as he. It was entirely unreasonable to assume that war prices were going to continue very long after the war was over, it was therefore wise to sell while prices were high. Of course it may be said that if all cattlemen had undertaken to do that, the result would have been an immediate and terrific slump in the market, and that W. J. Tod

as well as all the rest probably would have been ruined. His success depended on a curious trait in human nature, which is to hold on for higher prices when prices are already too high, and to sell in a sort of panic when prices are too low.

Still at that I agree with Bear that, "It is a wise man indeed who can pick the hot trails in our industrial system."

A Million Mexicans Dead

IN AN APPEAL to the people of Mexico to work for internal peace in that country, former Foreign Minister Aguilar of the Carranza cabinet makes a telling point in reviewing the struggles since 1910, during which time he places the cost in life of repeated "revolutions" at 1,200,000. The general stresses financial costs also. Altogether he speaks of the "terrifying totals of lives and money that 19 years of strife in Mexico have cost," and challenges the people to rally to the slogan: "No more bloodshed! No more fratricidal war!"

Gen. Aguilar's estimate of 1,200,000 deaths in 19 years of civil strife places Mexico's military casualties on a par with those of the World War. In that greatest of all world tragedies France lost 1,363,000 lives and the British empire 908,371. The money cost of ambitious uprisings in Mexico General Aguilar estimates at 2½ billion pesos, or 1¼ billion dollars, a large bill for a poor country.

Promotion of Mexican industry, commerce and agriculture, as well as stable government and pursuit of the new educational program of the country, all require tranquility, says the former foreign minister. "In order to obtain much desired peace," he says in his appeal, "the co-operation of all good Mexicans is needed, and above all, the honesty of the government in respecting popular sentiment and effectively guaranteeing the moral and material interests of the great Mexican family. Along with the crusade against drink, there should be undertaken another in favor of peace."

Ambassador Morrow, whose popularity is universal in Mexico, is a powerful backer of this sort of needed leadership of the Mexican people.

Need Not Carry Insurance

Is a farmer liable for accidents in which a hired hand is injured? Must a farmer carry insurance on his hired help? L. V. K.

A farmer would only be liable for injury to a hired man in case that injury was the result of the farmer's negligence. For example: If the farmer should set the hired man to work with a wild or vicious team without notifying the man that the team was wild or vicious, and the team should run away with the hired man and injure him, or should injure him by kicking him, or something of that kind, the farmer would be responsible. But if the hired hand should meet with some accident in the ordinary course of his business in doing farm work, without any fault of the farmer himself, the farmer would not be responsible. The farmer is not required to carry insurance on his hired help.

The Farm Board and Its Big Job

ONE of the strongest business-boosting organizations this Government ever clothed with authority and resources—the Federal Farm Board—is on the job. In plain terms, the task before the board is to bring the prices of what farmers have to sell up to the level of prices farmers have to pay when they buy.

To bring this about, the greatest help the farmers themselves can give the board is for every farmer to become a member of his local co-operative, if he isn't one already. For agriculture still is the biggest business in America, and what agriculture lacks is a business organization equal to its size.

Every man President Hoover has selected for the Federal Farm Board grew up on a farm and is a business man skilled in large-scale operations. Not a few operate farms of their own. Several of these members were drafted at considerable financial sacrifice to themselves.

The chairman of the board, Alexander Legge, for seven years president of the International Harvester Company, was born on a Wisconsin farm.

The board's vice-chairman, James C. Stone, Lexington, Ky., is president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, and is a livestock farmer and bank director.

Other members of the board are Carl Williams, Oklahoma farm paper editor associated with cotton co-operatives; C. B. Denman of Missouri, president of the National Livestock Producers which now do a business of 150 million dollars yearly; Charles C. Teague, California, president of two big fruit co-operatives; William F. Schilling, Minnesota, president of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association and former president of the State Dairymen; Charles Wilson, secretary of the Western Fruit Growers' Co-operative Packing Association, formerly New York state's commissioner of agriculture, a big dairy farmer and president of his state horticultural society.

Mr. Schilling is a director of a creamery company which last year stored 7 million pounds of butter for higher prices and thereby stabilized the butter market without outside help.

This is the kind of a board needed to take hold of the marketing side of agriculture and turn it into a market-controlling business.

Of course this is something that cannot be done in a hurry or without taking pains, or without team work on the part of the producers.

There seems good reason for believing that the presence of the farm board as a possible buyer of millions of bushels of wheat has had a deterrent effect on speculators who might otherwise be tempted to "bear" the market downward. This, with a Canadian wheat crop below normal, has contributed to the upward swing of prices.

Farmers get barely a third of what the consumer pays for their products. The rest is consumed by too many handlers and toll-takers in between.

The board will give its first attention to building up a better and shorter marketing machine for farm products which will also provide for large financing of crops in storage.

To quote Chairman Legge, the board believes that a thoro organization of agriculture for marketing will put producers in a much better position than they are in now to control the appearance of surpluses at their source.

In market-finding, keeping track of supply and demand, and in its promotion of organized and orderly marketing, the board will have the assistance of nearly 1,000 experts and economists of the United States Department of Agriculture, who will act as scouts for the board.

Agriculture is a big business. Just as it is no longer possible for the manufacturer to play a lone hand, and he therefore works with his trade association; just as it became necessary for workmen to join unions—so farmers are finding they must work together in a business way.

Farm co-operatives doing a business of half a billion dollars, have already signified their wish to co-operate with the farm board, yet they represent only 4 or 5 per cent of the total output of agriculture. About 90 per cent of the farm business of the country remains to be hooked up with the new program. It is a big job in which the man on the farm can help a lot by allying himself with

his nearest and very best agricultural co-operative.

At the farm board's first meeting, held with the President, Mr. Hoover took occasion to say:

Your fundamental purpose must be to determine the facts and to find solution to a multitude of agricultural problems, among them to more nearly adjust production to need, to create permanent business institutions for marketing which, owned and controlled by the farmers, shall be so wisely devised and soundly founded and well-managed that they, by effecting economies and giving such stability, will grow in strength over the years to come.

Thru these efforts we may establish to the farmer an equal opportunity in our economic system with other industry.

I know there is not a thinking farmer who does not realize that all this cannot be accomplished by the magic wand or an overnight action. Real institutions are not built that way. If we are to succeed, it will be by strengthening the foundations and the initiative which we already have in farm organizations, and building steadily upon them.

All this we know to be true.

The federal farm relief act is to enable the man on the farm to be a big business man—with all the benefits accruing to doing business that way in a world of highly-organized business—and still stay on his farm. Furthermore, if the big farm industry is to hold its own with other industries—and it is all too plainly apparent that it must do this if it is to prosper—there is only one thing for him to do and that is to get behind the best co-operative in his neighborhood or vicinity and help make it bigger and stronger by his membership and influence.

The Federal Farm Board is going to be a great help as time goes on, but it cannot build up the big and efficient marketing machine that is needed without farmers, without the help of the man on the farm.

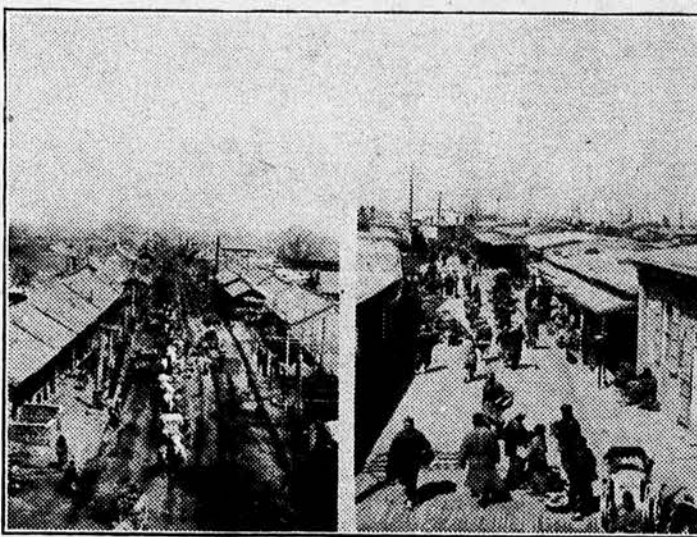
I hope the farm West will do its part to develop the business side of agriculture.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



An Attractive and Colorful Chiffon Ensemble in a Printed Pattern of Various Shades of Green; Drapes and Scarfs Give the Length of Line so Much Desired



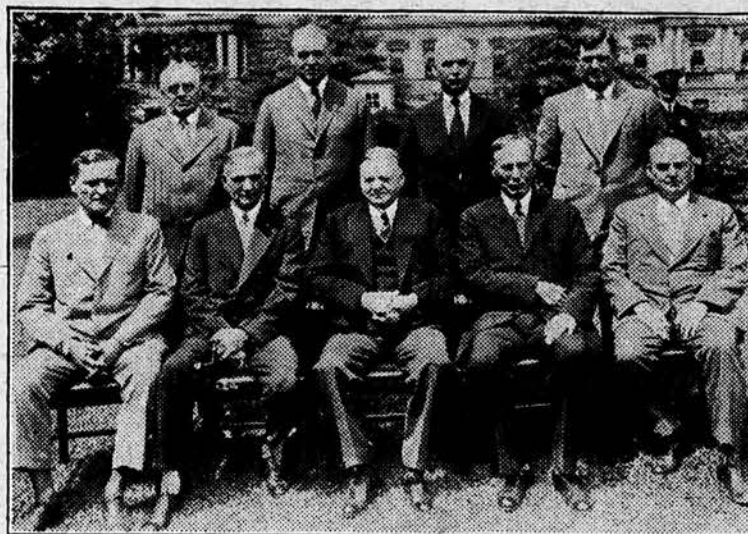
Two Scenes in Manchuria, in a Village Not Far From the Frontiers Where the Russian and Chinese Troops Have Been Massing During the Present Crisis. Did You Ever Stop to Think That the Most "Warlike" Peoples in Recent Years Have Been Those Who Did Not Make an Outstanding Record in the World War?



A Beautiful Dress for Fall Wear. It is of Dark Printed Crepe de Chine, Featuring an Odd White Collar. The Skirt Has Flared Inserts



A Trainload of Farmers and Their Wives From Michigan and Ohio Were in Topeka Last Week, on a Tour Promoted by Senator Capper's Farm Papers in Those States; They Are Shown in Front of the Home Plant at Topeka. The Tour Continued Thru Colorado Springs and Denver to the Yellowstone National Park



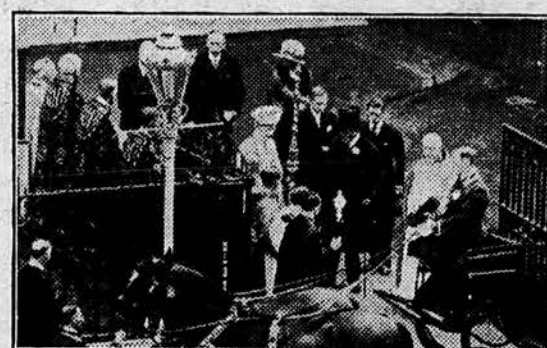
Here is the Federal Farm Board; Seated, Left to Right, Stone, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, President Hoover, Chairman Legge, and Teague. Standing, Left to Right, Schilling, Wilson, Williams and Denman. These Men Have the Most Important Task Facing Any Group of Men Anywhere in the World



Loren W. Mendell of Los Angeles and Roland B. Reinhart of Salem, Ore., the Crew of the Biplane Angelino, Who Remained in the Air 246 Hours, 43 Minutes and 33 Seconds, During Which Time They Covered 19,760 Miles



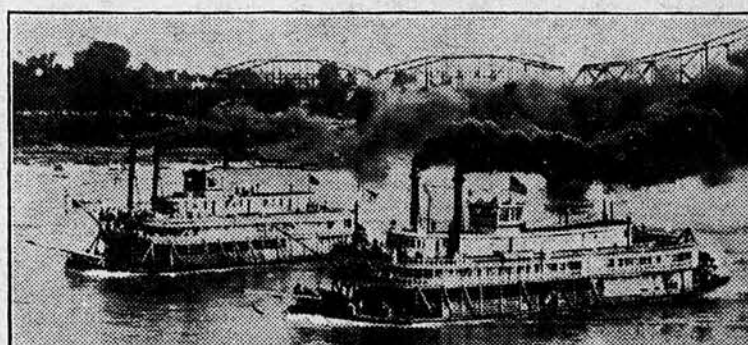
Capt. Ross G. Hoyt, of the U. S. Army Pursuit Plane Newalaska, Who Has Been on a Flight from Mitchell Field, L. I., to Nome, Alaska



King George, Queen Mary and the Prince of Wales Leaving Westminster Abbey After the Thanksgiving Services for the Recovery of the British Monarch, Which Were Conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury



A Group That Includes the Spanish Fliers Who Were Forced Down Near the Azores and the Officers of the British Aircraft Carrier Eagle, Which Rescued Commander Franco and His Crew



Here is a Race at Cincinnati, Ohio, Between Two Old-Time Stern Wheelers of the Great River Days, Betsy Ann, Left, Which Held the Record on the River for Many Years, and the Tom Greene, That Won by a Margin of 10 Feet on a 22-Mile Course

What "Kosher" Means to the Trade

Religious Beliefs of Jews Affect the Cattle Business Greatly

By Rudolf A. Clemen

EVER since the days of Moses, orthodox Jews have held closely to the dietary commands of this ancient Biblical law giver. These early regulations gradually were transformed into custom, and observance of them in the daily preparation and consumption of food has been considered as much a part of Jewish religious life as adherence to the principles of the decalogue itself.

Gentiles have always known of certain customs of the Jews—for example, the prohibition against eating pork—but most of their beliefs concerning kosher meat, its preparation and use, are based on misconceptions, and vague, general ideas, without basis in fact. Because of this vagueness, and in order to state clearly just what koshering means today in the meat industry of the United States and how the kosher practices are observed among modern Jews, this article has been prepared.

Kosher, in brief, means that which is wholesome according to religious rules and regulations of the Jewish faith. There are various degrees of wholesomeness, indicated by the fact that Jews refer to some meat as being kosher, but to other meat as being *more* kosher. Kosher is a Hebrew word meaning fit or proper. As applied to meats, it signifies those meats which it is proper for the Jewish people to eat. These kosher meats must be cut from such animals as the Mosaic law defined as clean. They must come from animals which have been slaughtered in strict conformity with the rules of *Shehitah*, (the ancient dietary regulations of the Hebrews).

Main Emphasis on Beef

The main emphasis in the kosher meat trade is on beef, tho this classification includes not only beef itself, but lamb, mutton, veal, and, indeed, poultry. Therefore, all meat animals slaughtered for consumption by orthodox Jews thruout the world are closely supervised by authorized representatives of the Jewish faith. In a modern, practical, non-religious, commercial world and civilization such as we have built up in this country, it is unique to have the most important single article of food for a considerable racial group prepared in accordance with ancient customs, each of which is tinged with religious significance.

As a nation, we have long since outgrown the attitude of our Puritan forefathers, who considered it but common courtesy to inquire, as they met each other, as to whether they had made their peace with God, or as to "how their souls did." Ignoring the modern trend toward the mechanical and unemotional and unreligious, all meat for consumption by the Jew is prepared according to the Mosaic law set down 3,000 years ago. Furthermore, the diet of the orthodox Jew is closely regulated by religious restriction covering not only the kinds of food which may be consumed in general, but in every case, the conditions under which such foods may be used.

When the Israelites were wandering in the wilderness near Mt. Sinai under the leadership of Moses, and there established the Mosaic system of slaughter and preparation of meat animals for food, they probably were the first people to inaugurate a regular system of inspection of meats after the slaughter of livestock. The reason for setting up such a system was undoubtedly hygienic. It was an attempt on the part of the leaders of Judaism to lay down and enforce common sense rules of health concerning diet which would preserve the race. Modern koshering of meats is based on Deuteronomy 12:20-24, which is as follows:

When the Lord thy God shall enlarge thy border, as he hath promised thee, and thou shalt say, I will eat flesh because thy soul longeth to eat flesh; thou mayest eat flesh, whatsoever thy soul lusteth after. If the place which the Lord thy God hath chosen to put his name there be too far from thee, then thou shalt kill of thy herd and of thy flock, which the Lord hath given thee, as I have commanded thee, and thou shalt eat in thy gates whatsoever thy soul lusteth after. Even as the roebuck and the hart is eaten, so thou shalt eat them; the unclean and the clean shall eat of them alike. Only be sure that thou eat not the blood; for the blood is the life; and thou mayest not eat the life with the flesh.

Eat Only the Forequarters

This passage provides that when the Jewish people had "enlarged their border," as the Lord had promised they should do, and were so far away from the tabernacle of the Lord that it would be impossible for them to bring their offerings directly to the altar of Jehovah, they might kill and eat within their own gates. The Jews still observe the restrictions placed on the portions of the carcasses that may be eaten. They eat only the meat of the forequarters of cattle, sheep and goats. In Leviticus may be found minute directions concerning the various offerings of meats. In theory, only the best portions of the animals were acceptable as offerings, and what remained was eaten by the priests and the people. We read in the third chapter, for instance:

And he shall offer of the sacrifice of the peace offering an offering made by fire unto the Lord; the fat thereof, and the whole rump; it shall he take off hard by the backbone; and the fat that covereth the inwards and all the fat that is upon the inwards, and the two kidneys,

and the fat that is upon them, which is by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall he take away.

The extent to which this religious supervision of slaughter of meat animals has been carried since that time can be seen from the fact that no one is allowed to slaughter and inspect animals for the Jewish meat trade except a *shohet*—that is, cattle killer. The slaughter work is considered highly technical and is classed by the Jews as a separate profession. The *shohet* (cattle killer) must go thru an extensive and lengthy training period of both study and probation and pass a rigid examination by a qualified rabbi of the Jewish faith before he can undertake the slaughtering of animals for consumption by Jews. A *shohet* must be a Jew of good character, religious, and possessed of some culture.

Certain persons such as minors, uneducated people, deaf mutes, morons and non-observant Israelites cannot act as *shohetim*. Persons whose hands tremble or those addicted to drink cannot act. Satisfactory evidence of good moral and religious character must be presented before a license can be given by the rabbi. If a *shohet* shows any willful violation of Judaism, disbelief in its traditions or disregard for its laws of diet, he may be disqualified.

His education must include all the rules of *Shehitah*, and he must know how to kill expertly and actually kill at least three animals in succession in the presence of a competent *shohet* before he can be qualified. Finally, he must be thoroughly acquainted with the normal and pathological condition of live-

THE expression "kosher meat" or "kosher trade" appears frequently in market reports. This trade is large, as is indicated, among other ways, by the number of Jews in the United States. In this article, which appeared originally in the Monthly Letter to Animal Husbandmen issued by Armour's Livestock Bureau, Mr. Clemen tells of how the practice was started, and of the vast extent of this business today.

stock anatomy and must be proficient in the examination and setting of the knife and in killing.

At present, as thruout history, the orthodox Jew is a big consumer of beef, lamb and mutton, veal, poultry and fish. This is largely due to the fact that religious restrictions forbid his use of pork and pork products. The regulations regarding the eating of pork, which is forbidden to the Jew, were undoubtedly called forth by the fact that hogs had been considered as scavengers, as indeed they were until modern methods of handling came into vogue. However, a more important explanation is the religious one. Many ancient peoples, including the Jews, looked on the hog as the abode of the devil or the evil one. Hence the Semitic avoidance of pork in any form. Naturally, the hog fell into bad repute, as being detrimental to health and unclean. Because of this avoidance of pork, the demand for beef on the part of the Jewish trade has always been very important for the packing industry on account of the Jewish custom of using beef for boiling, especially for soups, and the most desirable source of this sort of meat is the forequarter. Gentle trade, on the other hand, demands beef for roasts, broiling and frying, and the ribs and hindquarter cuts are better adapted to this purpose.

Clean and unclean animals are described so minutely in the Old Testament that there can be no doubt as to what was meant. The 11th chapter of Leviticus deals with the matter at length as follows:

And the Lord spake unto Moses and to Aaron, saying unto them, Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, These are the beasts which ye shall eat among all the beasts that are on the earth. Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is cloven-footed and cheweth the cud, among the beasts, that shall ye eat.

Nevertheless these shall ye not eat of them that chew the cud, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof; he is unclean unto you. And the coney, because he cheweth the cud, but divideth not the hoof; he is unclean unto you. And the hare, because he cheweth the cud but divideth not the hoof; he is unclean unto you. And the swine, tho he divide the hoof, and be cloven-footed, yet he cheweth not the cud; he is unclean to you. Of their flesh ye shall not eat, and their carcass shall ye not touch; they are unclean to you.

As very little has ever been written on the subject of kosher meat, it is interesting to note the method of kosher slaughter. Animals killed for the kosher trade must be bled from the throat. For example, cattle which are kosher-slaughtered are not permitted to be knocked before bleeding, as is the practice with cattle for the regular trade. They are driven into the knocking pens one at a time, and the door of the pen is raised about 2 feet,

while one hind leg is shackled. The ring in the shackle chain is then connected with the hook of the hoist, and, at a given signal, the door of the shackling pen is raised and the animal is lifted by one leg from the pen. The beef is then lowered so that the shoulder rests on the floor, with the hind-quarter still suspended from the hoist.

Calves and sheep either are thrown and held on the floor, or are hoisted and suspended from the shackle chain and held in a convenient position with head drawn back to expose the throat for the *shohet*. In the case of beef, a muzzle with a leverage attachment is placed over the snout and jaws, and the head is drawn back until the neck is taut, so that the throat is completely exposed. The cutter then slits the throat from ear to ear with one straight cross and back stroke. This must be done absolutely according to rule. Simply one cross stroke or three strokes will not be acceptable. It must be only one stroke—forward and back.

It is interesting to note that the kosher *schlachters*, or cutters and inspectors, are provided with a small enclosure adjacent to the knocking pens. This enclosure is for the purpose of giving them a place to sharpen and inspect their knives and a place to perform their religious ceremonials.

A Gentile May Assist

In cutting the throat, the *shohet* severs the jugular vein and other large blood vessels leading to the head, as well as the gullet and windpipe. In general, the same style of slaughter is performed on other animals slaughtered kosher style. Altho the Jewish law prescribes that a qualified representative of the church perform the act of slaughtering, it is permissible for a Gentile to assist the *shohet* in the work of holding the animal in proper position while the act is being performed.

A specially designed knife known as the *chataf* is used by the cutter. The Jewish regulations specify in detail as to the length of this knife, its sharpness, the preparation of it so as to guarantee its proper efficiency, and freedom of the edge from the minutest flaw. It is required to be twice as long as the width of the animal's neck upon which it is to be used—so many fingersbreadth for mature cattle, so many fingersbreadth for calves and sheep. It must be made of the best steel and sharpened to a razor edge.

The *shohet* tries the edge across the flesh and nail of his finger, drawing it 12 times across the nail, as representing the cartilage of the trachea, and across the flesh, as representing the soft flesh of the esophagus, which parts it is to sever. So important is the condition of the edge of the knife and degree of sharpness that it is an art to keep it in proper condition. The knife is carefully sharpened after each killing and is never permitted to be put on a steel such as other butchers use to maintain a good edge.

In this sharpening, two different stones are used. One is a fine grinding stone and the other a smooth stone for the finishing of the edge, and it serves the same purpose as a butcher's steel. A careful examination is made of the condition of the edge both before and immediately after the slaughter of each animal. If a knife is used with the slightest indication of not having a perfect smooth edge, the animals slaughtered with it are considered "*treifah*" and are rejected as unfit for food. If more than one stroke of the knife is necessary to sever the throat, the animal is also considered *treifah*.

And in Leviticus 17:14

Nebelah is the status of flesh of animals which die of natural deaths. *Treifah* means the flesh of any animal found to have been affected by a lesion of any kind which might cause its death. In Leviticus, flesh of animals torn by wild beasts was considered to be *treifah*. In modern usage, *treifah* meat includes any meat which is not to be eaten by Jews, for any reason, such as disease, or failure to have been properly koshered under the rules of *Shehitah*, or for having been kept for a period exceeding the three days after slaughter, or 12 days with proper ceremonial washings. Usually the word is spelled "*treifah*" and is referred to by Jewish butchers as "*tref*." When kosher beef in the packers' coolers becomes "*tref*" because of the lapse of time after slaughter, it is sold into the regular channels of the meat trade.

There are two important reasons why so much emphasis is placed on the method of slaughter. The first reason is that it is considered essential to cause instant death. A knife cut in the throat deep enough to sever the windpipe and gullet is considered deep enough to cause instant death. The second reason is to permit a rapid and free flow of blood from the carcass. This is a very important part of the Jewish regulations, and is the result of a strict interpretation of the Mosaic law found in Leviticus 17:14, which is as follows:

For it (the blood) is the life of all flesh; the blood of it is for the life thereof; therefore I said unto the children of Israel, Ye shall eat the blood of no manner of flesh: for the life of all flesh is the blood thereof: Whoever eateth it shall be cut off.

(Continued on Page 21)



"Worriless" Vacation Is Best

No Details Will Bother You This Year on Northwest "Jayhawker Tour"

JUDGING from the letters received from Kansans who took the first annual "Jayhawker Tour" journey last year to the Pacific Northwest, the best thing about the trip was that it was absolutely free from the countless worries that usually go with a long trip of this kind. The Jayhawkers had no bother about finding the right hotel and no puzzling over the best sight-seeing trips to take and how to take them. There were no tickets to buy and keep from losing, no dinners to order or tips to pay. Instead of these things the Kansans went to the best hotel to rooms that had been engaged in advance for them, saw the main points of interest in the most comfortable way, ate the best dinners obtainable without need of figuring the expense, and then traveled on in Pullman cars with everything paid in advance.

It sounds almost too good to be true, but it proved out in the trip last year. The same features are embodied in the second tour, which will leave Kansas City August 11 and return August 24 after two weeks of comfortable, easy traveling thru America's most scenic sections.

But apart from the wonders to be seen and experienced, as practical people the consideration of expense comes first. We have outlined that item in previous issues of Kansas Farmer, but now that the time is drawing near for your final decision as to making the trip, it may be well to go over it again.

The cost of the trip will be about \$200, with slight variations depending on the type of accommodations desired—upper berth, lower berth or stateroom—altho all are first class in appointments and service.

Briefly stated, this is what you will get for your money—5,500 miles of de luxe scenic travel with all expense of 14 days of sight-seeing, traveling, eating and sleeping paid in advance. Just pay your money and forget everything else but your desire to have a good time. No baggage worries and no "incidentals" to pay.

But to get back to what your friends and neighbors said about the trip last year: R. W. Leib, Edna, writes, "Going from Puget Sound into Lake Washington thru the locks, I thought was a sight almost worth the entire cost of the trip." If that one small detail of the great tour repaid one man the entire cost there is little chance of your failing to get your money's worth from the two weeks of sight-seeing.

Charles V. King, Burlingame, says, "I often think of the wonderful time we had on the Jay-

hawker 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." Well, it was done simply by good organized management, and the second time it will be still easier. One of the good things about this trip is that it affords many pleasant and lasting memories.

A. G. Anderson, Salina, thought that, "Everything was so well planned and so well managed

that one could not but enjoy the trip. We did not have to worry about anything; only take in the sights and have a good time."

H. Zwick, Sterling, wrote, "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 would ever regret it." And again touching on the low cost, Leta M. Miller, Topeka, says, "The trip was educational as well as entertaining, and personally I feel that it was worth twice the sum paid for it."

The pictures on this page show scenes typical of those we'll see on our journey. Every minute of the time will be taken up with eye-filling wonders, always beautiful but ever-changing. There are few places where scenery so world-famous can be viewed for two weeks without monotony. These 5,500 miles present almost every sort of natural wonder. Great mountains and valleys, plains and waterfalls, ocean and farmlands will pass our view at the most favorable season of the year with perfect weather conditions. The itinerary printed on this page gives an idea of the breadth of knowledge you'll have of northwestern United States and Southern Canada after making this tour. The detailed costs are as follows: For one person occupying an upper berth, \$196.25; for one person occupying a lower berth, \$231.25; for two persons occupying a lower berth (each) \$221.25; for two persons occupying a compartment (each), \$231.25;

for two persons occupying a drawing room (each) \$246.25; for three persons occupying a drawing room (each) \$231.25.

Select the type of accommodation you desire for yourself and family, fill out the reservation coupon and mail it today. We'll take care of all the ar-

(Continued on Page 23)



A Birdseye View of Spokane, Wash.

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. 88 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	

Sure, I Want to Go Along

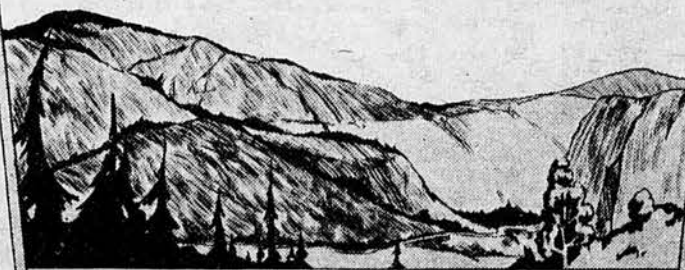
Kansas Farmer

Topeka, Kansas: Reserve for me on the "Jayhawker Tour" accommodations checked below. I will meet you in Kansas City, August 11.

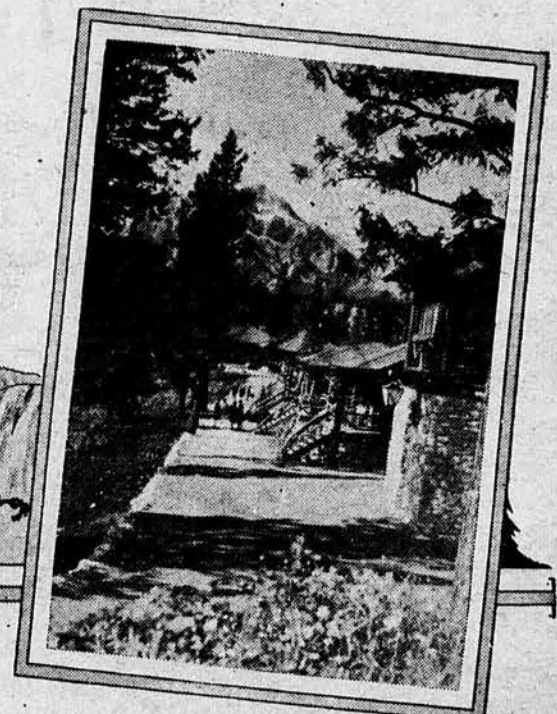
1 person in lower berth () Name.....
 2 persons in lower berth ()
 1 person in upper berth () St.....
 2 persons in drawing-room ()
 3 persons in drawing-room ()
 2 persons in compartment () City.....

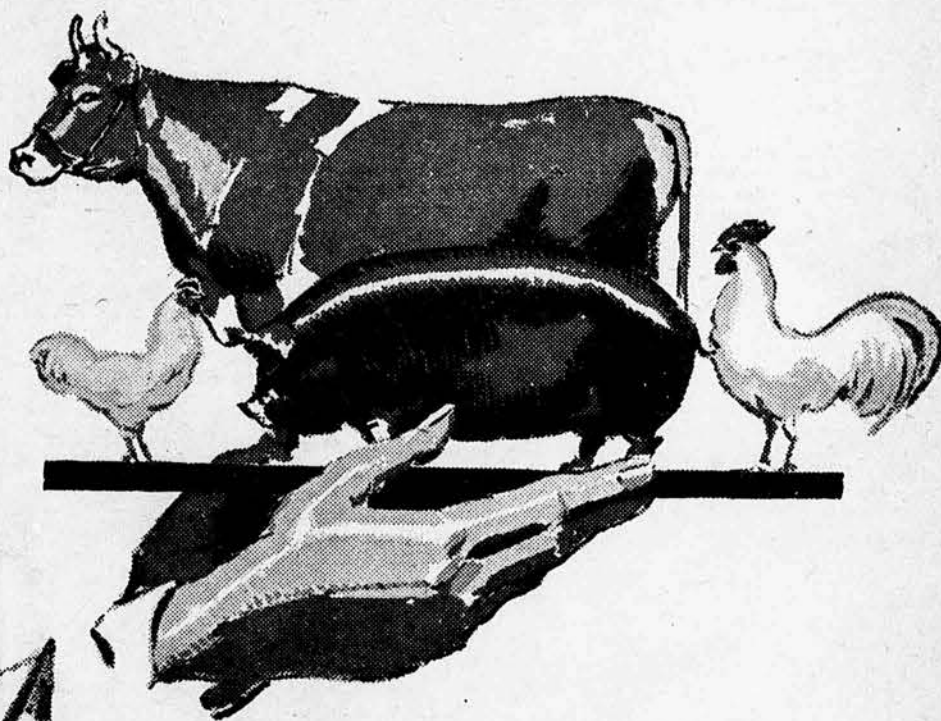


Left—Trick Falls, Montana



Right—Jasper Park Lodge, Canada





Always GOOD RESULTS from "Farm Tested" Feeds



I can truthfully say that my cows have never looked as good or paid me anywhere near the profit that I have received since feeding Gold Medal Dairy Ration.

Oak Hill Dairy, Osceola, Wis.



I have tried a number of nationally known feeds and find that Gold Medal has certainly given best results of all.

A. E. Landmichl, Cedar Rapids, Ia.



After years of extensive feeding with different brands, I prefer Gold Medal Hog Feed to all others.

Walter Chevalier, Matta Bead, Mo.



You're sure of feeding profits, always, when using Gold Medal "Farm-tested" Feeds.

Built from formulas that are the result of years of study—tested to prove their value under actual farm conditions—made from ingredients selected by the same specialists who have made Gold Medal Flour world-famous for quality—Gold Medal Feeds are bound to give you better results than anything else you can feed.

Thousands of dairymen, poultrymen and hog raisers testify that Gold Medal Feeds provide the utmost that any feed can give you—healthy cows, hogs and poultry—and milk, pork and eggs at the lowest feeding cost.

Try them next time you buy feed. You don't take chances with Gold Medal Feeds, because every sack must satisfy you or you get your money back. Good dealers everywhere carry Gold Medal Feeds, or will get them for you.

Gold Medal Feeds are high in digestibility, rich in vitamins (wheat germ embryo makes that), and guaranteed to satisfy. You can't buy better feeds at any price, and you can't buy good feeds cheaper.

Eventually

GOLD MEDAL FEEDS

"Farm Tested"

Why Not Now?

WASHBURN CROSBY COMPANY
Minneapolis • Kansas City • Buffalo

What the Folks Are Saying

The Interest in Alfalfa Production in Kansas Is Increasing Steadily

KANSAS farmers this spring have been seeing and hearing the alfalfa gospel. Tours in eight counties were conducted recently by as many agents to illustrate how farmers are saving and increasing their alfalfa acreage. The tour in Greenwood county was typical. There were 1,371 folks at the seven stops.

The bankers of the county advertised the meeting, the Eureka Chamber of Commerce supplied a band, the Kansas State Agricultural College furnished a short talking program, and the farmers themselves told their neighbors how they were co-operating with the Farm Bureau to decrease the cost of alfalfa production.

Leaving the fair grounds at Eureka shortly after 10 o'clock the automobile pilgrimage went first to Charles Rush's farm east of Climax. Here six different kinds of alfalfa were observed. The average yields for two years were announced as follows: Kansas Common, 5.8 tons; Grimm, 5.8 tons; Argentine, 5.7 tons; Utah, 5.3 tons; French Provence, 5.1 tons; and Hairy Peruvian, 0.

The last variety was sown three times and made an excellent stand, but it winter-killed immediately. It is an example of what southern grown seed from New Mexico and Arizona does under Kansas conditions.

L. E. Willoughby, an extension agronomist from the college, explained the five factors necessary to grow alfalfa and Sweet clover successfully, stressing adapted seed, inoculation, lime and phosphate where necessary, proper seedbed preparation, and the time and method of sowing.

"All home grown seed is not dependable because considerable unadapted seed has been planted in recent years, and seed from it is sometimes harvested and sold," he warned. "To get dependable seed it is necessary to trace its history back to home grown seed that has been grown in Kansas for years."

The next stop was on Blecha Brothers' alfalfa liming demonstration. The field was limed a year ago and alfalfa was sown. One small plot was left unlimed. Manure was applied on one place and phosphate on another. The stand was very poor on these places, and the alfalfa was small and yellow. The phosphate and manure without lime was practically wasted. On the first cutting the unlimed plot yielded at the rate of 410 pounds an acre, while the limed alfalfa yielded more than 1,300 pounds, or over three times as much. On the limed ground the phosphate and manure increased the yield.

Describing this field, Fred Blecha said, "We planted this field absolutely as recommended by the college. We sowed certified seed, 2½ tons of lime and 150 pounds of super phosphate, and it cost us, besides our labor in preparing the land, \$11.35 an acre. If I had it to do over I'd put on 3 tons of lime."

Curtis Shultz, one of the county commissioners of Greenwood county, made this statement, "I have a field of alfalfa that appears just like that unlimed plot. This demonstration proves to me that a man is foolish to try to grow alfalfa without giving it a chance. This shows that lime surely pays."

On the Walter Dixon farm, alfalfa was inspected on ground that was limed three years ago for Sweet clover. Where no lime was applied the Sweet clover died. The same was true of the alfalfa. Dixon pointed across the fence line from the field where the demonstration was located.

"That field over there would not raise anything until after I put it in Sweet clover. Kafir would get about 2 feet high and make practically no grain at all. After two years of Sweet clover I raised 20 bushels of kafir an acre. This 10 acres of limed Sweet clover made 58 bushels of seed last year. The 18 acres of unlimed Sweet clover made 7 bushels of seed."

Farmers on the tour saw the alfalfa and Sweet clover growing under favorable conditions. They heard from the growers the "how and why" practices

and results, and they saw and heard the same story at every stop in forceful word and field pictures—no lime, no crop.

Again and again the alfalfa plants said to the visiting farmers, "Manure and phosphorus are worthless to me in getting started on your soil, but combined with lime and a good seedbed they enable me to produce you a good crop."

C. R. Jaccard.
Manhattan, Kan.

Poor Loans Come Easily!

The secretary-treasurer of a National Farm Loan Association has an increasingly difficult job, if he takes his work seriously and makes an honest effort to serve the best interests of his employers.

Applicants for loans are not his employers. They seek to have him become their agent for negotiating loans. He is in the employ of the farmers in his community who have loans from The Federal Land Bank and who have,

He spends many hours of time talking them out of it. Finally they wear him out, and he accepts applications for loans which he knows should not be made. It is at this point that the members of the loan committee should come to his rescue, and turn down the application.

Doing so will not be difficult in many cases if each member of the loan committee and each director will ask himself, "Would I wish the proceeds of my life insurance policy invested in loans like this for the support of my widow and children?"

Unless that question can be answered in the affirmative without hesitation, the application should be rejected. Their responsibility to the stockholders of the association who have chosen them to manage its business is not fully discharged unless every loan they recommend passes this test.

Widows buy Federal Land Bank bonds, secured by farm mortgages ne-

functionally. The applicant is put to useless expense and the bank wastes money by sending a land bank appraiser to inspect the security offered and to investigate the financial condition of the applicant. If the loan is rejected, the applicant feels abused. If the loan gets by, trouble and loss are just around the corner.

National Farm Loan Associations are business institutions, and their officers have positions of responsibility. It is their first duty to safeguard the investments committed to their care.

Wichita, Kan.

John Fields.

What Early Plowing Does

Early plowing for wheat is generally recognized as a practice for increasing the yield of wheat at least 1 bushel an acre for each week following the middle of July to the middle of September. The plowing, of course, to be followed by harrowing and packing of the soil. This same practice holds true for fall seeding of alfalfa. This plowing should be very shallow, or a good double disking would be just as good, and the soil continually harrowed and packed for alfalfa. There are two factors necessary for both the growth of wheat and alfalfa which this practice of soil management aids. These are, first, the liberation of more soluble plant food, particularly the nitrates; second, conservation of moisture. With the subsoil filled with moisture, a well-packed surface soil will keep this moisture from evaporating rapidly. This firmly packed surface soil will keep the moisture close to the surface, as it is constantly being drawn up from below. The surface should be kept worked and not allowed to crust and crack. A corrugated roller is one of the best machines to be used in packing the wheat or alfalfa seedbed.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

Away With Hessian Fly

While it is true that the Hessian fly has not destroyed as much wheat this year as usual, this does not mean that it will not be back in full force next year. There are enough scattered flies all over the Wheat Belt right now to make the country literally alive with them next year. The fly now is in a dormant state, resting in the old wheat stubble, waiting for this summer's volunteer wheat, in which it will carry over until the main wheat crop is ready this fall.

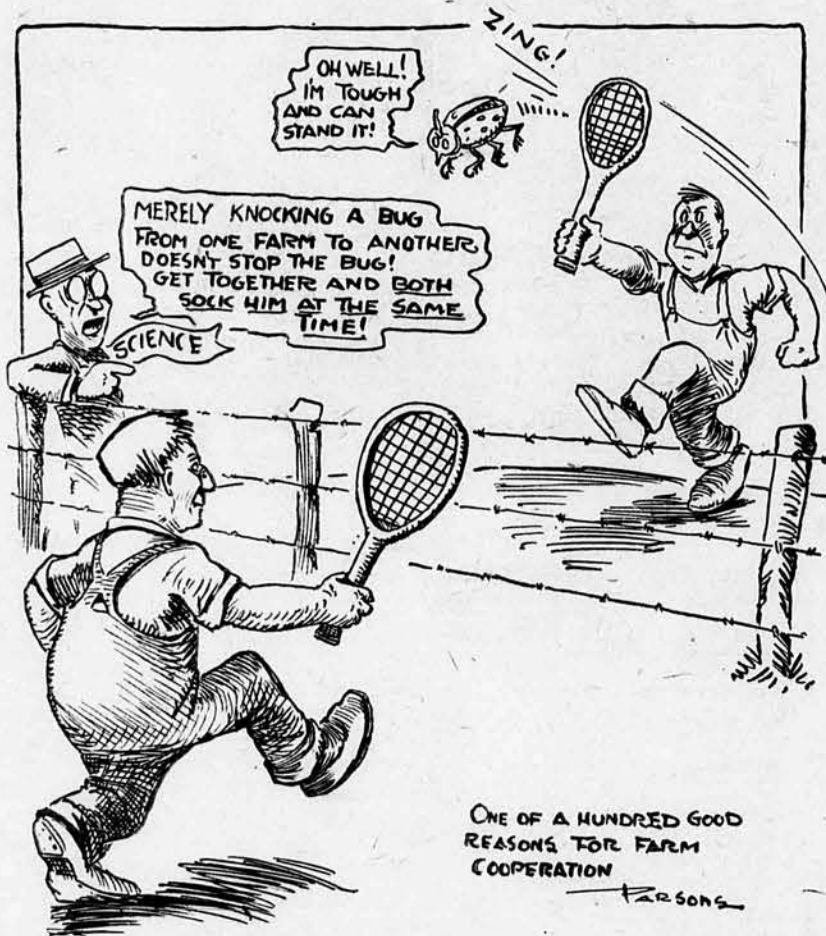
The fly can be controlled by plowing under the stubble and by keeping down all volunteer wheat so the summer brood will not have anything to live on. Fortunately the same tillage operations that are most favorable for wheat production are best for controlling the fly. Early deep plowing, such as will thoroughly bury the stubble, in which the fly is located, is the best remedy. If time does not permit early plowing, then the land should be tandem disked or one-wayed at once, with the idea of plowing it later. This will not only conserve the moisture and make plowing easier, but it also will hasten the growth of the volunteer wheat.

Volunteer wheat provides the fly with food and living quarters and carries it over from one crop to another. Anything, therefore, that can be done to hurry up the germination of the volunteer, so it can be destroyed, will help control the fly. Another important step in controlling the fly is not to sow the wheat too early in the fall. Too early sown wheat is as bad as volunteer. No sowing should be done until the greater part of the fall brood of the fly has come out. For definite information as to when this takes place, the farmer should get in touch with the county agent or with the agricultural college. While the individual farmer can control the fly to considerable extent, yet on account of the danger of infestation from one field to another, it is far better that the control be thru community co-operation.

H. M. Bañner.

Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Coolidge seems to be doing his whittling with a pencil-sharpener.



in each case, invested in stock of the Association an amount equal to 5 per cent of the original principal of the loan obtained.

The first duty of the secretary-treasurer, and of the other officers of each association, is to conserve the investments which these borrowers have made in stock of the association—to manage this business so that there will be net earnings from which dividends may be declared and paid with regularity.

Each association guarantees the payment of all sums as they become due on all loans made by the bank to its members. If all borrowers pay their installments and taxes promptly when due, The Federal Land Bank pays its dividends to the association, thus providing a source of earnings from which dividends may be paid to the association's stockholders, after paying expenses and setting aside a reserve from net earnings.

Whenever a secretary-treasurer accepts an application for a loan which turns out to be a poor one, the association's troubles and his accumulate. Stockholders of the association who pay promptly may each lose something because of this poor loan.

Applications for poor loans flock into the office of the secretary-treasurer without solicitation. Unhappy lenders who wish to collect their loans direct delinquent borrowers to him.

gotiated by National Farm Loan Associations, and depend on prompt payment of interest on these bonds as their source of income from which to pay living expenses. Prompt payment of interest on these farm loans must go along with prompt payment of interest on these bonds.

Inability to borrow elsewhere is not a desirable qualification for an applicant for a loan from The Federal Land Bank. It is a disqualification, and should be so considered by secretary-treasurers, members of loan committees, and directors of National Farm Loan Associations.

Lending, as it does, at a low rate of interest, and on most favorable terms as to payment of the loans, The Federal Land Bank should have the cream of the farm loan business. It should get the loans that other lenders seek—not the loans that they reject.

Some associations send the bank only applications for good loans. Their officers take their responsibilities seriously and discharge them faithfully by rejecting applications for loans which they know should not be made. The secretary-treasurer seeks out desirable borrowers and avoids all others.

A few secretary-treasurers, operating under the mistaken impression that it is their duty to accept all applications for loans, take everything that comes. The loan committee and directors perform their operations casually and per-

Lime at \$1.65 a Ton on Farm

And Then a Meeting, at Which Senator Allen Spoke; Clara Kaufman Was Queen

BY HARLEY HATCH

ON JULY 20 there was unloaded along the line of the Missouri Pacific, which runs thru Southern Coffey county, the first full trainload of ground agricultural limestone ever moved in Kansas. This trainload of ground limestone was the result of a trip made last spring by a caravan of Coffey county farmers, under the direction of County Agent Cleavenger, who viewed the fields where alfalfa had been sown the fall before both with and without the application of ground limestone.

The showing was so completely in favor of the use of limestone that it left nothing to be said on the other side. With the large loss of stand in old alfalfa fields during the last year caused by excessive wet weather, many farmers have planned on sowing alfalfa this fall, for those who have farmed with alfalfa for several years feel they cannot do without it.

Met by 24 Shovelers

This trainload of ground limestone was moved into Coffey county at a very low cost; the limestone company at Eldorado and the Missouri Pacific co-operated in making that price which was an average of \$1.65 a ton; that was not the freight cost, or the lime cost, but all costs, and the lime was laid down at any point along the line of railroad regardless of stations. This allowed many farmers to have the lime unloaded right on their own farms. When lime can be laid down on a man's farm for \$1.65 a ton it is a question if it will not be profitable on all farm crops grown on the heavy and rather acid soils which are to be found in parts of Eastern Kansas.

This trainload of lime moved into Coffey county at an early hour; it was met by 24 shovelers, each of those ordering a car, sending two men to help unload. Side door cars were used, and the ground limestone was shoveled out beside the track on places that had been cleared to receive it. About 30 minutes was required to unload a car, and the train moved up the line, reaching Gridley shortly afternoon, where a big neighborhood dinner was served and a regular holiday made with sports and speaking. The train arrived at Gridley with three cars yet unloaded, two belonging to nearby farmers and one was to be the property of the "Alfalfa Queen." This car was a donation of the Dolese Limestone Company of Eldorado, to be given to some farm girl of the county who was to be selected by vote and crowned "Alfalfa Queen." Each voter was given credit for 100 votes for each mile he traveled in reaching Gridley. There were a number of contestants, and a large vote was polled, with the result that Clara Kaufman of Gridley was selected as queen.

A Wreath of Alfalfa

The entire proceedings from unloading the lime to choosing the queen was filmed by Paramount, and it is suspected that the honor of being filmed as she was being crowned was even more desired by a number of the contestants than the gift of the car of lime itself. At any rate, the crowning with a wreath of alfalfa was a success, the crown being placed on the head of the favorite by no less a personage than Senator Henry J. Allen. Senator Allen also was filmed as throwing out the "first" shovel of lime in unloading the train. The "crowning" was preceded by short talks by those who worked to make the occasion a success. H. A. Dressler of the Coffey County Farm Bureau presided, and introduced in succession, Howard Jackson, who spoke on behalf of the Missouri Pacific; R. E. Nelson, of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; Dean Umberger, of the Kansas State Agricultural College; A. L. Smith of Wichita, who represented the Dolese Limestone Company; S. R. Haskins of Olathe, who spoke for the Kansas Bankers' Association; and Ray Pierson of Burlington.

The main speaker of the day was Senator Allen, who among other

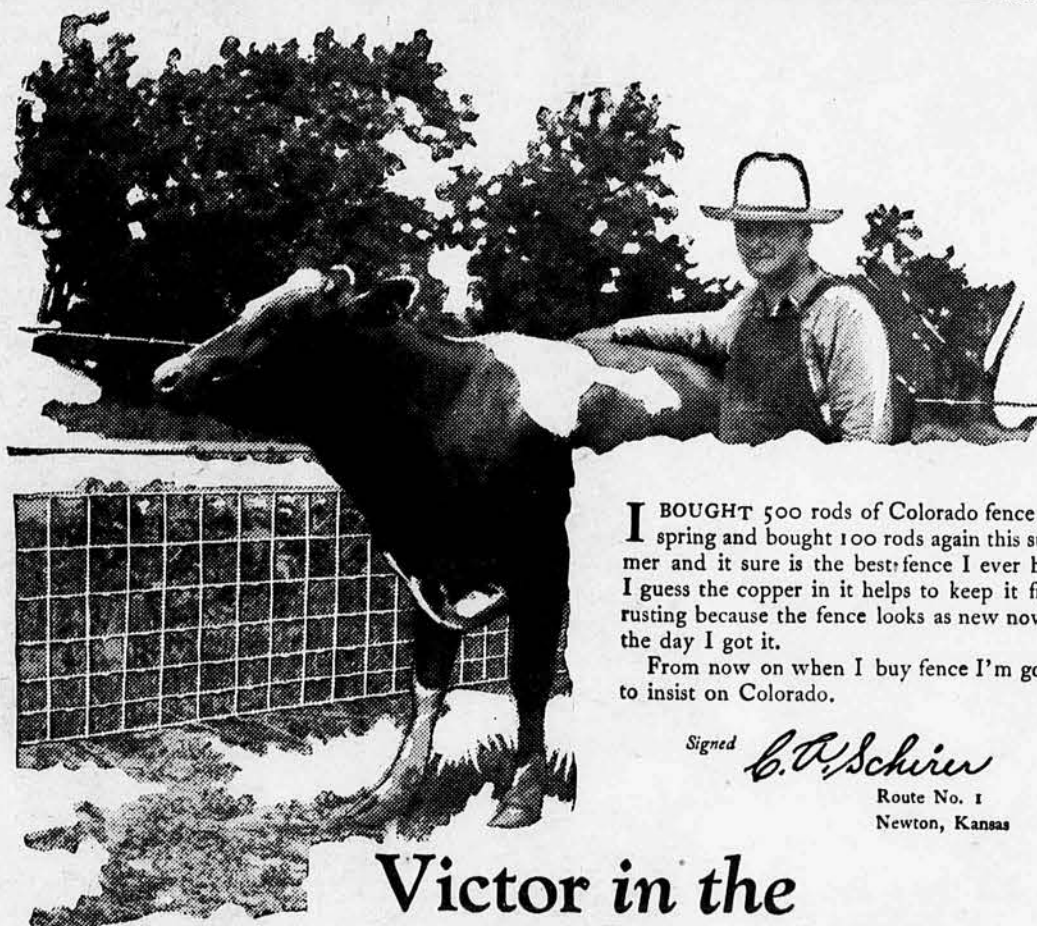
things, advised the folks of the country to eat as much bread as do the citizens of Canada, and in this manner effectually dispose of any wheat surplus that may be raised here. Senator Allen is not an advocate of dieting, and advises a plentiful diet for all of the good old farm raised standbys, bread, meat and potatoes.

Those who did not speak but who

have helped in stirring up this interest in limestone to be applied to acid soils, were, first of all, County Agent Cleavenger, who has worked hard for two years to get the showing of what lime will do in sweetening acid soil before Coffey county farmers, and L. E. Willoughby and Frank Blecha of the agricultural college at Manhattan. It has taken this showing to get the benefit of co-operative ordering before the farmers. Many could not at first believe that ground limestone could be laid down almost at their doors at so low a price as \$1.65 a ton, but now they have seen it with their own eyes and know that it can be done. It is to be hoped that this pioneer trainload is but the first of hundreds like it to follow into neighborhoods in Eastern Kansas where there is acid soil.

As has been said in a foregoing paragraph, it would appear that at this price ground limestone could be used successfully on other farm crops than alfalfa. The continued rains of the last three years have made many soils sodden and acid, and 2 tons of limestone to the acre at \$1.65 a ton would be a cheap and good method of sweetening them. The Southern Coffey farmers who had line on this pioneer trainload were Jerry West, Frank Miller, Arthur Henkle, C. B. Houston, Ray Houston, C. T. Sanders, Jay Mentzer, Cecil Shotwell, R. H. Strickland, L. J. Prokop, Joe Prokop, E. H. Kaufman, Emil Huber and one carload for the "Alfalfa Queen."

Even a strong, silent man will loosen up a bit at \$1 a word.



I BOUGHT 500 rods of Colorado fence this spring and bought 100 rods again this summer and it sure is the best fence I ever had. I guess the copper in it helps to keep it from rusting because the fence looks as new now as the day I got it.

From now on when I buy fence I'm going to insist on Colorado.

Signed *B. P. Schirer*
Route No. 1
Newton, Kansas

Victor in the Long-Time Test

TESTED for a quarter of a century, under all conditions in every part of the west, COLORADO FENCE is recognized as the proven development of all fence making. Its users are its most effective advertisers.

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COLORADO FENCE is better because of its construction and materials. It is built by men who know western conditions and their exacting requirements. It is more than a fence--it is protection, economy, improvement to property, peace of mind.

Western Dealers Sell It



The COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.

"A Western Industry"
DENVER, COLORADO



COLORADO Fence

"Defies Time and Wear!"

Then We Came to Hongkong

And it Was British, of Course, for the World's Seaports Usually Are!

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

ALL the way up from Bangkok, Siam, on our dingy little cargo tub the Norwegian S. S. R—, Jim and I had two things to occupy our minds. We were wondering what would happen to us if our little 2,000-ton boat should run into a typhoon so common and so terrible there in the China Sea. A big ocean liner with an able master and white crew is none too secure when battling with a China Sea typhoon, and here we were loafing along in a tiny little rice boat with a drunken captain and a Chinese crew, and a whole week in the China Sea.

The other thing that we were thinking about was Hongkong and what it might hold in store for us. There we would find out about the war between China and Japan which had seemed in prospect when we left Bangkok, Siam. Jim had about made up his mind to hurry on toward home on account of the malaria which had attacked him in Bangkok, and which had left him weakened and without much pep, but Hongkong might make a difference, we thought. At any rate, if there would be any possibility at all of getting in on a war, I, for one, would do everything that I could to get into it some way. At Hongkong we would see.

Hot Even at Night

For a week we had lain about the deck, barefooted, as slouchy and comfortable as we could be in that torrid China Sea. Even at night it was hot. I would get up on the bridge, which is usually forbidden territory to any except the captain, the officer on watch, and the quartermaster who does the steering, and there I would check up the heavens and all its myriad constellations with the aid of the Norwegian third officer on watch. He was a huge young Viking with yellow hair and a smile as warm as the China breeze that played about the bridge.

He showed me the Southern Cross, and Alpha and Beta which point it out, and he showed me, toward the end of the voyage, our good old friend the North Star "dipper" that points it out. I hadn't seen these old familiar sentinels that had been my comrades on so many nights at home, because for the last few months I had been too far south for the territory which they serve.

The Lure of the Sea

The lure of the sea and the sky and the ships and sails, the stars and the telltale winds that are the life of those who go down to the sea in ships was all unfolded to me there on the bridge by that young Viking on the bridge. His fathers' fathers had ridden the waves of the seven seas as far back as the seas had rolled, he knew. And their mothers had waited back there in the land of the Norse, waited to send more sons to sea. They had all lived for the sea—for was not the sea always waiting for them? What would those Norsemen do without their goddess the sea? What would the sea be without her blond Viking god who will sail, and sail, and sail, as long as there is a sea to roll?

This big third officer had his mortal bride at home, above a rocky fjord in Norway, but the poems that he sang to me of her were no more impassioned than those silent epics of his immortal bride, the sea, which always shone from his blue eyes as he spoke. It was for her he lived, and for her that he will sometime die, either in Norway thinking of the sea, or upon some storm-swept bridge thinking of his duty and his Norseland back at home.

His English was nearly as bad as my Norwegian, but he told me that he cared only for the sea. He was sailing from Singapore and Bangkok to Swatow and Hongkong but those places were nothing to him—there was only the sea between. Hongkong, he admitted, was supposed to be the most beautiful port in the whole world, and the world's fourth port in amount of business done, but it was to him only a part of the sea it served. Singapore, crossroads of the Pacific, the most important shipping center in all of Asia, where every arterial highway of the

seas must cross, was to him only a part of the business of being a sailor, the only life he knew.

Eventually, one evening, we sighted the rocky tops of the peaks of Victoria, capital city of the island of Hongkong. Hongkong is not really a city; it is an island, and Victoria is its city. To be sure the entire island is only about 10 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles wide, and nothing but city from one end to the other, but Hongkong is the island and Victoria is the city, and they are both the same. Neither is Hongkong in China or any part of China. It is English, as English as the Thames, as British as Trafalgar Square. China gave it to England—much in the same

spirit as an overgrown weakling "gives" something to an aggressive enemy who insists—nearly 100 years ago. It is British, just as almost every important port in the whole world is today.

I suppose that a great seaport is only a seaport after all, but Hongkong seems to be something more. Besides the whistles of the tugs and the busy little launches that buzz about among the ships and buoys, besides the romance of all the lady liners and the dingy tramps, the battleships and yachts, besides the lapping of the waves that have lapped against the hulls of ships the world around, besides the graceful gulls that swoop as swiftly about a Chinese junk as about the most aristocratic liner in the lanes, besides the glamor of the lights that play in the city that is back of it all—besides all of this that makes up the ordinary port, Hongkong has a personality that removes it from all the rest.

It is the doorway to the Orient, the lobby to all that theater of Eastern life and mystery that is forever on

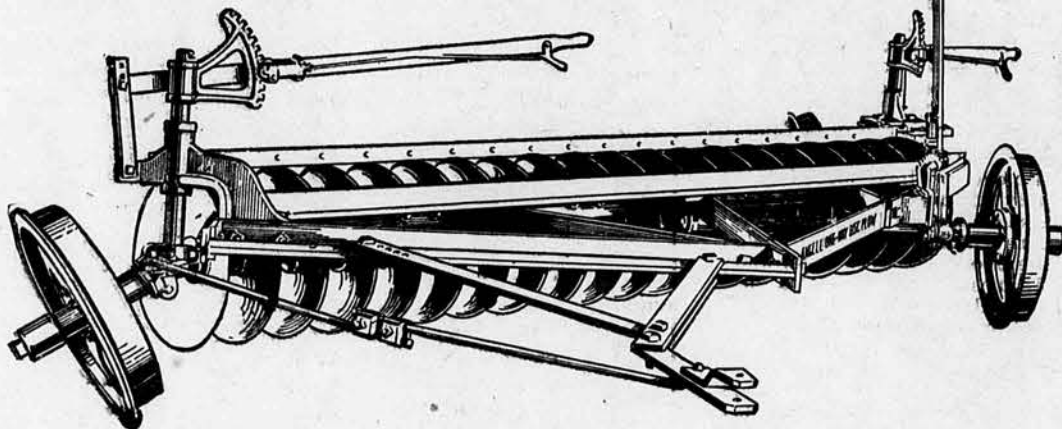
the stage within. It is not the East; it is not the West—it is Hongkong!

Behind us lay an evening skyline of rocky islands and glistening lanes of water that led to the stars and somewhere way beyond. Before us twinkled the 10 million lights of the city and the powerful harbor lights boring here and there from the island to the mainland as Kowloon across the way. Above us perched the "topside" of Victoria's peaks, 1,800 feet above, and below us lapped the deep waters that mean more in the making of a harbor than all the beautiful peaks in the world. It was the harbor of Hongkong.

Deep Enough for Big Vessels

We were in the midst of that expansive body of water that constitutes the harbor, deep enough for the biggest vessels, sheltered from the big waves of the ocean, except for an occasional typhoon that is no respecter of harbors or ships or men. Long lanes of huge white buoys with numbers painted across the top stretched the length of the harbor, anchored "hitching posts" for the ships to tie up to

The New Angell "One-Way" Disc Plow



Invented by a Practical Farmer to Cut Wheat Growing Costs

Charlie Angell of Plain, Kansas, himself a practical wheat farmer, perfected this plow in his farm machine shop so he could grow wheat at a profit.

The Angell "One-Way" disc plow fits wheat land for $\frac{1}{3}$ less because it requires less power than any other type of plow and saves one or two operations on the seed bed.

It grows larger crops, year in and year out—because it conserves moisture—kills volunteer growth and prevents the land from blowing.

Now the five following improvements make it easier to handle and operate:

First. The new adjustable hitch per-

mits increasing the down pressure on the discs without loading and enables you to vary width of swath to cut as narrow as six feet with a ten foot plow, if necessary.

Second. A two foot removable section permits ten foot plow to be narrowed to eight feet and other sizes to correspond.

Third. Heavy counterbalance springs on levers make lifting easy.

Fourth. Change the wheel direction and the new plow pulls endwise for easy moving and storing.

Fifth. The new plows are made with discs either 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches or 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart.

Manufactured by

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., Bellevue, Ohio

Authorized Distributors

RHODES IMPLEMENT CO.,
Kansas City,

T. G. NORTHWALL CO.,
Omaha, Neb.

TEXAS-OHIO CULTIVATOR CO.,
Dallas, Texas

while being loaded or unloaded in the harbor. There are extensive docking provisions, of course, where the largest ships can go alongside and freight is handled direct from railroads on the pier with big electric cranes, but our little boat tied up to one of the floating hitching posts in the harbor, and we had docked in the harbor of Hongkong.

Long, clumsy sampans and square rigged junks swarmed about us, their crews of yellow men and women working their craft about like dancers upon a crowded floor. A launch from the Dutch ship tied to the next hitching post put-putted toward the town. Another puffing launch careened out from the shore and slid up to the foot of the accommodation ladder down from the side of an English merchant that was lashed to the hitching post on our other side.

Finally one of these water "taxis" came snorting up to our own Norwegian boat. The captain and I climbed down and told the dull-eyed Chinese chauffeur to take us ashore. Down past the lane of hitching posts we went, past German, Dutch, Belgian and English ships, and finally landed at the launch "stand" at the foot of town.

Before he would be interested in anything else the Captain insisted that we go to the "Topside" to see the famous harbor in all its glory first. That was the thing to do, he was sure, and I believe that he was right. We took a taxi and climbed 1,200 feet toward the Peak district—and felt the temperature go down at least 1 degree for every 100 feet of elevation gained.

An Ideal Retreat

From the top we could see the harbor as it should be seen. There it lay, once the undisputed empire of these Chinese pirates who found the rocky heights of Victoria's Topside and the winding water lanes of the sheltered harbor the ideal retreat, the perfect base for their operations, so many years ago.

The island and the town are really in three layers, and from this top we could see all three. First, there is the waterfront itself with all the docks, and the traffic of trucks, rickshaws, street cars, taxis, and those whose life is the sea. The second story is Queens Street up a little from the waterfront, where the substantial business, the hotels and department stores, the office buildings and banks are demonstrating the dominance of our western business methods over the hodgepodge below. And above it all, the Topside is the place to live, the residential district of Hongkong, where it costs twice as much to live and is worth 10 times as much.

The Captain had showed me the harbor of Hongkong, and it was worth the showing. I went back to the ship that night impatient for day to begin.

For Fitter Families

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

It is the hope of the doctors making the examinations for the Fitter Families Department of the Kansas Free Fair that this year everyone who applies will be able to be examined. The Free Fair is held at Topeka September 9 to 14, and "Fitter Families for Future Firesides" is an established feature. Breeding human stock from superior types becomes of greater importance every year in this age of competition. Fitter Families has all the merit of a sound idea. Those not yet mated should discover the points in which they need strengthening before they make their choice. Those whose families are already growing up should have all of them examined to see how their stock may be improved.

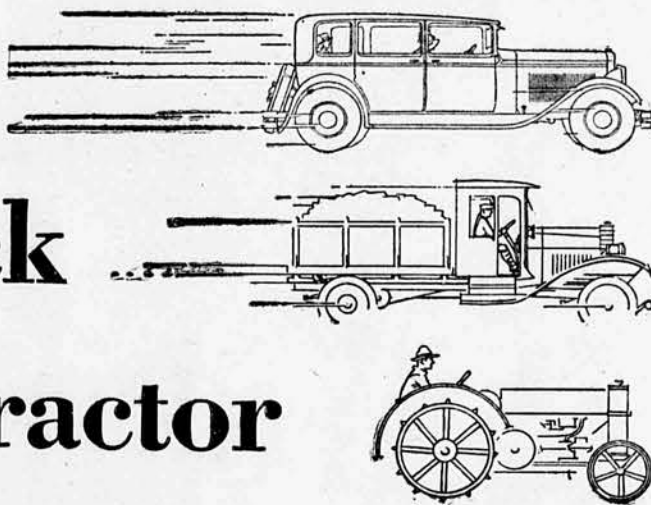
When this worth-while plan is more commonly followed we shall begin to see an end to the constant increase in our insane population, we shall find fewer morons, and more Edisons.

There is no entrance fee, but all interested in securing an examination should now register. Write to Mrs. James H. Whipple, Assistant Superintendent, Department of Health and Eugenics, 708 Sumner St., Topeka, Kan.

To Protect the Soil

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,386-F, Terracing Farm Lands, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

From Autocar to Wallis— car truck or tractor —here is your guide to real lubrication economy



MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motor trucks, and tractors are specified below. If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

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

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

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

All authorized Mobiloil dealers now have a complete stock of the New Mobiloil. And you can buy this improved farm oil at no increase in price. Ask your dealer to refer to his Mobiloil Chart for the correct grade to use in your car, truck or tractor.

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

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

the New



Mobiloil

I'll Move Back to the Farm

This Will Give My Children a Much Better Start Into Life's Problems

BY HAL BORLAND

I HAVE been thinking a good bit of late, and I've almost decided to give up our suburban bungalow and move out on to a farm. I've two boys, you see, besides a wife. Most of our friends in the city tell me the idea is silly. So do my friends out here. Nevertheless, I'm sold on it. You see, I was raised on a farm—a ranch. They call it out home in Colorado—and practically every one of the successful men I know was raised on a farm. And when I got to looking into Who's Who the other day—but I'll tell you about that later.

This farm proposition has been growing on me a number of years. I believe I can trace it back to my first year in the East for an actual genesis. I'd jumped around considerably west of the Mississippi River, trailed a Chautauqua troupe over the small-town circuit, worked for the Rock Island Railroad, been kicked out of the university, even had run a country newspaper. And at last my curiosity concerning this fabled East got the better

of me. I packed a grip, jumped into a flivver and turned my back on the mountains. In New York I was ignorant, woefully ignorant—I walked 10 blocks down Broadway one afternoon trying to find a number that, according to Denver habits, should have been but three or four blocks away. But I got along, learned my way about, stayed. And everywhere I turned I found that something I'd learned back in the open country stood me in good stead.

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Then I began to meet youngsters who had been born in the city, youngsters who never had been on a farm. A group of them got into an argument one night about what constituted a full moon, a crescent or a disc, and I was called as arbiter. I couldn't understand such ignorance. Where I'd come from the moon was a part of everyday life, and everyone knew a full moon from the first quarter.

That was but one of a thousand things. A fellow newspaper reporter asked me one day, "Say, what's buckwheat, anyway? Just oversize grains of wheat?" And another day, "What's a capon? And isn't a gelding the same as a stallion?" He was city bred.

I began to get along a bit in business, and I found that the higher I went the more country-bred men I found. Inquiry showed me that 90 per cent of those in executive positions in the lines of business with which I came in contact were men who had been raised either on farms or in small communities.

A Lot 50 by 150 Feet

Then I decided there must be something to it—farm-bred boys must have some intangible advantage over city-bred boys. But at the time I accepted it as a truism, and paid it no more attention.

Now, as I said before, I have two boys of my own. One is going on 4 years old. He was born in New York. The other is about 6 months old, and he was born in a Philadelphia suburb. And not so long ago I asked myself, "What are you going to do for Bill and Don? Let them grow up into slick, smart-alecky city kids? Or are you going to let them get out where they can learn enough to have the drop on the city kids when they start the red-hot competition of business life?"

For the present we compromised, my

wife and I. We bought a suburban bungalow with a lot 50 feet by 150 feet—just about room for Bill's express wagon, the bungalow, an aster bed and the garage. And already Bill has learned what an angle worm is, he can tell a chicken from a duck, and he doesn't run to Mamma with a blood-curdling scream whenever a waggle-tailed dog approaches and wants to kiss him. I consider those few accomplishments worth nearly the price of the bungalow.

But now there's Don to think about. The lot isn't big enough for two growing boys. And besides, what they could learn here would be only a smattering of what they should learn. And

that brings us back to this farm proposition.

After all, what is education? Isn't it the absorption of facts concerning how things work? Isn't it the observation of cause and effect? And isn't it the experience of meeting unusual circumstances and mastering them?

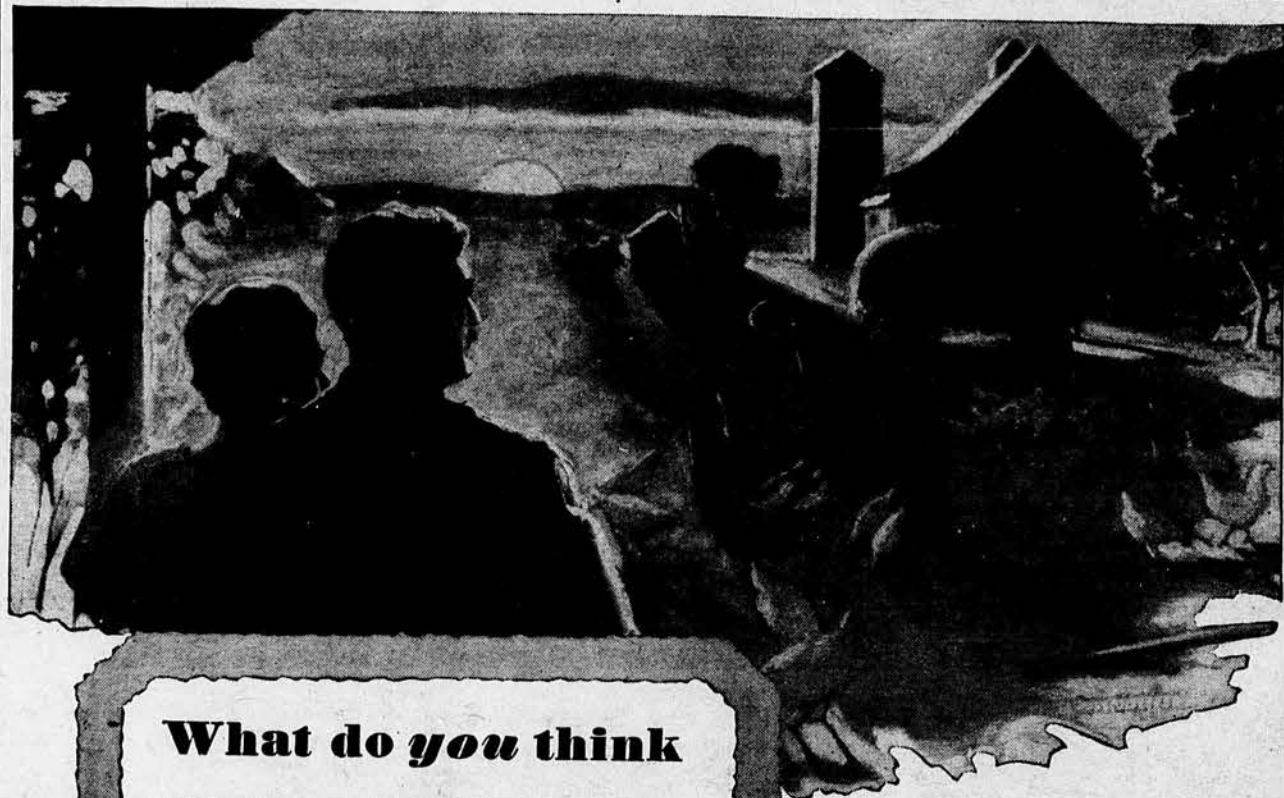
Take a youngster who lives on a farm, and see how his experiences—his everyday life—measure up to these definitions. In the early spring he sees his father get out the machinery, the plows, the planters, the drills, nowadays the tractor as well. When the frost has left the soil he sees the plows rip it up, leave it black and gleaming, fertile and rich-smelling in the April sunlight. He sees it harrowed and smoothed, sees the corn and the wheat sown in its warm black loam. He sees the first shoots come thru the ground after days of sunlight and showers, and he watches the blades grow into lush stems as the summer advances. He sees it blossom, he sees the fruit begin to form, he sees it ripening in the summer sunlight. He sees the reapers go into the fields,

clip the grain, strip the ears from the corn. And he sees the fruit of toil, the life cycle of grain, the growth of those things from which bread is made. Thereafter when he sees the brown loaf sliced, be it in tiled restaurant or tapestry-hung home, he will visualize a trail leading back thru the oven, the mill, the reaper and the season's toil, back to the hard little kernels which were planted in the black and gleaming earth by a man who worked with his hands.

Into the Foaming Pail

Or again, he will roll from bed before dawn day after day to help tend the cows, to brush and clean and finally to milk his one or two or half-dozen allotted ones of the dairy herd. He will sit on a stool or squat on his heels and watch the white streams z-z-z-zing, z-z-z-zing into the foaming pail. And he will watch old Bess as she grows heavy with calf, and he will see that calf as it is born, and he will learn facts of life from life itself.

Or yet again, he will set a string of traps along the stream that runs



**What do you think
when people talk, or write,
of the "NEW MACHINERY
AGE" in farming?**

THIS month readers of agricultural papers will run across that phrase—"the new machinery age in farming"—many times.

Does it strike you as just a phrase? Or does the full force of the idea hit you—as something immediate and practical? Something that can be turned into action...

To make your acres more productive, your time and effort more salable—at more profit?

This month thousands of farmers will buy new trucks—and other new implements. If you will be among them, here is some honest counsel:

It is no longer enough just to make sure a truck will run at a certain reasonable cost. YOU CAN HAVE MORE THAN THAT.

It is not wise investment just to see how much you can get for your used truck and how little you need put down for the new. YOU CAN INVEST BOTH TIME AND MONEY FAR MORE PROFITABLY THAN THAT.

Today a truck has got to be a farm marketing implement. A truly modern truck is precisely that. A way to put produce into the best market, at the right time. A way to reduce losses through shrinkage. A way to command time and distances—and in-

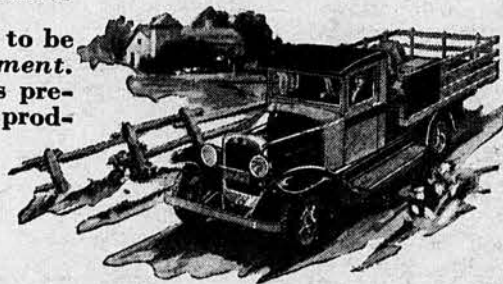
crease the percentage of profit in your farming.

That is why we offer this work-test on General Motors Trucks:

TEST! FIND OUT at our expense

Take one of these trucks (we furnish whatever available model, chassis or body most closely meets your needs). Put it to your regular farm work. Find out what it costs to run; what time it saves; how it speeds up trips over any distance. (If you don't know where to go for your Work-Test, write now.)

Make this test before investing in any truck. You may get a new idea of what this "new machinery age in farming" can mean to you.



GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY, Pontiac, Michigan

Nation-wide service and sales representation; Factory Branches, Distributors, and Dealers in 1,500 principal cities and towns
Time payments financed through Y. M. A. C. plan, at lowest available rates

A MODERN TRUCK FOR EVERY FARM PURSE AND PURPOSE

back thru the farm, and when the first snows have fallen in October he will begin to catch muskrats, and possibly a skunk or two—worse luck for Dad and Mother, who will have to help him bury his clothes in such an emergency! He will tend his traps, care for his pelts, plan the fine cap or jacket he will have made from them. And one day he will be caught out on his trampoline in the midst of a blizzard. He is only 12 or 15, remember. And he will have to find his way back home in the storm, when snow covers everything, making a new world and strange surroundings of most familiar places. There will be no traffic policemen to ask for directions, no taxicabs to hail in case one gets desperate. He will rely on his own good judgment and his common sense and his knowledge of the outdoor world.

And all this time he is learning the value of a dollar. He helps the neighbors with their plowing, at so much a day. Or he helps Dad at the same scale. Dad would pay a hired man who could do as much work. Or if he's even younger, he has his rabbits and his chickens and even his calves and pigs that he has raised, cared for and eventually will market as his very own. He knows that just about so much work goes into the making of everything, and that so much service must come out of it. He knows that tools and materials must be cared for if they are to pay for themselves. If he wants a sled, he goes to the workshop and builds one. If he wants snowshoes, he does the same thing. He learns to use his hands as well as his head.

Real Practical Knowledge

Only a few days ago I was talking of this projected farm of mine to a man I'd considered strictly a city man. He is head of one of the biggest charitable organizations in the country and he has two grown daughters.

"I can't see but that the boy from the farm has the advantage," I finally summed up, "in most ways."

"In every way," he replied with feeling. "Every way." He leaned back and closed his eyes. "I wouldn't take a great deal for what the farm gave me. Self-reliance, breadth of vision, physique, practical knowledge, everything I needed to base a successful fight on in the competition of the business world." Then, after a moment of silence, "When did you say you were going out to this farm?"

"Well, I haven't set the date. Why?"

"Because I'd like to go along."

After that talk, I went to Who's Who in America and did some reading. I went thru at random, choosing the names that were familiar at first glance—big men in business circles, men who had made their marks in engineering, in science, in invention, even in writing and painting. And I found that 90 per cent of them credited rural communities with their birth or childhood.

There must be something to it.

I went to a professor, a psychology specialist at one of the biggest universities in the East. And I put the question to him. "Does the boy who spends the early years of his life on a farm really have an advantage over the youngster raised in a city? Which of the two is the keener, the better prepared to make the most of his possibilities in life?"

The professor thought only a moment.

Not Afraid of Work

"The farm boy is better equipped," came his answer. "Far and away better. He is trained from constant outdoor life to note details—he is keen, he knows and can understand instantly such things as cause and effect. He is resourceful. He has a knowledge of how things work. He isn't afraid of dirt or work, and he has a sound body 9 times out of 10."

There I was. Right where I suspected I would be. The suburban bungalow was all right for Bill and Don, so far as it went—but it didn't go far enough. Certainly not far enough out from the city, at any rate.

If Bill is mechanically inclined, on the farm he'll have the car to tinker with, as well as the tractor and the gang plow and the disk harrow and the seeder, and he'll have the workshop and the little hand forge where he can exercise his mechanical bent. If he's musically inclined, he'll learn first of all the song of the meadow-lark and the bobolink, and he'll know what makes the woods people happy,

and he'll learn that sheer joy of life that comes of a June morning before sun-up when the dew is on the tall valley grass and the breeze in one's nostrils, and the very tingle of the earth in one's blood. If he's to be a writer, he'll at least know the facts about life and the beauty of a clear, full moon on an October night—he won't be steeped in the dirt and filth of the crowded alleyways and not even know that there are such things as fresh air and a clean landscape and the absence of elevated trains and cobble streets.

If Bill should decide to be a farmer he'll have the satisfaction of having an independent business of his own, using his own judgment and enjoying the profits from his own labor.

Give me the country, the everyday life on a farm, as the basis of a boy's early training. After that age is passed—well, then there's ample time to build the specialized knowledge on the out-of-door farmer boy foundation.

Farmer Marion Talley could at least put a classic note in hog-calling contests.

Egg Supplies Are Low

Increased supplies of poultry are in prospect this fall and winter, with consequent reductions in poultry prices probable, according to the mid-summer outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Egg supplies are expected to remain low and egg prices to be well maintained thru the fall, but probable increases in production in the late winter and spring seem likely to reduce prices somewhat below the levels of a year earlier, unless an exceptional proportion of the flocks are marketed this fall.

The increase of 10 per cent in the number of young chickens on hand July 1 indicates larger marketings of poultry this fall and winter than a year ago. This increase in marketings may be augmented because of the prospective higher prices of feed, and the general lateness of this year's hatch, and restricted somewhat because of a tendency to increase numbers of hens in laying flocks.

Smaller expected layings during the last half of the year than last year

and extremely light storage reserves point to higher egg prices this fall. During the winter months the reduced storage supplies will tend to be offset by increased production of eggs, due to increased numbers of birds in laying flocks. The unusual price advance which occurred last February 29, due to exceptional weather conditions, and is not likely to be repeated this winter. It is uncertain whether for the winter as a whole egg prices will average as high as they did last winter. Prices of eggs next spring should be expected to be somewhat lower than last spring, on account of the probable increase in the supply that will result from the increase in production of chickens this year, unless producers cull drastically and send an exceptional proportion of their young birds to market.

The Book-of-the-Month Club idea can be carried too far. We have just been invited to join the Necktie-a-Month Club.

Pig rails inside the farrowing house will keep the sow from lying on her pigs.

Amazing, new Superior Deep Furrow Drill revolutionizes wheat farming

You Wouldn't Plant Corn Without a Lister—Give Your Wheat the Same Protection.

We'll Prove to You that the Amazing Superior Deep Furrow Drill Takes 75% of the Gamble Out of Wheat Farming. Send for New Free Book Today.

HERE'S the drill that hundreds of wheat farmers are calling the most sensational development of the past fifty years. It's turning losses into profits. It's spreading prosperity across hundreds of western farms. It's revolutionizing wheat farming. And we want to prove what it will do for you.

No Other Drill Like It In the World

Look out over a field that has been seeded with the Superior Deep Furrow Drill. Here's what you'll see. Straight, even furrows—deep enough to protect the seedlings from wind. Deep enough to catch and hold the protecting blanket of snow. Those seedlings are right down where they'll get every drop of moisture. You'll say that here at last is a perfect job of seeding.

Then look at that same Superior seeded field in the Spring. Compare it to a field seeded with an ordinary drill. It's almost unbelievable how



This photograph was taken on May 6th. The wheat was drilled with an ordinary drill at the same time as the field shown in the other photo.



This photograph was taken on May 6th—the same day as the other. This field was seeded at exactly the same time, but with a Superior Deep Furrow Drill. These photographs are of adjoining fields.

much farther advanced is the Superior planted wheat. The stalks are sturdier. Hundreds of farmers say that wherever they see a green field in the early Spring it's pretty apt to be a field seeded with the Superior Deep Furrow Drill.

Then go out in that field. Try to pull up one of the strong, sturdy stools. It takes two hands and a good heave to bring it up. For the roots are down deep. They're strong and thick. And later when the heads appear, they're larger and better filled.

And Look What It Means at Harvest

But harvest time gives the final proof of what this revolutionary new drill means to wheat farmers. And here's a letter from Du Boise Walker of Hereford, Texas, that tells the story. "Today," he writes, "I compared my wheat with wheat sown the same time as mine and under the

same conditions, but with a regular drill. I figure my 800 acres of wheat are worth \$2,000 more than they would be had I used regular drills."

And here's another typical opinion. Jerry Gordon, another enthusiastic user of the Superior Deep Furrow Drill writes, "We drilled in about 400 acres and it looks now like it will make from 25% to 50% more per acre than any grain in the community planted with the ordinary grain drill."

Send for Amazing Free Book ... Today

We want to prove to you that this marvelous seeding machine is taking 75% of the gamble out of wheat raising. We want to tell you how it gets such amazing results. We want to show you how it cuts a deep trench 4 inches wide at the bottom—how the specially designed deflector spreads the seed evenly over this firm, moist seed bed—how it covers the seed with fine, moist soil that hastens germination. We want to show you how the Superior patented furrow opener throws up a high, wide ridge that protects against blowing and catches the snow that prevents freezing. Send for one of the most amazing books you've ever read, "Taking 75% of the Gamble Out of Wheat Raising." This book gives you the whole story in detail. Send for it. It's free. And the information it contains may turn out to be worth thousands of dollars to you. Mail the coupon today.



SUPERIOR

Deep Furrow Drill

Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Company,
American Seeding Machine Division,
Dept. 725, 400 West Madison St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Send me your free book, "Taking 75% of the Gamble Out of Wheat Raising."

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

From Garden to Can--Via the Oven

This Safe and Simple Method of Canning Becomes More Important as Ovens Grow More Efficient

By Nelle G. Callahan

THE best solution to the year around vegetable problem is offered by modern home canning methods. These vary from the open kettle process, the water bath, the steam pressure process, to the oven canning process. Each offers its own particular advantages.

Oven canning is not only a simple and convenient method of preserving vegetables, fruits, meats, and fish, but it is a safe method. The preliminary preparation is the same as for any cold or hot pack canning and there are certain rules which should be closely followed in order to assure proper results.

The use of the term "cold pack" canning is being replaced by "hot pack," because in most cases by pre-cooking and packing boiling hot, a better texture and flavor are assured, and the time for processing is considerably reduced. This is entirely different from the old open kettle method of can-

MARY ANN SAYS: I know a woman who writes poetry. In fact I know several women who do, and once in a while I write a poem myself—for good measure. But this particular woman wrote two lines that I shall always remember: "Oh give me the soul of a dreamer, with visions beyond today." That line has helped me a great deal, just as my dreams have. I'm glad I am a dreamer, with my head in the clouds half of the time, tho I must admit my feet are of clay and extremely earthbound. But we do have to look beyond today, to a more promising tomorrow, if we save ourselves from growing old and stale. Women who are rearing families surely need as much vision as patience, and they must surpass Job in the latter trait, if they are successful, in their profession—that of motherhood. And the women who are dreaming dreams and laying plans for future years, as they rescue Johnnie from the garbage and pull Susie out of the sink are the women who are going to find the sunset years the best—and most interesting.



ning and the terms are not to be used interchangeably. A short pre-cooking of the material is substituted for the usually recommended blanching and the cold dip is omitted. The hot sterilized jars are filled with the boiling material and processing should commence immediately by placing the partially sealed jars in a pre-heated oven. Because everything is hot when the processing is begun, it naturally requires less time for the material in the center of the jars to reach the boiling point.

Cold dipping cools the vegetables and increases the length of time to reach the required temperature. For this reason cold dipping is not advocated for oven canning, with the exception of such foods as tomatoes and beets which must necessarily be cold dipped in order to peel after scalding.

The addition of a small amount of acid helps in the preservation of non-acid vegetables and the flavor of the acid is scarcely noticeable. One tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice is added to each pint jar when the boiling water is added. The jars are then processed according to the regular time table.

There is no greater likelihood of breaking glass jars in oven canning than in any other process. A ring of good quality is absolutely necessary in any canning. Should one "blow out" between the top of the jar and the cover, simply replace it with another rubber. The removal of the lid allows air to enter the jar and offers a chance for spoilage so that it is well to mark and watch this jar for a few days.

There are a few general directions to be followed in oven canning which greatly simplifies the problem for the novice.

Arrange all equipment and utensils on the table. Test jars, rubbers and tops, using only sound, new rubbers.

Prepare the fruits and vegetables. Can only sound, fresh, clean material.

All fruits are packed cold. All vegetables should be pre-cooked 5 minutes in boiling water.

Pack food into hot sterilized jars. Cover with hot liquid to within 1 inch of top. Sirup is used for fruits; 1 teaspoon of salt and boiling water is used for vegetables.

Partially seal. In the case of an ordinary screw top jar, adjust the rubber and screw down the cap until it catches on the rubber ring, but does not fully seal. When the jar is removed from the oven, complete the seal by screwing down the lid as tightly as possible and invert the jar to test for leaks. In partially sealing a glass top jar, adjust the rubber ring and lid and pull the upper clamp over the glass lid until it snaps into position. Pull down the lower clamp when the jar is removed from the oven.

Place jars in a shallow pan, allowing about an inch between all jars and sides of pan. Place the shelf 3 to 5 inches above the floor of the oven. The oven should be hot and a regular temperature of about 275 degrees rigidly maintained during the processing. The shallow pan is used as a precautionary measure in boiling over or in breakage.

Time for processing: All berries and cherries should be processed for 35 minutes. All other whole fruits, such as peaches, pears, pineapple and such, are processed for 40 minute periods. Tomatoes are allowed 45 minutes. Asparagus, carrots, string beans, and beets require 2½ hours, while lima beans, peas, spinach, corn, squash, meats of all kinds, require 3 hours, and fish is processed for 6 hours.

Complete the seal, test for leaks, and cool as rapidly as possible. Label and store in a cool, dry room.

It is possible to keep fruits and berries evenly distributed thruout the jars by pre-cooking the sirup for 7 minutes and allowing the fruit to stand in the sirup over night. In the morning follow the usual procedure for oven canning.

On request I will be glad to send you a complete leaflet on oven canning. Send your letters to Nelle G. Callahan, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

How We Cook String Beans

PUT a large tablespoon of good grease in a skillet, when hot, fill full of cut beans. Cover closely and cook (stirring often) until partially done, about 15 minutes, then add boiling water, ½ cup at a time, cooking a few minutes each time until the skillet is nearly full. They cook in 1 hour, a saving of an hour's time. Add salt and pepper after half done.

Kingman County.

Mrs. J. G. Gibbens.

Lessons in Truth

BY CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

MOTHER, kitty 'cratched,' said baby Mary. No scratch could be found, and, further, there had not been a cat near the house that morning. Such a statement did not seem to deserve punishment as a deliberate lie. What should Mother do?

As adults, we are tempted to call any variation from the truth, a lie, and treat it as a criminal tendency. Yet there are several types of children's lies, none of which become serious tendencies unless neglected.

With the small child, we must be prepared for the "lie" of limited vocabulary. Several months previous to Mary's statement, she had been warned that cats scratched, if annoyed. The youngster may have been trying to say that she saw a cat, or perhaps something in her play reminded her of former feline acquaintances.

Because they spend so much of their time in the land of their imagination's creation, children have difficulty in distinguishing between the things that actually happen and those which they would very much like to have happen. Has your child ever told you that his playmate "gave" him something? Perhaps it was a gift, or perhaps he "borrowed" a much coveted toy. Maybe Mother needs to spend some time developing an appreciation of property rights.

Buddy comes home and excitedly tells father that he saw 40 big engines. Altho not intending

to deceive, his interest has magnified his experience and he must be taught accuracy of observation and statement.

Other lies of children are due to fear. Bobby takes some cookies from the jar and then makes denial to avoid unpleasant consequences. Most children and many adults use this method to escape punishment. Rewarding the truth, setting a good example, and fair treatment of the wrong-doing will build for truth-telling under such circumstances.

When a child makes a mis-statement, as mothers, we must be alert to determine the thought behind it and treat it accordingly. Stories are a valuable means of helping our children to a better appreciation of reality. "How to Tell Stories, and What Stories to Tell" is the subject of this month's leaflet. I shall be glad to send you this leaflet on request. To mothers who previously have overlooked this department, the following leaflets are still available. Please send stamps with your request.

Mental Development of Your Child From 2 to 6 Years Old. Obedience. Punishment. Inexpensive Playground Equipment.

Does Your Kitchen Fit Your Figure?

WHEN installing a new work table, determine the height at which you can work comfortably by standing in an erect position, extend your arms down until the palms of your hands will rest on the surface, fingers pointing toward each other. Measure this height to the floor. To verify your height, use a pan on this surface, and see if it does not keep your elbows bent at right angles, which is the correct working position. There should be a space at the bottom of the table for the toes when you stand. A stool is very convenient and saves the feet, but in using a stool, the knees will be cramped unless a space is open to make room for them.

Plumbers have a standard height to place sinks, which is very often too low. The work is not done at the top of the sink, but near the bottom. Try finding this height by letting the hands be closed firmly and extended straight down before you with



Your Sink Is the Right Height When Your Hands, Tightly Closed, Rest Easily on the Bottom

your shoulders erect. Adjust the sink at the height where the fists rest easily on the bottom.

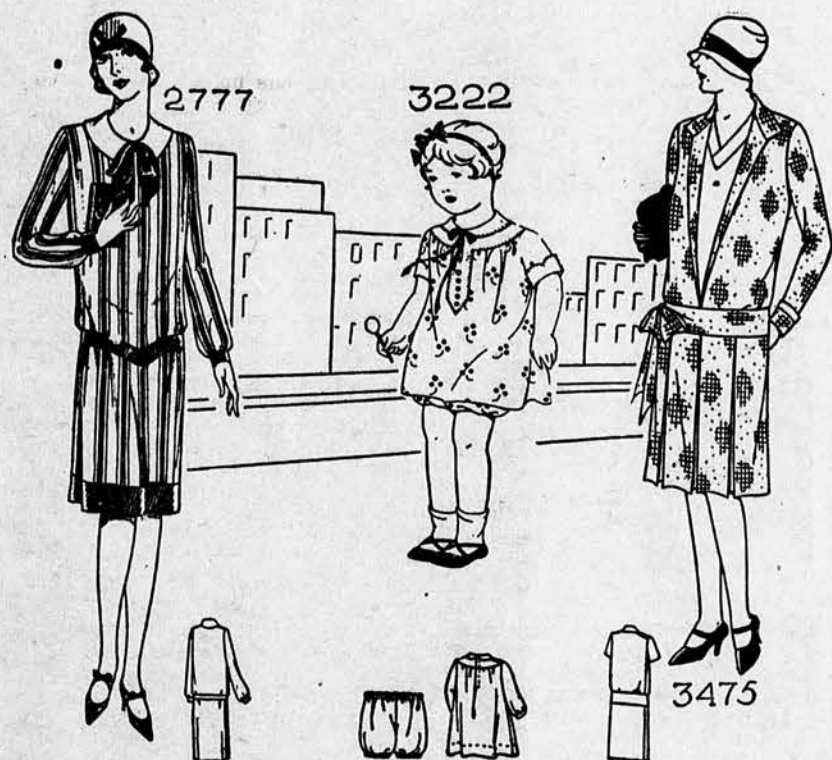
The ironing board should be placed higher than the work table, to permit more weight to be applied on the garment, but the wash tub should be low in order to permit the person to bend over it. The bend comes at the hip, so a measurement from the hips to the floor gives the most comfortable height.

Shelves too high and too low are hard on the housewife's posture. Instead of stooping to the low shelves, do not use them for everyday purposes. If you must use a low shelf, bend the knees and hips instead of the back. Shelves higher than the eye can see are good for storage. A ladder stool will permit their use for this purpose.

You will find a platform useful where people of different heights use the same kitchen, as for the children to wash dishes at the sink or doing other things for mother. One can be made from three boards. There should be a fitting of such a platform to the child. These platforms are sometimes used in the schoolroom where small children must sit in seats too high or reach blackboards.

At the Turn of the Season

Our Clothing Interests Begin to Take on a Decidedly Autumnish Flavor



2777—This chic style suggests school sewing. In striped rajah it is decidedly interesting finished with a linen Peter Pan collar. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

3222—The tiny maid needs a new fall

dress after a simple combination pattern similar to this. Sizes 1, 2 and 4 years. 3475—A charming design for my lady of all ages who is inclined to be stout. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

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.

May Need Smaller Feedings

A number of letters have come to the Baby's Corner recently from mothers who have babies 9 to 14 months old. One of these mothers says: "My baby doesn't like cereals any more." Another says, "My baby refuses to take her vegetable soup now." And still another says, "What foods can I give my 10 months old boy to make a change in his meals? He seems tired of cereal."

Not knowing just how these babies' meals are scheduled and served makes it difficult to give individual helpful suggestions, but something is at fault. Many healthy babies at about 1 year old have cereal twice a day and thoroughly enjoy their meals. It is easy, and especially in hot weather, to overfeed a baby. When the days are very warm give smaller portions.

And too this is the age when baby is cutting teeth. Perhaps a group of teeth are making their appearance. While teething is a natural process it is very evident by the swollen gums and fretfulness that some babies encounter a good deal of discomfort for a few days at these times. During such a condition, no matter what the weather, baby should have less cereals and less milk, but be sure that he has plenty of pure, cool water to drink between feedings. When the teeth are thru, his normal appetite will return.

There is quite a variety of cereals for a mother to use. A baby 9 months old and older who has been having cereals since about 6 months can usually eat any well cooked cereal.

Vegetable soup and small portions of puree of vegetables have an important place in the diet of babies this age. These help to supply the mineral salts and vitamins that babies need. The soup feeding may be varied some too. It may be made of one green or leafy vegetable such as spinach, beef tops, or green beans, and one root vegetable such as carrots or potatoes. Different

vegetables may be used as the season brings them.

A few years ago egg was not added to baby's diet until he was past a year, but now baby specialists advise giving yolk of egg to babies younger than a year old. The yolk of fresh egg contains lime, iron and some other minerals and also vitamin "D" which is beneficial for the growth of strong bones and teeth.

However, when introducing egg into the baby's diet it should be given in very small amounts. The first serving should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of the yolk of a coddled egg.

There are a few babies who cannot take egg. With some it causes vomiting and with others diarrhea. In either of these cases the egg should be discontinued for a few months and then tried again in very small amounts.

Mrs. Page.

Women's Service Corner

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

Refrigeration for Your Kitchen

I have been reading quite a bit about iceless refrigerators that are now adaptable to farm use. I am interested in one large enough to hold a small cream can as well as for family use. I will appreciate any data you can give me.—Harriet L.

Possibly one of the greatest inventions that has been made in the way of household equipment is the iceless refrigerator. Electric refrigerators are within the reach of those who have access to a power line or to a large farm power plant. There is an oil burning refrigerator on the market which is highly efficient and easy to operate. It is adaptable to homes where even a limited amount of running water is available. Still another type of refrigerator has a unit that is removed for generating its refrigerating power and can be used where no running water is available. I'll be glad to give you more specific information on request. Address letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

You'd Take a Chance
if You Used

This BOWL of BATTER For One Muffin



The uniform goodness of Hills Bros Coffee is due to the fact that it is roasted a few pounds at a time by a continuous process—never in bulk

HILLS BROS. never take chances with their fine blend of coffee. They control the flavor *always*, because they roast only a few pounds at a time by their patented continuous process.

Coffee roasted in bulk can never have the superb, uniform flavor that Hills Bros. Coffee has. For Hills Bros.' process roasts every berry evenly—to that degree when perfect flavor is obtained. And you get all this matchless goodness in every pound you buy because Hills Bros. Coffee is packed in vacuum tins.

Hills Bros. Coffee is sold everywhere and always preferred by coffee lovers. Ask for it by name and look for the Arab—Hills Bros.' trade-mark—on every can.

HILLS BROS COFFEE



Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with the key.

HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC.
2525 Southwest Boulevard
Kansas City, Mo.

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



My Dog's Name Is Tip

I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. When school starts next fall I will go to Washington school. My teacher's name is Miss Moots. For pets I have two cats named Tom and Snowball and a dog named Tip. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Sterling, Kan.



The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? 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.

Enjoys Girls' and Boys' Page

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to East Glendale school. We walk $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to school. I have two sisters. Their names are Doris and Ruth. I have one brother. His name is Lloyd. He is 14 years old. Doris is 12 years old and Ruth is 11 years old. For pets I have two dogs, five cats and one pony. My dogs' names are Lindy and Poodle. My cats' names are Blueyes, Babe, Timid, Blackie and Spottie. My pony's name is Trixie. I

Girls and Boys

enjoy the boys' and girls' page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Plains, Kan.

Try to Guess These

When is a man like a snake? When he is rattled.

Why is a shoeblack like an editor? Because he polishes the understanding of his patrons.

Why is an elephant an unwelcome caller? Because he always brings his trunk with him.

Which would you rather—a lion eat you or a tiger? I'd rather the lion eat the tiger.

What is the most difficult train to catch? The 12:50 because it's ten to one if you catch it.

What kind of men go to heaven? Dead men.

What is it which will be yesterday and was tomorrow? Why, today, of course.

Edith Likes to Cook

I am 11 years old and will be in the sixth grade this fall. I go to Independence school. My little sister, Eloise, 7 years old, will be in the second grade. We are $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from school but it doesn't seem far for we have a little gray pony to take us there and back. We have nine pets—two dogs named Jack and Tippi, a pigeon named Brownie, a pony named Nellie, a Jersey calf and four cats that we call Bud, Wiggles, Yellow Fellow and June. I am learning to cook. I have cooked several meals all by myself. I sure do like to wash dishes, too. I would like to hear from some of the little girls about my age.

Edith Johnson.

Walnut, Kan.



Will You Write to Me?

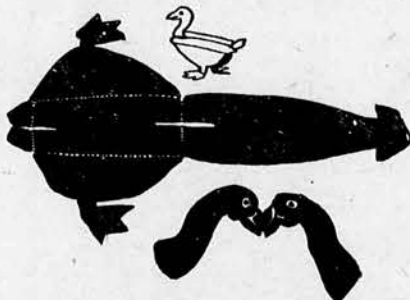
I like to read the letters on the girls' and boys' page in Kansas Farmer. I wonder if the girls and boys would like to have me write to them. I am

5 years old and will be in the fourth grade this fall. For pets I have a cat named Kitty Gray. I have one brother and one sister. My sister's name is Doris and my brother's name is Dorrell. My sister is 16 years old and my brother is 9 years old. I would be glad if some of the girls would write to me.

Bloom, Kan.

How to Make a Paper Goose

A paper goose that will stand up may be made by tracing this pattern and cutting it out. Fold on the dotted lines, bending the long narrow piece



of the body of the goose underneath, and putting the end of it thru the slit at the other end of the body. This makes the tail. The double neck should then be inserted in the slit at the front of the goose's body. Fold the feet so that the goose will stand.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A conjunction; 3. A student; 4. Extremity; 5. Stands for fifty.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Pide and Rex Are Pals

I am 13 years old and will be in the seventh grade this fall. We have $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to go to school. I am 5 feet and 4 inches tall. I have dark brown



hair and brown eyes. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Alta and Eunice and my brother's name is Eldon. Alta is 6 years old and in the second grade. She was neither absent nor tardy last school term. For pets I have two dogs named Pide and Rex. My kitten's name is Spot. I enjoy the children's page.

Zelda Breninger.

Wheeler, Kan.

Pup Luck

I'm in wrong again today! Can't see how they get that way. How's a pup supposed to guess? How to please 'em more or less? Mistress fixed for me a bed, Barely room to lay my head! For the thing was hunched up so, It was what she called "pillow." Couldn't spread it out, nohow. She says that it's ruined, now. I chewed a corner off, to see What's inside of it, and Whee! Full of nice, soft, fuzzy stuff! So I pulled out just enough For a lovely bed and turned Round a couple times and squirmed, Till I'm covered to my eyes. And I think I'm pretty wise. Slept till morning. Down the stair, Comes my mistress—OUCH! TAKE CARE!

—I'm in wrong again today, Can't see how she gets that way.

—Sally Hager.



The Hoovers—When a Melon Thief Gets "Stung"



Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

Sunstroke and Heatstroke Are Common in the Summer and Both Are Dangerous

IT WAS a very hot Fourth of July, the atmosphere being something like what you get when you open the oven door to see how the roast is doing. Driving into the country, I came upon a group of excited picnickers. Two men were doing their best to keep to his feet a third who was almost unconscious.

"He's overheat!" one explained. "We gotta keep him walking or he'll pass out."

I lost no time telling them they were giving him a shove in the "passing out" business with every inch they crowded him. Yet I wasted no words in blame, for few folks know the proper thing to do in heatstroke or sunstroke.

There is a difference between heatstroke and sunstroke; both as to symptoms and treatment. Sunstroke shows congestion; heatstroke collapse. Sunstroke comes from exposure to the fierce rays of the sun; heatstroke often attacks the worker in a close, poorly ventilated building. In sunstroke the skin is dry, burning; in heatstroke it is often moist and clammy. In either case you must put the patient at complete rest, in a comfortable place and send for the doctor. Do not attempt to "walk the patient around." Unless he is conscious, do not even offer water. In sunstroke apply ice and ice water to head and spine, but in heatstroke the patient is in collapse and needs to be kept warm and dry and perhaps stimulated by rubbing. Either form of a stroke is serious.

Summer heat must be treated with a lot of respect and precaution. Remember that some men can stand more than others, but most of us have our limit. To tempt sunstroke or heatstroke is folly. Once your heat regulating system is upset it will never be just the same again. Working in close, hot quarters is more dangerous than working right out in the sun. When you feel that the heat is too much for you, stop and rest in the coolest place you can find. This fits especially those who have been ill recently or have some chronic ailment. Let me make emphatic the warning that the man or woman who has once suffered heatstroke or sunstroke must forever more be watchful.

See a Good Surgeon

Is bleeding piles always associated with cancer, or does it generally lead to cancer? What is the most simple method of cure, and can it be done without a person taking ether? R. J. D.

There are many cases of bleeding piles about which there is no suspicion of cancer, and I would not even venture to say that it leads to cancer, for piles is among the commonest of complaints. But it does often happen that persons suffering from early cancer of the rectum let the trouble run on until too late to do anything, thinking that it is no more than piles. For that reason alone I think no case of piles should be neglected. It is also true that piles, once the condition is chronic, can never be cured by any form of home treatment, and this also is a good reason for examination by a doctor. There are few cases of piles that will not yield to treatment by a good surgeon, and usually this can be given under a local anesthetic.

No Safe Home Remedy

Is there any home remedy that will banish flat and elevated moles? Do moles usually turn into tumors? If there is any home remedy will it leave a scar? M. J.

There is no safe home remedy. A doctor who can use the electric needle will remove your moles safely by electrolysis. There will be a mark but no conspicuous scar.

Where Is the Abscess?

My husband has been having rheumatism for five years. Would Hot Springs do him good? Mrs. D. V. W.

Most of the joint aches that used to be classified as "rheumatism" are due to the fact that somewhere in the body of the patient is concealed a focus of

infection (pus) from which the blood stream carries irritating, poisonous products to the joints. Any deposit of pus in the body can cause "rheumatism" pains in the joints. Troubles like bad teeth, diseased tonsils, running ears, infected nasal sinuses, chronic appendicitis, inflammation of bladder, kidneys or intestines—anything poisoning the body anywhere if cleared up makes rheumatism disappear, provided it was the original cause of the aches. Nowadays when a patient says "rheumatism" the clever doctor starts to look at teeth, tonsils and so on down the line.

Figures show that rheumatism has decreased 40 per cent since doctors have turned their attention to clearing up hidden abscesses and other infections instead of giving "something to rub on" or sending the patient to mud baths or springs.

Farm Returns Were Up

Farm returns in 1928 showed improvement over 1927, and were the best for any year since the post-war agricultural depression, according to the annual survey of farm returns by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Reports from 11,851 owner-operated farms in all parts of the country show an average net return of \$1,334 for 1928, as compared with an average return of \$1,290 on 13,859 farms in 1927. The reports show a difference of \$94,050 between the highest and the lowest returns. Twenty-six per cent showed returns between \$1,000 and \$2,000; 45 per cent showed zero to \$1,000, and 9 per cent showed losses.

The average net return in 1926 was \$1,133; in 1925 it was \$1,297; in 1924 the net return was \$1,205; in 1923 it was \$1,020, and in 1922 the net return was \$917. By geographic divisions the largest increases in 1928 over 1927 were in the south central states, 14 per cent; west north central, 10 per cent; east north central, 8 per cent. Decreases were greatest in the South Atlantic states, 22 per cent; North Atlantic, 17 per cent. In the western section the returns showed practically no change from 1927.

Gross receipts were larger in 1928 than in 1927 on the average, but expenses also were higher. The average size of the farms reporting for 1928 was 284 acres, with an average investment of \$15,417, both size and capital investment being larger than the census average. No tenant farms are included. Average gross receipts were \$2,608, consisting of \$946 from sales of crops, \$936 from sales of livestock, \$689 from sales of livestock products, and \$37 from miscellaneous other items. Average current cash expenses in 1928 totaled \$1,518, consisting of \$394 for hired labor, \$238 for livestock bought, \$262 for feed bought, \$67 for fertilizer, \$46 for seed, \$184 for taxes on farm property, \$151 for machinery and tools, and \$176 for miscellaneous items.

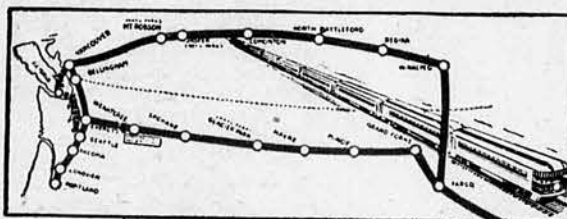
Receipts less cash expenses averaged \$1,090, in addition to which these farmers used homegrown food products valued at an average of \$269 at farm prices. The value of fuel used and of house rent was not reported. On the other hand, the total expenses (\$1,518) do not include any allowance for the labor of the farmer and his family, which was estimated by the farmers at an average value of \$768 on the basis of current wages for hired hands.

The farmers reported an increase of \$244 in inventory values, which figure added to the cash balance of \$1,090 made a farm net return of \$1,334. Out of this amount \$202 was paid as interest on indebtedness, and \$126 was spent for improvements.

The movement for a woman President will, of course, take on greater importance among the women now that it has been announced that Mr. Hoover has lost 15 pounds since assuming the office.

Last Call for the 2nd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR

ALL ABOARD for Minneapolis, St. Paul and the Pacific Northwest. Train leaves Kansas City Aug. 11 on a special 2-weeks' tour for Middle Western Farmers. It's the second annual Jayhawker Tour, arranged by the Kansas Farmer. An escorted party on an all-Pullman train with observation and dining cars. Take your family on this pleasure trip of a lifetime through the world's greatest scenic wonderland.



The Cost is Low
\$196²⁵ and up

Nothing like this marvelous 5,500 mile trip has ever been conducted at such low cost. Rates on three of America's greatest railroads have been reduced more than half. The one low rate includes everything—meals, berths, sight-seeing auto trips. Only one ticket to buy—no tips to pay—not a single travel nor hotel worry.

Middle Western Farmers are still talking about last year's tour. This year's trip will be far more interesting and lower in cost.

This wonderful trip takes you through the enchanting Northwest, North Pacific Coast and Western Canada. You'll visit the great, bustling cities of the Northwest, its wonderful farming and dairying territory, primeval forests, large glaciers, Indian Reservations, National Parks and Western Canada. You'll see everything in this land of endless natural wonders. Leave Aug. 11, back Aug. 25.

Mail Coupon Today!

Fill in and mail coupon for complete information and special low rates. Get your neighbors together and make up a regular party for the trip. Don't miss this adventure of a lifetime at low cost. Mail Coupon now!

Dept. of Tours,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

I expect to join the Jayhawker Tour, August 11-24, 1929. I will require the following accommodations:

- 1 person in lower berth.....
2 persons in lower berth.....
1 person in upper berth.....
2 persons in drawing-room.....
3 persons in drawing-room.....
2 persons in compartment.....

Name.....
R. F.D.....
City.....

**5,500
MILES**

This wonderful trip will be a liberal education as well as pleasure to you and your entire family. You will see, among other interesting things—

State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park

Columbia River Highway, Portland, Ore.

Harding Memorial, Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.

Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper National Park

Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park

The Wheat Pool, Regina, Canada

LAST YEAR'S TOURISTS' PRAISE TRIP

"One could not over-describe the beauty and grandeur of scenery, the splendid entertainment or the management."—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Wellington, Salina, Kan.

"We have done considerable traveling in the past 20 years, but do not know of anything we enjoyed ourselves better than on the Jayhawker Tour."—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Dill, Waukegan, Ill.

"The officials were very kind and courteous. They explained the historical and geographical value of the country, thus making it more interesting as well as educational."—Mrs. Margaret R. Asher, Great Bend, Kan.

"The sight-seeing tours at different points are simply grand. In fact I do not see how this tour could be improved."—J. A. Ostrick, Emporia, Kan.

"My Jayhawker Tour of 1928 was most enjoyable by richness of scenery and new acquaintances. No worry; everything cleverly planned by the tour master."—Hugo J. Miller, Topeka, Kan.





Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, the Protective Service will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

What Sheriff Brown of Reno County Thinks of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service

I HAVE been sheriff of Reno county for the last three years and under-sheriff of this county for the four years prior. In making a study of how to reduce farm thievery, I have come to the conclusion that co-operating with agencies which stand for law enforcement brings more effective results than when a farmer or a law officer tries to work by himself.

When I say co-operation I mean the kind that comes from the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. This department works both with the law officers and with the farmers in making farm thieving a mighty risky business.



Sheriff Pay F. Brown of Reno County Says That Prompt Reporting of Stolen Farm Property Helps More Than Anything Else in Capturing the Thief

Any thief hates to have a reward offered for his capture and conviction.

There are two things I appreciate most about the Protective Service. This department has its members report to their sheriff the description of stolen property as soon as it is discovered to have been stolen. Second, it has its members report every theft, regardless of how meager the information is regarding the thief. This often makes it possible for the sheriff later to put two and two together, if thefts continue in a certain community, and thus apprehend the thief. Then, too, it makes it possible to return property stolen to its rightful owner after it has been recovered.

Since poultry stealing constitutes about two-thirds of the farm thefts reported, I believe that one of the best things about the Protective Service is its poultry marker registration. With the marker provided by this department, Protective Service members can mark their poultry so if it is stolen they can tell their sheriff positively how to identify their chickens—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The name and address of every owner of a Kansas Farmer poultry marker, together with his non-duplicated, assigned number, is registered by the Protective Service department with every sheriff in Kansas.

I am glad to say that in Reno county the Protective Service signs are very conspicuous at farm entrances. Most of the successful farmers have the sign posted. These same farmers are the ones who take every precaution against the theft of their property. They have adequate fencing, per-

manent marks of identification on their movable property and locks as needed on gates and doors. They know how many of each class of livestock they have and can describe what has been stolen. Many of them have found satisfactory the use of Kansas Farmer's poultry marker.

"Test Wheat for Protein"

"Test wheat for protein, and particularly if it is shrivelled," is the suggestion of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Scattering reports coming to the State Board of Agriculture indicate that the unfavorable conditions which prevailed in some parts of Kansas just before harvest have resulted in considerable shrivelled wheat. Where this has occurred the wheat berry is by no means so plump nor so attractive in appearance. It has been a rather common saying, however, "that shrivelled wheat is rich in protein." That is the case this year, according to protein tests that have been run on such wheat. "Wherever wheat is turning out a shrunken berry, this quality as affecting price may be largely, if not more than offset by its high protein," said Secretary Mohler, who gave it as his opinion that it would be well worth while to make the test for protein.

It is of course advisable for any grower to know the protein content of his wheat, and under the progressive administration of the State Grain Inspection Department, such tests are more conveniently available than ever before thru the extension of its facilities to different points in the state. We would urge wheat growers to make the most of these opportunities to know their wheat. By so doing, they are in better position to market intelligently and more to their own advantage.

A jug of Jamaica rum was found in an excavation for a building in New York. Which at least partially explains the high prices paid for New York real estate.

What Was Your Reaction?

Remember the article, "Ninety-Five Per Cent Water, According to Government Analysis, Makes Poor Worm Expeller," which appeared in the July 13 Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer? Here is a letter received from a veterinarian who has at heart the welfare of the farmers in his community.

"Every word of your article is the truth. If the readers of Kansas Farmer will heed such advice, it is bound to do heaps of good. I have these livestock remedy agents whipped in my territory, and I have done it by advertising thru local papers. Telling the farmers the truth about all the fake remedies that peddlers sell saves them thousands of dollars.

"I am glad the Department of Agriculture stands squarely against such poor remedies. Education will do more than anything else to keep farmers from buying this stuff. They will investigate then and their livestock will get remedies that really do some good. I wish every farmer would read your article."



More for your money

In four years the sales of Kelly-Springfield tires to the public have trebled.

There can be only one reason for such a growth as this.

That reason is that every year more people are discovering that Kelly tires give them more tire mileage and greater tire dependability—for the same money.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY
1775 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

LIQUID

El Vampiro
An effective non-poisonous spray. Will not stain or blister.

Kills Flies, Mosquitoes, and Other Insects

El Vampiro is a killer but at the same time it acts as a repellent. Millions of people have proved insecticide for any type of insect pest. El Vampiro is non-poisonous, will not stain and is absolutely harmless to man or animal. It may be used in powder or liquid form; in powder a handy package of El Vampiro or a bottle of liquid in the home at all times.

Insist upon El Vampiro, the certified insecticide. Do not accept a substitute.

Allaire, Woodward & Co., Peoria, Illinois
Manufacturers of Insecticide since 1873

GIZZARD CAPSULES

TRADE MARK AND PATENTS PENDING

For Worms in Poultry

This improved method of worming poultry with medicine in an insoluble capsule, carries the correct undiluted dose to the gizzard where it is ground up like a grain of corn and the medicine emptied directly into the intestines upon the worms. Does away with all danger from absorption in crop, gullet and stomach. Rapid in use—400 per hour. Many millions used last year. Sold by dealers. Adult size \$1.75 per 100. Chick size \$1.00 per 100. Less in quantity. Samples, full details and new Poultry Book free on request.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 961 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

7% Continental Telephone Co.

PREFERRED STOCK With Common Stock Purchase Privileges

Dividends Quarterly

Over \$300 in Assets Back of Each Share
Earnings More Than
THREE AND ONE-HALF TIMES
DIVIDEND REQUIREMENTS

Municipal Utility Investment Company

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To Kill Poultry Lice—Just Paint it on the Roosts!

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed to rid a flock of lice.

Does Away With Individual Handling
Old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. No longer necessary to disturb the birds.

Treat Whole Flock in a Few Minutes
Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds go to roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers and killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply stores. \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40"
Kills Poultry Lice

What "Kosher" Means

(Continued from Page 7)

Again, in Genesis 9:3-4 we find this passage.

Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things. But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat.

This injunction against the eating of blood is the first law laid down in the Pentateuch concerning the eating of meats. Additional laws are laid down in other portions of the Scriptures, and again and again the injunction is repeated that the Jew shall be sure that he eats not flesh with the blood thereof.

To summarize, five points have to be observed according to the rules of *Shehitah* in order that the slaughtered animal may be kosher. These are:

1. *Shehiyyah*. There must be no pause. The incision must be continuous until all the vital parts are severed. A pause for an instant, voluntary or involuntary, renders the killing improper.

2. *Derasah*. There must be no pressing upward or downward or any hacking. The object to secure positive quick action in making the incision.

3. *Haladah*. There must be no burrowing. The knife must not be introduced under the skin as in stabbing, or covered by the wool of the sheep or the hair of the steer. The incision must be free, open and exposed so as to drain the blood quickly and thus render the animal unconscious immediately.

4. *Hagranah*. The incision must be made in a prescribed region of the neck, viz., thru the trachea, preferably below the cricoid—the complete cartilaginous ring just below the larynx. It must not be thru the larynx nor thru the heavier muscles farther down the throat.

5. *Ikkur*. There must be no laceration, but a clean cut, not a tear. Hence the knife is examined after the operation as well as before to make sure that it is perfectly smooth. If roughness is found on the edge of the knife, the beast is declared *treifah*.

The handling of the carcass on the bleeding rail and skinning beds is the same as that for other cattle, calves and sheep, except for the kosher inspection. After the beef has been lowered to the cattle beds, the hide is ripped open down the brisket and belly for the convenience of the kosher inspector or searcher. A knife hole is opened in the belly at the brisket point. It is thru this hole that the inspector or searcher makes his inspection of the lung cavity. The arm is thrust into the belly and an opening made thru the diaphragm into the chest cavity. The lungs and ribs are thoroly examined for adhesions, growths or presence of foreign matter.

Time Element is Involved

If a searcher finds anything on the surface of the lungs or rib that arouses his suspicion as to the condition of the animal, the carcass is rejected. In the largest slaughter houses, at this point, the animal is considered *treifah* without further inspection. In smaller houses, however, the lungs are removed and inflated by the searcher placing the open end of the windpipe to his mouth and blowing the lungs up to see if they will hold air. Even in the presence of slight adhesions, if the lungs will hold air, the carcass is passed as *kosher*. In the large plants which kill cattle kosher style, this operation is not considered practicable from a cost standpoint and is not made, thereby permitting the beef to remain as *treifah*. In large scale operations, where several hundred head of cattle are slaughtered an hour, the time element involved in making the additional tests of the lungs is too great to avoid hampering other operations in the department.

The theory upon which the kosher inspection is based, is the antiquated belief that if there is any disorder in the system of the animal it will be reflected in the condition of the lungs. In addition, search is made for ruptured or weakened blood vessels, for the theory is that the slightest lesion may have released blood into the flesh. If the condition is such that it probably would cause the death of an animal within a period of one year, the carcass is considered unfit for food and is *treifah*, in which case the carcass is marked on the brisket with a cross inside a circle. If the searcher is satisfied with the condition of the animal, he marks the brisket in Hebrew letters giving the date of slaughter and the name of the searcher who made the inspection.

It must be understood that the inspection made by the searcher in no way influences the activities of the federal inspectors. The Federal Meat Inspection Act does not recognize kosher killing, and the inspectors working un-

der the Federal Meat Inspection Service cannot accept the kosher inspection as a reliably scientific inspection. For example, the adhesion of lungs to the ribs, which causes rejection by the Jew, has no significance for a veterinarian today. On the other hand, it is not uncommon to have the Government inspectors condemn carcasses that have been passed by the kosher inspector. This is due to a more thoro examination that is given all animals slaughtered in plants under Government inspection. This inspection includes a minute examination of the glands of the head, neck and throat, and glands of all the organs of the body, heart, liver, weasands, melts, tongues and casings, as well as the condition of the carcass as a whole. The theory that any disorder in the system of the animal will show up in the lungs has long been discarded by scientists.

The Jewish law requires that meat must be consumed within 72 hours after slaughter, or it must be washed and reinstated by a representative of the church. The meat is then considered kosher for another 72 hours, after

which it must be re-washed. After the expiration of another 72 hours, the meat is then considered *treifah* and is believed to be no longer fit for Jewish consumption. Because of the fact that meat must be consumed so soon after slaughter, it must move to the trade as fast as possible.

Nearly one-third of the population of New York City is Jewish. Because beef after three days following slaughter is no longer kosher, unless washed by the *shohetim* in the coolers according to the rules laid down by the Mosaic law, most cattle bought for use in the kosher trade are killed in or near the cities where the beef is consumed. This is the underlying reason why large numbers of live cattle are shipped from the great livestock markets such as Chicago and Kansas City, for slaughter in the eastern consuming sections such as New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

The extent of the kosher trade in the United States can be estimated approximately from the number of Jews living in different sections. Most of the Jews in the United States live in

the following eight states, according to the last census: New York, 1,701,260; Pennsylvania, 340,000; Illinois, 257,000; Massachusetts, 199,300; Ohio, 177,690; New Jersey, 163,180; Missouri and Kansas, 92,160. The Jewish population of the United States, according to the latest figures available, is 3,600,350. New York City is credited with 1,643,000, which is about 29 per cent of the entire population of New York City. The other cities of the country with big Jewish populations are Philadelphia, 200,000; Chicago, 225,000; Boston, 77,000; Cleveland, 100,000; St. Louis, 60,000; and Greater Kansas City, 25,000.

For the Dairymen

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,470-F, Care and Management of Dairy Cows; Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,473, Sterilizing Milk Utensils; and Leaflet No. 3, Improved Sanitation in Milk Production, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

UP STEEP HILLS -

around sharp curves



HIGH COMPRESSION

MAKES THIS LOW-PRICED CAR A BRILLIANT PERFORMER

The Superior Whippet's new and higher compression engine gives more than 20% added horsepower—resulting in even faster speed, quicker pick-up and greater hill-climbing ability.

Besides its improved engine, the new Superior Whippet is the only low-priced car with all these important advantages: Extra long wheelbase, oversize balloon tires, full force-feed lubrication, silent timing chain, invar-strut pistons, "Finger-Tip Control," and, in the Six, a heavy seven-bearing crankshaft.

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\$785

Coach \$725; Coupe \$695; Coupe (with rumble seat) \$725; De Luxe Sedan \$850; Sport De Luxe Roadster \$850 (with rumble seat and extras); 1½-ton Truck Chassis \$645. The Four Coach \$575; Coupe \$575; 4-pass. Coupe \$605; Sedan \$630; De Luxe Sedan \$695; Roadster \$525; 4-pass. Roadster \$555; Collegiate Roadster \$595; Touring \$520; Commercial Chassis \$405. All Willys-Overland prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice.

NEW SUPERIOR

WHIPPET

FOURS AND SIXES

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO

How Much Wheat This Year?

Should Kansas Farmers Plant About the Usual Acreage to the Bread Crop?

BY E. C. PAXTON

ANOTHER Kansas wheat harvest is over. The tractor with the gang plow and the disk are busy turning the stubble for another seeding. The thought uppermost in many a wheat farmer's mind just now is, "Shall I plant more wheat, or less wheat, or as much wheat as last fall?"

It is a question worthy of a thoughtful answer. No farmer should make his decision without careful attention to the present world situation. Wheat planted this fall must meet market conditions from July, 1930, to June, 1931. One must look ahead to see what the world supply and demand factors for bread grains are likely to be a year from now. The Kansas wheat farmer must raise his wheat in competition with the peon labor on the plains of Argentina, the independent farmer of Australia and Canada, the caste ridden Hindu of Northern India, and the Soviet driven peasant of the Russian steppes.

A Larger Carryover

The main factors to be considered are (1) the world carryover of old wheat on July 1 this year, (2) the probable 1929 harvest in the export countries of the Northern Hemisphere, (3) this summer's crop of bread grains in the deficiency producing and hence import countries of Europe, (4) the acreage and outlook for wheat in the Southern Hemisphere which is now in dormant winter condition, (5) the effect of the recently organized Farm Board in the United States on the market situation.

The combined world carryover on July 1 this year, including the latest available official estimates on the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and United Kingdom port stocks and floating supply, indicates a world carryover about 125 million bushels greater than a year ago. Most of this increase in surplus was in the United States and Canada.

July 1 estimates indicate that the United States combined winter and spring wheat crop this year will be at least 70 million bushels less than last. There is a possibility for a further decline, as moisture conditions have not improved materially in the spring wheat states since that date. No official estimates of Canadian production are available. One of the best commercial forecasters in Chicago who has been in close touch with the Canadian situation says the Dominion crop this year cannot exceed 300 million bushels, and another places the prospect about the middle of July at not over 270 million. Last year the Canadian provinces produced 534 million bushels of wheat. The combined deficiency then on the North American continent this year compared to last would appear to be at least 300 million bushels. This more than doubly offsets the increased carryover of old wheat in July in the United States and Canada.

Smaller Argentine Acreage

As to this year's crop in the deficiency and hence importing countries of Europe, definite information is available to show that on the whole the European crop will be materially below last year, and the import requirements correspondingly greater. Details show the French crop medium and below last year; the German crop no greater and possibly smaller than in 1928; the Italian crop noticeably less than a year ago; the Netherlands and Belgium crop quite materially lower because of winter kill, which is recorded at 30 per cent in the Netherlands; the Hungary crop very low because of winter kill; Rumania 20 to 25 per cent below last year; Yugoslavia and Bulgaria probably below last year; and Spain slightly more than the very meager crop harvested a year ago. Other countries show no material change from outlook a year ago.

It is too early to draw definite conclusions about the Southern Hemisphere crop. Trade reports indicate a reduction of 15 per cent in the Argentine acreage. Droughty conditions at seeding time and favorable corn prices

discouraged seeding there. Australian news is that good rains in the western states have brought a possible 5 per cent increase in acreage there. But drought in the three eastern states of Australia has curtailed acreage there. On the whole the Australia acreage cannot be assumed to be greater than last year.

Soviet Russia and the Orient are big question marks in the situation. Oriental demand for wheat has been on the increase for several years, and the folks there are learning to eat wheat bread instead of rice. Cheapness is of prime consideration in the Orient, and enhanced prices are likely to curtail demand. So far, Soviet Russia has not proved of much importance in wheat exports since the war. Prospective supplies in Russia for this season would appear to be slightly less than last, and the Soviet may be in the import market before the season is over.

The effect of the new Farm Board is a matter of pure conjecture. It would seem that the presence of an adequately financed, national organization, always ready to bolster a sink-

ing market by buying support and the sustaining influence of carrying power could not help but be salutary.

Let us sum up the world situation: Allowing for only average yields in the Southern Hemisphere and a reduction of 300 million bushels in the crop of the Northern Hemisphere, the world's crop would be about 375 million bushels short of last year. Allowing for an increase of 125 million bushels in carryover would leave the world's supply at least 250 million bushels short of last year. An analysis of the relation of supply to price would indicate that with normal conditions the average of British prices of the year would be increased 25 cents or more a bushel over last season by this reduction in supply.

Lower export duties in the United States will tend to encourage exports and enhance price. Higher import rates in France, Italy and Germany will tend to curtail imports and curtail demand abroad. Prices have been on a strong upward swing since mid-June. European demand at present is active, and is likely to continue so.

Hard red winter wheat averaged about \$1.12 a bushel at Kansas City in the year ending July 1, 1929. It should average 20 cents better than that this year in the face of present supply and demand factors. A further decline in the hard spring wheat crop of the United States and Canada might increase that spread.

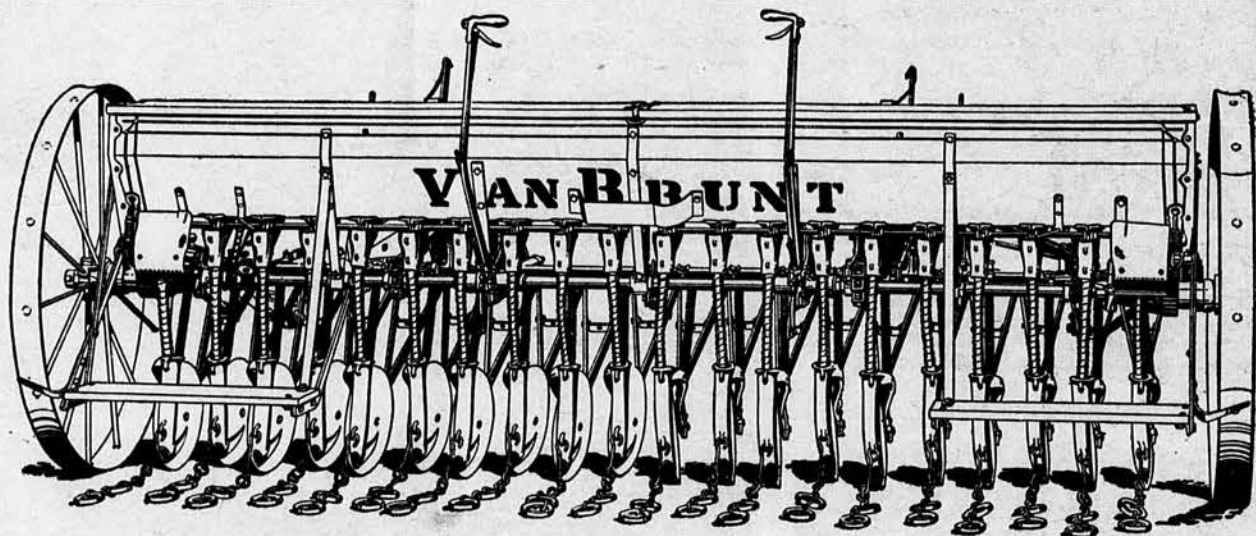
Soft and red winter wheat is more plentiful in the United States this year

than last, and premiums for this class are not likely. The total soft winter wheat crop is not likely to be much in excess of American domestic requirements. The price of this class of wheat at St. Louis last year averaged about \$1.30. The outlook is that it will not average more than 5 cents a bushel different this market season.

Less Spring Wheat

The hard red spring wheat forecast on July 1 for the United States was only 156 million bushels, compared with 195 million last year. This would be only about our domestic requirements for this class of wheat. If the final outturn is less than the July forecast and Canadian prospects continue to slump, the northwestern millers may be in the market bidding up the price of southwestern hard winter wheat. The tariff should be very effective this year in protecting the price of hard red northern spring wheat. The Minneapolis price last year averaged \$1.26. It should average 25 to 30 cents higher this year.

The Kansas wheat planted this fall should come into harvest next June and July under very favorable market conditions. So far as can be foreseen at this time, the July, 1930, world stocks of wheat should be below normal. It was the large world surplus of wheat that depressed the prices in the late spring of 1929. It took the disaster that befell the spring wheat crop of North America to stir the trade to active interest in the present market.



(Furnished with steel or wood wheels)

Gives You Better Seeding Results

Grain growers like the double-run type of feed because of its capacity to handle any kind or size of grain, regardless of its condition, without choking up and causing injury to the seed. Wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, rice, alfalfa, peas, kidney and navy beans and corn can be planted accurately with the

John Deere-Van Brunt Double-Run Grain Drill

The adjustable gates which regulate the size of feed openings are built into the feeds. They are uniform, easy to change and cannot lose out.

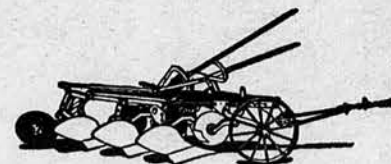
The feed wheel is larger in diameter on one side than on the other side. The large side is for large seed; the small side is for small seed. Either side of the feed can be cut off by turning a gate inside the grain box.

Five combinations or sizes of feed openings are provided, and these, with the five multiple gears and reversible intermediate gear provide for planting seed in 50 quantities per acre.

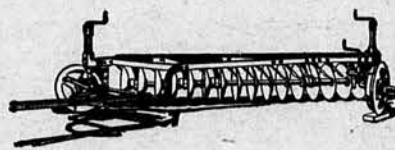
Sliding gear is always in full mesh with multiple gears, insuring longer wear. A spring on the sliding gear bracket prevents breakage should an obstruction come between the multiple gears and sliding gear.

This drill has instant pick-up; leaves no bare spots in the field. Rigid construction. Built like a steel bridge. Box cannot buckle or sag. Three-piece full floating axle. Tilting lever insures perfect seeding under all conditions. Disk bearings are guaranteed. Wood or steel wheels. Single or double disk or hoe furrow openers.

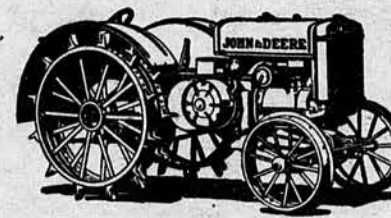
Be prepared to do your fall seeding with a John Deere Double-Run Grain Drill and increase your yields. See your John Deere dealer. Write to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, for descriptive folder and interesting booklet, "Better Grain Yields from the Same Fields." Ask for package KE-211.



John Deere Tractor Plows are furnished in a variety of sizes and types to meet every need. They do good work—last long—are light draft.



The John Deere Disk Tiller—a favorite wheatland implement with many distinctive features.



The John Deere Model D Tractor gives you low-cost, long-lived power for your heavier farm jobs—plowing, disking, drilling, combining, threshing.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Operating a Pig Factory

(Continued from Page 3)

plenty of fence and keep the pigs on clean, fresh ground all the time and pig troubles will be few and far between." It requires five pastures for his work, of alfalfa and bluegrass. In getting rid of the old sows he sometimes hogs down some corn. When he does this he turns the sows and pigs in together. But he fences a field off into 2-acre plots for them. "If you turn them into too large a field they knock down too much corn," he explained. "I want plenty of pasture for my hogs and cows, and I don't care if it is my highest-priced land. I am satisfied that pigs and cows can make it pay better than anything else anyway. When an alfalfa stand shows weak I turn the pigs and hogs in and they just about plow the field the first time and get a lot of good out of it. After they have been in there I can walk right along with a gang plow and four horses, and then I certainly can grow corn. The ground isn't any trouble to work after the hogs. I say again that fence is the best mineral a man can buy for his hogs."

Mr. Williams generally buys gilts because he figures they are a cheaper investment for him all thru. "They raise about as many pigs as older animals, and while I have them they increase in weight for market later on, while an old sow won't do that," he said. "Would you believe me if I told you my gilts sometimes bring me three litters a year?" he inquired. "Well, it is almost that good. The 18 gilts that were first to farrow in the new hollow tile house just about did that, and others have that followed. As an example, I buy gilts about March 1, that are to have pigs right away."

The other owner has done the breeding and some months of feeding for me. I rebreed as soon as possible for fall pigs and after they come, breed for spring pigs again. The sows and gilts will have two or three litters for me and off they go to market. I believe this quick turnover is profitable." Mr. Williams has handled 120 pigs and better in a farrowing. He averages 200 or so a year. "All I have to do is feed the sow," he said, "so \$5 out of the \$7 I received for the 30 pigs I sold this spring, by June 21, was my profit. I pick good gilts and keep a purebred boar."

Ten good cows produce a lot of milk that is marketed in Ottawa. The dairy business is somewhat of a new venture, but by feeding fairly light thru the summer and well in the winter, the cows brought in \$100 a month last year.

Poultry to Build Home

(Continued from Page 3)

tually started in January this year, and was in full swing thru February, March, April and May. During this busy time all eggs of the best quality were hatched or sold for hatching. Out of hatching season local markets take the production.

Mrs. Froom keeps a hired girl part of the year when the work is so rushing to do the housework, while she takes care of the customers to see that they are entirely satisfied with their purchases. Mr. Froom handles the work of hatching. This end of the poultry business was started four years ago with incubator capacity for 2,000 eggs. Now there is 8,000 capacity. About 800 to 1,000 eggs a week were set from the home flock, while enough more were handled from other flocks to make the total count up to 2,000 eggs.

All chicks are started clean and kept that way. They have brooder houses and clean runs. At a week old they get a growing mash, and before that at 72 hours old they get cracked yellow corn and pinhead oats. The youngsters, along with the layers, get all the milk they will drink. Last summer at one time there was 40 gallons of separated sour milk available in a day, and all of it was consumed by the poultry. Some 300 hens and 1,300 chicks feasted and thrived on this along with their other feed.

Winter will find 300 pullets and 150 mature birds in the laying houses in production. They are watched closely, and any that fall down are culled out. "The biggest drawback with poultry," Mrs. Froom explained, "is getting the right kind of roosters. We always are on the lookout for the best cockerels to mate to our best birds." This is an ac-

credited flock, of course. Production is kept up thru constant culling and careful feeding. During May this year the flock of 287 hens averaged 24.6 eggs, which isn't so bad for so many birds. Production last year averaged 152 eggs to the hen—well over the requirement of 125 eggs for being accredited. The hens returned \$700 last year over feed costs for eggs sold on the market. There are hatchery profits in addition to this. From February to June the hatchery cleared \$66 a week, not including labor.

"The way folks take care of their hens thru the winter is sure to be reflected in the hatchability of the eggs," Mrs. Froom said. "If the hens are kept up well thru the cold months, hatching troubles will be fewer and results better. I believe it is more important to handle hens properly thru the winter months than most anything else. It seems to me that determines the success of the whole year. One thing necessary for the layers in the winter is alfalfa meal. We see that ours get plenty. Our flock has free range all year, except in bad weather. A hen will lay where she finds her feed, so we don't lose anything in eggs by letting them run. The exercise does the birds good."

"Just now there seems to be a demand for 6-weeks old pullets. Perhaps the future will find this an important phase of poultry work. I can see where the buying of these developed pullets will eliminate a whole lot of work."

"Woriless" Vacation Best

(Continued from Page 8)

rangements and will let you know when and where to meet us in Kansas City. There is no down payment to make. If you prefer you may pay us in Kansas City before we start.

You won't need to buy a lot of new clothes. Those you use at home are all that will be needed. We'll be traveling with friends out to have a good time rather than on dress parade. The women should bring along a light cloak to be prepared for mountain breezes. There is no need to take a trunk. Pack your suitcase about as you would for any other two weeks' trip, bearing in mind that there will be laundry accommodations for your convenience during the trip. Linen enough to last a week will be sufficient.

And you needn't take along much money. The price of your original ticket includes everything except such personal expenses as souvenirs. Of course, it's entirely up to you how strong you want to go on items of that sort.

If there are other questions you want answered let us know at the time you make your reservation and we'll give you the information immediately. But remember that there is nothing complicated about this trip. We take on our own shoulders the travel burdens that might otherwise make you decide against a trip of this distance. Let us have your reservation at once so that

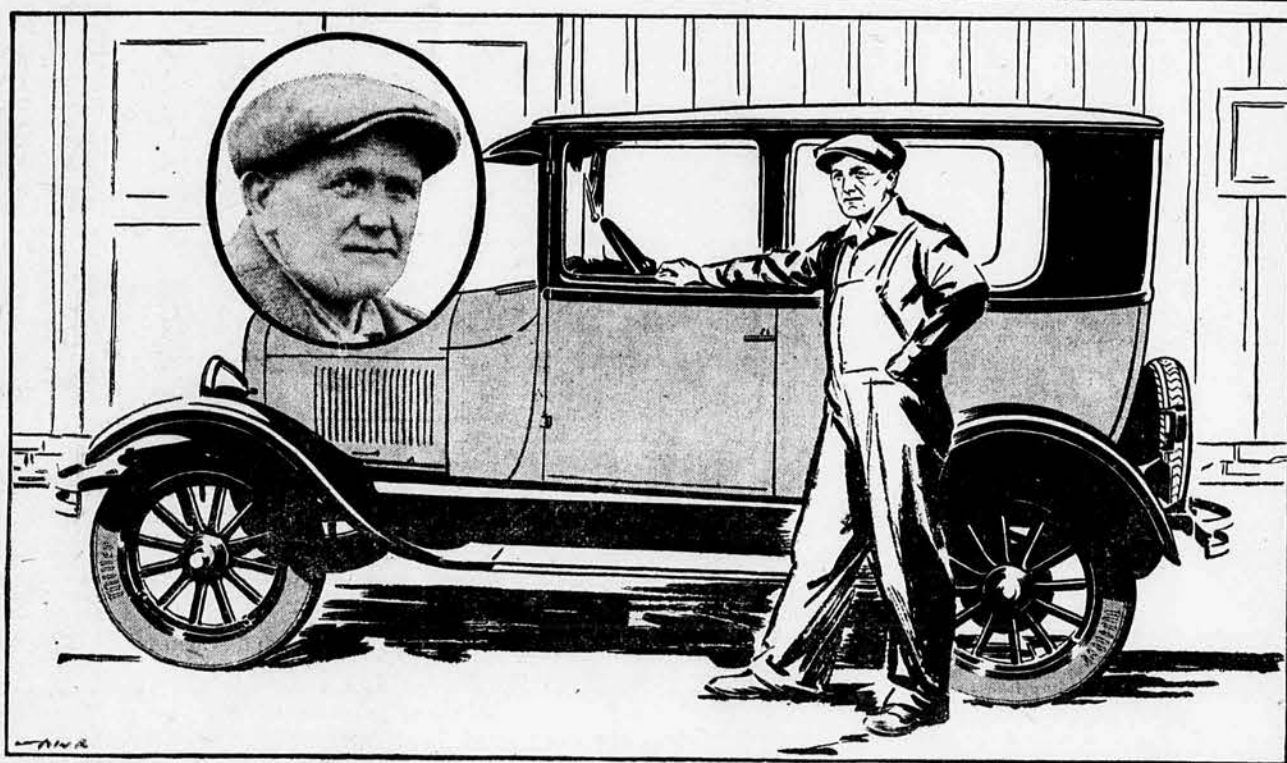
we may make our reservations properly and plan our work for the greatest benefit to you. The more work you make for us the better we'll like it for we want to show you the greatest trip you've ever had.

"Chris" Is Secretary

The resignation of Chris Christensen as head of the division of co-operative marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, to become secretary of the recently created Federal Farm Board, has been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Christensen is an authority on agricultural co-operation in the United States and abroad, and has been in charge of co-operative marketing research in the Department of Agriculture since 1925. He was born at Minden, Neb., in 1894, received a B. S. degree from the University of Nebraska in 1920, and took graduate work in agricultural economics at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and the Royal Agricultural College of Denmark, in addition to graduate work in economics and business administration at Harvard University.

Interested in Mad Dogs?

Farmers' Bulletin No. 449-F, Rabies or Hydrophobia, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



"We've given these Millers a great workout and they look as good as new"

HERE'S a frank request to the farmers of this section. If you have bad roads, heavy loads or any of the many conditions that mean a tough job for your tires—put on a pair of Millers and watch them work in comparison with any tire you know about.

Watch the way the tread holds—its long, even wear—regardless of punishment. Watch the sidewalls keep their smooth finish—free from cracks. Feel the grip of the famous tread design on wet pavements or in mud. And see what happens after thousands of miles of real hard work.

You'll like the result of a test like this. Most farmers who make it, go and buy another pair—and forget all about tire worries.

We invite you to try it. We think you will decide, as thousands have, that Millers can save you a lot of money.



THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY OF N.Y. AKRON, OHIO, U.S.A.

Harry Hanson

"I didn't think tires could stand the punishment we've given these Millers—and keep on going. They've had a great workout, and they look as good as new."

HARRY HANSON
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Farm Crops and Markets

Will Corn Grow Fast Enough This Year in Kansas to Escape Frost Damage?

CORN has been making a good growth over practically all of Kansas, despite the fact that some fields are weedy. Perhaps it will do well enough to escape frost after all. Grass fat cattle are moving to market in increasing numbers, especially from the Bluestem Belt. Potato harvest is under way in the Kaw Valley; the growers are making fairly good profits this season. Taking the state as a whole, farm conditions are fairly satisfactory.

The outlook for livestock farmers this summer is fairly favorable. In the opinion of the market expert with the National Livestock Producer, major price and supply fluctuations which are anticipated are more or less seasonal changes. However, there are several conditions in the situation which at present do not appear so favorable as a month ago. While regular major seasonal changes are anticipated in many cases, variations from a year ago may be expected, and it is these variations which will warrant careful watching on the part of live stock feeders and producers during the next several months.

The hog market passed the seasonal peak of supplies about the middle of June and prospects are favorable for a general upward swing in prices during early August. In the case of cattle at this time of the year we expect a seasonal widening between prices of fed cattle and prices of grass cattle. This is taking place, which indicates steady to weaker prices for the lower grades and higher prices for the best grades of fat cattle. With lambs the usual tendency in prices is downward at this time of the year, and in view of the larger crop of native and southern lambs increased market supplies the next two months would be expected.

Hog Producers Too Optimistic

Despite many factors, which have indicated a decreased market supply of hogs for the summer and early fall, the number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection during April and May were slightly more than during the same two months in 1928. While slaughter in May was 2 per cent less than similar slaughter in May last year and conditions indicate a decreased slaughter in June, based on the normal proportion of hogs coming to market during the first two months of the period, April to September, inclusive, there is a possibility of as many hogs being marketed during the coming summer as in 1928.

In view of the general optimism prevailing in regard to the summer market and some recent evidence of holding hogs for increased weight, the distribution of the summer marketings probably will be somewhat more uniform than was the case a year ago, indicating relatively large supplies in the latter part of August and September, with probably some increase over that period a year ago. Weights of hogs are somewhat heavier and, excluding 1926 and 1927, are the heaviest at Chicago in several years. Very few light and unfinished hogs are coming to market, all of which indicates a recent tendency to hold hogs for the prospective summer advance.

In view of the usual seasonal scarcity of light weight hogs, the present relatively heavy weights of hogs and the market situation in regard to lamb and products from heavy hogs, a very wide premium in favor of light hogs would be expected very shortly. While storage stocks of frozen and pickled pork products were somewhat less in June than at that time last year, this adds considerable strength to the situation, and will influence the demand for hogs suitable for the fresh pork trade. While the corn-hog ratio is only slightly above the average, it is somewhat above last year and apparently there is a relatively large supply of feed available.

Hog prices in June averaged in Chicago approximately \$1 below what they did in March and April and for the most of the month maintained a level approximately \$1 higher than during June last year. The situation is sufficiently strong to indicate a generally higher level of prices than what prevailed during the summer and fall of 1928 with somewhat higher prices in early August and again during the fall and early winter.

The fall decline in hog prices which began the latter part of September last year was very unusual, and one of the sharpest on record. Many feeders who were caught on that break will advance their marketing this year, which may further increase marketings in the latter part of August and early September. This coupled with the possibility of some delayed marketing, as the result of holding for increased weight early in the summer, may result in relatively large supplies when ordinarily we have our greatest seasonal scarcity.

In view of the general optimism prevailing in regard to the summer market and the tendency to hold hogs for increased weight, considerable caution should be exercised in feeding hogs for the late summer market. It seems decidedly desirable to keep hog weights down, which would permit more or less leeway in the time of marketing. Market hogs as they are finished, especially in the case of a rather sharp rise in prices during July and August, giving careful consideration as to the trend of average weights. It is the tonnage that breaks prices as well as the number, so hold weights down.

Scarcity of Best Fat Cattle

During the first five months of this year the number of cattle slaughtered under federal inspection was 2.5 per cent less than during the same period last year. On the other hand, the number of steers slaughtered showed an increase of about 6 per cent, indicating a relatively large supply of steer beef as compared with last year and an early movement of steers to market. Fed cattle in general have graded somewhat higher than they did last year, also indicating an early movement of fat cattle to market. Weights were somewhat heavier, which offset much of the decrease in numbers. All conditions point to relatively small supplies of medium and heavy weight well finished steers in September, October and November.

In view of many calves and yearlings being fed for the early summer market and the possibility of a somewhat earlier movement of cattle from southwestern pastures

than a year ago, the supply of cattle for slaughter during August and early September may be as large as a year ago.

Cattle prices showed considerable strength during June and reached the highest level since January. The price range has been unusually narrow this year, with low grades selling considerably higher than last year and the upper grades of fat cattle selling higher since early in April. The outlook appears reasonably favorable for this summer, and while supplies may be relatively large during the next few months prices should follow about their normal seasonal upward swing for fed cattle and steady to slightly weaker for the lower grades of grass cattle. Farmers who may attempt to feed medium and lower grade cattle for the summer market will meet considerable competition from grass cattle.

Last year the highest prices of cattle were made in September, following which the seasonal decline got under way. This decline was earlier than usual, but conditions this year indicate somewhat the reverse of last year in this respect, with the probability of the highest level of fat cattle prices coming around October.

Increased Lamb Marketings

Following the sharp increase in market supplies of lambs, the number slaughtered under Federal inspection showing an increase of over 18 per cent for May as compared with a year ago, marketings decreased somewhat in early June and permitted some recovery in prices. Conditions, however, indicate increased supplies during the next two months, as an increased lamb crop has been indicated for the native and southern lamb producing states.

While the general outlook has been for a shorter lamb crop than last year in the Rocky Mountain territory, the increased number of breeding ewes, the favorable prospects in the Southwest, and the probable tendency to market lambs closer than usual, the market supply of lambs from the 1929 crop may be larger than last year. The larger crop in the areas which market in the early summer would indicate relatively large market supplies at that time. With supplies relatively smallest in the fall, at which time there probably will be a strong demand for feeding lambs in the West and probably also in the Corn Belt, as a result of rather satisfactory returns from feeding operations last year, early lamb feeding might prove the most profitable. Conditions, however, have not developed sufficiently to warrant definite conclusions in regard to this.

Another factor of considerable importance in the live-lamb market is the decline in wool prices. This will have a tendency to lower prices of live lambs approximately 50 cents a hundred pounds. Competing meats will tend to continue relatively high, which will be a supporting factor in maintaining dressed values.

The supply and demand for feeding lambs at present is rather indefinite, but conditions are such that this should receive considerable attention on the part of prospective feeders, especially as more information is available as to the size of the lamb crop in the different areas. But, summing up the general situation as it appears with the limited information now available, the prospects are in favor of the early lamb feeder. The sharp break in the prices of fed lambs at the close of last year's feeding season, which was in late April and May this year, may have a tendency to encourage western feeders to head for an earlier market next year, and the relatively favorable market situation during December and January this last winter also may have a tendency to encourage many Corn Belt feeders to finish lambs for the winter market.

Atchison—Threshing is practically finished; wheat and oats yields were rather light. A good general rain would be of help



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NEW!—HEAR IT—TODAY

to the corn. The second crop of alfalfa was much smaller than the first one.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Farmers are busy preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. Corn is making an excellent growth. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, 80c; butterfat, 39c; eggs, 25c to 19c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Wheat yields were from 6 to 15 bushels an acre; oats yields from 13 to 20 bushels. Corn has rather uneven stand; the crop needs rain. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 90c; cream, 43c; eggs, 26c; hogs, \$10.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cheyenne—The yields and quality of this year's wheat crop are quite satisfactory, and the advancing prices have been encouraging to farmers. Corn and the row crops are doing very well; we expect another bumper corn crop. This county is growing about 30,000 acres of beans. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 80c; barley, 45c; oats, 30c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Edwards—Corn has been making a fine growth, but a good rain would be of help. Excellent progress has been made with the preparation of the land for next year's wheat crop. The third crop of alfalfa is ready to cut on some fields. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 75c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 21c; hens, 16c to 21c.—W. E. Fravel.

Finney—The weather is unsettled; we have received some moisture, but a good general rain is needed. Fine progress has been made in preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. A great deal of grain is being moved to market. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 80c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Franklin—The weather has been dry; a good general rain would be helpful. The folks have been busy threshing. Most farmers have corn of many different sizes. The county agent has been busy culling chickens. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.15; kafir, \$1.60 a cwt.—Ellis Blankenbeker.

Graham—A good general rain would be of help to the row crops. Wheat yields were lower than had been expected. There is plenty of farm help. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 80c; barley, 45c; cream, 40c.—C. F. Welty.

Harvey—Corn is making a fine growth. Folks have been quite busy threshing. Wheat, \$1.23; oats, 43c; butter, 45c; eggs, 26c; potatoes, 40c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Several thousand dollars' worth of bluegrass was stripped in the northeast part of the county this year. A large acreage of alfalfa will be sown this fall if the conditions are favorable; there is an increasing appreciation of this valuable legume among the farmers of Jefferson county. Corn is doing well, but a rain would be helpful. There is plenty of farm help available. Timothy and clover and prairie hay all have done well this year. Corn, 95c; cream, 42c; eggs, 27c; fries, 29c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Row crops are making a fine growth. Meadows and pastures contain an excellent growth of grass. Potato yields are from 100 to 150 bushels an acre. The melon crop is late. Most of the wheat yields are from 6 to 11 bushels an acre; the highest I have heard about so far was 19. Apples are scarce. Corn, \$1.10; eggs, 27c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.70.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Mitchell—Farmers are busy preparing the land for next year's wheat crop. Quite a large acreage is being listed. Corn and the feed crops are making an excellent growth; a good rain would be helpful. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is making satisfactory gains. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, 80c; cream, 45c; eggs, 25c.—Albert Robinson.

Ness—Corn and the feed crops are making a fine growth. Pastures also are doing well. The excessive rains of July delayed both harvesting and the preparation of the land for next year's wheat crop.—James McHill.

Osborne—The weather is hot and dry. Wheat is making from 10 to 35 bushels an acre. Corn will need rain soon. Corn, 73c; wheat, \$1.05; cream, 41c; eggs, 23c.—Roy Haworth.

Rooks—Wheat yields are from 6 to 30 bushels an acre; the average is perhaps 12 bushels. Corn is doing well. Wheat, \$1; cream, 39c; corn, 80c.—C. O. Thomas.

Ottawa—About 75 per cent of the wheat was cut with combines; the average yield for the county was 11 bushels an acre. The oats crop is quite satisfactory. Row crops are making a fine growth. Pastures are in

excellent condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 70c; cream, 41c; eggs, 24c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Reno—Corn is making a fine growth, and the folks are hoping that they will produce a good crop. Wheat yields were low; the crop was almost a failure in this county. Good progress is being made in turning the soil for the wheat crop of 1930.—D. Engelhart.

Rush—Farmers have been busy preparing the fields for the wheat crop of 1930. A recent rain put the soil in excellent condition for working, and the additional moisture also was very helpful to the row crops. Pastures contain plenty of grass. Wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 38c.—William Crotinger.

Wallace—Row crops are doing well; they have been helped some by showers. Grass is turning brown. Harvest is about finished; it was later than usual this season.—Everett Hughes.

Use More Power Now

Kansas farmers have operated 60,000 tractors and 25,000 combines this year in the production of a wheat crop of 138 million bushels. Sales of heavy farm machinery have been large over all the state. Power farming is gaining greater headway every year.

And it is producing results. Recent estimates by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the average Kansas farmer, with his modern equipment, can do about 70 times as much work as the average agricultural worker at the dawn of the Christian era. Average Kansas farmers produce about five times as much as the average farmer in Europe. All of which offers some indication of the splendid agricultural progress which the farmers of this state are making.

It also shows that the epoch so well described by Edwin Markham in his poem, "The Man With the Hoe," is at an end. However, it never existed to any considerable extent in Kansas, even in the early days, except in isolated communities.

Modern power farming is bringing factory methods into agriculture. Larger farms will result; this is especially evident in Southwestern Kansas, which has been in the foreground of the power farming movement for the last 15 years. Incidentally, it is interesting to recall that farm values in that section have been on the upgrade all thru the recent years of agricultural depression, when declining values were the rule over most of the United States.

The net result of the coming of power farming has been to increase the labor income of individual agricultural workers. It probably will raise it even more in the future. The increasing use of big power is one of the most hopeful items in the progress of Kansas agriculture.

The airplane honeymoon is becoming popular, especially among couples who are determined from the start not to have a falling out.

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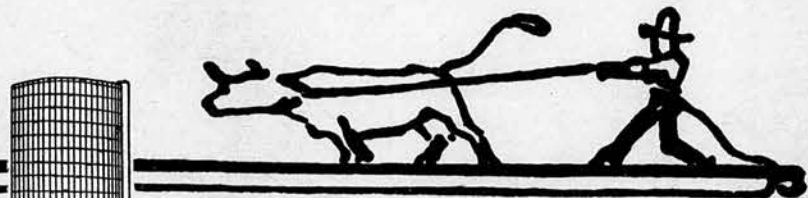
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A Little Reading—

Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.

Senator Capper Visits Lois Ijams

LOIS IJAMS, 11 years old, who lives with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Ijams, on a farm 5 miles west of Oskaloosa, recently invited Senator Capper to eat dinner with her. He was on his way to attend a boys' and girls' club meeting at Oskaloosa, and he accepted. Lois is the little girl in the front row. The Ijams family has been on this farm a great many years. Mr. Ijams was born on it, and holds a patent issued to his father by President James Buchanan. Senator Capper reports that "we had a wonderful farm dinner" and a mighty good time.



Hold 'Er Newt, She Smells Silage

Corn silage is the best feed for cattle in the world, all authorities agree. You can increase the value of your crop from 25 to 40 per cent if you erect a silo and save the stalks and leaves. Or when hot winds blow and pastures dry up and the corn crop is stunted by drought, it saves the day when put in the silo. Otherwise it is a total loss.

Think of the advantages—no corn fodder to dig out of the snow and ice when left in the field. Think, too how much greater feed value and better flavor warm juicy ensilage is than hard dry frozen stalks.

Silage adds \$1.50 profit to every one hundred pounds of beef, according to Wisconsin authorities, which is approximately the same statement made by every agricultural college. A silo will pay for itself in a short time.

Fill out coupon for complete information about big saving effected with a silo.

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

WE ARE talking about alcoholic moisture again, this week. Whatever else may be said about the subject, it will not be dry. I think that people need to be reminded of the nature and character of the foe of the prohibition laws. We need to size him up over and over again, and to remind ourselves as to what manner of creature he is; that he is out for the money, and cares not for laws, human or divine, nor for the weal nor woe of his converts.

For instance, take this, from a speech made in 1912 at a meeting of retail liquor dealers: "We must create the appetite for liquor in the growing boys. Men who drink will die, and if there is no appetite created our counters will be empty, as well as our coffers. The open field for the creation of appetite is among boys. Nickels expended in treats to boys now will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed."

The liquor business itself admitted its lawlessness, as in the National Liquor Dealers' Journal of September 10, 1913: "To us there is the handwriting on the wall, and its interpretation spells doom. The liquor business is to blame. It seems incapable of learning any lesson but profit. To perpetuate itself it has formed alliances with the slums," and so on.

We are prone to forget some of the history of the liquor traffic in America. The wets make so much noise that they have humbugged many intelligent people. Let us therefore hasten to remind ourselves that by 1917 the liquor business had been thrown out of 26 states, and millions of Americans were living under a prohibition regime. Remember also that in other states many counties had voted dry, and in large numbers of these the law was fairly well enforced.

Let us go still further and recall the regulations that had been passed by many of the greatest manufacturing concerns with respect to the use of liquor by employees. In 1915 the liquor traffic issued a black list of 49 American firms. These concerns had issued statements regarding the use of intoxicants, and pressure was brought to bear on them, to get them to change their attitude. Here is part of the list: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, U. S. Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh Coal Company, John Wanamaker's, Western Union Telegraph Company, Hershey Chocolate Company, Goodyear Rubber Company, Reo Motor Car Company, S. S. Kresge Company, Procter and Gamble, Heinz of Heinz Pickle Company, and so on, many more. Here is the notice of every Class I railroad: "The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited; their use,

or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal."

Those folks who assert that prohibition was "put over," was too hasty, that the country was not ready for it, and all that sort of talk, need to be reminded that much of the nation had been under prohibition for a long time, and that business had been against the use of liquor by employees for a still longer period. Drink has now entered a new phase, and the sooner we realize that a long and severe struggle is still ahead, the more rapid progress will be. There is an immense profit in the manufacture and sale of liquor, and for that reason alone men will fight for it to the end.

It is not generally known that there is an International Congress Against Alcoholism. But the meetings of this body are held every year. Last year the meeting was in Belgium, under the patronage of the king of the Belgians. Representatives from 32 nations were present, 500 delegates in all. Countries such as Egypt, Iceland, Newfoundland and South Africa were represented, as well as the larger and better known lands. Three of the best papers were read by delegates from the United States. The world movement against alcohol is gaining in momentum. Prohibitionists in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia are increasing steadily. Mussolini has cut down the number of taverns and the hours they may sell, giving as one of his reasons that in this way he could prevent prohibition.

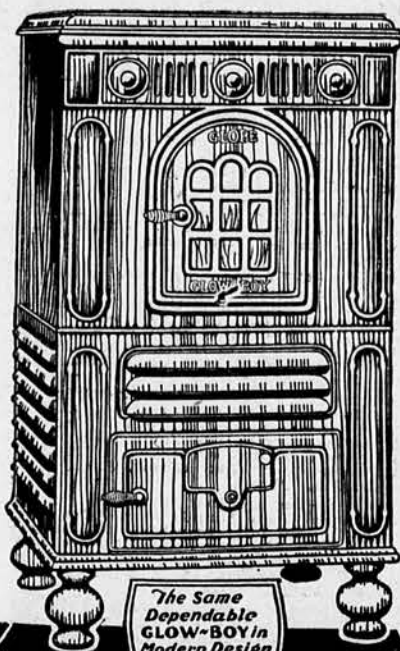
Even in wine-loving France a conscience on the subject is beginning to be felt. England is not drinking as much hard liquor as formerly. The famous "Youth Movement" in Germany is strongly against liquor. Let us remember, too, that in our own country there are good signs. In the Senate 83 1/2 per cent of the members are dry, and in the new House, 75 1/2 per cent are dry, which beats early records.

One thing is certain, the Eighteenth Amendment will never be repealed. The people will not do it. It is there to stay. And if it is there to stay, to remove enforcing legislation would be anarchy. It is very unlikely that Andrew Volstead's fame will be impaired by neglect. Well, if we are not to encourage our children in law violation, we will be compelled to do the other thing, namely, do everything in our power to see the law enforced. It can be done. It is being done in many localities. And as it is done, it will be easier and easier to have an effective observance of the law.

Lesson for August 4—Belshazzar's Feast.
Daniel 5:1-31.
Golden Text, Ephesians 5:18.



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Marshall Has a Real Picnic

The Mother's Cup Was Presented to Mrs. Frank Williams. "Wabaunsee Bouncers" Broadcast

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

SUNDAY, July 21, was a big day in the history of Marshall county club activities. For the third time in four years, the Mother's cup, offered by Senator Capper for outstanding co-operation, was presented to a deserving winner of that county.

In 1925 the cup went to Mrs. J. A. Howell, now deceased. In 1927 Mrs. J. M. Nielson won the cup, and in 1928 Mrs. Frank Williams, another Marshall

While we were still shaking hands with new friends, and viewing out of the corner of our eye the double breast of a brown broiler on a large platter, we heard the sound of music. Turning, we saw coming down the slope, which forms a part of the amphitheater-shaped park, dozens of boys and girls singing something about "Mr. Parks." Following the song, they gave a yell in honor of Mrs. Williams.

Then everybody, including that jovial Irishman, "Pat" O'Connell, county agent for Marshall county, lined up in cafeteria style and ate his fill. That was a "feed" to be remembered! And the neighborly conversation in which all engaged brought an attack of home sickness upon one present who in recent years has allowed "city formality" to crowd out some of that "free and easy" feeling so common among rural folks.

At 3 o'clock, the Marysville Boys' Band played a few numbers to bring the people together for the afternoon program. There were songs, readings, sketches and demonstrations by club members before the presentation of the cup.

It was an ideal coming together of club people—the kind of gathering that sends everyone home with a little more pride in his community and a little more confidence in the ability of the boys and girls to make good.

Paxico Parents Come Along

When the "Wabaunsee Bouncers" decided to help the Capper Club Pickwickers in a radio program, Tuesday night, July 23, their fathers agreed to stop threshing long enough to transport them to Topeka. The mothers, in many instances, were members of the



In Presenting the Mother's Cup to Mrs. Williams, Mr. Parks Said, "I Am Delighted, Mrs. Williams, to Present to You From Senator Arthur Capper, This Cup, as a Token of Appreciation. It Is Not a Reward for Services Rendered, But It Stands Rather as a Symbol Declaring to the World That You Have a Willingness, the Ability and the Unselfish Love in Your Heart to Lend Invaluable Aid to Your Community in a Noble Character-Building Program"

county woman, captured this much-coveted prize.

The presentation had been postponed till Congress recessed, with the hope that Senator Capper might be present. At the last minute, however, he was forced to yield to requests for a series of talks in California, and could not attend the meeting.

The fine spirit of co-operation so evident in Marshall county brought together the In-to-Win 4-H and Capper Club, the Blanchville Progressive 4-H and Capper Club, as well as others who are members only of the 4-H club. These club folks, their families and their friends, all gathered in the city park at Marysville for a club program and picnic.

It was our first time to meet most of those Marshall county boosters, of whom we have heard so much. We don't want to discourage any other counties, but we'd like to give you fair warning that the county which shows more pep than Marshall will have to make a mighty fine record.

We went direct from the station to the beautiful city park, where we found the largest throng of club people we've seen together this year. A basket dinner was already on the table.



Marshall County's Three Mothers' Cups—Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Left. Cup Won by Mrs. J. A. Howell, Center. Mrs. Frank Williams, Right

Wabaunsee team, so the whole families came along—four carloads of them.

We pretended that the club meeting was held at Leo Michaelis' near Paxico, and that the Pickwickers were visitors. The fact is, however, the meeting was held in the WIBW studio, and the "Wabaunsee Bouncers" were

(Continued on Page 29)



All in This Group Except J. M. Parks, Manager of the Capper Clubs, Second From the Right, and W. O'Connell, County Agent for Marshall County, at the Extreme Right, Are Members of Either the In-to-Win 4-H and Capper Club or the Blanchville Progressive 4-H and Capper Club, Who Attended the Club Picnic at Marysville, July 21. Visitors Were Excluded From This Picture

NPK your winter wheat this fall

IN THIS DAY of farming on narrow margins of profit, anything that will help lower the cost of production is most welcome. It is generally recognized by forward-looking farmers that "the higher the grade of fertilizer the lower the cost per unit of plant food."

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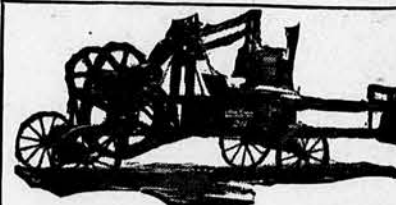
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ASHLAND OHIO

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

August May Be a Lazy Month in Some Jobs, But There's Plenty of Work With Poultry

HOT August is here again, with days that seem to urge us to take things easy. That is all right, but in the poultry end of farming there always is plenty to do while you are resting. For example, the flock should have the regular hot-weather care—especially plenty of cool, fresh water to drink. Proper rations for mature hens will pay for themselves in the egg basket later on—it is just natural to be on the down-grade now with egg production. Of course, cull the flock carefully this month.

And the pullets coming on should get the best attention daily. Then you will naturally look ahead 30 days or so when these birds will go into the laying houses. Your buildings should be carefully cleaned and disinfected. This will make the flock more comfortable thru this month aside from your getting things ready for fall. It isn't wise to crowd the pullets this fall and winter—sell off the extras. There is somewhat of a demand for "developed pullets." One or two folks we call to mind just at present are selling developed birds as a part of their business at from \$1 to \$1.50 apiece. Perhaps you won't get that much, and you may get more. But the main thing is to make sure your laying flock, when new production starts, isn't crowded. Or if you wish to keep all of your pullets and if you are keeping more old hens than you had counted on, you can remodel another shed on the place into a straw-loft house or perhaps build a new one. Folks who have done this—dozens of them—say it pays. August may be a lazy, trifling month for a lot of folks, but for poultry raisers it is just about the dawn of a new production season—or at least time to get ready for it.

Chicks Just Didn't Hatch

Seven years ago I left a bookkeeper's job in Junction City to get married and go on a small farm. That spring I resurrected an old incubator from the cellar, which had not been in use for several years, and could not find any directions, but I put the eggs in and lit the lamp. I did not know water was necessary, so I did not get any chicks! I then decided I was in the primary class, and would have to devote some study to chicken raising if it was to be a success.

I joined the Geary County Poultry Association and decided on the Single Comb Rhode Island Reds for my breed. We joined the Farm Bureau and consulted the county agent regarding where we could get the best eggs obtainable. I devoured every article on poultry in the Kansas Farmer, and subscribed to several poultry magazines. I attended poultry day Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural College. I became en-

thusled over poultry, so the men folks batched while I took the Poultry Short Course at the college. I bought a Standard of Perfection and studied my breed. The information I have gained, and put into practice is this: Hatch your chicks early from good, healthy parent stock of standard quality. Use the best feed at all times, careful management, sanitation, control of parasites, good housing and rigid culling. I keep records of the flock, including all expenses and receipts. One is sent to Extension Department, K. S. A. C., each month. The profits from our certified grade A flock for 1928 were \$5.29 a hen above feed costs, with a flock average of 179 eggs to the hen. Our profits are due to selling quality breeding stock and hatching eggs, selling eggs on the grade basis out of hatching season, and all birds marketed are sold where I can get a premium price for quality.

Mrs. A. H. Moon,
Junction City, Kan.

One Change Brought Success

I have found that it pays to make a study of one's poultry problems. A simple little change in my feeding formula meant the difference between failure and success to me.

Several years ago we came to a farm here in Colorado from Iowa, where I had been quite successful with poultry. I continued to use about the same ingredients in my dry mash, but soon noticed my flock didn't seem well. After a while when the weather became colder, they developed a kind of roup.

I knew it was different from the regular contagious roup because the birds had white spots in their mouths and throats. Some that recovered went blind and some would develop into other diseases, such as canker, diphtheria and the so-called sod disease. They were a depressing looking sight, and my poultry operations became a matter of daily treatments. I would kill the worst ones, but soon would have some more just as bad.

I tried about everything—better ventilation, roup remedies, sprays, antiseptics and disinfectants—but they did no good.

After seeking advice from many sources, I finally obtained a booklet on "Nutritional Roup" which explained exactly the condition in my flock. I found the whole trouble to be a lack of green food. I had failed to take into consideration the natural lack of succulent green feed available to the flock, the native grass being tender and nourishing only for a short time. So I incorporated alfalfa leaf meal in the mash in summer as well as all other seasons. I also fed some cabbage and potatoes.

The result was almost miraculous. No more colds and roup, and they are

more resistant to all diseases. I now read all I can about food values, including vitamins and minerals. More deficiency diseases are being discovered not only in poultry, but in humans also.

Altho I was several years solving this problem, it gave me courage to go into the chicken business more extensively. We since have built two houses, the larger one being 24 feet wide by 48 feet long. These buildings were built without any outside help, and are economical and substantial. Most of the front is covered with glass substitute, which allows the violet rays to pass thru.

I now have more than 600 purebred White Leghorn hens that are making me a good profit. I have been constantly breeding for high egg production by procuring males from the trapped flocks. I fed cooked jackrabbit in winter so do not need to feed as much meat scraps as usual. We get 20 cents apiece for the hides, and are helping to rid the country of a pest.

Amy, Colo. Mrs. R. W. Pepper.

You Can Stop This Loss

The poultry raiser who permits weak, sick or diseased chickens to remain on the farm endangers the health of his entire flock. Losses of both chickens and money are almost certain to result. There is the loss of chickens themselves and added is the loss of money represented by the value of the chickens, either from the standpoint of their egg-laying or earning capacity in the flock, or from the standpoint of their actual market value, had they been sold in a healthy condition. But there is another loss the poultry raiser experiences when he sells poultry, and this is a loss to which the majority of poultry raisers seem to give but little thought.

This important loss results from the marketing of a poor grade of poultry, some of which turns out to be worthless in the hands of the poultry packer and has no resale value. The poultry raisers lose because in order for the buyers to continue in business and avoid heavy losses, the prices paid must be averaged low enough so that the returns on the good grade of poultry will be sufficient to cover the cost of handling the poor grade birds that turn out to be worthless, and as such are a total loss to the man or company handling them. The sad thing about this is that the poultry raiser who is particular and who does things right and sells only a good grade of poultry, is being prevented by that other class from realizing all the profit he is entitled to. In other words, the poultry raisers who are responsible for the marketing of poor quality or worthless poultry are stumbling blocks for all poultry raisers of the better class.

The solution of the situation, which is a problem for both producers and marketmen, is the carrying out of a program of strict sanitation. Gradually laws and regulations concerning the handling of worthless poultry are coming into existence, but it should not be necessary to have these laws and regulations. However, since we do have them, those whom the laws affect must observe them. Observing these laws means that no one should sell any poultry that is unfit for human food. The only way to correct any wrong is to begin at the source, and in this matter of worthless poultry, the source is on the farm. The sooner all poultry raisers learn to remove any weak, sick, or diseased birds from the flock, and to destroy all such that cannot be restored to health and usefulness, the more money all of them will make. The poultry dealers and packers cannot right the wrongs that exist on the farms.

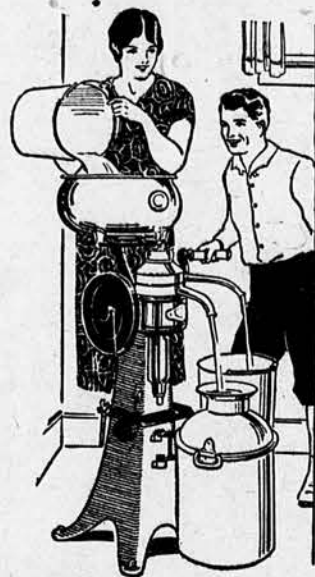
The Farm Bureau, the Grange, and all other farmers' organizations could do a world of good for their members if they would make this matter of poultry sanitation and poultry health a part of their regular programs. Here is something in which the farmers could co-operate in a worthwhile way, to the financial good of all of them, because it would not only remedy a bad situation on many farms, but also would work in the interest of increasing consumption of poultry, which would mean an increased demand. Demand always makes a better price.

G. D. McClaskey.

Topeka, Kan.

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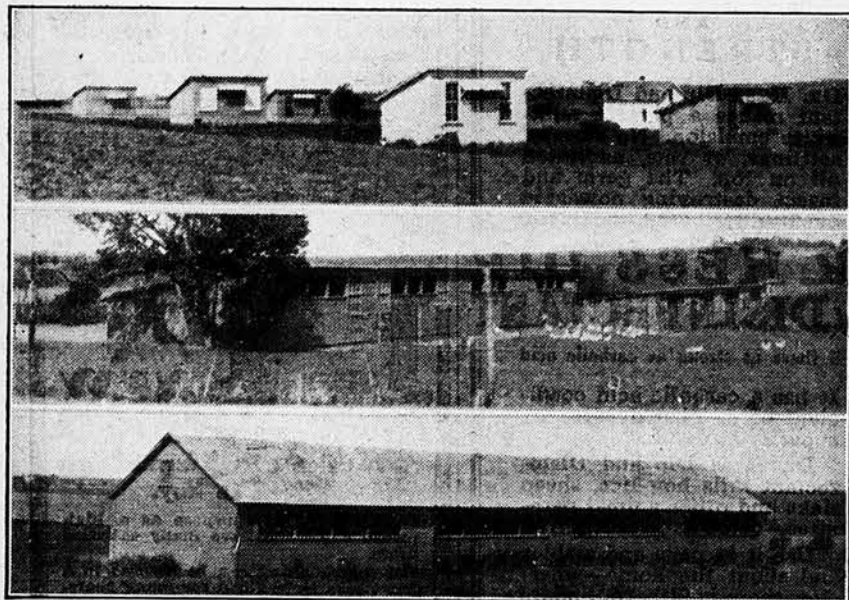
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1474 University Ave. St. Paul, Minn.



A Battery of Brooders on Clean Ground Gives Chicks the Right Start in Life on the A. J. Hauptli Poultry Farm, Saline County. Modern Laying Houses and Proper Feeding Help the Hens to Net \$2.50 Each. These Pictures Show That This Poultryman Is Building Substantially, and He Says the Hens Are Making a Good Living Along With Paying for This Big Plant



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
1015 Franklin Ave.
Wichita, Kansas

J. W. JOHNSON
% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas



There Is a Splendid Feeling of Co-operation Among the Poland China Breeders of Kansas

FOR many years Poland China breeders were like passengers on a boat in a storm. When the boat began to tip to one side they all rushed to the other. Nobody stayed in the middle of the boat. For a long time there was no middle course, and the breeders of the different types neither gave nor asked for quarter.



W. R. Huston,
Americus

Twenty-five years ago there were still several sons of old Tecumseh II heading herds in Kansas. Tom Fleming, Cuba, and Frank Georgia, Mankato, were among the number staying with this type. W. T. Hammond, Portis owned a boar he called Guy's Price, bred by Charles Hutchinson, Smith Center. Guy's Price was one of the first big-type, easy feeding, mellow boars ever produced in Kansas, and was, I think, the first grand champion Poland China boar shown by a Kansas breeder at the Nebraska State Fair. This type of boar and others as large but not so smooth seemed to be gaining ground all over the Corn Belt.

And then Perfection II was made grand champion at the Illinois State Fair, and the era of Lamplighters, Proud Perfections, Meddlers and Voters set in. H. C. Dawson, Endicott, Neb., discovered and bought Expansion, and for several years a bitter war was waged between the Perfections, designated as "hot bloods," and the tall, rangy sort with so-called plain pedigrees. It was considered unethical for any breeder of the five-point, tipped Perfections to own a boar with one cross of Expansion breeding. The strictly big type breeder would scan a pedigree and search the herd books for the slightest trace of what he called "roly-poly" blood.

H. B. Walter, now one of the foremost breeders of Kansas, bought Little Mac from D. A. Kramer and defended him against all enemies, altho he never weighed more than 400 pounds fitted. Prices soared, and Babe Adams sold for \$2,725 in an auction at Belleville, but lost her reputation because she was mortgaged for \$130 and the party holding the mortgage called attention to the chattel when she was driven in the ring.

F. M. Lall bred Skybo and sold him to John Ward, Belleville, for \$1,000, but the fieldmen soon discovered an out-cross in his pedigree, and he was displaced by the \$5,000 Statesman. But Statesman died in transit to the show ring.

It is different now; there are no extremes in type. The present Poland China has scale and feeding quality, and his ancestors are not considered so much as his own worth. Otho G. Smith, Colony, one of the state's leading breeders, recently showed me three sows that have a combined weight of more than a ton. Mr. Smith says they are really large enough. The litters on the Smith farm average from 8 to 10, and are more uniform than larger litters usually are.

H. B. Walters was one of the first small type breeders to see the value of the large smooth. He started to climb the hill of success when he purchased Expansive, one of the best breeding sons of old Expansion. Expansive, as I remember him, had a wide head, strong legs, good size, but dropped slightly back of the shoulders.

The attitude of breeders toward each other has changed now, and there is little variance in type. There is a splendid feeling of co-operation, and there is every indication that this wonderful breed of hog is on the verge of more activity than it has enjoyed for years.

Lyon county is one of 13 Kansas counties that produced more than 2 million dollars' worth of livestock sold

for meat in 1928. Owing to the large area of grass land, part of which is in the Bluestem Belt, there is a cultivated acreage of only about 230,000. A system of diversified farming is generally practiced, and a large acreage is devoted to grain sorghums. Yet corn ranks as the leading crop, and because of this and the good alfalfa acreage, hog-raising and feeding has always claimed the attention of farmers of the county. The last count placed the hog population of the county at 23,729; and the corn production for the year at 2,576,520 bushels, indicating the intention of Lyon county farmers to feed most of their corn.

This section is the home of one of the oldest herds of registered Durocs in the state. Nearly 25 years ago, W. R. Huston, Americus, purchased from J. O. Hunt, Marysville, two registered foundation sows. One of them was closely related to the great Missouri champion sow, Bessie H. Mr. Huston still has four sows that trace thru an unbroken line to these original animals. He says that this careful preserving of valuable breeding has made it possible for him to gradually breed more size and still retain the quality with which he started.

Mr. Huston says it is very difficult to appraise the value of sows that come from generations of proved ancestry. He would not sell the four sows mentioned for less than \$2,500. They would, of course, not sell for a price anywhere near that, but so long as he remains in the breeding business they or their descendants will be a part of the breeding herd. Mr. Huston has sold hundreds of breeding animals during his nearly quarter of a century in the business. He has sold about 150 during the last 18 months. His customers are scattered over many states. Years of experience in selling by mail have trained him to describe a pig so accurately that there need be no misunderstanding. However, he still sells on approval.

William Gulick, a Shorthorn breeder of Ness City, died a few weeks ago. Mr. Gulick was 74 years old, and active until the time of his death. He was a native of Illinois, but had been a resident of Ness county since 1887. He was the oldest and best known breeder of registered Shorthorns in Western Kansas. The herd established 30 years ago now numbers more than 100 head. During the years since the herd was started, 500 bulls have been bred and sold.

The Gulick herd has been a big factor in improving the quality of commercial cattle all over Western and Central Kansas. At the time of his death Mr. Gulick still owned the old homestead, which is now a part of the Walnut Valley Stock Farm.

I visited Mr. Gulick at his home in Ness City the day before his death. He was in excellent spirits and enthusiastic as to the future of good Shorthorns. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure. He is survived by his wife and one son and one daughter. He had a wide acquaintance and was widely loved and respected for his splendid qualities as a citizen and his pioneer spirit of hospitality.

Marshall Has a Real Picnic

(Continued from Page 27)

the visitors. Anyway, all of us had an enjoyable time, and we discovered that Paxico is able not only to plan a good program, but also to put it on with pep and force.

Now, who will be the next team to help out on a radio program? We'll be glad to help you plan one, and the Pickwickers will help in the actual performance.

Then, again, it may be that the school of religious thought, which contends that there is no need for a hell, has the idea that folks themselves raise too much of it.

Sold... 15 Tons of Straw

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER near Ithaca, New York, wanted to have his straw baled, provided he could find a place to sell it. He drove here and there in his car, making inquiries. No one wanted to buy. Then he thought of a man who used straw in considerable quantity. He stepped to the telephone and called him. He sold him 15 tons, then and there.

A farmer living in Grant County, Ind., started to sell 75 hogs, but thought it might be wise to telephone and see if prices were firm. Prices had dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ c. He held the hogs and got a $\frac{3}{4}$ c increase.

There is no friend quite like the telephone when emergency threatens, whether fire, injury, sickness or thieves. But it is also valuable in the day-to-day duties of life—running errands to town, bringing spare parts when a machine is broken, calling neighbors and friends, finding where to buy or sell for the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



Self-Feeding, Non-Clogging, Ball-Bearing, Gears Run in Oil.

GEHL
LOW SPEED
BIG CAPACITY
SILO FILLER

Wet leaves cannot wind up on lower roller. Improved shear cut insures clean cutting.

A World's Record
The GEHL will cut and throw green corn 45 feet high at only 500 R. P. M., saving power costs, yet filling the highest silo rapidly. Electric power costs as low as \$1.75 per silo. Gasoline power cut ONE-HALF. Don't buy until you have our catalog and prices. Write today.

GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.
434 South Water Street, West Bend, Wisconsin

ELECTRIC Steel or Wood Wheels are built to fit any axle or axle. ELEC-TRIC Low Wheel Handy Farm Trucks save high lifts. Write for Free Catalog today.

Electric Wheel Co. 30 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

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

A Poultry Club
CLUB No. F-690
Standard Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
American Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
Everybody's Poultry Magazine.....1 yr.
O. K. Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
Poultry Success.....1 yr.
Reliable Poultry Journal.....1 yr.
CAPPER'S FARMER.....1 yr.
Regular Price \$2.75
All for Only—\$1.50
Cut out this ad and mail with \$1.50 and your name and address, and get this Club of Poultry Magazines.
Capper's Farmer, 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 inch line (10.00 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an inch 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.

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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
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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.

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1/4.....	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/4.....	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2.....	7.85	6.30	2 1/2.....	26.95	23.10
3/4.....	9.80	8.40	3.....	29.40	25.20
1.....	12.25	10.50	3 1/4.....	31.85	27.30
1 1/4.....	14.70	12.60	3 1/2.....	34.30	29.40
1 1/2.....	17.15	14.70	3 3/4.....	36.75	31.50
1 3/4.....	19.60	16.80	4.....	39.20	33.60
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RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, \$8 HUNDRED. Large breed, \$9 and \$10. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS, HATCHED JUNE 5, 40 cents each. White Rocks, Wyandottes, White and Black Minorcas. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

FALL CHICKS—RHODE ISLAND REDS, White and Barred Rocks, \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery. Ship prepaid. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kansas.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.00 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS FROM ACCREDITED flocks. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$10.00; Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$8.00. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BABY CHICKS. Hatch every Monday. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$7.00. Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$8.00. White Langshans, Light Brahmas and White Minorcas, \$9.00. Heavy Assorted, \$7.50. Light breeds, assorted, \$6.00. 100% live arrival, prepaid. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

CORNISH

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN DARK CORNISH cockerels, heavy type, heavy laying stock, early March hatch, \$3.00 each; \$30.00 dozen. Mrs. J. H. Flora, Quinter, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

EXTRA QUALITY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$2.00. Earl Figgs, Bushong, Kansas. EXTRA SELECT BLACK GIANT EARLY March cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

500 YEAR-OLD WHITE LEGHORN HENS and 500 April hatch White Leghorn pullets for sale. F. H. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

FOR SALE—BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS. Robert Forster, Whiting, Kan.

2000 MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCA early May pullets; unrelated cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, EARLY March hatch, heavy laying foundation stock, \$2.50 each; \$25.00 dozen. Mrs. J. H. Flora, Quinter, Kan.

MORE VALUE—GREATER PROFITS IN our high quality chicks. Buff, White Minorcas, \$11.50, 100; heavy, \$9.00, 100; Assorted, \$8.00, 100. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

CERTIFIED "A" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Few pedigreed. Earl Figgs, Bushong, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 12 WEEKS, \$1.25; year old cocks from prize winning flock, \$2.00; rates, Mrs. A. E. Smiley, Silver Lake, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

CERTIFIED "A" S. C. RED COCKERELS, \$2.00. Earl Figgs, Bushong, Kansas.

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

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

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CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS 3 mo. \$1.50. Bred does \$3.00. Carrie Wegman, Rt. 3, Sabetha, Kan.

CHINCHILLA, NEW ZEALANDS, AMERICAN White, Pedigreed stock all ages. Tom Yadan, Council Grove, Kansas.

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

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED. SIX GLOSSI-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

CANARIES

RAISING CANARIES IS A PROFITABLE industry. We teach you how to do it successfully. A profitable hobby. Full particulars for stamp. E. M. Nelson, Route 19, The Noble, 108 Mill Street, Jackson, Miss.

HONEY

NEW EXTRACT HONEY, 60 LBS., \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. V. Velrs, Olathe, Colorado. EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5.50; 2 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

BEE HUNTERS USE MY BEE SCENT AND instructions. One man did and found three bee trees in one afternoon. Will Grover, Bristol, Vermont.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: ONE NEW 10' ANGELL ONE Way Plow. Price \$200.00. Albert Henry, 948 South Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

USED TRACTOR BARGAINS. 35-70 REEVES Tractor, good as new \$650.00; 20-40 Rumble Tractor, excellent condition, \$400.00. Stewart-Oehlert Tractor & Equipment Co., Salina, Kan.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—25-45 LIGHT WEIGHT RUMBLE tractor, new walls and pistons, run three seasons, 30-48 all steel Rumely separator, run 60 days, all belts, humane feeder. Great Plains one way disk. Will sell separately. Bryan Roesch, Quinter, Kan.

MODEL 6-60 WILLYS-KNIGHT SEDAN, Sweet running car. Price on request. 1 1/2 ton Federal-Knight truck, 1 ton Ford truck with stock body and Ruxell axle. One model 12 Cletrac tractor rebuilt. Lots of service. One 15-30 International tractor in good condition. One 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, splendid condition. Address or telephone R. R. Powers Equipment Co., 2233 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo., Phone Grand 3328.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-W. Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

DOGS

RAT TERRIERS—FOX TERRIERS. LISTS 10c. Pete Slater, Box KF, Pana, Illinois.

REGISTERED PIT BULL PUPPIES, ALSO Persian kittens. Sunnysbrook Kennels, Villet, Kansas.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND RAT TERRIER puppies. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

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

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES MAKE NATURAL Home Guards and children have real pal. Springstead, Wathena, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, BY SILVER Gray parents, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Pedigrees furnished. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

WANTED—SPITZ PUPS, 7 TO 9 WEEKS old. Whole litters. No objection to females. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, TRIAL, C. O. D. Fur Finders. Running Fit. Other remedies, \$1. Collar name, \$1. Horns, \$2. Feed, \$5. Agents wanted. Catalog. Kaskaskia, M34, Herrick, Illinois.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

BIG MONEY SHOWING NEW LINEN—Like Tablecloth. Washes like oilcloth. No laundering. Sample free. Bestever, 673 Irving Park Station, Chicago.

MEN WANTED—TO DEMONSTRATE AND take orders direct from motorists. Amazing Magnetic Trouble Light. Sticks on metallic surfaces. Our men earn as high as \$75.00 weekly. Write for demonstrator. Magno, Beacon Building, Dept. 57B, Boston, Massachusetts.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

WANTED TO BUY POPCORN, SEND SAMPLE. Hayes Seed House, North Topeka, Kansas.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND graded Kanred seed wheat for sale. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$10.00 bushel; Sweet clover 93% pure \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$9.00; SWEET CLOVER, \$3.75; Timothy, \$3.25; all per bushel. Bags free. Send for free samples and special price list. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

LUMBER

GOING TO BUILD? WILL SELL CONSUMERS direct. Send list for delivered prices. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington.

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

CORN HARVESTERS

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

BUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED BEST mellow juicy red leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.75. Best smoking 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

MUSKRATS

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

CHOICE SWISS AND GUERNSEY DAIRY calves. Volland, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BROWN Swiss bull calf. C. E. Abshier, Liberty, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SIX PURE BRED SHORT-horn cows and heifers. J. C. Mitchell, Perry, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bulls, bred and open heifers and cows. May Rose and Langwater Breeding. Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kan.

HOGS

O. I. C. MALE PIGS, PEDIGREED, IMMUNE. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

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

CHESTER WHITE BRED SOWS, ONE yearling, and one fall boar. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

FOR SALE: REG. SHROPSHIRE RAMS, 1 and 2 years old. Also a few Reg. Shropshire ewes. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

A big rain again put off the finishing of harvest until this week. Another day and a half and we will have everything cleaned up for this season. The last rain was accompanied with considerable wind, and the wheat was almost flat the next morning. A few farmers have given up trying to get some of the down wheat. Fortunately little wheat remains to be harvested. As a whole this has been a very wet harvest, but not so bad in our immediate community as in other parts of the

county. One farmer told me that 11 inches of rain had fallen at his farm since the beginning of harvest. The wet weather has made much of the wheat grade low, and the market seems to be making quite a difference in price between good wheat and damp, bleached wheat.

The wheat market the first of last week appeared as if it had decided to try for an altitude record. But by the last of the week it had crawled back in the cellar. The local elevator paid as high as \$1.17 for good wheat early in the week, and on Saturday it would hardly pay \$1 for the best wheat. Low grade wheat was selling

at 90 cents. It may be the supply and demand that causes such sharp fluctuations, but a paper stated that the cause was due to heavy profit taking on the Board of Trade. It would be a real experience to be able once to market a crop on the supply and demand market. We have heard of quite a number of farmers who have bought wheat on the Board of Trade this harvest. If they sell and make a nice profit they will be called wise, but if they lose a bunch of money then they should have known better than fool with the Board of Trade.

It has been rather interesting this harvest to note the large number of

small boys and girls who have been running trucks. One boy 11 years old has made a full hand with the truck. Another boy of 12 made a hand driving the tractor. There were any number of girls in overalls who kept the road hot with a truck hauling wheat. It is only a matter of a few more years until the younger generation will wonder what a header is like. The older men will pull their glasses down on their noses and gently stroke their white beards and tell of the old days when a man stood all day on a red hot iron platform and drove six horses to a header. The young listeners will wonder how in the world they ever got anything

The Real Estate Market Place

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KANSAS

FORECLOSED farms \$15. 1/4 cash, balance easy. Owner, Box 70, Weir, Kan.

FOR SALE. Good alfalfa and pasture land by owner, Oscar Pracht, Elmdale, Kan.

MODERN Seven Room House, close to schools, W. O. Peters, Emporia, Kansas.

FARM BARGAIN. 80 acres near Emporia, well improved, \$4,600. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan.

119 ACRES. Soil, buildings, water, location, school, markets all good; natural gas; possession any time, \$40 per acre; no trade. L. E. Richardson, Morehead, Kan.

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

HIGHLY IMPROVED 400 acre farm. Adjoining town Franklin County, Kan. Two sets improvements. Can divide. Also 9 sections Panhandle Texas wheat land. Will sell all or part. Easy terms. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE: 159 Acre farm, 6 miles from Cherryvale. Strong limestone soil, 130 A. cultivation, balance pasture and meadow. Little timber. Large barn, 7-room house and many other improvements. Good water. On county highway and close to school. Excellent stock and grain farm. Will sacrifice at \$8,500 for quick sale. 10% will handle, bal. long time 6%. No trades. Possession soon. Write or see Peoples State Bank, Cherryvale, Kan.

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

360 Acres Creek Bottom AT AUCTION

JOHN TATGE FARM

5 miles west of White City, 6 miles east of Woodbine on State Highway.

Monday, August 19, 1929

This is one of the finest farms in Central Kansas, all first and second creek bottom, no overflow, improvements that would cost \$20,000 to replace. Everything modern. Excellent neighborhood, 1/2 mile to school, 1 1/2 miles to Lutheran church. AM in cultivation except 40 acres in pasture. One of the most desirable farm homes in the State, and one of the most productive farms. Last year crops sold from the farm amounting to nearly \$10,000.

To appreciate it you must see it. Remember, it sells to the highest bidder and with it all of the farm equipment consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, implements and grain. The owner is engaged in the Power Farm Machinery business and must devote all of his time to this business. Practically 50% of the value of the land may be carried back at 5% interest on long time loan if purchaser desires. Reasonable terms for deferred settlement will be made on sale day. Write today for descriptive circular and plat to W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kansas.

JOHN TATGE, OWNER
HERINGTON, KANSAS.
JAMES T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEERS
LESTER LOWE,
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer.

COLORADO

IMPROVED irrigated farms—Non-irrigated wheat lands; easy terms. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colorado.

TO CLOSE Est. 800 A. Improved, horses, implements, crop. Bargain. H. C. Nelson, Admr., Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

WELL IMP. Irrigated farms in Mancos valley on road to Mesa Verde Park. Near town and school. Well settled section. Low prices, easy terms. The Frank Eldredge Investment Co., Durango, Calif.

done in those old days of the header and header barge.

We have come to place a lot of confidence in the gas engine. We feel pretty certain that the tractor is going to start, and few and far between are the troubles with the combine engine. Then to get the wheat to the elevator we don't feel worried that the truck is going to cause much trouble. The elevator man is confident his engine will go and he will be able to take all the wheat the other engines can harvest and get to the elevator. It is one engine after another. It reminds one of the story of the old woman and her pig that would not jump over the stile. The beauty of modern engines is that they run and are easy to start. Modern farm equipment would be considerable of a white elephant if its many engines were difficult to operate and keep in repair.

The hegari we planted after the oats was out is growing fine. We got a fair stand on most of the field, and

it is about a foot high. As soon as we finish harvest and the few acres of listing we will give it some cultivation. With the present amount of moisture and the possibility that we will have more in the future, the crop should mature before frost easily. Hegari is a crop that suckers, and several heads will mature from one grain.

The potatoes are mature, and the last of this week or the fore part of the next we will begin digging. The hills are not so numerous in the rows as last year, but I believe the potatoes on the hills are bigger. We will not have the yield that we had last year, but the price seems quite a lot better. The local market is paying 2 cents a pound for local grown potatoes. For folks who do not have potatoes and wish to lay in a winter's supply, now would be a good time to do it, because potatoes will likely go higher in the fall.

The robin is one of the farmers' best friends. He should be protected.

ARKANSAS

\$40,000.00 WHITE RIVER Valley Farm for sale. Write owner for particulars. A. D. Matthews, Calico Rock, Ark.

80 ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 1 1/2 mile town—only \$400. Great opportunity to get an unusual farm bargain. Located only 1 1/2 miles to town and station, 25 acres now under cultivation, balance in hard-wood timber, all valley land, no rocks, woven wire fence, 3-room house, barn, well, garden. Quick sale price only \$400, part cash. Warranty Deed and abstract furnished. Many other unusual farm bargains. Write or call without delay and have first chance at the best bargains. Baker Farm Agency, DeQueen, Ark.

MINNESOTA

COME to Minnesota and prosper. Farms do better here—make more money—have more enjoyment. Fertile soil—good rainfall. Fine dairying opportunities in America's leading butter state. Creameries everywhere. Farms so reasonably priced as to make investments sound and farming profitable. Send for Free Book. Ten Thousand Lakes-Greater Minnesota Association, 1411 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

MISSOURI

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

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

NEW MEXICO

BARGAIN Stock ranch near Chama, N. M., 7,000 A. \$3-A. Terms, E. G. Clark, 104 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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 Railway serves an agricultural empire in the Northwest that abounds in opportunities for small farms and large operators to rent or purchase a farm on the most favorable terms for many years. Mortgage companies will sell on easy terms or crop payments and assist experienced industrious settlers. Minnesota has undeveloped cutover land or improved farms; fine lakes, streams, highways. Good for dairying and livestock. North Dakota is going ahead fast in grain, clover, alfalfa, livestock. A good farmer can pay for a farm in a few years. Montana has thousands of acres of new land adapted for grain and livestock. Agriculture is making fast progress in low cost production and new methods. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, have great variety of openings in grain, dairying, fruit, poultry—rich cutover or high producing irrigated land, mild climate, attractive scenery.

Write for Free Zone of Plenty book giving detailed information. LOW HOME-SEEKERS RATES. E. C. LEEDY, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

WANTED—Owner's best price on farm for sale. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

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., 616 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SMALL FARM WANTED Located in Kansas, suitable for general farming, dairying and stock raising. If a bargain write me full description and lowest cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

Helps for Farm Folks

Not all helpful bulletins are published by governmental or disinterested agencies. Firms advertising in Kansas Farmer have prepared at great expense many booklets and brochures which are filled with information that any farmer will find helpful. They may be obtained without charge on request. For your benefit we are listing many informational services announced in this issue. All are contained in advertisements on the pages indicated. Please send your requests for any of the following booklets or brochures directly to the companies at the addresses contained in the advertisements:

A Vacation With No Worry.....Page 8
Taking the Gamble Out of Wheat Farming.....15
Worms in Poultry.....20
Better Grain Yields.....22
Treat Your Wheat for Smut.....24
Book on Power Farming.....25
Information Regarding Concrete Silos.....25
Information Regarding Concrete Silos.....27
Facts About Minnesota.....28
Silo Fillers.....29
Handy Farm Trucks.....29
Where to Get a Business Education.....29

THEFTS REPORTED

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

J. M. Fox, St. John. Truck tag No. 47978. Also wheel and boxing off a two-row cultivator.

W. H. Seward, Topeka. Galvanized mail box, looks like new. "W. H. Seward, Rt. 28" painted with black paint on both sides. Tom Cawley, Jr., Lawrence. A set of heavy work harness.

S. A. Clester, Belle Plaine. Six gallons of tractor oil, 25 gallons of gasoline and some tools from the tractor and separator. Mrs. F. A. Hargrave, Richmond. A \$5 bill, two \$1 bills, a black leather purse and a tan-colored coin purse.

Joe Hachenberg, Tipton. Twenty or more Black Jersey Giant spring chickens. Jas. Colahan, Codell. Holstein cow, has a slit on right ear and a "C" brand on right hip.

W. G. Burroughs, Harveyville. One tire, one inner tube, 5 gallons of gasoline, two milk pails and some tools. Hawen Bros., Ogden. A pair of new Deer-ing binder doubletrees.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Roy Gilliland and family are spending two weeks in Colorado. Mr. Gilliland is the well known Jackson county breeder of registered Jersey cattle and takes an active part in Jersey cattle affairs.

J. D. Martin & Son, Lawrence, old established breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have always found a ready sale for their young bulls at serviceable ages because of the high quality of their herd. They will have a few young bulls for sale this fall.

Because of the very liberal cash prizes offered the Holstein shows at the Free Fair at Topeka and the State Fair at Hutchinson are sure to be better and stronger than ever before. Every breeder of Holsteins in the state should try to see these shows dairy days at Topeka and Hutchinson.

The Meyer Dairy Farm Co., Basehor, Kan., will be out with their Holstein show herd at Topeka and Hutchinson and will likely show at Belleville. This is one of the largest herds in the state and they are milking 125 cows in their model dairy barns at Basehor. They are also making official records all the time and here is a mighty good place to look for a herd bull.

The first annual Blue Ribbon Shorthorn sale held in Chicago, July 24, under the auspices of the American Shorthorn breeders association was a success. The 41 head consigned averaged over \$351. The 19 bulls averaged \$390. This first Blue Ribbon sale held in July was somewhat of an experiment but was so satisfactory that these annual pre-show sales will very likely become annual affairs.

We have been claiming Joseph Baxter & Son's Polled Shorthorn sale date, October 10, at Clay Center, under Shorthorn cattle in the sale date column in Kansas Farmer. This was a mistake and it will appear from now on under Polled Shorthorns in the sale date column. Joseph Baxter & Son own one of the real strong herds of Polled Shorthorns in the west and on that date they will sell a splendid offering of cows and heifers and young bulls. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer.

Clyde Coonse, Horton, breeder and exhibitor of Chester White swine is busy getting his 1929 show herd ready for the big fair this fall. His junior yearling boar is going to be mighty hard to beat as will his entries in all the Chester White classes. He will start with Topeka and Hutchinson and will make many of the important county fairs as well as the state fairs in some of the other states. The entire show herd is in splendid condition and will be heard from this fall and breeders who want to buy a real herd boar should remember this herd.

For years the W. H. Hilbert herd of Durocs at Corning has been a mighty good place to buy a herd boar, and this year is going to be no exception. The plan has always been to sell them and the gilts later on at private sale but this year Mr. Hilbert has decided to hold a public sale October 10 and has catalogued about 30 spring boars and about 15 gilts. The sale will be held at the farm near Corning. There is a variety of breeding in this sale that will enable the breeder to select an individual bred to suit him. There will be some mighty good ones by The Index, the Shubert Bros. boar of Woodbine, Ill., and five mighty good ones by Fireworks, the Harper & Sons' boar of Ames, Ia. Then a nice string of good ones by The Beacon, a good sire in the

Hilbert herd and others by Fireworks Improver A., another boar that was used in the herd. It is a real pleasure to tell breeders of Kansas and Eastern Colorado about this boar offering because I am sure every one of you who attends or buys a boar from the Hilbert herd this fall will be pleased with your purchase. In fact this has been true in other years and the boars this fall are as good as were ever produced on the Hilbert farm. The sale will be advertised later on in the Kansas Farmer.

John D. Henry, Leecompton, Kan., has a reputation for breeding Poland China hogs that always give the best of satisfaction. At present he has for sale 30 just fall gilts, big, tippy gilts sired by Armistice Over, one of the best big type boars in the state and bred to Super Knight by The Knight. They are well grown and smooth as a ribbon and are just mighty choice. Mr. Henry does them less sale expenses for immediate sale. You will be mighty well pleased with them if you drive down and see them. The Henry farm is located about 1 1/2 miles south of Big Springs, which is the first town east of Topeka, about 12 miles, on the Topeka-Kansas City paved road.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
1015 Franklin Ave., Wichita, Kan.

George Drummond of Cottonwood Falls, passed away recently at the age of nearly 90. Mr. Drummond was a prominent Aberdeen-Angus breeder in the late eighties and early nineties. He bred and sold cattle all over the Central West and it was his ambition to see Aberdeen-Angus cattle better known and more universally kept on the farms and ranches of Kansas.

H. J. McLaughlin, Jr., formerly of Grand Island, Neb., is now associated with Tomson Bros. Shorthorn breeders of Wkarsa and Dover, Kan. Mr. McLaughlin is a son-in-law of Frank D. Tomson, Lincoln, Neb., and his father, H. J. McLaughlin, is secretary of agriculture in Nebraska. The McLaughlins are well known over the west for their activities as breeders of registered Percheron horses and Hereford cattle.

McCrerey Bros., of Hiawatha, have been breeding registered Polled Shorthorns for about 10 years. Before that time they had a good herd of Shorthorns. They devote two farms to the care of the cattle and have about 40 breeding females. Much of the herd has been built on a Scotch foundation and they have some straight Scotch females. Their present herd bull is Silver Springs Commander, a pure Scotch bull. The combined farms have an acreage of 240 acres but each brother owns his own farm. They are known as Pleasant View Farm and Silver Springs Farm.

This is the age of diversification on the farms of Kansas. To succeed the farmer must not depend entirely on one crop. The lack of moisture may cause a failure or the price the farmer is forced to take may wipe out the profit that seemed to be in sight. In line with this policy W. P. Lambertson, Fairview, the state's only dirt farmer congressman, is back home working just as he always has done during the summer recess. I visited the Lambertson farm recently on a threshing day and came away convinced that a dirt farmer congressman is a living reality. While he emptied his shoes of wheat he talked first of Shorthorns and then of farm legislation. Always aggressive and with definite opinions. Maybe too outspoken to be successful from the standpoint of the politician but one leaves with the impression that he honestly believes what he says. Mr. Lambertson has formed a partnership with James Lance for the breeding of registered Shorthorns and the herd is to be built better than ever under the direction and management of Lambertson and Lance. They have about 25 females at this time.

A Large Honey Crop

Joseph Wilson, the dean of the beekeepers around Sedgwick, reports that the honey crop this year is very satisfactory.

New York atmosphere has turned out cleaner than was feared, there being by actual count only a half-million solid particles a cubic foot. This is just enough to make a person air-conscious.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Cattle For Sale
12 Reg. Yearling Heifers, 4 Reg. Bulls and a few High Grade Heifers bred to freshen this fall. Federal accredited herd.
FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

RED POLED CATTLE

6 Reg. Red Polled Heifers
Some out of A. R. O. dams; others related. Sired by bull tracing 24 times to A.R.O. cows. Also few cows. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

DANDY SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
of service age at \$30 and up. Also spring boars and bred gilts. Located in Crawford Co. Drive over or write
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

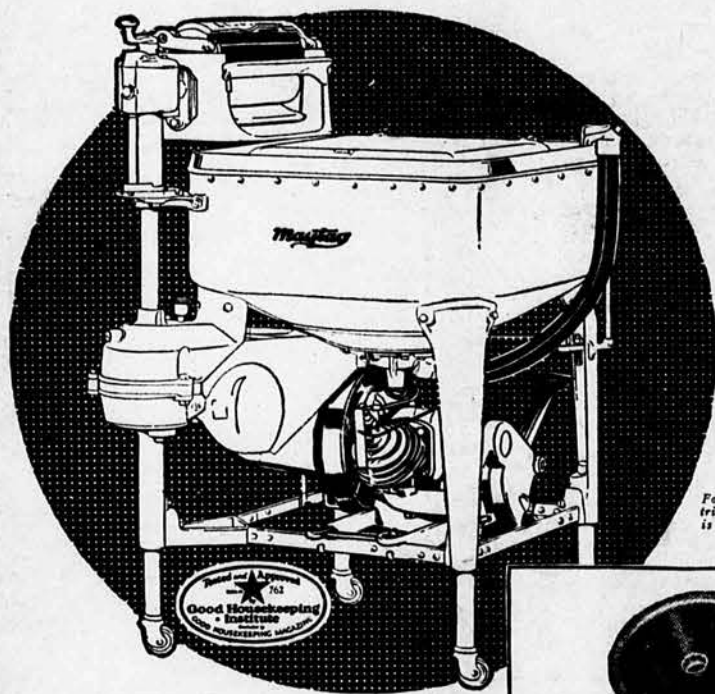
Bred Sows and Gilts
Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices and description.
STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

Gilts Bred for September
30 extra choice fall gilts bred to farrow in September and October. Well grown and best of up to date breeding. Also spring boars.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS
I have for sale some very choice selected Shropshire rams. Sired by the buck that won a lamb at Kansas National. C. W. McCLASKY, Girard, Kansas

America May Well be Proud of This New MAYTAG Engine



A Churn Attachment

The three-gallon aluminum churn sets over the gyrator post of the Maytag. Water placed in the tub about the churn keeps the cream at proper churning temperature. The same power that runs the washer operates the churn. It is sturdy, simple, easily cleaned, and requires but a minute to get ready.



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor.

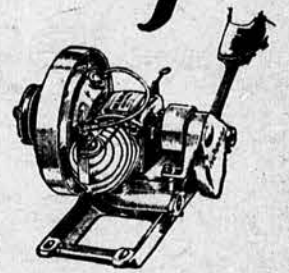
MAYTAG was the first washer to bring in-built gasoline power to farm homes. It represents fifteen years development... makes the world's finest washer available to farm homes anywhere with or without electric current. The fact that more Maytag Gasoline Multi-Motors are produced than any other single-cylinder gasoline engine in the world indicates the large demand for the Maytag by farm homes.

The Finest Farm Washer Has the Finest Engine

In every way the Maytag is an ideal farm washer, and it excels in the simplicity and dependability of its engine. The new Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor has only four moving parts. A step on the pedal starts it. High-grade bronze bearings, flood-proof carburetor, Bosch high tension magneto and speed governor give it a smooth, steady flow of power. By removing only four bolts it is interchangeable with the Electric Motor.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY

Newton, Iowa
Founded 1893
MAYTAG SALES CORP.,
1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
The Maytag Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada
Hot Point Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., London, England
Maytag Company of Australia—Sydney—Melbourne
John Chambers & Son, Ltd., Wellington—Auckland, N. Z.



FREE for a Week's Washing

Write or telephone the nearest dealer for a trial Maytag washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Deferred payments you'll never miss.

MAYTAG RADIO PROGRAMS

Asheville-WWNC, Charleston-WOBU, Cincinnati-WLW, Cleveland-WTAM, Des Moines-WHO, Detroit-WJR, Fargo-WDAY, Fort Worth-WBAP, Hopkinsville-WFTW, Kansas City-KMBC, La Crosse-WKBH, Los Angeles-KNX, Milwaukee-WTMJ, Minneapolis-WCCO, Norfolk-WJAG, Omaha-WOW, Philadelphia-WCAU, Pittsburgh-KDKA, Portland-KGW, Rock Island-WHBF, Calgary-CFCA, Montreal-CFCF, Regina-CHWC.

Phone One of the Authorized Maytag Dealers Listed Below:

Abilene Litch Service	Fort Scott Fort Scott Maytag Co.	Hoxie Mallory Service Station	Marion J. V. Friesen	Parsons Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Anthony Community Grocery Co.	Frankfort Kipp-Emmons Maytag Co.	Hugoton Porter Hdwe. Co.	Marysville Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.	Pendennis Aitken Lumber Co.
Arkansas City Gambrell-Bryant Hdwe. Co.	Fredonia Bargain Store	Hutchinson Hutchinson Maytag Co.	McPherson Crary Hdwe. & Imp. Co.	Phillipsburg Theo. Smith & Sons
Arma F. O. Loth	Garden City Burns & Goulding	Independence Walcott Maytag Co.	Meade Farley Maytag Co.	Plainville Art Trexler
Atwood J. R. Kirchner Hdwe. Co.	Garnett Kansas Maytag Co.	Iola Coblenz Electric Co.	Medicine Lodge O K Light & Power Co.	Pittsburg Penniman Maytag Co.
Atchison Abbuehl Maytag Co.	Goodland Maytag Shop	Junction City Waters Hdwe. Co.	Minneapolis Osburn Elec. Co.	Pleasanton Reeves Maytag Co.
Augusta Economy Groc. Co.	Greeley Dave Cunningham	Kansas City Swenson Maytag Co.	Montezuma Parks Merc. Co.	Pratt O K Light & Power Co.
Bazine Humburg Lumber Co.	Greensburg City Meat Market	Kensington H. M. Thomas	Mulberry Herman McPherron	Protection O K Light & Power Co.
Belleville Gregg Electric Co.	Griener Grinnell Electric Shop	Kingman O K Light & Power Co.	McCracken Humburg Lumber Co.	Randolph Moline Hdwe. Co.
Beloit Concordia Maytag Co.	Gypsum Akers Produce Co.	Kinsley Nevins Hdwe. Co.	Neodesha H. M. Murray	Richmond Kansas Maytag Co.
Bison Humburg Lumber Co.	Hardtner Allen Bros.	Kiowa O K Light & Power Co.	Ness City C. E. Reneau	Riley Fritz-Nannega Hdwe. Co.
Blaine A. L. Choquette	Harper O K Light & Power Co.	La Crosse Humburg Lumber Co.	Newton Rich Merc. Co.	Russell S. S. Miller & Sons
Blue Rapids Brokenicky Plbg. Co.	Havensville McDonald Produce Co.	Larned A. A. Doerr Merc. Co.	Norton James W. Gleason	St. Francis Manson Elec. Co.
Bonner Springs Owl Hdwe. Co.	Hays N. M. Schlyer	Lawrence Linge Maytag Co.	Oberlin Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co.	St. Marys St. Marys Produce Co.
Burlingame W. T. Tell	Herkington Reich Impl. Co.	Leavenworth Swenson Maytag Co.	Olathe Phebus Fur. Co.	St. Paul Dowd Hdwe. Co.
Burlington Winn Plumbing Co.	Herkimer Miller Impl. Co.	Leonardville Chaffee Hdwe. Co.	Onaga Hochard Produce Co.	Sabetha Minger Music Store
Caldwell Detrick Bros.	Herndon Herndon Light & Power Co.	Leon Thuma Merc. Co.	Osage City Fager Plbg. Co.	Salina Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.
Caney Oliver & Peister	Hiawatha Cole Maytag Co.	Leoti Western Hdwe. Co.	Osawatomie Barnett Electric Co.	Satanta Jones Impl. Co.
Centralia Mrs. Condit	Hill City Murray Wallace	Liberal Farley Maytag Co.	Osborne Woolley Impl. Co.	Scammon Naylor Furniture Co.
Chanute Shamrock Battery Co.	Hillsboro J. V. Friesen	Lindsborg Train Bros.	Oskaloosa D. C. Waugh Fur. Co.	Sedan S-H Maytag Co.
Cherokee Nick Favero	Holtsington Fred Childs	Lyons Taylor & Sons	Oswego Walcott Maytag Co.	Seneca Waller Electric Co.
Cimarron Smith's Grocery	Holton Abbuehl Maytag Co.	Manhattan Kipp-Emmons Maytag Washer Co.	Ottawa Kansas Maytag Co.	Smith Center B. D. Grout
Clay Center W. W. Smith & Sons	Home City Reinhardt Garage	Mankato R. Hanna & Son	Overbrook R. E. Tutcher	Stockton Harley Bland
Coffeyville Liebert Bros. Elec. Co.	Horton Carl Latenser Music Store		Paola Buck-Schmidt Hdwe. Co.	Summerfield Glick Produce Co.
Colby Fitzgerald Hdwe. Co.				Sylvan Grove W. W. Dehler
Colony Kelly Hdwe. Co.				Timken Humburg Lumber Co.
Columbus J. S. McCaulley Furniture Co.				Tonganoxie Tonganoxie Plbg. Co.
Concordia Concordia Maytag Co.				Topeka Linge Maytag Co.
Conway Springs S-H Maytag Co.				Troy Jones Hdwe. Co.
Cottonwood Falls Simons Variety Store				Ulysses Gallaway Hdwe. Co.
Council Grove Pierce Elec. Co.				Valley Falls Samson Lumber Co.
Dighton Dighton Lumber Co.				Wakeeney J. J. Keraus & Son
Dodge City Nevins Hdwe. Co.				Wamego Hecker Fur. Co.
Dorrance Weber Hdwe. & Fur. Co.				Washington Concordia Maytag Co.
Downs Geo. P. Nixon & Co.				Waterville Mrs. Reitzel
Elkhart Marshall Hdwe. Co.				Wellington Rich Mercantile Co.
Ellis Waldo & Waldo				Wichita Rorabaugh Dry Goods Co.
Ellsworth Ellsworth Produce Co.				Wilson Weber Hdwe. & Furniture Co.
Emmett Kennedy Garage				Winfield Rich Mercantile Co.
Emporia Maytag Sales Co.				Yates Center Coblenz Elec. Co.
Eureka Maytag Shop				
Everest Miller Hdwe. Co.				

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT