

Cop 2

KANSAS FARMER

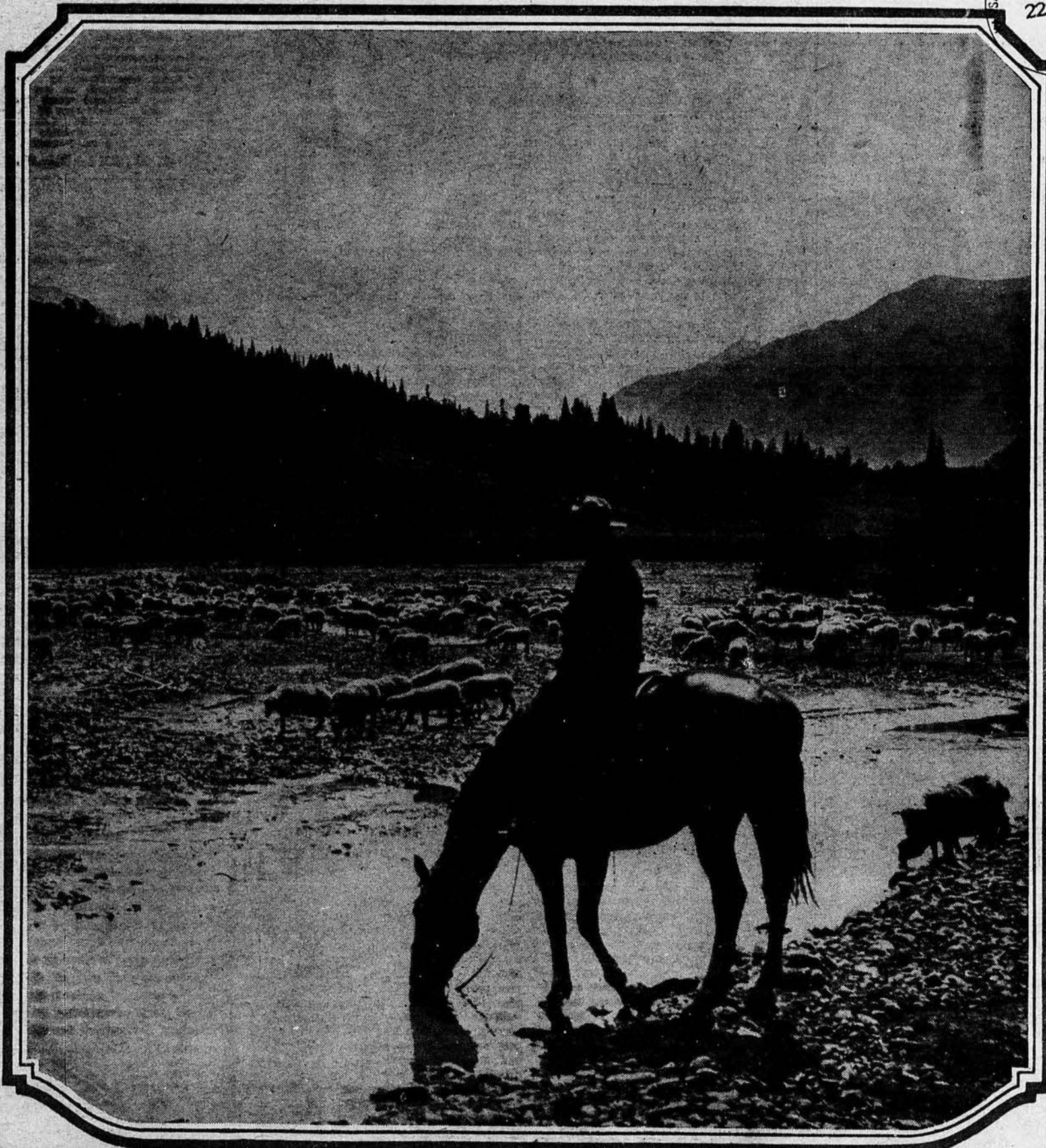
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

July 27, 1929

Number 30

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
22 Jul '29
BRARY



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Nooning On Water

(A Shepherd and His Flock Come Down From the Hills for a Drink in the Heat of the Day)



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We'll Prepare for the Alfalfa

Sixteen Acres of the Legume Will be Sown This Year on Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

WITH a very wet week behind us, a week in which but a part of one day could be used for field work, we are entering a new one with the forecast still for "cloudy and unsettled, with showers." We do not need any more moisture for 10 days; there is the late corn to be laid by, combining of wheat is not quite done, and the shocked fields of wheat and oats scarcely have been touched. On this farm we plan on starting the threshing machine this afternoon; the straw will be tough, but the grain is oats, so there is no danger of heating in the bin. We would like to get about 16 acres of oats cleared off at once so the plows can be started; we want to sow this 16 acres to alfalfa sometime next month; the soil contains plenty of moisture, but the water grass is starting, and that will soon draw the moisture out. Late corn and kafir needs plowing soon, but if the rains continue, the weather, instead of the cultivator, will "lay it by." Late cultivation prolongs the growing period, and if frost was feared here it might be best not to cultivate, but with 90 frost-free days ahead, I think a dry August more to be feared than an early frost.

Farm Prices Are High

Most of the corn in this part of Kansas had a start three weeks later than normal; so favorable has been the weather in the last 20 days that 10 days of that late start now have been made up, and if the rest of July is as good growing weather as the first half corn will not be much behind normal when August is reached. The corn planted on this farm on April 2 is tasseling and silking, and there is moisture in plenty in the soil to carry it for a long time. Taking the West as a whole, corn is late, and there is a possibility of much soft corn should an early frost fall. Crop forecasters say that July 1 indications are for a crop smaller than last year, and this possibility is shown in the price being paid for old corn, which yesterday reached 97 cents in Kansas City and 87 cents at local elevators. To balance this, top hogs sold at \$12 in Kansas City, and corn fed cattle sell around \$14. At the present price the corn grower has a big advantage over the man who raises wheat; it is far from the old ratio of 50-cent corn and \$1 wheat, which used to be thought about right. Conditions seem to indicate the feeding of rather a large amount of low grade wheat during the next six months.

1929 is Not Dry!

With the Cottonwood and Neosho Rivers running over and with July half gone it does not appear much like the dry season so many folks thought was due in 1929. This idea was based on the fact that this part of Kansas had been wet ever since September, 1926. After so long a period of wet weather, surely, it was thought, a dry season was due to balance things. Weather men tell us there is not much difference in rainfall in any 10-year period so long as records have been kept. If this is going to keep on being true we have a lot of dry weather waiting for us somewhere down the line. There have been wet years in the past when rivers and creeks left their banks and wandered all over adjoining territory, but it does seem that of late the streams rise much quicker than formerly, and that a given amount of rainfall will send them out wider than ever before. In an endeavor to account for this many folks are concluding that the ditching of the roads is taking the water out of the country and putting it in the streams much quicker than it used to get there. River bottom farmers say that it is the water from the uplands that causes the trouble, and they ask us to tax the whole country to help hold it back.

Fine Year for Pastures

The middle of July finds the blue-stem pastures of this part of Kansas as green as at any time this season.

The grass is very green and sappy, and the cattle which graze on it are in somewhat the same condition. Packers say that grassfat beef is full of moisture, and that it likely will remain so until the grass hardens up a little. The beef which we have been buying of late certainly is of rather poor quality; it seems likely that we are paying cornfed prices for steak from cutter cows. If the packers could again enter the meat trade we would at least get the quality we paid for; if we paid 40 cents a pound for steak we would get 40-cent quality, and not chuck steak from a cutter cow. Anyway, the Flint Hills country is as green as in spring and the streams and ponds all are overflowing and, as a Kansas City market paper says, Kansas cattle seem to be in strong hands. All these factors indicate fair prices for cattle; there is not, so far as I know, a single lot of "distressed" cattle in the state, and sellers will have as much to say in fixing the price as those who buy.

Plenty of Damp Grain

Small grain binders all had finished work here before the rains set in, but the three neighborhood combines still have standing grain to cut. It has been a hard year on combines here; in fact, this is not a combine country. There is not enough acreage of small grain on one farm out of 100 to justify their use, and we have the further fact to contend with that at least one out of three harvests here is a wet one. Wheat not cut when the rains began can still largely be saved, but it is down enough so virtually all the straw will have to be cut to get the grain. This will mean damp grain, for weeds and grass are coming in and have made a very lush growth of late. Wheat and oats well shocked took no harm from the rain; in fact, within 36 hours after the rain was over, oats near the river east of Burlington were being threshed, on the chance that perhaps the river might get high enough to reach them. On this farm we intend to thresh the oats at the earliest possible moment, so the ground can be plowed and fitted for alfalfa sowing, this fall, or rather late summer, for most successful stands have been secured here by August sowing. If the ground can be plowed soon and then is kept well worked we ought to be able to save enough of this moisture to bring up alfalfa seed next month.

Hill Gravel is Satisfactory

Altho the great superiority of the Coffey and Lyon county hill gravel over the shipped in sand gravel has been shown during the last year of almost continuous wet weather, it has taken the last month to provide absolute proof; roads made with hill gravel have withstood every assault made upon them by the Neosho River and the creeks running into it. For more than a week last fall the river ran full tilt over the gravel road east of Burlington, and the gravel never stirred. Upland roads made of this gravel are equal to the best pavement for all local travel, while the so-called sand-gravel has been a mush in many places. For a year or so the sand gravel roads of Nebraska were held up to Kansans as everything a road should be, but the last spring saw all the main traveled roads there go to pieces. I am aware that but few localities have this high quality hill gravel, and for that reason have to put up with the poorer sand gravel, but where we have this hill gravel it should be used in road making to the exclusion of all other materials. Sand gravel will be swept from all roads over which water runs, while hill gravel stays right where it is put regardless of the flood of water that may pour over it.

A commerce report says 18 million pairs of cotton stockings were made in this country in February, and there's another thing that would be fine for cleaning lamp chimneys if there were lamp chimneys.

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

July 27, 1929

Number 30

Profits Are Good if Quality Is O. K.

Meyer Hikes Net Cash Income 50 Per Cent Thru His Selling Ideas



By Raymond H. Gilkeson

SEVEN sidelines on the Harry Meyer farm in Johnson county make a net profit big enough to pay for all labor on the farm, settle all bills for family living expenses and buy all of the clothing. They are a great institution, these farm sidelines. On any farm they are profitable when properly managed. This is a case in which they are worked efficiently, and because every sideline is followed out the whole way to making the sale to the ultimate consumer, these seven pay greater net returns than they do on the average Kansas farm.

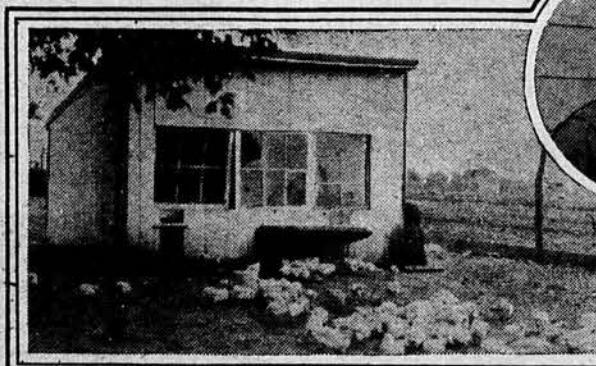
Mr. and Mrs. Meyer don't feel as if they have done anything out of the ordinary. All right, we will agree that they haven't done things that cannot be duplicated on a huge number of farms in this state, but the fact remains that they have done them! One cannot help comparing business ability on the farm like this with the well-organized systems in city office and factory. In town there are rents, taxes, salaries and numerous other things to pay just as surely as the first day of the month rolls around. It may not be so pressing on any set date each month out on the farm, but the farm family that does itself justice and forges ahead to profits and resulting comforts and luxuries of life that are available, works out a system just as careful as any found in centers of population. Whether in city or country the greatest progress is made financially when every possible source of income available is used.

A visitor considers the Meyer system quite worthy of mention, as it contains ideas that will be of benefit to other Kansas farm folks. Mr. Meyer considers his seven extra incomes as sidelines, because primarily his job is farming 170 acres that are under cultivation. He assures us that these extra income sources can be worked harder than he and Mrs. Meyer are doing, "but there is a limit to what a man and his wife can do."

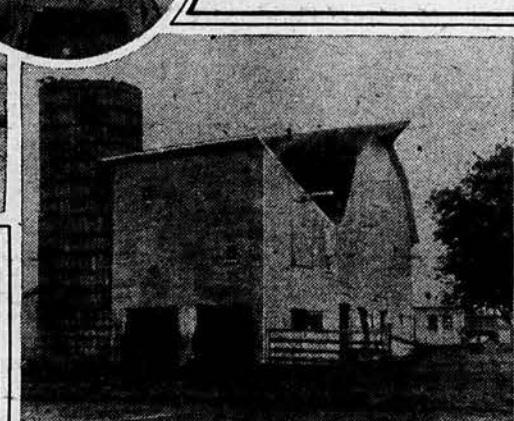
The seven sideline incomes are from dressed poultry, graded eggs, sweet cream, cottage cheese, butter, buttermilk and cakes, all sold to special customers. These customers are satisfied to pay retail prices or better for the Meyer products because of the extra high quality. Care is exercised in production and in preparing these foods for the consumer. Store windows and displays in town are made attractive to get the attention of customers and urge them to buy. The Meyer family works on the same theory, even if they never have thought of it in exactly the same way. Careful packages of farm products can suggest a freshness which always will demand a good price.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer use two systems of mar-

keting. One of them which isn't available to a majority of farmers is thru a community market center at Waldo, where they rent a stall for \$50 a year. Community stands of this type are not found in a great many towns or cities, but, of course, more of them could be established. The second system used by Mr. Meyer is that of delivering to regular customers, primarily in the winter.



This costs a little more than when marketing is done at the stand, he says, but it pays good returns for the effort involved.



Harry Meyer, a Busy Johnson County Farmer, Whose Likeness Is Seen in the Oval at Top, Makes Good Money from Several Sidelines. At Left Are Some White Rocks That Will Bring \$1 to \$1.50 as Dressed Poultry. You See He Has Considerable Barn Room for Livestock, and Plenty of Hay Storage and Silage Capacity. At the Bottom Is a Very Convenient Combination Granary

Honors for getting these extra profits started coming into the family purse really go to Mrs. Meyer. About five years ago she started marketing a few dressed chickens, some eggs and butter at the community center. Both she and Mr. Meyer saw what a good thing it was, so they went into it a little heavier, until all of the farm output in these lines was disposed of in this manner. "This requires a lot of work," Mr. Meyer said, "but we get paid for every bit of extra effort we put into it. These sidelines pay one-third to one-half more net profit than if the marketing was done in the usual way, and the profit from them will easily pay for all labor on the farm, and for our clothing and living expenses. Cows and chickens should help do this on any farm, but there is extra profit available if the thing is worked right."

The community market opens the first Saturday in May, and closes the day before Thanksgiving. During the balance of the year Mr. Meyer makes regular deliveries to his special customers.

He has 25 of them and could have more, but again "there is a limit to what a man and his wife can do." One member of the family will make the market every Saturday and sometimes more frequently.

Last summer they averaged 20 fries a Saturday. They stick the birds just like the employees do in the big packing plants, dress them and pack them in ice until they are sold. The fries are dressed in the morning, and customers get them 2 or 3 hours later, and they appreciate the fine, fresh condition in which they are delivered. Out on the Meyer

farm chicks are hatched as early in the season as possible, so fries will be on the market just about the time town folks are longing for them. Like the early birds getting the fish bait, the early fries bring the best prices. And the Meyer early spring fries go on the market at 2 pounds in good time. These folks have been hatching up to 1,000 chicks for the last two years. Before that they bought them at a day old. But they prefer to hatch at home because they feel that they have better control over their work in so doing, even if it isn't any cheaper. "We are going into the White Rocks exclusively," Mr. Meyer explained, "as these birds are easy to clean, they dress out to look nice to customers and they make gains to weigh out well, thus bringing good prices. It costs about 50 cents to put a 2-pound fry on the market dressed with average luck. We use mostly home-grown feed, raise our chicks and do all of the work ourselves. We get

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How We Make Better Returns on Hogs

By L. B. Stants

Dickinson County Farmer

THE profit in hogs is the difference between the cost of production and the selling price. Since we do not have much influence in regulating the selling price, as that is largely determined by supply and demand, the only way that we can increase our profits is by lowering the cost of production. Perhaps the most important thing we consider in this connection is the selection of our breeding stock; at least it is the first thing to consider. We see demonstrated all around us every day the fact that it pays to have good stock. There was a time when a man could use almost any kind of stock and make money raising hogs, but that time has gone and never will return.

The successful hog men know that they must have good animals. Sows should be large and rugged, with long, deep bodies, nicely arched backs, good bone, smooth and mellow with plenty of heart girth indicating a strong constitution. Disposition also is quite an important item in brood sows because it often will mean the difference between saving a good litter of pigs and none at all, and if we are going to produce pork profitably we must raise a good litter from each brood sow. By having stock of the right type our pigs will make a rapid, eco-

nomical growth, and will finish up nice and smooth at an early age and top the market when sold.

It is not enough just to get good stock. We must give this stock the proper care, and a good farrowing pen is necessary to do that. Sometimes a person can "get by" with just any kind of farrowing pen, but in the end losses will amount to far more than a good pen will cost. The pen does not need to be expensive. In fact, we have built a type that I believe is far more desirable than a lot of farrowing houses that cost five or 10 times as much. Our farrowing shed is 6 feet wide and 192 feet long, divided into 24 pens, with a concrete floor under the shed and extending out 10 feet in front, giving each sow 8 by 16 feet, all on concrete, with a shed over the back 6 feet of it.

This shed is 4 feet high behind and 5 in front, with a 2-foot opening in front from top to bottom for each pen that is always open. We do not provide any door for this. The balance of the front of

each pen is made into one large door, hinged at the bottom so it will swing out at the top about 3 feet, where it is held securely in that position. This arrangement, with solid partitions between the pens and guard rails all around each pen in the shed, makes an ideal farrowing pen. In bad weather and at nights with the doors all closed we have a house without any drafts whatever. It is warm and dry and has good ventilation, and when the sun is shining and we have those large doors open at the top the pigs get the benefit of the direct rays of the sun, yet they are protected from the winds that we often have thru March and April.

I do not believe folks fully appreciate the value of the direct rays of the sun on young, growing stock. A good many of the expensive farrowing houses that you see very effectively shut out all the direct rays of the sun, and altho they have some glass it soon becomes so dirty that it does not even admit much light. Aside from the value of the direct rays of the sun on the little pigs it has considerable value from a sanitation standpoint. In our farrowing pens, the sun strikes every inch of the floor space, even the back wall up to the

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A FEW months ago a man who has been constantly in the business of dealing in grain for many years prophesied to me that the price of wheat would go down to 50 cents a bushel, or maybe less. Well, instead of the price going down to 50 cents, it seems now as if it may go to \$2.

This, of course, means abundant prosperity for a good many wheat raisers in Kansas and in other wheat raising states, but unfortunately, it means only the bitterness of disappointment for a great many others. Thousands of acres of wheat that promised an abundant harvest have been utterly ruined by one cause and another. Thousands of acres that had even been harvested were swept over by the flooding waters, and the owners will lose not only all of their wheat, but all the labor of harvesting. It is better, of course, that some should prosper than that nobody prosper, but human nature is such that the man who has lost everything as the result of natural causes that he had no power to prevent, cannot feel entirely satisfied when he sees a lucky neighbor surfeited with prosperity while he is worse off than if he had never planted an acre.

Believes in Bellamy

EMERY L. BAER, a well-read socialist farmer at Niles, believes in Edward Bellamy. He says, "The basic principles of nearly all socialistic ideas are somewhat similar, that is, the nationalization of all industries for production and distribution of all resources for the benefit of the human race. However, there is a difference of opinion regarding the application of this principle. Marx, Spargo, Hillquist, Wells, Bellamy and others who are authorities on socialism, recognize this idealistic principle, but differ somewhat in its application. In my opinion, Mr. Bellamy in 'Looking Backward,' has the best solution."

Strange how men will differ.

It has been many years since I read that remarkable book by Edward Bellamy, "Looking Backward." I read it more carefully and with more interest than any other work on socialism I have ever read. Mr. Bellamy was an idealist, gifted with a marvelous imagination and ability to write interestingly. I think the book at one time was ranked among the "best sellers," but I also think that no socialist writer of prominence today, not even Upton Sinclair, would say that the Bellamy plan is practical, or even possible.

That is what makes me wonder that so intelligent and well-read a man as Mr. Baer evidently is, makes the statement that "Bellamy has the best solution."

The Bellamy plan is based on the fundamental assumption that all human beings will act practically the same under similar conditions, which, it seems to me, is proved to be a fallacy by the experience of practically everybody of intelligence. On the face of it, the Bellamy plan appears rather simple. At birth it provided every individual with what might be termed, for want of a better expression, a life meal-ticket, only this card not only provided for food, but for everything else this human being needed so long as he or she lived. This life supply card was either supplied with coupons or was punched just as an ordinary meal ticket is punched when the holder of it is furnished with a meal and then is charged with that meal by the simple process of punching out one of the numbers on his ticket.

The Bellamy plan provided for public storehouses where the different articles manufactured for public consumption were kept. When the holder of the ticket wanted an article, say an automobile, altho Bellamy wrote before the day of the automobile, all he had to do was to go to the Government warehouse, pick out the kind of machine he wanted, and have his ticket punched to the extent of the value of the machine selected.

Mr. Bellamy, along with his communistic scheme of production and distribution, also tried to avoid the necessity for despotic control, and therefore placed no limitation on the power of the individual to squander his life supply ticket. If he wanted to get a fresh suit of clothes every day from the public clothing storehouse, there was nothing to hinder his doing so.

Now if the needs and desires of each individual were just the same, I can see how the Bellamy plan might possibly work, but if there is any one thing that has been demonstrated by experience,

it is that the needs, or at any rate, the desires, of no two individuals are the same. Some persons, entirely regardless of their real needs, have no saving sense. So long as they have money to spend, they will squander it for things they do not need, entirely regardless of what they may need in the future. The saving sense—that is, the desire to provide for the future—is not natural. The child does not have it. A good many acquire it as the result of precept and experience, but until that sense is acquired, the child simply uses what it wants, if it has it, and wastes the remainder of what it may have.

Whatever criticism there may be of our present capitalistic system, it does at least tend to cultivate the habit of saving. The individual compelled to earn his or her living by some kind of employment knows that unless he can manage to accumu-



Don't Miss It!

late something out of his earnings to support him in his old age, he must either become a public charge or depend on the help of relatives. Of course, the Bellamy plan would do nothing toward the cultivation of the saving habit. However, the Bellamy life supply card would be private property. The improvident could waste his card if he wanted to, and certainly a good many persons would do that very thing. When it is gone, the Bellamy plan makes no provision for supplying another. Presumably this individual would have served his time in the public army of the workers provided for, and there is no provision for his further employment by the communistic government.

He would therefore have to depend on the generosity of his more provident neighbor who had not wasted his life supply card, but whenever there should be a class dependent on charity, of course the whole Bellamy plan would go to pieces.

So, after all, if the Bellamy plan would work at all, it could operate only as an absolute despotism, in which the Government would not only dictate how and where and when each citizen should work, but also regulate his or her expenditures.

My recollection is that a good many years ago a number of enthusiastic followers of Bellamy undertook to organize an association founded on the Bellamy plan. It did not succeed. In fact, no communistic society has succeeded in this country except where it was founded by a religious sect, and even societies of that kind are declining in numbers and influence.

The Indefensible Hawley Bill

THE cheering news comes from Washington that Senator Smoot's Finance Committee which is spending the summer revising the Hawley bill duties, is turning an ear to protests from every quarter against the hikes in tariff duties generally, which passed the House. Protests from most of the outside world are no sharper against the Hawley schedules than protests from home. The Senate committee is reported to have been powerfully impressed by the opposition to the House rates, and its views have become more moderate and more in accord with those of President Hoover in calling Congress in extra session. The Utah senator himself is quoted as saying frankly that some

of the Hawley rates should and will come down, and he even goes so far as to include sugar as one of the commodities with which the House went too far, notwithstanding Utah's interest in the sugar business.

Analysis of the Hawley rates by experts brings out that while they increase the protection for agriculture from 25.85 per cent as the present average of rates on farm products to 29.90, the bill at the same time increases the average rate on protected manufactured products from 42.03 per cent to 47.07 per cent. Compensatory duties on finished products are ordinarily considerably greater than duties on the raw material, and in this case, when the House placed a 10 per cent duty on hides, it compensated manufacturers with a 15 per cent duty on harness, 20 per cent on shoes and 35 per cent on leather articles in general. Farmers may well question whether they are any better off under such a scheme than under the present law, under which hides, shoes and leather goods are on the free list.

If it is the intention of the Senate Committee to correct inequalities by lowering the manufacturing duties rather than by raising the agricultural, farmers as well as consumers generally will be pleased. We have a 42-cent duty now on wheat, but as the farmer does not get the increase of the duty in the price, he can hardly afford to pay for a higher wheat duty, from which he will benefit little or nothing, by higher prices on articles he consumes.

In letting it be known that he is not in sympathy with the interests appearing before Senator Smoot's committee in favor of increased duties, the President stands with public sentiment. There will be no final juggling with the tariff if he can prevent it, in behalf of extortionate and prohibitive tariff duties set up as a protection of industries against inefficient and unprogressive management. The best protection of all is efforts to improve processes and methods and enhance efficiencies. Farmers have sometimes been criticized for expecting the Government to take care of them. Instead of getting down to business and working out their own problems, and this can be thrown back at highly protected interests now seeking a Chinese wall of tariff protection against foreign competition.

The Chicago News does not overstate public feeling on the Hawley duties when it remarks that "the President could not possibly acquiesce in anything so grotesque and preposterous" as some of the House tariff duties. They would justify vetoing the bill, but the Senate has "heard from the country" on the Hawley duties.

The New Currency

SECRETARY MELLON will hardly be known in history as Alexander Hamilton's greatest successor, but it will be something if he is remembered as the Secretary of the Treasury who reduced the size of paper money and simplified it. The new bills on first sight look like short change, but as we become accustomed to them, they will be accepted as an improvement. It is an advantage in convenience, especially for people who carry bills loosely in their pocket, to have paper currency of much less displacement than the old style bills. It takes considerable more of the new money to make a roll that would "choke a cow," and the new money is more recognizable in the different denominations. There is less liability of letting a \$5 bill get away as a one.

The old currency had different portraits on different issues of the same denomination, but the new money has the likeness of the same national character on all bills of the same denomination, whether they are bank notes, greenbacks, silver certificates, federal reserve notes or gold certificates. Washington's portrait used to be printed on the \$20 as well as the \$1 bills. It will not appear on any but the ones in the new currency. Some portraits that perpetuated the fame of comparatively unknown men will disappear from the currency, and among those that are added is that of the first and greatest Secretary, Alexander Hamilton.

Washington's picture will remain on the dollar bill and Jefferson's on the \$2 bill. This is a little hard on the founder of the Democratic party, the \$2 bill being regarded by millions of people as a hoodoo for some reason never explained. Mysterious as such superstitions are, it is nevertheless a fact.

that fewer \$2 than \$5 bills circulate, so many of the former denomination being refused that the Treasury puts comparatively few of them out. The popular denominations are the \$1 and \$5 bills, and this country is becoming so prosperous that in time it is even possible that more \$5 bills will be in circulation than ones.

Yes, Hot Weather is Trying!

YES, my friend, the hot weather is right trying; there are quite a number of other things that are unpleasant, for that matter, but you may have discovered that it doesn't help any to grumble about it. The more you complain about hot weather, the hotter it seems to be. Work the reverse on your imagination. Imagine that the weather is not quite so hot as it really is. You may say that cannot be done, but I know that it can. For all practical purposes, you can by imagination reduce or increase the temperature at least 10 degrees!

I think there are a great many persons who pass for good citizens who are good because of a kind of fear. There are a good many different kinds of fear: There is the fear that you may be criticized, the fear that you may run afoul of the law; the fear that somebody may get it in for you and maybe do you bodily harm; the fear that unless you follow a certain line of conduct you will go to hell hereafter.

Now I think it is better to be honest and decent in your conduct because you are afraid to do otherwise than not to be honest and law abiding and fairly decent at all. In other words, I still believe that punishment and threat of punishment are necessary, but I also think that fear of punishment of some kind is a mighty poor reason for being decent and honest.

I pity the man who cannot understand that there is more satisfaction in being kind and honest and decent than there is in being the opposite.

I hear a good many folks say they would like to be able to come back here to earth a hundred years from now just to see how much the world has changed. I am not much concerned about conditions 100 years from now. Maybe they will be a lot worse than they are now, and in that case I would be sorry I had come back.

As it is now, there is no limit to what you can imagine will happen within the next 100 years. You can imagine that the world will be a much better place in which to live than it is now; that all disease will have been wiped out so that an individual can live just as long as he wants to; that there will be no such thing as poverty and crime; that everybody will have an abundance and that there scarcely will be any need for anybody to work. About all that will be necessary will be to push a button, and machinery will do the rest.

But it is just as probable that a lot of new worries will be hatched out by that time, and men and women will be no happier and no better satisfied than they are now. When you are just imagining what is going to happen, you can shut out the things that are undesirable and maybe get more satisfaction out of your day dream than you would get out of actual conditions as they may be 100 years from now.

Speaking of the power of imagination, there was the case of Jim Haskins. Jim was born on a mighty poor farm, down in Southern Missouri. The house was small, unpainted and without any modern conveniences. There were no trees in the yard; no roses along the side of the house. The yard was littered with old, worn-out farm implements

and trash of various kinds. It was surrounded by an old rail fence.

The barn was unpainted and sagging on a half-rotted foundation. Jim's mother never had a decent looking dress. She was busy all the time trying to take care of the family. Jim had to sleep in a hot, unventilated room in the summer, which was cold and uncomfortable in the winter. He never had any money to spend, never had a good suit of clothes; never knew what a bath tub was, and until he was nearly grown had never been more than a dozen miles from the house in which he was born.

Finally he went to the city and got a job. He made good and rose until he was manager of a big concern and accumulated a fortune. He lived in a modern, up-to-date house, with every luxury and convenience. For 40 years he never had been back to the home where he was born. Finally he got in the habit of letting his imagination work on the old place. He got in the habit of telling his friends about the joys of country life, and built up



a picture as unlike the original as it is possible to imagine. The sordid old house became a vine-covered cottage, and the weed-grown yard was filled with fragrant flowers. The old, tumble-down barn had given way to a modern structure, where sleek, purebred cows stood in comfortable stalls and munched the fragrant alfalfa hay. The sluggish stream covered with green slime gave way in his imagination to a clear, sparkling brook, in which the clear water rippled and danced on its way over the clear, colored pebbles that covered the bottom. Cattle and horses grazed in lush meadows surrounded by neat fences. His mother, neatly clad and comfortable, rocked in her easy chair, her face serene and her head crowned with a glorious wealth of silver hair.

Jim's description was so vivid that his friends began to want to see the place where he was born, but somehow Jim never could make his arrangements to go on such a vacation. The fact was that Jim knew that his picture was pure fancy, and he did not want to destroy the illusion, and so he never went back home. When his time came to die, his mind wandered. Like old Falstaff, he "babbled of green fields." His dream picture remained with him in his delirium, and so he died.

Friends who had heard him talk and supposed that he was describing a reality said, "What a wonderful country that must have been where Jim was born."

It seems as if the Soviet government of Russia and the Nationalist government of China may have a war. The marvelous thing about a war is that the people who get least out of it and have to suffer most always become infected with the war mania. Why should they? I do not know. Neither the Russian peasants nor the Chinese peasants will receive any benefit from the war if it occurs, but the report from Moscow is that the Russians are parading the streets and demanding that they be permitted to march against China.

Up in a Nebraska town a negro killed a policeman, and afterward, rather than submit to arrest, killed himself. There was no charge that any of the other negroes who live in the town were in any way to blame for the killing of the policeman, but a mob gathered, and in order to save their lives, the negroes, old and young, were compelled to flee from the town. There is nothing more cruel or less reasonable than race prejudice, and of all mobs, the one stirred by race prejudice is the most cruel and ruthless.

Sometime when you have nothing of more importance to think about, you might be interested in figuring how transportation has helped to furnish your breakfast. Say you start with an orange; the probability is that it traveled at least 2,000 miles in order to get to your table. Maybe you use corn flakes as a breakfast food. If so, that came from a factory at least 600 miles away. If you are a coffee drinker, the berry that makes the coffee probably traveled from far-off Brazil, 3,000 miles away. Your toast may be made of flour from wheat grown 300 miles away; your egg may not have traveled so far. The sugar that goes into your coffee or is spread over your breakfast food probably was made from cane grown in Cuba, more than 2,000 miles away. So the aggregate mileage of your breakfast probably exceeds 10,000 miles. This just illustrates how much of a figure transportation cuts in our living, and also how the whole world is more and more tied up together.

Agreement Is Safe, Maybe?

Will you please give me some advice concerning an agreement drawn up in a division of property and providing for the amount to be paid for the support of children? If both parties sign this agreement and it states that this is to be a final settlement in case of divorce, could it be broken later and more support for the children be asked, or is it a safe and sure settlement?

It is very risky to give an offhand opinion about an agreement that I never have seen and probably never will see, as to whether it can be broken at some future time. I would say that such an agreement may be and probably is a perfectly legal document and probably is binding upon both parties to it. But I would hesitate very much to go so far as to say that no future contingencies could arise which would justify the altering of that contract.

Subject Only to the Law

A has a farm. Can she will a grandchild an equal share with her legal heirs? The mother of the grandchild is living and is one of the heirs. Can A will the child an equal share with his mother and the rest of the heirs?

Yes. A has an entire right to will her property just as she pleases. She can will it all to this child if she sees fit to do, or she can divide it as she pleases, subject, of course, to the rights of her husband, if she has one and he survives her.

"Modifying" Prohibition

THE first public utterance of the chairman of the President's law enforcement commission, Mr. Wickersham, will be distinctly disappointing to the 42 states which are co-operating with the National Government in enforcing the prohibition law. It gives the impression that Mr. Wickersham, who comes from the chronically "wet" corner of the country, is weak-kneed at the very start of his quest in regard to enforcing prohibition; that he has in mind some undefined "modification" of the law at the very beginning of the commission's inquiry.

In a letter to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, which Governor Roosevelt read to the conference of governors that met recently at New London, Conn., Mr. Wickersham made this suggestion:

If the National Government were to attend to preventing importation, manufacture and shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicants, the states undertaking internal police regulations to prevent sale, saloons, speakeasies, and so forth, the national and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforceable.

As understood, this statement from the head of the President's formidable law-enforcement commission at the outset of its activities, will surprise, if not anger, millions of earnest advocates of prohibition in the United States, which means an overwhelming majority of the country's population. I must admit that as comprehended, it has shocked the West, which has no doubt at all about the success of prohibition, nor of its enforcement.

What Mr. Wickersham has in mind is not explained. How the law may be modified without repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is not indicated. And if the law is not modified, how can its enforcement be modified, if we are to have honest enforcement? The voters of the United States have recently made it plain they will not repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

The entire history of the prohibition movement proves that strict enforcement is the only way to handle the liquor problem. The Canadian provinces which a short time ago abandoned prohibition for government dispensaries, now find increasing violations make a stricter law necessary. Every one of these provinces has recently passed amendments to make the Canadian law more effective. Prohibition already is on the way back in Canada.

Every feasible sort of "modification" was tried in the United States before prohibition was resorted to. In this long experience, nothing better has been found than genuine prohibition honestly enforced. In wet communities, especially, a sturdy and unrelenting enforcement of the law is required, if conditions are to be improved.

Furthermore, in regard to Mr. Wickersham's modified law, the question arises would his own state, New York, which repealed its enforcement act, adopt it? And if it did, would the other 47 states?

In his now famous inaugural address proposing a Federal law enforcement commission, President

Hoover declared for "a searching investigation of the whole structure of our Federal system of jurisprudence to include the method of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment." Modification of national and state laws was not suggested. He next selected an able and a high-grade commission.

The sincerity of the President's views on prohibition and obedience to law are well known in Washington. In the words of William Hard, veteran Washington newspaper correspondent, the social, as well as political influence of that sincerity is also beyond question. The situation is one of atmospheric pressure. The dries of the country have reason to rejoice in the remarkable development of personal temperance and of total abstinence in Washington, following the example set by the Hoover administration. The personal attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment of these men, at the peak of this country's public life, is not only a supreme evidence of the Amendment's present moral power, but also is a guarantee of personal conduct in high places for the future.

These same influences are working in the Nation. There will be no backward step. The prohibition law and other laws will be better enforced, not modified, in the sense of being weakened.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



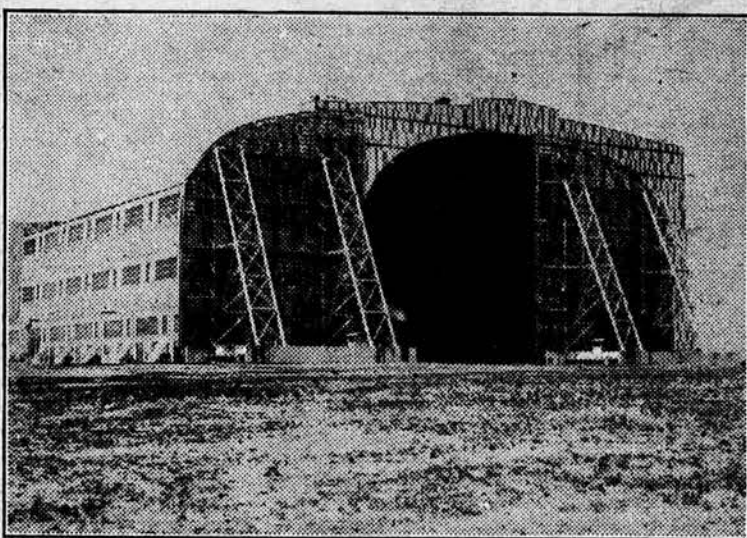
A Popular Beach Coat of This Season; Shades of Green Are Printed on a Loosely Woven Rayon and Cotton Material in a Conventional Design



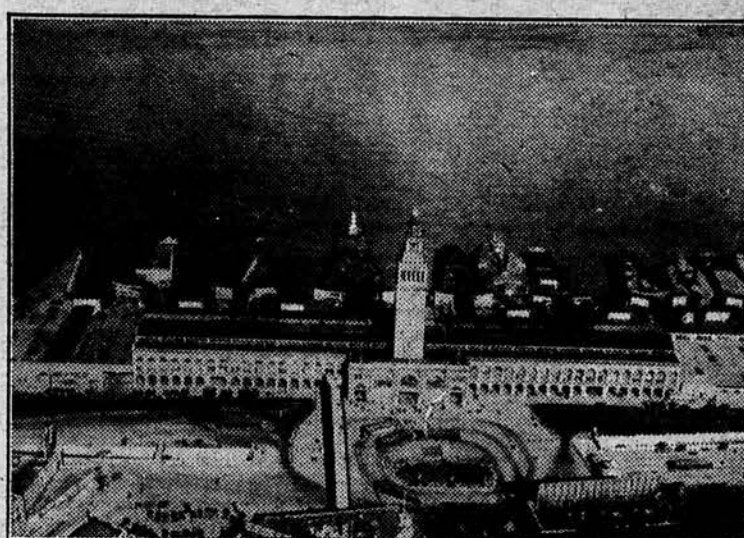
Members of the Alleged Gentler Sex Indulge in a Little Horse Play. The Photograph Shows a "Fair" Capture. It is a Scene at Torquay, Near London, England, Where Mere Man Finds Himself Under the Siren Spell, From Which He May Have Considerable Difficulty in Escaping



At Coventry, England, Where a Modern Lady Godiva Rode Thru Town Again on a White Horse, Much the Same as in Days of Old



Here is the Home of the Navy Dirigible Los Angeles at Lakehurst, N.Y., and Some of the Lesser Blimps. The Lakehurst Station is the Training Ground for the Navy Men Who Are Interested in the Work With the Dirigibles—Which Likely Will be Used Extensively in Future Wars



Have You Been There? This is an Excellent View From the Air of the Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif., and of the "Loop" Where Nearly All the Street Cars of That City Terminate Their Downtown Runs; It is Perhaps the Most Noted Center of the City by the Golden Gate



M. Yamamoto, President of the South Manchuria Railroad, Who Has a Fine War on His Hands, Following the Attempted Bombing of the Private Car of Chang Tso-lin, One of the Various Chinese War Lords



Katsuhiko Hamaguchi, Son of the Premier of Japan, Who is Employed in the Bank of Japan in New York



Mme. Jean Assollant, American Bride of the Yellow Bird's Pilot, Was Met at Havre by Her Husband, After She Had Debarked From the French Liner Ile de France



One of the Crowds of Street Car Strikers in New Orleans Which Burned Street Cars Following an Attempt by the Public Service Company to Operate Them; About 20,000 Citizens Are in This Crowd, Most of Whom Were Sympathizers of the Strikers



Here is the Airway Limited at the Pennsylvania Station in New York Just Before Its Start, on the First Day; Passengers From This Train Arrive in Oklahoma by Air in Less Than 24 Hours After the Train Leaves the Pennsylvania Station

Millers Will Pay for Protein

Why Shouldn't This Money Reach the Man Who Grew the Wheat?

By John T. Pearson

IN A VERY large majority of cases, a farmer hauls his wheat to the market and sells it on the basis of the weight a bushel. When the wheat reaches the terminal market, the test weight is a secondary matter, with the protein content largely controlling the price paid. Since the percentage of protein is so very important in the large terminal markets, and so little known to the farmer, I believe that a short, non-technical article on protein might be appreciated by the farmers, especially since farm relief now is being sought on every hand, and one source of relief would be to give the profits on protein to the farmer instead of to the elevator and grain men. This is exactly what Governor Reed hopes to do with the new protein laboratories established this year in Western Kansas.

It is quite generally known that dry, hot weather a few weeks before harvest produces a wheat of lighter weight a bushel, and which, if raised on a fairly rich soil, carries a higher percentage of protein than the heavier wheat produced in the more humid areas where the rainfall was more plentiful shortly before harvest. This would seem to be an effort on the part of Mother Nature to compensate the farmer who has fewer bushels an acre, by giving him a better quality in the form of a harder kernel carrying a higher percentage of protein.

Bakers Like the Protein

However, the farmer of the past has not received this extra profit from the higher protein generally found in his lighter wheat. It is hoped that he will be more fortunate in the future, because it is almost a certainty that the millers will continue to pay a premium for protein. The baker demands a flour that carries a reasonably high percentage of protein, and for this reason, it is necessary for the miller to buy a certain amount of high protein wheat to mix with the more common lower protein wheats in order to keep his mill mix high enough in protein to make a desirable flour.

Protein is the nitrogenous material of any food, and in nutrition it furnishes the material for the building and repairing of body tissues. There are a great many different proteins. They are the most complex of the food substances, and probably the most difficult to study chemically. These proteins are primarily formed by plants, and the animal organisms rectify them in their digestive systems, rearranging them to suit and conform to their individual needs and uses. The protein from wheat is different from that of any other grain. When water is added to wheat flour, this protein forms a gluten. It is this gluten which makes an elastic dough that permits expansion into a large, light loaf of bread. No other protein has this property of becoming elastic and rubber-like.

In the Small Cells

When yeast is added to wheat flour dough, the yeast gives off carbon dioxide gas, which is retained in small cells in the dough. The gluten stretches as the gas expands, and we say that the bread has a good oven spring if the gluten is sufficiently strong to hold the gas. There is no other grain from which a dough can be made that will permit this stretching, and hence make a large, light loaf of bread. This explains why wheat is the only grain from which light bread can be made, and also explains why protein content is so important when the miller goes on the market to buy wheat.

The protein content of wheat, however, is not an infallible indicator of the kind of bread that can be made from it, but other things being equal, high protein wheat means a wheat that will produce a flour well suited to the needs of the commercial baker. The housewife will be able to make good bread from a fairly low protein flour because she handles the dough much more gently than the commercial baker who uses a mechanical mixer, which has more or less of a tearing effect

on the dough. Statistics show, however, that over half of the flour consumed in the United States is used by the commercial baker.

Ordinarily there is very little difference in the amount of protein contained in different varieties of wheat grown under the same conditions. The amount of protein contained in the wheat berry is almost entirely dependent on the soil and the season. Under the present system of farming, the protein percentage is almost entirely dependent on the rainfall—or rather, the lack of it—in the spring. As previously stated, high acre yields are generally correlated with low protein, and vice versa. This is not necessarily always true, however, as the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station has shown beyond question that a high yield and a high protein content may both be secured from land previously in alfalfa or some other good legume. Of course, under marketing conditions

search and experimental work establish the fact beyond a doubt that it is not possible to estimate the percentage of protein in wheat from a physical examination of the kernel. Nothing short of a chemical analysis will give anything like an accurate estimate of the protein contained.

The accompanying illustration of the protein laboratory used by a large milling company gives some idea of the equipment necessary for accurate protein determination. However, with the addition of the new state protein laboratories and the assistance given by some milling companies in the state, it should be possible for the wheat farmers of Kansas to have a fairly accurate idea of the protein content of their wheat, and if it is high, they will be in a position to take advantage of it, especially if they have the storage capacity that they should have for holding it.

The county map of Kansas shows



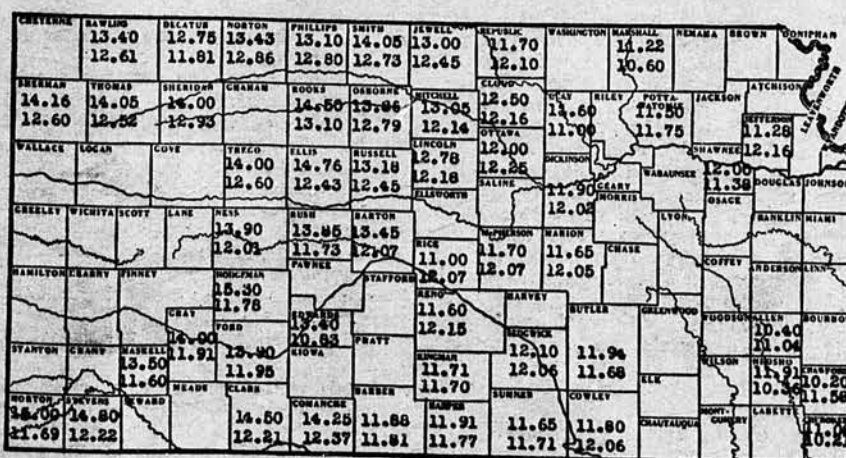
A Laboratory View Showing the Equipment Necessary for an Accurate Determination of the Protein Content of Wheat

as they have been in the past, all that the farmer can be expected to be interested in is the yield and test weight. An adjustment of the market so that the farmer instead of the grain merchant will be paid for the amount and quality of the protein produced, is the only thing that will bring about co-operation between the wheat growers and the millers in the hard wheat belt.

If a farmer has several thousand bushels of wheat that is high enough in protein so that a premium will be offered for it by the miller, the farmer should know it in order that he, instead of the grain broker, may be paid for it. The miller must pay a premium for this protein, and it is immaterial to him to whom he pays it. Premiums of 30 or 40 cents a bushel, or even more, are paid almost every year by millers for extra high protein wheat. So far the farmer has received little, if any, of this extra profit. Probably the main reason for this is that anyone can determine the test weight a bushel in a very short time, but it takes something of a chemist and considerable expensive equipment, as well as about 2 hours' time to make an accurate determination of the percentage of protein. Much re-

the average percentage of protein produced in various counties in 1927 and 1928. It was not possible to get the average protein content of the wheat from every county in the state for both years, therefore, no protein percentage is shown in some counties. This does not mean that the counties left blank are not important wheat counties, but that I was unable to get enough samples from these counties to make an accurate estimate of the average protein produced there in these years. I believe, however, that I have shown the percentage in enough counties to give a fairly accurate indication of the situation in a year having a fairly dry spring (1927) as well as in a year having an abundance of moisture (1928). A study of the rainfall in April, May and June of 1928 and 1929 leads one to believe that the 1929 crop will resemble the 1928 crop in protein content. It will be interesting to watch the present crop and see if this is not the case.

There was considerably more rain in May and June of 1928 than during the same period of 1927, which resulted in a higher yield in 1928 and more protein in 1927, as will be seen by a glance at the county map. It also



A Map of Kansas Showing the Average Protein of the Wheat Produced in 1927 (Top Figure) and 1928 (Bottom Figure)

will be noticed that the eastern part of the state produced low protein wheat both years. There always is moisture enough in that section to hold the protein percentage down.

It would seem that the time is not far distant when the farmer will be in a position to demand and get a proper reward for the protein that he is able to produce. The state of Kansas is doing all that can be done to make it possible for the farmer to get his profit, and the State Grain Inspection Department believes that it only remains for the farmer to avail himself of the opportunity, which it is hoped he will do.

Sow Weighs 1,123 Pounds!

Titan Queen, a registered Duroc Jersey sow owned by the Colorado Agricultural College, now is the largest sow in the world. She has just shattered all records with the astounding weight of 1,123 pounds, and is still gaining.

Since this sow is a direct descendant of the four principal blood lines of the Duroc breed which have produced a number of big-type animals, she was purchased at the International Livestock show in Chicago last December with the express purpose of trying to build her to a record weight. Strains of Orion Cherry King, Colonel, Pathfinder and Sensation are to be found in Titan Queen.

George E. Morton, head of the animal husbandry department of the college, and R. B. Broad, chief herdsman, believed they could obtain a weight of 1,000 pounds on the big hog if they could start her to growing again, after she had remained at about 840 pounds for two years.

Broad believes that the addition of 5 per cent alfalfa meal to balance a ration consisting of a mixture of 60 per cent corn, 25 per cent oats, 7½ per cent tankage and 2½ per cent linseed meal was an important factor in starting Titan Queen's new growth.

This ration was given her from December 12 to March 4, when the feed was changed to all the whole corn she could eat, all the skim milk she could drink, and a mixture of 5 pounds of tankage and 2½ pounds each of alfalfa meal and linseed meal in a self-feeder. She had access to this mixture whenever she wanted it.

On April 17 her weight had been increased to 1,025 pounds. From this date to June 16, when she weighed 1,117 pounds, the corn was ground. After she had reached this weight, she was moved ½ mile to the barns, where she would be closer to the scales for the official weights, which are made in person by C. F. Burke, director of the National Duroc Record Association.

Altho the sow had walked to these scales several times before from the lower yards, the exertion of this trip threw her off her feed, and she would not drink any more skim milk. Her feed was then changed to 60 per cent corn, 20 per cent oats, 10 per cent bran, 6 per cent tankage and 2 per cent each of alfalfa meal and linseed meal, mixed with water. No water was given her other than that in the mixture.

Titan Queen measures 9 feet, 4 inches from the tip of her nose to the tip of her tail; 88 inches in circumference around the heart; 84 inches around the flank; 46 inches in height and 10 inches around the smallest part of her hind leg.

Lady Jane, a Poland China sow which weighed 1,080 pounds in 1926, and which was owned by John Anderson of Altoona, Ill., was the world's largest sow previous to the Colorado Agricultural College's Titan Queen.

Titan Queen has a splendid record as a show hog, and is a part of the herd of large-type swine belonging to the college. This herd includes a number of individuals that have won substantial honors at the most important swine shows.

A scientist has been trying to find out what the cave lady, for lack of a door, used to slam. Perhaps it was the cave man.

What the Folks Are Saying

Kansas Has 3,000 Cream Buying Stations and More Than 5,000 Operators

THE surplus dairy products sold from Kansas farms last year brought a cash return of over 38 million dollars, which, when added to the 24 million dollars received by the farmers for poultry and eggs, shows that there is a justifiable reason for a part, at least, of the many cream and produce stations in every town. These small receiving stations have proved a very lucrative line of business to some persons and to others a disappointment, because they may have been led into the belief that riches were at their door, but they were not willing to pay the price of success.

The station plan for the marketing of cream was developed when the hand separator was introduced. Prior to that time, the surplus cream on the farm was churned and the butter sold to the grocery store, unless the farmer's wife was an extra good butter maker, by which reputation she had private customers and a year-round market.

Cream buying then became a regular business, and the cream station operator took his place in the small town as a purchasing agent along with the stock buyer and elevator man. Proof of the keenness of this competitive buying of cream is clearly shown in the number of cream stations and operators licensed during the last year. Practically 3,000 stations in Kansas are licensed by the state to buy cream, and over 5,000 operators hold permits to conduct such stations, having passed the written examination under the supervision of the dairy commissioner.

One Hour for a Test

I want to emphasize the importance of accuracy in weighing, sampling and testing in the buying station. No farmer can expect full pay for his cream if the station operator is careless in weighing cream, and no station operator can give a correct test in 10 or 20 minutes. It requires from 45 minutes to 1 hour for a cream buyer accurately to weigh, sample and test cream and write the check. Cream must be stirred thoroughly and, if heavy, frozen or lumpy, it must be warmed, and all cream must be poured from the patron's can to the station can and again stirred before an accurate sample can be taken. The sample is the basis of the test, and no operator can get an accurate test with an inaccurate sample to analyze.

Testing cream is a very scientific task. The cream must be heated and thoroughly mixed, and the 9-gram charge of cream used for the test must be weighed very accurately on delicate scales. The sulfuric acid must be applied with care, and the use of the water baths for tempering the test must be observed strictly. No station operator is testing cream correctly when reading his tests directly from the tester. No farmer is sure of getting what is justly and lawfully due him for his cream if the station operator fails to submerge the test bottle containing the test into a water bath for 10 minutes before applying the glymol and reading the test. Farmers will be rendering valuable assistance to the dairy commissioner if they insist on the station operators adhering to the official method for testing their cream.

Drastic Action Will be Taken

Information as to the unlawful practice of incorrect testing or guessing at tests will be welcomed by the dairy commissioner, and such information will be made use of in conducting investigations of such unfairness. We do not hesitate to say that drastic action, such as closing cream stations and manufacturing plants, and prosecuting cream buyers, is unpleasant, still when we find the law is being violated and farmers being paid on an unfair test and dairy products being handled in an unsanitary and unlawful manner, we do not hesitate to bring to the court's attention such cases. Last year there were more than 50 cream stations and manufacturing plants closed by the commissioner's office, and 20 persons prosecuted for violation of the dairy law.

Our inspectors visited almost 2,400 towns and made over 8,000 inspections

in places where dairy products are handled. Where it was found that correction of methods was needed, constructive suggestions were made or orders left for changes, and in cases where continued violation of the law prevailed, the persons either were prosecuted or their permits suspended and their places of business closed.

I wish to emphasize the importance to the farmer of paying closer attention to his check stub when receiving it. It will pay the farmer to turn the check stub over and multiply the weight by the test to find if his pounds of fat are correctly computed, and multiply the pounds of fat by the price to see if the amount of money on the check is what it should be. No honest cream buyer would misrepresent to the farmer the actual weight and test, but during our inspection work, we have found cases where farmers' check stubs would show more cream, more test and more fat than they ac-

tor is used. Therefore, thorough washing of the separator is essential in the production of good cream. Good cream is sweet cream cooled, and cream does not test better if allowed to sour. Many station operators have been known to advise farmers to let their cream sour before marketing in order to get a higher test. This is false, wickedly false, because the souring of cream does not increase the butterfat and it does diminish the value of the cream for making good butter.

The dairy commissioner's Bulletin No. 6 now is ready for distribution. This bulletin is published as the September Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture, and contains the State Dairy Law, Rules and Regulations, Cream Station Equipment and Official Instructions for Sampling, Grading and Testing Milk and Cream and also suggestions on the production of clean milk and cream on the farm. It may be obtained by addressing the

that his mother had a modern bathroom and hot and cold running water in her kitchen. "I don't know why we didn't get this done long ago," he said. "It wasn't a question of expense. We just didn't get at it, probably because we never stopped to consider how much it would mean to us."

Bert S. Gittins.

Chicago, Ill.

Progress in Rodent Control

There is no question but that prairie dog infestation has been reduced to the vanishing point. Instead of 150,000 acres of prairie dog towns in 1923, the estimates for infestation in June this year indicated not to exceed 5,000 acres of active dog towns. The corresponding estimates for 1928 were 8,800 and for 1927, 21,000 acres. There still is opportunity for summer and fall gassing and poisoning to further reduce the acreage.

In pocket gopher control, over 101,000 acres of infested alfalfa land were treated this year with poison grain. This was slightly in excess of what was treated in 1927, but below the high mark of 127,000 acres treated in 1928. The combination of a large corn crop in 1928 and much unfavorable weather last fall and again last spring conspired against more general poisoning work being done. But plans are under way that should result in the treatment of 200,000 acres of gopher infestation the coming year. When a 200,000-acre annual total is attained, it will mean real progress in gopher control.

With prairie dogs reduced to the vanishing point, the jack rabbit is undoubtedly the most numerous as well as destructive rodent in the Kansas Wheat Belt. It is estimated that by the beginning of the fall hunting season, Kansas will have 5 million or more jack rabbits. As an object of sport it always has afforded unlimited shooting. Most of the time, since early statehood, counties have paid a bounty of 5 cents for jack rabbit ears. Several carloads of rabbits are shipped to Eastern markets for food every year.

In the last two seasons an active demand has developed for jack rabbit skins for making felt for hats. Last winter top quotations were about 26 cents a skin. These prices stimulated the hunting and marketing of jack rabbit skins, and the season's business for the state totaled in excess of 900,000 skins and 50,000 carcasses. For the first time, the blacktail jack rabbit of Kansas paid toll instead of exacting toll from counties by way of ear bounty. It is estimated that if skin prices remain high, Kansas will market 1½ million jack rabbit skins next winter.

Two years of careful clean-up work should eliminate the prairie dog; getting the gopher acreage treated annually to 200,000 acres and holding to that rate for three years would go a long way toward eliminating gopher infestation in pasture and native meadow land as well as alfalfa acreage; and good prices for jack rabbit skins will stimulate adequate control of that rodent without added stimulus of county bounty.

There are other rodents of considerable importance such as ground squirrels, ground hogs, mice and rats, but the outstanding problem is that of rat control. The brown rat, our universal pest, needs fighting at all times.

Manhattan, Kan. A. E. Oman.

Alfalfa Seed Is Scarce

There undoubtedly will be a heavy demand for alfalfa seed during August, and there is very little of the 1928 Kansas seed crop available. Such a condition means that farmers who plan to seed alfalfa should be careful of the origin of the seed they purchase. The first choice of alfalfa seed for Kansas conditions is adapted Kansas Common, the second choice is certified or verified northern grown seed, and the third choice is certified or verified Utah or Idaho seed. Southern grown seed is not adapted.

R. I. Throckmorton.
Manhattan, Kan.

Three Factors Help Wheat Prices

THE recent advance in wheat prices means a lot to Kansas. It is estimated that less than a fourth of the new crop has already moved to market. This leaves the bulk of the crop yet to be sold, and if the present prices hold up, it means many millions of additional money in the farmers' pockets. Most certainly it means many millions more than they expected to get for this year's crop.

Early in the season, with growing wheat conditions almost perfect, with a hangover of 30 or 40 million bushels of last year's crop, a dull foreign demand and a large acreage planted in Canada, the outlook was for low prices this season. The prediction was often made that 1929 wheat would be selling for 75 cents a bushel. Some men even predicted that it would go as low as 60 cents. Business men, generally, as well as farmers, were somewhat discouraged. When the harvest first opened and wheat dropped below a dollar, they felt that their fears were to be realized.

Then something happened. In fact, three things happened, and these three factors are chiefly responsible for the upturn in the price of wheat, where farmers are now receiving almost double the price they expected to receive early in the season.

The first, and perhaps most important factor in boosting prices was the report of the wheat crop failure in Canada, our greatest competitor in foreign markets. Unfavorable weather conditions practically ruined the prospects on its large acreage. The second factor was the discovery, after harvest had started, that the yield in Kansas would not be as large as estimated. In June, the experts were predicting a 170 million bushel crop. In July it had been reduced to around 130 million bushels. The wheat had not filled well, as revealed by the combines, soon after they began operations.

The third factor was the establishment of the Federal Farm Board, with power to check market manipulations by speculators. While the farm board has not taken any steps to handle the wheat surplus, the very fact of its existence, with its great power, has no doubt had an influence in increasing prices. As a result of these factors, the farmers of Kansas will receive much more money for their 130 million bushels than they expected to receive for their 170 million bushels estimated.

tually were paid for. The court records show that some cases have been followed up with a prosecution.

Cream sours and becomes inferior and makes under-grade butter unless it is produced and prepared for market under sanitary conditions. Modern barns and milk houses are not necessarily a prerequisite to producing first grade cream. But clean barns and surroundings, clean cows, clean utensils, and clean handling of the milk and cream are necessary if the farmer produces good cream, and cream must be cooled before mixing with cream from an earlier milking to avoid having a lumpy cream which is hard to sample correctly. Keeping cream in a cooling tank by the well or in the milk house is much better for its quality than keeping it in kitchens, cellars or caves, where it absorbs musty odors. A half barrel by the pump with a good lid to keep the cream can from being disturbed is a good cooling tank, for the water pumped for the stock can be allowed to flow thru the barrel, and cream kept in this manner will be in much better condition than if left standing under the separator spout or in the cellar.

Separators must be washed after being used every time if good cream is produced, because the separator acts as a clarifier and collects all foreign matter except that which has gone into solution, and this filth and dirt, if allowed to remain in the separator, makes an excellent breeding place for bacteria which are thrown off in the warm cream the next time the separ-

State Board of Agriculture, or the State Dairy Commissioner at Topeka. Inquiries in regard to the various phases of the dairy law will be cheerfully answered.

Topeka, Kan.

O. J. Gould.

What Procrastination Does

The words, "I can't see why we put it off so long," are no doubt uttered somewhere every day. From day to day, week to week, month to month and year to year, things remain undone for no particular reason except that we never quite get at them. Once a delayed task is accomplished, we wonder why we waited for so many days, or so many years.

Putting running water in the home is like that. We go along for years carrying water from the pump to the house and lugging waste water back outside, always hoping that some day we can get at the water system we have been planning. A modern bathroom and running water in the kitchen! What a fine thing that would be! We'll surely get that done this fall.

But many falls may come and go before the water system actually is installed. After it is in and we have come to realize more fully its many conveniences and advantages, we are unable to explain why we did without it for so many years.

A typical case of this kind occurred this summer on a typical farm. One of the boys had been away from home for several months, but within two weeks after he returned, he saw to it



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.

We Do Not Have to Pat Ourselves on the Back. Satisfied Members Do It

HAVE any companies or firms with which you have done business been unfair to you? Are you dissatisfied with the treatment you have received? The Kansas Farmer Protective Service, you know, does more than pay rewards for thieves stealing from Protective Service members. Among the other things this department does is to get fair settlements for its members from any firms or companies which have not given them a square deal. However, claims more than 6 months old are not handled, and neither are claims against private individuals or against business men in the same community as that of the Protective Service member. Scores upon scores of complaints totaling thousands of dollars in value have been satisfactorily adjusted by

The dress goods case: "I received a letter and check from the dress goods company. They paid me in full for the dress goods I bought. You will remember that these goods did not wash right."

"I thank the Protective Service Department very much for helping. I am sure if they did not think they had to make it right they would not have done so."

"Protective Service Brings Results"

"I wish to thank you for your assistance in helping me get things satisfactorily settled with the waterer company."

"The other day I received a letter from the company returning my money for the chicken waterer. After I ordered the fountain they did not send it, nor did they return my money. I wrote them several times, but received no reply. Later I notified the Protective Service Department. Then the company sent me my money. They said that after receiving a letter from the Protective Service, they checked over their records and found they had failed to send me the waterer."

"I certainly want to thank the Kansas Farmer Protective Service because your department certainly brings results."

Answers Questions—Pays Rewards

Further than getting settlements such as the foregoing for its members, the Protective Service Department gives information of fact regarding legal, marketing, investment and insurance questions. This service is free to members and is greatly appreciated by the hundreds of folks who have saved thousands of dollars by writing to this department for the correct information, especially regarding investments and insurance.

Finally, besides saving all these hard earned dollars to its readers, the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department has spent nearly \$5,000 in \$50 rewards for the capture and conviction of thieves who have stolen from the farm premises of its members. More than 70,000 farmers in Kansas have posted a Protective Service sign near the entrance to their farm. They know that a thief would rather steal from some farm where a \$50 reward will not be offered by the Protective Service for his capture and conviction.

How can you become a member of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service?

That's easy. By becoming a paid-in-advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer, or if you are already a regular subscriber, by posting the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign near your farm entrance. Subscription prices, including the Protective Service sign which costs 10 cents, are: 5 years, \$3.10; 3 years, \$2.10, and 1 year, \$1.10. Address Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Sales of \$585,787

Sales of \$585,787 are reported by the St. Francis Mercantile Equity Exchange, St. Francis, Kan., for the year ending April 30, 1929. Gross earnings for the year were \$32,459. The total number of cars shipped was 370, as compared with 100 the previous year. The 370 cars were made up as follows: corn, 260 cars; livestock, 54; barley, 49; wheat, 6; and oats, 1. One hundred cars of supplies were bought, of which 61 were coal. Of the total business handled, 69 per cent was with members, and 31 per cent with non-members.



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and frost

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"U.S." Sawyer Rubber Farm Belts come in all standard widths, lengths, and plies. Your equipment dealer has them or can get them for you. Make sure the belt you get is a Sawyer, for it's the best.

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Truth Crows



Signing a paper is signing a contract. Before you sign, read and understand every word on the paper. Heed strangers and remember that oral promises amount to nothing. The signed paper is the whole contract.

the Protective Service Department. The following letters have been received by this department from folks, who after the Protective Service Department wrote to the companies complained against, received fair settlements from the companies.

"In answer to your letter of the 28th, I wish to thank you most sincerely for your part in the settlement effected for me with the radio company. After you had written them, I returned the radio set to them as they asked. The following week I received a letter from the radio company, saying that my letter had been received and that as soon as the set arrived, the necessary adjustment would be made. I waited three weeks and had no letter. Then I wrote the company, saying I would wait just one week for them to return my money and that if it was not here by then, I would turn the whole matter over to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service."

Check, Pigeons and Dress Goods

"After the third day I received a telegram, saying the money was on its way and that my letter had been misfiled, and so forth. In two more days the check arrived. The postmark showed that it was mailed at the same time the telegram was sent."

"I want to thank you again for your service, for I honestly believe that mentioning the Protective Service Department brought the results."

"I received the check from the commission company. This is a satisfactory settlement. Many thanks to the Protective Service Department."

"I would like to have the booklet explaining all the services of the Protective department."

This booklet mentioned will be sent free upon request to any Kansas address.

"We received payment in full for the pigeons shipped to the pigeon farm. The buyer of the pigeons made no apologies or excuses for delay. I feel that we have the Protective Service Department to thank."

To Hongkong on a Freighter

And the Captain Was Drunk---But No Typhoons Were Encountered

By Francis A. Flood

THE day we read in the papers about the possibility of a war between China and Japan, Jim and I both got all excited. Here we were in Bangkok, Siam, ready to move on—and a fine yellow war all ready to break, and right on our way toward home.

"Let's go to Hongkong and get in on it if we can," I suggested, for I have always wanted to get a good close-up of a war sometime. Uncle Sam had prevented it by keeping me in a training camp in this country in 1918 instead of sending me over to France, but now I was my own boss. These wars were always so far away as a general thing. Here was a promise of one right close at hand.

Jim went down to inquire about passenger rates and sailing dates from Bangkok to Hongkong, and I made some talk with our hotel manager, an accommodating Frenchman who knew almost everything and was rapidly learning the rest. He knew that we didn't particularly care for de luxe travel, and he gave me a good idea.

"Why don't you go up on a freight boat?" he suggested. "They're not quite as fast, but, unless you hit a typhoon in the China Sea, you'll get there sure, and you might make it even if you do."

He told me of a Norwegian line, among one or two others, which operates from Bangkok to Swatow, China, stopping at Hongkong, and some that run between Singapore, Hongkong and Canton. The question would be to find one, and to persuade the skipper to let us ride.

Jim came back to report a passenger ship leaving in about three days. "It takes seven days to make the trip to Hongkong," he said, "and the fare is 150 ticals, about \$70."

"We can beat that," assured our hotel proprietor, who had learned that a rice boat, S. S. R.— was scheduled to sail for Hongkong the next day. "I know the captain of the R—. He's a Norwegian, and you probably can find him over at the hotel around the corner. That is where those boys usually spend their time on shore. They can drink as much as they want to there and make as much noise as they please. You go over to that hotel and inquire for Capt. W. W. Johnson."

Mate Did the Talking

Captain Johnson wasn't in, according to the mate and two or three other officers of the R— who were taking full advantage of the freedom extended by the liberal hotel management. The mate, as ranking officers among those present, did the talking, but he was already so far along in his night of wine and wassail that I could gather no information except that the Captain had gone back on board and that I had better hurry if I wished to see him because he would go to sleep just as soon as he reached the ship. I knew the mate would be asleep long before I reached it.

I learned later that this same mate had once been captain of a Norwegian ship that had been sunk during the war by a German submarine. He was given another ship, and it, too, was sunk. Whether or not that is the reason why he is now only the mate on a 2,000-ton freighter in the Orient, or whether it is because he sinks himself so often in the way I saw him sunk in the hotel that night I do not know. He was a good sailor when he was sober.

I took a taxi to the wharf, where the R— lay alongside. It was a dingy craft as I saw it there in the moonlight. It was low tide and only the grimy funnel, radio towers, two black booms, and the bridge showed above the pier, which was piled high with freight. The hatches were open, the welldeck heaped with bags of rice and a nest of half-dressed, dirty, yellow men were sprawled upon the fo'castle.

There was no conventional "gang-plank." I climbed over the side and up the stairs to the bridge deck and found a Chinaboy in bare feet and a black sash looking question marks at me from head to foot. I inquired for Captain Johnson, and he patted away like an alley cat and knocked on the Captain's cabin door.

Captain Johnson (that isn't his real name but it's just as good) was only slightly in his cups. Just the right amount for my purpose, I believe. He waived any passport examination and said he would take Jim and me to Hongkong for 60 ticals, less than half the regular fare. We would eat in the captain's saloon, altho he himself usually had his meals served on a little table on the bridge deck. He would sail day after tomorrow. He was glad that Jim's name was Wilson because it was a good Scandinavian name, and he knew we would all have a good time together.

The next morning he sent word that the R— would sail in an hour! I packed the suitcases, Jim paid the hotel bill and chartered the taxi to carry us to the boat and had one last interview with our friend the German professor, who still thought he owed us \$30. The taxi came, we bade the professor goodbye—with him still owing us the \$30—and we made the boat just as the screeching screw began to turn. We never saw the professor again. He died shortly afterward from malaria.

There followed a battle royal with the cockroaches that had been passengers on that boat for many voyages and that never did entirely

some demon ape or whether I was back in the navy and being ordered by some hard-boiled C. P. O. to get busy with my old swab and kiyi brush. For one moment the war was on again. Then I reasoned that this was only "Jack Dempsey" suggesting that I pick up my bed so he and his gang could scrub the deck.

No Light Wines or Beer

All day, we loafed about the deck, and every evening we saw the Captain begin his daily bout with his brandy and his thirst. No light wines or beer for this hardy Norse. Brandy was his drink and lots of it.

One evening the subject of typhoons came up, those terrible storms that will strike fear into the heart of the skipper of any craft who is hit by one in the famous China sea. I didn't know whether to wish for one in order to see what it would be like or to hope that we would be spared the fury of the ocean at its very worst, as these typhoons in the China Sea are known to be. One has never known a storm at sea, terrible as some are, until he has felt the fury of a typhoon. Sailors don't joke about them when they are sober.

The Captain had solemnly promised that there would be no typhoons on

and talking so loudly that we could not hear the music at all. But the moment a record was finished the Captain would interrupt whatever tale he was spinning of the waterfront at Sydney or the streets of Port Said to order the boy to put on another record.

"Yes, sir, I paid \$80 for that gramophone," he babbled. "It's a good one, too. It's a good machine. Well, you see, I paid \$100 for that boy there and—well, you can see what the difference is. Eleven dollars. Yes, sir, that's the difference all right."

I was glad there was no typhoon that night, with the Captain completely out and a mate who had already lost two ships.

We were thankful again for the faith in that special Providence who is supposed to care for fools and drunken men. Thus, Jim and I and the Captain were all protected.

Six days out of Bangkok we arrived in the port of Hongkong, China.

Creep Feeding Calves

BY J. J. MOXLEY

Creep feeding is a term that has been attached to the method of handling calves that are permitted access to grain while nursing the cows; in other words, hastening nature to get more weight and finish at an early age. It is a method which permits of the quickest turn-over possible in getting finished beef. By combining with the proper type and having the calves come at the right age, this method of producing beef is costing 7 to 8 cents a pound at the present feed prices.

Like all other ways of producing beef cheaply, you must have the good, beefy type of cattle to start with. Because of all the different ways of seeking profit in handling beef cattle, no one way returns as much as just using type, thick, beefy stock. There is no substitute for good breeding, and I would suggest that the most important move a cowman can make who contemplates feeding calves, is to look to the kind of bull he is using, and to the selection of his cows.

With that as a foundation, another important phase in producing calves is to have them come just as early in the spring as you can take care of them. Just how important is that? I will put it this way: If a cow calves in May, she will ordinarily wean around a 350-pound calf—because she has only been able to suckle it about two months on good grass; the grass then browns, the flies get bad, and the calf suffers for want of milk. Contrast with that; the cow which calves in the fore part of March, or even earlier. She gives a good flow of milk for two months on dry feed because she is fresh, and then when she goes on grass, she renews her milk supply. As a result, the early calf has twice as many months with plenty of milk as the late one, and he is weaned weighing around 500 pounds.

To an Industrial Basis

"The Agricultural Marketing Act of Congress and the creation of the Federal Farm Board constitute the first attempt, on a national scale, to do for the farmers what leaders in other industries have accomplished by large-scale organization for manufacturing and commerce," said Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, in addressing the Institute of Public Affairs and Foreign Relations recently at the University of Georgia. "American agriculture rapidly is going on to an industrial basis, and now is undergoing a revolution as important in its way as the industrial revolution from which America emerged as an industrial giant. Chaotic conditions and painful adjustments in farming are bound to result from this revolution, just as they resulted from the industrial changes which gave America her present pre-eminent place among the nations, in manufacturing and industry, but the inevitable trend toward scientific agriculture indicates a brighter future for farmers."

The Real Problem of Kansas

GOVERNMENT engineers are engaged in making a preliminary survey of the streams in Eastern Kansas in connection with the flood control problem in the Mississippi Valley states. The people of Southeastern Kansas are also planning to take advantage of the machinery set up by the new state flood control law to curb the floods in that section. It is probable that the Government and state engineers, jointly, can work out a plan that will be of great value to the people of the flood-stricken area and the state at large.

It is generally realized that floods are the greatest menace Kansas now faces. They strike more often and do more damage than cyclones, hot winds and drouths combined. Contrary to the impression of Eastern people, Kansas has fewer cyclones than other states in the Mississippi Valley, less hot wind and fewer drouths. That part of the state which used to be referred to as "the great American desert" has just gone thru a series of floods that would put old Noah to shame. At the same time, it has been harvesting a wheat crop that has filled all the elevators from Kansas City to Galveston and clogged the railroads. What the crop would have been had the floods not come to damage it can only be conjectured.

So the real problem in Kansas is to control the floods. And it is not only an Eastern Kansas problem, but a problem for the entire state, including the once "Great American Desert," which now is the most extensive wheat producing area in the country, if not in the world.

evacuate in our favor, vigilant as we were. Then we met the rest of the population. The officers were Norwegians, Jensions and Olsons and Ommundsons, and so on sons, and the crew were Chinese.

Sleeping on the Deck

We had the freedom of the ship. At night it was too hot to sleep in our stuffy little cabin, and we carried our mattress and blankets up on the bridge deck, where we got all the breeze in the South China sea. The next morning I had a rude and startling awakening. It was none other than "Jack Dempsey" himself, a four-gabled seaman with a Lon Chaney face, the official "bouncer" and chief herdsman of the crew, who did it. He was a most ferocious appearing little fellow in the full broad light of day, even when observed from a safe distance, and when engaged in some harmless occupation such as scooping rice and fish into his bulldog face with a hairy yellow paw that had only a moment before torn the cheek of a clumsy subordinate twice his size.

Imagine my feelings then when, out of a sound and peaceful sleep, I felt a hand upon my chest and looked up to see that human nightmare's face leering down upon me. He tipped his head back so that most of the tobacco juice would stay in his mouth, and growled in pidgin-English for "Scrub the deck."

For one moment my mind struggled with the problem of deciding whether I was back in Africa in the clutches of

this voyage, and after a few jolts of brandy half and half, he reminded me of that promise. I asked the Captain what would happen if the chief engineer should cancel the order for clear weather which the Captain had ordained. At that the Captain fairly shook with rage. He flew into a fury as terrible as any typhoon could have been and swore that the Chief would never dare! He, the Captain, was the master of the ship, and responsible for it, the passengers and crew, the weather and everything. He, the Captain, had promised no typhoons, and the Chief would not dare cancel the order. And thus it went, with the devil getting worse and worse until Jim and I went to supper and the Captain went to bed.

The next night the Captain said he would play his gramophone for us. He yelled at his "boy," a jaundiced waif with wiry hair and slanting eyes, and a face as flat as a Chinaman's picture. The boy brought out the gramophone, dusted it off, drove out the roaches, selected the records, and began to turn the crank.

Turned the Crank Backward

"The other way, you boy!" the Captain roared. "Crank it the other way." And the boy had wits enough to pull the crank out a little way so he could turn it a few turns backward to satisfy the Captain.

Record after record the Captain made him play for us, and all the time he kept hitching his chair closer to us

We Make Better Returns

(Continued from Page 3)

guard rail. This helps materially in keeping the house dry. We use plenty of bedding after the pigs are 3 or 4 days old, and go thru the pens every morning and remove all damp litter, especially back in the corner under the guard rails, where the little pigs spend most of their time.

For fall litters we have a little different problem. Then it is necessary to keep the sow and litter as cool as possible, and here our shed fits in admirably again. We just reverse the large doors in the front of the house and swing them out at the bottom. This gives us twice as much shade, and we have a 6-inch ventilator, just under the eaves, running full length of the shed, that we open for fall litters and find that we have a very satisfactory place to care for them. This shed answers every purpose so far as protection from the elements is concerned, and is economical to build and easy to keep clean. The concrete floors make for easy cleaning and sanitation.

By giving the floor plenty of slope to the front, it always is dry, and by spending a few minutes each day with the shovel one can keep the pens reasonably clean all the time. Each season before shutting the sows up to farrow, we give the pens a good cleaning. With a water system and a hose we can take a good, stiff broom and a shovel, and by using plenty of water, clean about four of these pens in a day. I don't mean almost clean them! We can get them almost clean in 15 minutes, but if we use the water and our energy to the best advantage for about 2 hours we will have the pens clean. Then if we go one step farther and scald each pen with boiling water we have done our part in getting the pen ready for the sow.

No Trouble From Worms

As we wash the sow before putting her in, and keep her and the litter confined to this pen until the pigs are ready to wean, we have no trouble from worms, or a lot of other things that affect little pigs and ruin our profits. We have found this system far more practical where a large number of sows are kept than individual hog houses moved to new ground each year. However, for those that are living on rented farms and keeping only a few sows, the portable farrowing sheds are perhaps the most desirable. But under no circumstances should a person attempt to raise pigs in old farrowing pens that cannot be properly cleaned or moved to new ground.

We have not found anything equal to good alfalfa pasture. We realize a lot more benefit from our alfalfa pasture when we do not allow our hogs to run on it at will, but instead keep them confined to a dry lot all day, then turn them out on the alfalfa in the evening and let them pasture all night. There are several advantages in this method over letting them run on the alfalfa any time they desire.

First, when they are allowed to run out on the pasture whenever they want to, we notice them getting up early in the afternoon, just as soon as it begins to cool off a little, and working out on the pasture. But when they get out in the sun they soon get hot, and the result is that they will pasture a little while, then when partly satisfied, they will go back to the shade and wait for feeding time. After being fed they will lie around awhile and do very little pasturing until nearly time for their morning feed; then they will go out and pasture awhile again and come back and wait for their feed. The result is they get very little out of the pasture, and what little pasturing they do they always do near the gate. A few of them will go out in the edge of the field and eat a little bit and then go back to the shade, and a few more will go out about the same place and eat a little then go back, and they just keep that up, eating the alfalfa right down to the crowns in this little semi-circle around the gate. They will not go back to the field, consequently the alfalfa back there soon gets tough and woody and they do not like it. They just keep grubbing at the roots of the plants near the gate until they kill it out, and as they kill it out they keep moving back into the field, slowly but surely ruining the stand.

However, where the other system is followed, the hogs soon learn to lie in

the shade until time to be turned out. If they do get up, there is nothing for them to do but wait until the gate is opened. Then when they are turned out without first being fed, they are hungry and it is cool, and as they are all going together, they soon spread out all over the field, and eat until they get a good fill; in fact, the larger hogs seem to pasture all night. On a moonlight night we can go out there any time and find them scattered all over the field eating. In the morning before the sun gets hot, we call them in and give them a good feed of corn and some tankage, and they will take a good "fill" and go to the shade and stay there all day, scarcely getting up until time to turn out again in the evening, except for going to the water fountain occasionally to get a drink. This way we get the greatest possible benefit from our pasture, with the least damage to the stand of alfalfa.

By pasturing all over that way, the hogs keep the growth down more or less, yet do not get any of it close enough to do any particular harm. This method also makes it possible to pasture successfully fields that are some distance from hog lots. By having a lane 10 or 12 feet wide, it is very easy to drive the hogs back and forth for quite a distance to the pasture, and after they have made two or three trips, just open the gate—they always are ready to go out in the evening and come back in the morning. Of course,

we have to follow them out and shut the gate to keep a few stragglers from coming back before we are ready for them.

We also have found it practical to run two different bunches of hogs on the same pasture. We turn the lighter hogs out earlier in the evening, as they do not notice the heat so much as the larger hogs. In 2 hours they will get a pretty good fill. Then we call them in and give them a feed in the dry lot and turn the larger hogs out and leave them out all night. In the morning we call the larger hogs in early and turn the lighter ones out again until the sun gets hot, at which time we bring them in and give them another feed. This works out very nicely, and saves a lot of fencing.

Another form of pasture that a good many folks should think about is lodged wheat. If you ever have a field or part of a field of good wheat lodged so badly as to make it difficult harvesting, you should by all means fence it hog tight and turn in a bunch of spring pigs. You will be surprised the way they will grow, and by figuring off all harvesting expenses, it makes mighty cheap feed. The method of handling them here should be just the opposite from the method on the alfalfa. In other words, turn them right into the wheat field and leave them there all the time. Here, too, they should have a little corn and tankage hand fed in the morning, and, of

course, all the water they will drink.

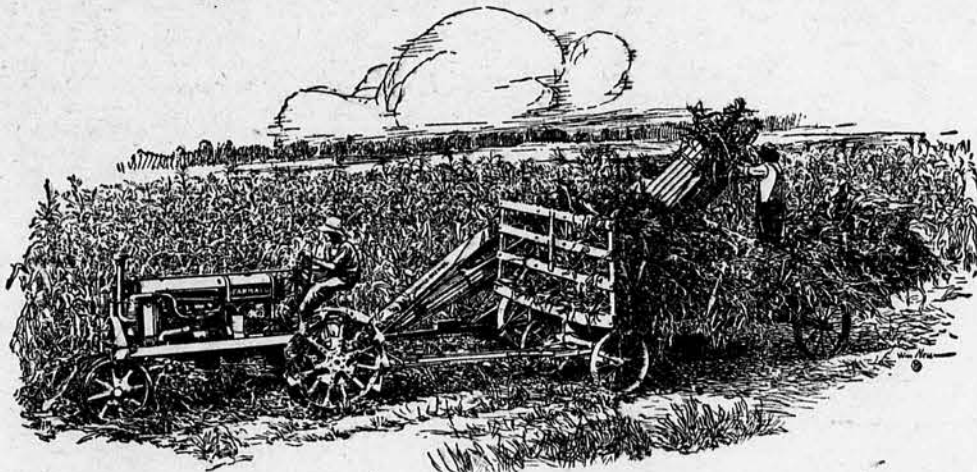
If you do not have natural shade for them, you can easily make an artificial shade by setting in a few posts and placing some poles and woven wire on them and covering them with straw. Make this shade long and narrow, not more than 8 or 10 feet wide and extending east and west and long enough to accommodate easily all of your hogs. There are two reasons for this. First, as the sun travels overhead, you will have the minimum number of hogs that will have to move in order to keep in the shade, and if you make it long enough, your hogs will spread out so they can all get the benefit from any breeze, instead of having to lie behind other hogs that shut it all off. These are some things we have found that help to reduce the cost of pork production and make our profits more nearly certain.

Old Vets Will Meet

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the National Indian War Veterans U. S. A., and a general reunion of the Survivors of Indian Wars and of the Old Army of the Plains will be held September 11 and 12 in the Memorial Hall at Topeka.

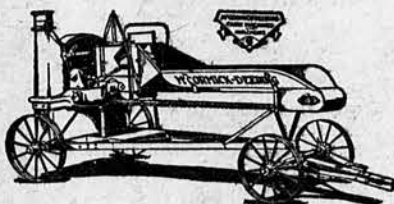
King Gustave of Sweden and the queen have been married 48 years. Sweden, as you may know, is the home of safety matches.

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McCormick-Deering Corn Binders are available in horizontal and vertical types. Famous for dependability, durability, for fast, sure cutting; and good binding. Choose your machine at the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer.



MCCORMICK-DEERING Ensilage Cutters

Be sure to see the new, perfected No. 12 Ensilage Cutter. No gears to change... length of cut controlled by a shift lever. Automobile-type transmission with enclosed gears. Reinforced, boiler-plate flywheel. Shaft revolves in ball-bearings. Many other features.

Avoid Silage Mold, Decay, Spoilage, and Over-Acidity Caused by Cutting at the Wrong Time

GOOD AUTHORITY SAYS, "The proper time to cut corn for ensilage is when it shows the first signs of ripening... when the husks begin to turn yellow at the ends and the kernels are entirely past the milk stage, glazed and dented."

If inadequate equipment compels you to begin cutting earlier than this stage, you lose palatability and nutriment, and the chances for over-acidity and decay increase. On the other hand, a delayed or slow harvest permits the crop to dry out, thereby increasing the danger of silage mold due to lack of moisture.

The short allotment of time favorable to making ensilage calls for a fast-working, dependable McCormick-Deering Corn Binder working in the field in advance of a McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter. The McCormick-Deering dealer in your town will tell you all about these machines and the tractors that go with them. Complete information sent on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA
(Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

Furnishing Two Where One Was

Color and Careful Grouping Subdue Vacant Corners

By Lily Pauline Brandly

ANYONE who has moved from a four-room cottage into a nine-room house knows what a problem it is to stretch the few pieces of furniture from the cottage over the additional space, particularly when the furniture is no longer new.

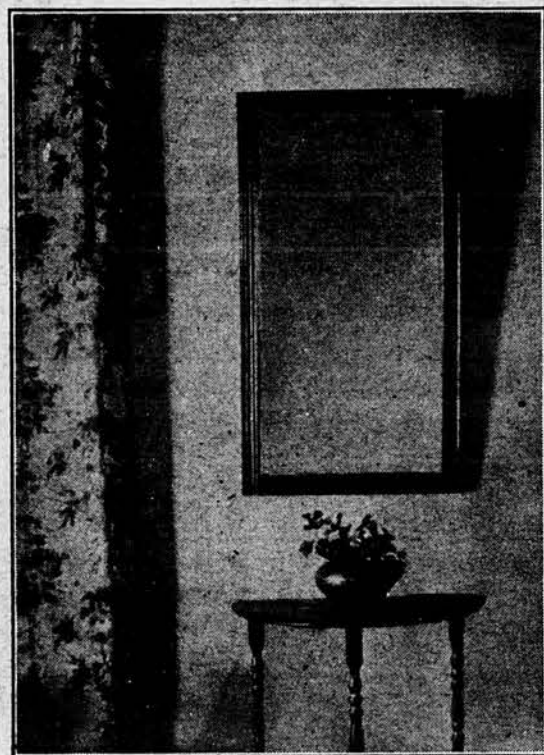
When we made such a move, instead of a tiny living room I now had two spacious rooms, joined by a double doorway. Both had been freshly papered, the front one in tan and the other a colorful pattern.

From the crowded living room of the cottage I had the following pieces of furniture which I must fit into this new background: An upright piano, a davenport with badly worn leather upholstery, a homemade bookcase, a small phonograph, a study table, two rockers, a rug, and several good pictures.

The rug was darker tan than the walls and had an interesting geometric design in harmonizing colors. It fitted beautifully into the front room. For the davenport, I made a slip cover of tan and blue striped cotton damask which concealed the worn condition of the upholstery and added a pleasing bit of color and freshness.

Between the double doorway and the side window of the front room I put the davenport, pulling it slightly out from the wall to give a more inviting appearance. A narrow print treating a Madonna subject was hung in the wall space between the doorway and the corner of the room, and on the wall back of the davenport, I placed an oil landscape in an oblong frame. Beside the davenport and just in front of the window, I put one of the rockers. Between the chair and the davenport an inexpensive bridge lamp with a soft yellow shade added a pleasing touch. By placing a rocker at the other end of the davenport, and at a slight angle with the doorway, I had achieved an inviting group.

The study table, for which I had made a cover of blue mercerized cotton finished with a fringe, was used as the center of the group on the other side of the window. On the table I arranged a pair of bronze Shakespeare book ends. These held three books, two with tan and one with orange binding. A lamp made from a brown pot found a place on the table. Its shade was tan, decorated



A Lacquered Table and an Old Mirror Give Life to a Vacant Corner

with brown and red-orange figures. A low, straight chair in dark finish sat invitingly beside the table. On the wall above this group, two colorful Wyeth prints in dark wood frames completed the ensemble.

Against the broad inside wall I had the piano placed. Directly above it was hung a reprint of Corot's "The Swine Herd." A water color and a reprint of one of the Virgin series, both in bronze frames, were hung on either side of the larger picture. A straight chair placed between the piano and the door, and a convenient magazine rack completed the group.

After I had hung ecru curtains, gay orange and blue figured draperies at the windows, and soft blue portieres at the double doorway, the room had a decidedly cozy appearance, excepting for the corner back of the door and next to the large front window.

For this corner I bought an end table of unfinished wood which I lacquered black. Above it I hung a long mirror, part of an old dresser, the frame of which also had been lacquered black. On the table a rich brown pottery bowl filled with bright orange bittersweet added the needed color.

The other room was surprisingly easy to arrange, as the wall paper furnished the necessary decorative effect. Any attempt to use pictures on it would have been fatal to the charm of both. This room had more windows and doors than the other, so that there was less wall space which needed furniture grouped against it.

A homemade study table lacquered dark brown, with a straight chair to match, was used against the inside wall. A table lamp with a pongee shade, and a pair of bronze book ends supporting a row of favorite books, added the necessary touch of interest to the table.

On one side of the north window I placed the bookcase. Near the bookcase, I established the phonograph. With these two pieces I used a small rocker, purchased second hand and refinished.

A group, composed of a day bed and a rocker, was placed near a window at the other end of the east wall. The day bed, the only entirely new piece in the two rooms, was covered with rich brown cretonne. The rocker, a blistered looking old thing which had been left in the basement by the previous occupants of the house, had been sand-papered smooth and treated to a coat of the magic brown lacquer. A soft blue cushion and a homemade footstool gave it an even more restful appearance. A bridge lamp with an orange shade added brightness by day and light by night.

Cream colored window curtains and two throw rugs completed the second of these two highly satisfactory living rooms.

Beauty for Hands That Labor

BY JANE CAREY

Lead, you may think; Heart, you may feel,
But Hand, you shall work away!

IT HAS long been agreed that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world; but women are inquiring if the hand that wields the mop, flourishes the dish cloth, scrubs the overalls and cares for the chickens hasn't also a mission of beauty? The answer is an emphatic affirmative!

"Five minutes a day will do it," the interested young woman in the beauty shop told the inquiring country wife who sat for a manicure, and asked questions.

"The dishpan can be your assistant in hand care," she said. "Sudsy dishwater is good for hands. It soaks them up and softens them. But water that is too hot is bad for them."

"When your hands come out of the dishpan try using a meal paste instead of soap in cleansing them. The paste is made by moistening a cup of cornmeal with vinegar. Keep a jar of it at the dishwashing scene, and see if the treatment doesn't whiten your hands."

"Nails just out of the dishwater are in good condition for a cuticle treatment. It takes but a jiffy to push the skin back so the little half-moons can shine out at the base of the nails. A stiff-bristled brush such as manicurists use can be bought for a quarter and will last a lifetime."

"Little infections often occur from hangnails. If you spy one, snip it at once with your manicure scissors and apply a drop of white iodine. Hangnails are, as a rule, avoided if the cuticle is given daily care."

To be attractive and healthful, hands must be scrupulously clean. A shining example of cleanliness in the Dark Ages was Marguerite of Valois, the wife of Henry of Navarre, who boasted that she washed her hands at least twice each week!

Because of contact with vegetation, poultry and other possibly infecting mediums, the farm woman must take extra care in hand cleanliness. A few drops of disinfectant in the water in which she washes her hands may sometime save her an unpleasant experience.

The old-fashioned lotion of glycerine and rose water is recommended by beauty specialists as one of the best. The way a hand lotion is applied has much to do with its effectiveness. If a few moments of massaging accompanies an application, it will help to improve the hands' appearance. Rub the lotion in as if you were putting on a pair of kid gloves. Begin rubbing at the tip of each finger. Rub the finger joints well and smooth the "glove" down over the hand to the wrist.

If you wear driving gloves or gardening gloves, you'll find your hands taking on a gratifying smoothness if a generous amount of vanishing cream is rubbed in before the gloves are put on.

Hands that are over-thin and wrinkled will respond to nightly massage with cocoa butter or olive oil.

Sunburned hands will be soothed if slices of ripe cucumber are rubbed over them.

Many are bothered with excessive perspiration of the hands. If they are washed several times a day in a cupful of water to which the juice of a lemon has been added, the condition will be overcome. Salt water baths also are beneficial.

Styles in hands have changed. No longer is the

plump, pallid hand, with its lady-of-leisure look, most admired. It is the vibrant hand that speaks of capability that we like to see. Thrice blessed is the hand "that shall work away," when it learns to repair the wear and tear of work with grooming, and to relax in pleasant repose when it is not busy.

Note: Jane's Busy Day Finger Leaflet is yours for the asking. In it she tells you just how to proceed on that weekly session with those finger nails, that is just as necessary to health as the regular bath and shampoo. Every month Miss Carey will write about some phase of your beauty problem, and she invites you to write her freely about your problems. Be sure to inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your letter.

Cold Drink for Little Cooks

DEAR Little Cooks: It's true. There isn't anything that tastes quite as good on one of these hot days as a real icy drink. But we must be careful not to drink too much of these sweet, icy drinks,



because they make the stomach too cold and are not good for us.

I have found a delicious cold drink which any little cook can make, and I want them to try it. Serve it with the next meal you cook, for I'm sure that by this time all of you little cooks are getting the whole meal without a bit of help from mother. Here is

the recipe. It is called fruit punch.

1/2 cup sugar	1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
1 quart water	1 cup orange juice
1/2 cup lemon juice	
Grated rind of 1/2 orange	

Cook sugar and water together for 3 minutes. Cool and add other ingredients. Ice and serve. This recipe serves 12.

Little Miss Jean Brown of Lawrence, Kansas, sent in a potato salad sandwich recipe which I think was the very best. It was hard to pick the best, for they all sounded so good. Here is Jean's recipe, and I hope you will all have some of these sandwiches at your next picnic party.

1 1/4 cups cooked diced potatoes	2 hard cooked eggs, chopped
1 sweet cucumber pickle	1/2 teaspoon chopped onion
Mayonnaise	Dash of red pepper
	Salt to taste

Combine the ingredients using sufficient mayonnaise to bind the materials together. Spread between thin slices of buttered white bread.

I have been getting some of the nicest letters from my little cook friends, about their notebooks, and I am going to print one of them here, for I know you will enjoy it too.

It is from Alice Teague, of Parsons, Kan. She says: "Dear Miss Gardner: There are three of us making notebooks in our family. Frances cannot write very well for she is only 6 years old. Charles and I can write, as we have gone to school. Shall we let her have all the clipped recipes out of the paper and we write ours by hand? I have my book cover all done except stamping and embrodering. Your loving friend, Alice E. Teague."

Wasn't that a nice thing for Alice to do because her little sister hadn't gone to school and couldn't write?

If you would like to write to other little cooks, just write to me and I will give you the names and addresses of other little cooks who want to write to someone. Don't forget me, tho, for I enjoy every letter I receive.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

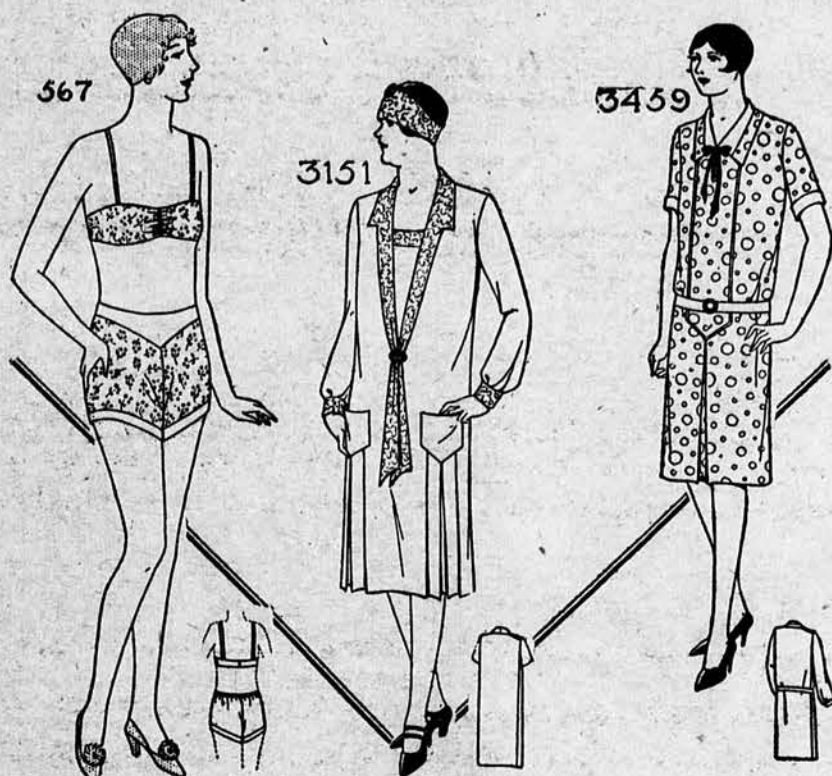
ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas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

Fanciful Cereals

CREAM of wheat and like foods look especially attractive when molded in jelly molds or any fancy molds you may have on hand. They are very popular with my children, eaten cold for lunch. They eat them with cream and sugar, cutting off a bite at a time, and enjoy it just as much as some fancy dessert. Dates, figs or raisins may be added.

Mrs. A. H. Wolfe.
Buchanan County.

Styles Speak of Summer



567—Shorts are becoming popular for summer wear. Trunks are made with fitted yoke across front and gathered in back. Brassiere is gathered in front to fit. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3151—Smart model made on slenderizing lines. Collar of tailored effect ends in a scarf tie. Patch pockets on

skirt cap box plaits. Back is plain. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

3459—Becoming sports and morning dress. Front panel ends in point from which kick plait is formed. May have long or half sleeves. Collar and cuffs are of plain contrasting color. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. L. 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.

A Happy Second Summer

THE digestive disorders that we used to hear talked about as common occurrences of the second summer may be avoided if mother continues to exercise the same care and judgment as when baby was younger. It is very important not to let the painstaking care slacken during the child's second summer, so let me urge mothers to continue with a daily schedule. Of course, the schedule will need to be adjusted according to baby's increasing development.

The first year of the child's life he has grown remarkably and has learned to make his wants known in other ways than by crying. Because he can do this sometimes we mothers look upon him as being much more of an independent personality than he is. I have seen little tots not yet 2 years old much neglected on this account.

As I have said before, when baby is a year or a little older he usually lets it be known that he requires less sleep than when younger. When this time arrives he should be changed from two naps a day to one long nap. If he is old enough for three meals a day the best time for his nap is immediately following the noon meal, but if he is still having four meals a good time for the nap is between the 10 and 2 o'clock feedings. This one long nap is of utmost importance because when a baby does not get an adequate amount of sleep he will become over-tired, excited and nervous during the day and then may not be able to sleep restfully at night. A condition such as this is many times the cause of digestive disorders during warm weather or nervous disorders at any season. If the child plays out of doors during his waking hours he probably will sleep better indoors in a shaded, well ventilated room.

The diet, if it has been well planned up to this time, should not have any decided change during warm weather.

The meals should come at regular intervals. Often a busy, tired mother will give the little one a cracker or cookie between meals to keep him quiet and not realize that this is the cause of baby's loss of appetite when the regular meal is ready. In this way he does not eat the nourishing food that he should have. Piecing should not be permitted.

Whether baby can talk or not he should be offered pure, cool water to drink frequently between meals. Sometimes on hot days babies will cry from thirst. Even those old enough to ask for a drink will do this because they do not realize that it is a drink they need and want.

With proper precautions and good care baby will go thru his second summer happy and healthy.

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.

For Baby's Play Time

A long time ago you offered in this department to send a list of finger games for baby. My baby is old enough to enjoy such things now so I would like to have the sheet if it is still available.—Mrs. D. R. L.

I am glad to send you the sheet of games for baby and we have some left that other mothers may still obtain if they would like. Send your request with a stamped self addressed envelope enclosed.

To Finish the Make-up

What is the correct way to apply rouge and lipstick? I would like to be able to put on rouge to give the appearance of natural color. Almema.

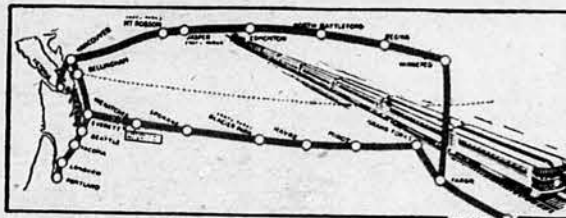
You are wise to want your rouge to appear like natural color, and you can do it, by applying an ice pack to the face, which brings out the natural color, then apply the rouge where it appears. I have a list of the best rouges and lipsticks to use and will be glad to send it to you if you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope. Address your requests to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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..... ☐ Name.....
2 persons in lower berth..... ☐
1 person in upper berth..... ☐ R. F.D.....
2 persons in drawing-room..... ☐
3 persons in drawing-room..... ☐
2 persons in compartment..... ☐ 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 of the trip."—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Walling, Salina, Kan.

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

"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. Ostrom, Elmore, Kan.

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



Fun for All at Senator Capper's Party

SENATOR Arthur Capper and the weather man must have made an agreement on Tuesday, July 16, for the day was a fine one and the party went off just right. Mr. Capper entertained 15,000 of his little friends from several states for the 21st time in Garfield Park, celebrating his 64th birthday.

It was great fun to jump on the big street car when it stopped on the avenue and all you had to say was, "I'm going to Mr. Capper's birthday party."

There was a long wait before the tickets for the concessions were given

mercy-go-round alone was so exciting and seemed to make the animals happy and all the more determined to give Mr. Capper's guests a pleasant day.

Most everyone came prepared to stay all day. Those who came with their mothers had a lunch basket checked at the stand and many of those who came alone brought a little lunch, then with a bottle of ice cold pop and an ice cream cone their meal was complete but not long, for they didn't want to miss a minute of fun with Mr. Capper.

A good many of the girls and boys remembered to bring their swimming suits so they could swim in the new

Garfield pool, but those who forgot could rent a suit for a dime. And what fun they had in the water! There were five Life Guards so everyone felt safe. No one was allowed to swim in the deep part of the pool, or dive off the board. In the afternoon swimming contests were held for both girls and boys.

There was no end of pleasant things to do. The tennis courts were open and contests were going on between the Topeka playground children. In the morning the baseball diamond was busy with little boys too. In the afternoon it was used for the relay races.

The tiny tots had their share of fun on a small merry-go-round which some bigger person had to push for them.

Oh yes, and there was even a program broadcast over the entire park from "station CCB, Capper's Birthday Party, broadcast with special frequency on 1500 motorcycles, 500 tricycles and 25 bicycles." There were singing and whistling contests, and Hiram and Henry of Station WIBW entertained with a few songs and funny stories. Uncle Dave and his two Janes were there in the morning. In the afternoon there were dancing and instrumental contests.

For the unfortunate little children in Topeka who could not be there, Senator Capper sent special cars to their homes with ice cream.

The children couldn't have enjoyed themselves any more than Mr. Capper

himself. His greatest pleasure was having some child in his arms, posing for a picture, or taking a thrilling ride on the big merry-go-round or Ferris wheel, and certainly every one of them thank him for this day of fun which he gives them every year.

Naida Gardner.



Above: Waiting Lines for the Ferris Wheel and Merry-go-round Wound in and out Among the Trees

Right: Adding a Little Tan to Shoulders and Arms Was a Pleasure in the New Pool

out, for there were so many other little children there getting their tickets too, but it was well worth the wait.

Ice cream cones were given to every little guest, and would you believe that they ate over 400 gallons of ice cream? Fifteen thousand cones were eaten too. The Ferris wheel was a delight to everyone. Four children could sit in one of the cars and you can bet every car was packed every time the wheel went in the air! The merry-go-round was no less a pleasure. It was just a matter of choice what animal you preferred riding. The music of the



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.

Rex and Fluff Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to the Grant school. My teacher's name is Miss Rusika. For pets I have a Police dog named Rex and a cat named Fluff. There are seven in our family. I have six sisters and one brother. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.

Marceline Wickwar.

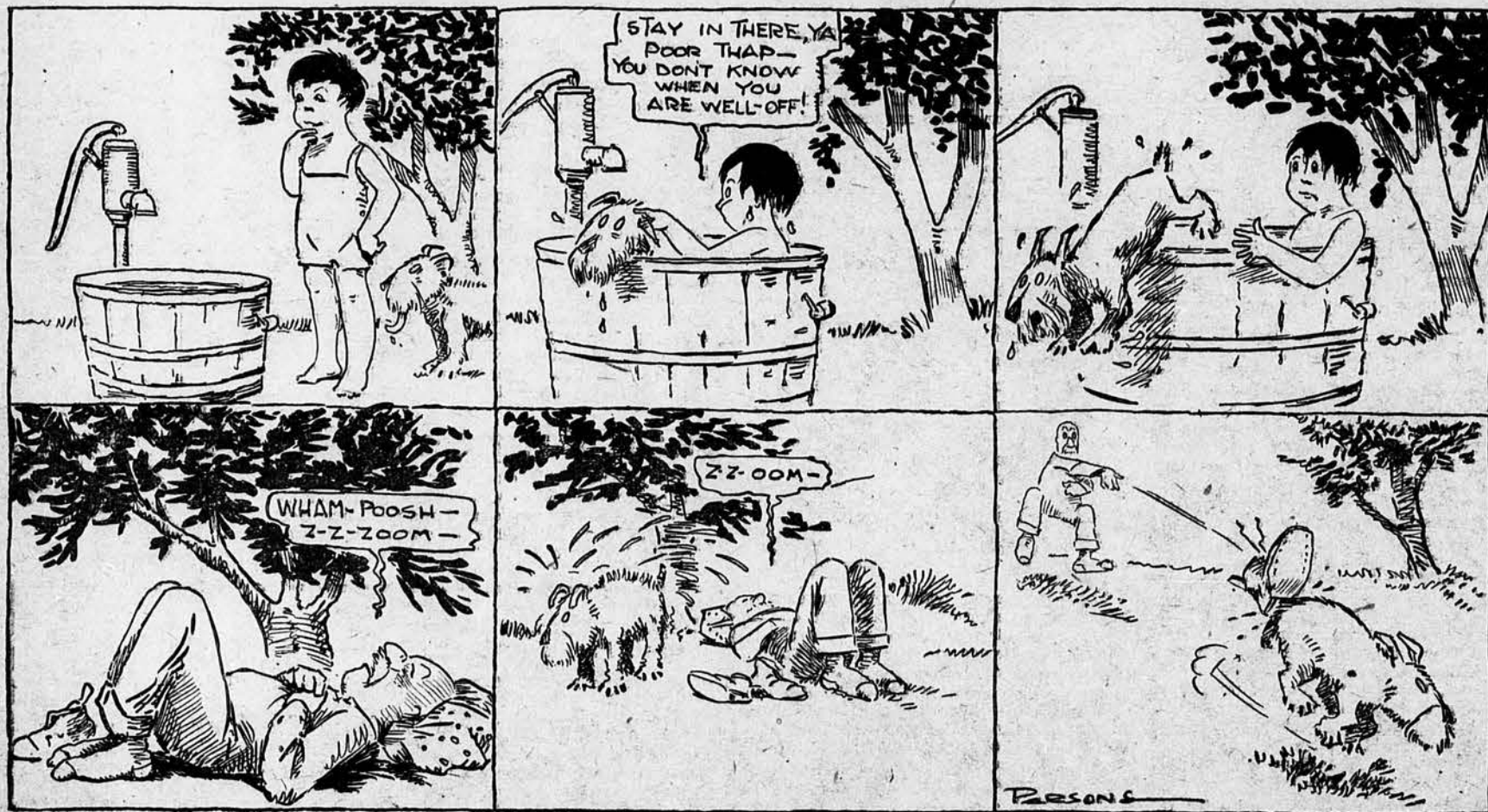
Can You Guess These?

What one letter in the alphabet will spell the word potato? The letter O. Put them down one at a time until you have put eight o's.

What letter is the pleasantest to a deaf woman? A, because it makes her hear.

Why is the letter D like a sailor? It follows the C (sea).

Which are the two most disagreeable letters if you get too much of them? K N (cayenne)



The Hoovers—It Was All Dotty's Fault



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Sun Bathing is a Valuable Help to Children; Caution is Needed at First

SUN bathing is much more important than sea bathing," says the Children's Bureau, "and has the great advantage of being everywhere accessible in summer. Sun-bathing suits should allow as much skin as possible to be exposed, and may consist of a thin, short, sleeveless, low-necked slip or romper or a simple set of sleeveless cotton underwear which will leave the arms and legs and neck bare.

"The more sunlight little children can receive the better they will withstand colds, infections and contagious diseases. During the summer, many children are taken to the seashore or to the country, where sun baths are easily given. On the beach wearing a sleeveless low-neck bathing suit, or better still, a pair of bathing trunks, a little child can receive an ideal sun bath. After his body is once well tanned he can play several hours a day on the beach. In the country, however, or in the city, no one thinks of dressing a child in a bathing suit when he is playing in the fields or in the back yard. A pair of bathing trunks will serve as well for a sun bath in the country or in the city back yard as for a salt water bath at the sea or a fresh water bath at the lake."

Many persons who are greatly impressed by a doctor's recommendation to take ultra-violet ray treatment give little heed to the possibilities of sun bathing. They do not know that the sun gives ultra-violet rays in abundance. They ignore the value of that which is free to all. Sun treatment is particularly valuable in the spring and summer. In fall and winter the healing rays are not so abundant, and in those months patients may well turn to the doctor and the help of artificial rays generated by one of the powerful violet ray machines.

One word of caution must be given about sun bathing. The beginner must go at it cautiously or harm may be done instead of good. A few minutes twice a day with only the extremities exposed is enough for a start. Gradually the dose can be increased until the patient takes full exposure for an hour twice daily. In the heat of summer it is best to use the sun of early morning and late afternoon.

See a Good Doctor

When I first wake of mornings there's a heavy tired feeling in my lungs, and during the day they pain at times. Sometimes the pain is sharp, but mostly it's just an ache. By spells it's worse a few days, then better again. Some days I cough several times, while others only once or twice or not at all. Have I tuberculosis or could it be something else? A. R. R.

Surely it could be something else. One cannot diagnose tuberculosis from a few symptoms like this. There are a dozen different diseases might have such symptoms. You need a careful and thorough general examination by a competent physician.

Stitches Will Absorb

When stitches are taken in the scalp and never removed by the doctor what becomes of them? Are they likely to make trouble later? R. D. G.

The stitches that a doctor would take in a scalp wound would be some material like catgut which absorbs after a period of a few days. Whenever possible doctors use absorbent material so that the patient will not have to suffer the pain and trouble of having them removed.

A Reply by Letter

Miss N. L. and others who write on delicate subjects must remember that ours is a family paper read by everyone. They can get an answer on such subjects only by sending a stamped, addressed reply envelope.

Better See a Specialist

Is there such a thing as itching piles, and is there a cure for them? I am bothered with itching up in the rectum and small tumors that sometime come down and bother me. K. H. R.

Itching piles is genuine enough, being one of the most annoying ailments with which man is tortured. However,

there are other troubles that cause itching of the rectum, notably fistula and fissure. Home treatment usually is unsatisfactory because it does not get to the bottom of the trouble. I advise an examination by a doctor who has made a special study of rectal diseases. Ask your doctor to recommend a specialist.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Harvest is still the order of the day on this farm. The heavy rains the early part of last week about put an end to harvest for the week. Thursday afternoon we got enough nerve to venture out into some of the drier ground, and by Saturday we were able to make very good time. We found a team of horses between the tractor and combine was quite a help in the soft places.

The first wheat we cut after the rain was pretty heavy with moisture, and the test was low, but as the wheat got drier the test was higher. If we can get about four days more of dry weather, harvest on this farm and most other farms in this locality will be a thing of the past for this season. We have been very thankful we have one of the lighter lower draft machines to pull over the soft ground. It has been necessary in most cases to put two tractors on the heavier type machines. The wheat we have been cutting is running about 15 to 18 bushels an acre. That seems to be about the average for this locality.

Some farmers thought their wheat would average 20 bushels, but when they got into cutting they found the hot winds had done considerable damage. Much of the wheat ground in this part of the country has been turned, and I notice the volunteer wheat is showing up along the edge of the listed ridges. On the ground that has been cut over since the rains there is going to be a lot of volunteer. Many heads were cut off and lost, because the wheat got down very badly. To rid the fields of the volunteer will no doubt take considerable additional work this fall.

Corn is making a rapid growth. The rains and hot weather have been of great benefit to the corn and feed crops. The sowed feed over the country is "simply immense." Sudan has been a wonderful pasture crop this summer. It will take considerable more rain to make the good corn. During the wet spell last week we got over our largest corn the third time with the shovel cultivator. The plow broke down a few stalks in the spots where the corn was the tallest, but we thought the additional plowing would be worth the damage. About 35 acres of "every other row" corn will have to wait until harvest is over to get its final "going over." By the end of this week considerable of our earliest corn will be in full tassel.

The protein content of wheat has been causing considerable argument among farmers, millers and some of the college specialists. It seems something has got started, and no one knows just what to do about it. It had about been decided that certain shipping points could be counted on for high protein wheat every year. It was thought the country could be mapped out showing the points where high protein wheat could be bought. But this year has blown up the whole supposition. The state representative of the Grain Inspection Service tells me most all the wheat is running low in protein even from those localities that were thought always to produce high protein wheat. About the highest testing sample he has handled came from a part of the country that had been thought to produce nothing but low protein wheat. So the areas that have high protein wheat must be located every year, and

they do not exist anywhere permanently. One loading point in this county last year paid quite a premium for wheat bought at that point.

It was discovered that considerable wheat was trucked from other parts of the county and sold at this point where the price was higher. Quite a fuss was made about the outsiders spoiling the reputation on this particular point for high protein wheat, but nature came along this year and took all the blame. From the tests so far made it is evident that the wheat is running lower in protein than usual over this part of the country. We will likely have all bread of about the quality as usual despite the fact that there is little protein in the wheat. The deficiency may make the bakers work a little harder to get the usual 300 loaves of bread from a barrel of flour. With wheat selling around a dollar and considering the price retail trade is paying for feed, and bread, the millers and bakers ought to be able to make a fair living, protein or no protein.

Kansas grown alfalfa seed is getting to be quite a problem. Several years ago Kansas was counted on for several hundred cars of alfalfa seed, but now the trade gets only about 50 cars a year. The secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association is very anxious to get a number of fields of alfalfa certified this year. The certified seed should command quite a premium in price over the common classes of seed. The imported and western irrigated seed has been almost a total loss where it has been used in planting in this state. Good Kansas common seed is the safest and surest.

Capper Guest of Honor

Senator Capper was a guest of honor recently at a picnic supper given by Indian Creek Grange of Shawnee county. After the supper he made a short talk on the farm and tariff bill and subjects of national interest.

Other speakers included Joe Mercer, secretary of the Kansas State Livestock Association; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; Ralph Snyder of Manhattan, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau; L. E. Melchers of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Fred Laptad of Lawrence, master farmer; and E. O. Sechrist, master of Indian Creek Grange. The official Kansas State Grange band, from Quenemo, furnished music for the picnic supper and meeting afterward.

Farmers and their families from Shawnee county and surrounding counties came in for the meeting, held by Indian Creek Grange in recognition of Senator Capper's service for agriculture in Washington in the last decade, and during his 40 years of newspaper and farm paper work in Kansas. He also is a member of Indian Creek Grange. At the meeting he told of himself and Senator Borah receiving the highest Grange degrees in the same class several years ago at Cleveland.

Good Alfalfa Seedbeds

Alfalfa is a crop that requires little cultural attention after seeding, but the crop justifies thorough preparation of the soil before seeding. Although alfalfa is seeded at varying times, both with and without nurse crops, one of the most common methods is to sow it after wheat or oats, or any crop that is removed from the land during the summer.

The most important thing to keep in mind in relation to the physical condition of the soil is to have a firm seedbed. As alfalfa seeds are very small and may not be so vigorous as some weed seeds which are also in the soil, it is well to have the dirt compact around them so that prompt germination will be possible.

It is not necessary to follow any definite schedule or method in preparing the alfalfa seedbed. If one will keep in mind that fine texture, pulverized soil and firmness are necessary, and use the implements which will produce these essentials, germination should be satisfactory. Working the ground with a disk-harrow or a one-way disk is often all that is needed if the land has been in wheat or oats. Frequent use of the spike tooth or spring tooth harrow will then keep down weeds until seeding time, which generally is in August.

If plowing is necessary to loosen up

the soil it is always justified, and with a multiple bottom plow the work will not take long. The disk and spike-tooth harrow, or the pulverizer will then pack and pulverize the plowed surface.

After the seedbed has been prepared there is nothing to do before seeding except keep down the weeds and wait until the ground has a sufficient moisture content. This is a limiting factor in some areas, and farmers know that seed put in dry soil is wasted unless rains occur promptly. As soon as the soil is moistened by rain it should be seeded at once. The pulverizer is often used after the drill to make sure that the soil is firmly packed around the seed.

Profits Are Good

(Continued from Page 3)

\$1 for light springs and \$1.50 for heavy springs. If there is any middleman's profit to any of this produce we get it, and I think we should. Also, we market all of our old hens this way. There is a big demand for them thru the winter for baking and stewing. We get 10 cents more than the local market price for them dressed."

About 200 birds are kept in the laying flock, but it is likely the number will be increased soon. Eggs are carefully graded, and they bring 10 cents more than the market price delivered, or at the community market. We should say the margin never has been less than 10 cents over market price. Sometimes it is a better premium than that. What happens to second choice eggs—the culls? Well, in the first place there are very few of them since the flock is of rather high quality. But what seconds there are—not inferior eggs, just too small to grade firsts—go into cakes that are baked to fill special orders. And a good many of these have been baked and sold for \$1.50 apiece, as many as 12 a week, but the average will be more like four or five.

Eggs for market are packed in pasteboard cartons. Iced buttermilk goes rapidly thru the summer at 10 cents a quart. Twenty pounds of fresh country butter a week go to customers in neat pound prints, bringing never less than 50 cents a pound. There is a big demand for cottage cheese. This is put up in pasteboard cartons in the summer and in glass jars in the winter. It sells for 20 cents a pint in summer and 25 cents in the winter.

What is the secret of a good demand for farm products? Mr. Meyer ventures that it is quality. "Our big idea is to sell the best quality in every thing and always to stand back of our produce. If any customer isn't satisfied we will replace his purchase without any argument or refund the money. We have found the market to be all right if we have quality stuff. If one has good cows and good layers he can put the eggs and dairy products on the market at a small cost. Profit is directly proportional to the quality of cows and layers a man keeps. And I find this holds true all down the line of agricultural products. Get rid of livestock or crops that cost too much in proportion to the net profits, or else correct the methods to cut down overhead."

Mr. Meyer happens to have a line on farm costs because he has belonged to the farm account club for two years, and he always has kept accurate records. "I'm afraid if I didn't keep accounts we would go out of business," he said.

Another Big State Fair

Kansas farmers and others having a special interest in the Kansas State Fair will be glad to know that the fair grounds at Hutchinson experienced no damage whatever as a result of the flood of a few weeks ago. The water covered a portion of the grounds but did not reach the race track, which is one of the finest in the state. The buildings were not reached generally by the water, and the grandstand stood high and dry even during the highest time of the flood. Plans are going forward rapidly, and every indication is that this year's exposition will be bigger and better than ever. The Kansas State Fair has gone steadily forward from year to year, and is the biggest institution of its kind in the state.

Maybe one reason why we don't have women Presidents is that few of them ever reach the required age.

Agriculture in the Government

Washington Was the First Man to Propose a United States Department

IN THE forefront of the agencies which are helping to make farm life more satisfactory are the United States Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges of the various states. Just as it is difficult to define the blood relationship of two men or women, without giving thought to their ancestors, so it is easier to explain the relationship of the United States Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges after we study the development of both institutions. They might be spoken of as brothers, as they were started on their careers by funds from the same source and at very nearly the same time.

Both the United States Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges were made possible by laws passed in 1862. Naturally these laws were preceded by considerable agitation as is the case of any legislation of such far-reaching effects. As I have studied the history of the two organizations, I found that their development from the very beginning of our government has been almost parallel.

In 1794 the first formal attempt was made to urge the claim of agricultural education upon the attention of a law-making body, when the Philadelphia Society appointed a committee to prepare outlines of a plan for the establishment of a state society for the promotion of agriculture and the education of youth in subjects suitable for agricultural citizens. In 1796 President Washington made the first move for a national board of agriculture when he recommended the appointment of such a board charged with collecting and diffusing information and encouraging discovery and improvement.

Then the Crops Failed

In 1817 the desirability of a national board of agriculture was again brought to the attention of Congress by a memorial from the Berkshire Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, and two years later Simeon DeWitt published a pamphlet entitled "Considerations on the Necessity of Establishing an Agricultural College."

Nearly 10 years elapsed before further formal action was taken for the development of agricultural institutions, but during the administration of President John Quincy Adams consuls were instructed to collect rare plants and seeds and send them to Washington, the National Botanical Gardens were established, lyceums devoted to agricultural studies were held in Maine, schools having agricultural courses were held in Connecticut, and in Massachusetts efforts were made to establish an agricultural college.

The failure of crops in 1837-38 turned the balance of trade heavily against the United States, caused the importation of millions of dollars' worth of breadstuffs, and called attention to the rapid depletion of fertility along the Atlantic seaboard. In 1836 a law had been passed creating an agricultural division in the patent office, and the crop failures of 1837-38 stimulated the distribution of seeds from this office. This distribution was made without appropriations, congressional franks being used to cover the transportation costs. In 1839 the first appropriation, \$1,000, was made, for agricultural work, but in the two following years no appropriations were made. In 1842 the appropriation for agriculture was renewed, and has been made regularly ever since except in 1846.

During the two decades 1841-1860 educational institutions received the most attention. Between 1845 and 1850 several private agricultural schools were established, and in 1850 the state senate of Massachusetts passed a bill to found an agricultural college, which was defeated in the house. On May 13, 1857, the Michigan Agricultural College, the first state agricultural college in America, was formally opened, with 61 students and five professors. The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, now the Pennsylvania State College, opened its doors to students in February, 1859, and the Maryland Agricultural College was opened in September of the same year.

At Connecticut in 1875

Altho the United States Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges were established by laws signed within two months of each other, and both were thought of as for farmers, there was no organic connection between them. The Morrill Act, granting land for the establishing of colleges, provided that a copy of the annual report should be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, not Agriculture. Altho not connected by law, their common interests brought them together, and they soon joined forces in an effort to establish state experiment stations, which in most states are now under the same administration as the colleges.

By 1875 the efforts of the college faculties and the staff of the department of agriculture brought about the establishment of the Connecticut Experiment Station, and in 1886, when the law which finally gave federal aid to such stations was introduced, there were stations in 12 states. The colleges in five other states were carrying on experiment station work as a part of their ordinary duties.

The passage of the Hatch Act in 1887 was a decided stimulant for the state experiment station movement, and may be considered a milestone in Ameri-

By Renick W. Dunlap

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

can agriculture. The scientific investigations of these stations have been very largely responsible for the rapid strides made by the agricultural industry.

The early bills providing for state experiment stations would have made them branches of the United States Department of Agriculture, but the bill as passed made them state institutions. It provided that the commissioner (now secretary) of agriculture should furnish forms for the tabulation of results of experiments, should indicate lines of inquiry, and should furnish such advice and assistance as would promote the purpose of the act. Altho it provided further that each station should make a full and detailed annual report of its operations to the governor of the state or territory, and that a copy should be sent to the commissioner of agriculture, the department was given no authority to supervise the expenditure of the funds.

The spirit of the times which led to the establishment of experiment stations also was responsible for changes in the Department of Agriculture for additional federal support of land grant colleges. In 1889 the Department of Agriculture was made an executive branch of the Government in



charge of a Secretary instead of a Commissioner of Agriculture, as had been the case since 1862. The second Morrill Act provided additional funds for the colleges, and placed the responsibility for their supervision, and for the proper expenditure of funds upon the Secretary of the Interior.

The Department of Agriculture was not given any authority over the land grant colleges until 1894, and then only over experiment station funds. The expenditure of Hatch Act funds had reached a total of \$720,000 a year, and Secretary Norton felt that there should be some supervision of a fund of this size. At his suggestion the appropriation bill for 1894 provided that the Secretary of Agriculture should prescribe the forms for annual reports and ascertain whether expenses were in accord with the intent of the act. There were some men who feared that this would lead to difficulties, but the discretion exercised by Dr. A. C. True, then in charge of the Office of Experiment Stations, soon allayed the apprehension of state authorities.

The Adams Act, which ultimately doubled the federal appropriations for experiment stations, was passed in 1906, and it gave the United States Department of Agriculture further authority over the experiment stations. It provides that before the first day of July in each year the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury whether or not it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations.

Altho the Department of Agriculture had no supervision over the colleges aside from their activities as experiment stations, the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for 1907 included a provision which eventually doubled the appropriation for teaching work at the colleges. It also added a provision that "Colleges may use a portion of this money for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts."

The co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and the colleges in experiment station

work and the mutual interest in agricultural development led to considerable exchange of thought between leaders in both lines of work. The colleges contributed much to the development of strictly departmental activities and the department assisted materially in developing the agricultural courses in the colleges. At the same time interest in extension teaching began to develop in both the colleges and the department, and as it developed the voluntary co-operation was extended to this field.

The passage of the Smith-Lever law in 1914 strengthened the bond between the Department of Agriculture and the colleges. This law provided federal funds for the development of co-operative agricultural extension work, and specifically states that it shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed on by the Secretary of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges.

The Smith-Lever law established a new precedent in co-operative work in that the funds appropriated—outside of an initial annual grant of \$10,000 to each state—are prorated among the states in the proportion which the rural population of each state bears to the total rural population of all states, and that an equal sum must be provided by state, county, college, or local authority, or by individual contributions.

The passage of the Smith-Lever law and supplementary legislation has established a force of approximately 5,400 men and women, who in truth are local representatives of the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture. In many ways the work of the extension agents is more difficult than that of the resident professors. They must take their work to their classes instead of having the classes come to them. If their classes do not appreciate and assimilate their teachings, they, not the class, fail. Furthermore, the necessity of work with organizations makes their task much like that of college presidents.

Better Support Every Year

Before the extension system is completed, it probably will employ twice as many persons as are now in the work. It is pioneer work, missionary work, which appeals to men and women who really want to serve agriculture.

Extension work is rounding out the system of agricultural education which our forefathers envisioned early in this nation's history. It is co-ordinating and improving the efforts of all agencies. We all realize that the colleges at first had to rely on personal observations rather than scientific findings. The experiment stations then supplied facts for the college courses and thru the colleges and some publications gave their findings to a limited number of farmers. The extension service is making these facts available to all farmers.

Since 1914 no legislation has materially changed the relations of the colleges and the department of agriculture. In brief, I might summarize what I have said with the statement that in the few matters where federal laws require certain methods of procedure the department has stood for strict compliance with laws, but that when the policies were left to the discretion of administrative officials they have been determined in co-operation with the various states.

Everybody Works But Mother!

AGRICULTURE "short courses" in the agricultural colleges have appealed for many years to working farmers. It was the almost unanimous testimony of the Kansas "Master Farmers" that they made a regular practice of attending the short course terms at Manhattan. Such facilities are not so common, however, for farm women, but an interesting report comes from Wisconsin this summer of how it works in that state.

On 100 Wisconsin farms dad and the boys are batching it this summer while mother is in Madison taking it comfortably. "It's the kind of rest," one farm woman says, "in which for the first time in my life I can lie in bed and wait for somebody to call me for breakfast." Strictly speaking, the mothers are attending the camp for farm homemakers conducted annually by the Home Economics Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin, but "actually these women are down here," says Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, director, "to get a complete rest from the monotony of farm life." The women are housed in Adams Hall, a men's dormitory, and take their meals in the University refectory.

While the Wisconsin farm women's camp is for rest and change, it is not altogether for idleness. After a 7:30 breakfast the women have until 9 o'clock to stroll about the campus or along the Madison lakesides, when they are called in for an hour's lecture on some topic of home economics. They are then at liberty until noon. After lunch they have a rest period until 2 o'clock, when another lecture hour completes the day's course of work. "The greatest part of all," a veteran woman camper is reported as saying, "is the way the family appreciates me when I get back. They are so tired of can openers and poorly cooked meals that they greet me like a prodigal son."

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

THE story of Daniel always reminds me of my boyhood days. On stormy Sundays, Father used to tell us what we called a "Sunday story," which was always from the Bible. Daniel often came in for this hour, and Father could tell the adventures of this brave Hebrew youth of the long ago with realistic effect. We had a wood-burning furnace for heating the house. This furnace would take wood 4 feet long, which Father bought at \$1.75 a cord, delivered and piled. Think of that, ye who pay \$10 a ton for coal. And this was hard wood, maple or beech.

As soon as I got old enough, I had my innings with the furnace. One cold night I was fixing the fire for the night, and I tried to put a very heavy 4-foot piece into the furnace, got it in half way, could not get it any farther, and could not pull it out. I thought of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, which was heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated, and I thought that that was true of my furnace. And I wasn't sure but that the fate which overtook Nebuchadnezzar's men who fired his furnace would overtake me. Somehow in memory, that furnace in our cellar always is associated with the more famous one of the book of Daniel.

There are two ways of looking at the book of Daniel. One is the older way, and the other the more recent way. I will indicate them both, and you may take your choice. The first is that Daniel is a historical book, which tells of certain persons who actually lived, and did what is recorded of them. Daniel and his friends were actual people who were carried away to Babylon, resisted the heathen way of living, and Daniel became a seer whose power with God brought him early to a position of great importance in the empire, so that he became the third ruler in the kingdom. He also went thru the terrible experiences of the lion's den, as his friends did of the fiery furnace.

The other interpretation of the book is briefly something like this. About 170 B. C., a terrible persecution of the Jews took place under a Greek king, Antiochus Epiphanes, who tried to force a pagan religion on the Jews. They resisted, and an army was sent to conquer them. This army was opposed by Jews under the leadership of Judas Maccabeus, and, after his death, of his brothers, one after another. The fighting was desperately bloody, and the suffering was intense. Many had to hide, and slowly starved to death, if they did not meet with a quicker and more merciful death in battle. When it says in the 11th chapter of Hebrews, "they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented, of whom the world was not worthy," the writer probably is looking back to the days of the heroic struggles of the Maccabean wars, when the faith of the fathers hung in the balance.

Well, it is believed by many modern Bible scholars that the book of Daniel was written at this time, to encourage the people to stick fast to their faith, to believe that God would see them thru and give them victory at last. And so the picture is painted of these brave Hebrew boys, far from home, who resisted the efforts of an enemy nation to subdue them and paganize them, and who were rewarded for their courage. In other words, these modern men hold that Daniel is not a historic book, but is a form of fiction, intended as such, to encourage the people to hold to their faith at any cost, somewhat as Uncle Tom's Cabin was written to encourage people to hate slavery and work for its overthrow.

This may sound bad to some people, while to others it will give the book of Daniel a new and fresh meaning, and will make it more understandable. At any rate, I give both interpretations, and readers may take their choice. This is one of the evidences of the fact that the Bible is a living book, constantly growing, and out of which new interpretations are ever rising. Books on the Bible are coming out continually, and many of these add to our knowledge of it in a wonderful way. Books on the Bible written 50 years ago are all right so far as they go, but

it must be remembered that many new books throw a vast amount of light on it that was unknown in previous generations. A very good and interesting book is, "The Old Testament in the Life of Today," by Rice, and published by the Macmillan Company, New York, at about \$2. Another is Peake's Commentary, published by Nelson's, New York, at about \$4. Any bookstore will order either of these books for purchasers.

It comes back to this, that courage is one of the great qualities needed in modern life. Unless we watch out, our courage oozes away from us, as we meet life at its hard places. We get nervous, lest we hurt our influence and lose some money, or do not get the position that we hope for, because we have been too outspoken, and "thus the native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." That is where we need religion, the faith that takes hold of God, and drinks in His spirit, so that it acts as a shield to the timidities and fears that strike at us, and shoot at us, in everyday life. No book can teach this better than Daniel.

Lesson for July 28—The Story of Daniel.
Dan. 1:1-21, and 2:13-19.
Golden Text—Dan. 12:3.

New Methods of Culling

As the old dollar bills must make way for the new, so old methods of culling the farm flock must fall by the wayside. New developments in poultry culling will in turn mean added profits.

"By following the latest rules, culling the poultry flock is simple, positive, and accurate," relates G. T. Klein, extension poultryman, K. S. A. C., by way of giving his experiences in improving flocks. "The simplest way of selecting a hen that has gone out of production is by the appearance of head and wattles."

When a hen is in production her comb is red and blood circulates thru it freely, but when she ceases to manufacture eggs her comb becomes pale and her head loses its color, according to the specialist. She is easy to locate in the flock. A catching hook at feeding time or a flashlight at night makes it a very simple matter to rid the flock of these loafers and maintain a high standard of production.

If after catching a hen that answers the description given, one is not certain, it is not a simple matter to make further observation to verify this test, warns Klein. If the hen is out of production, her abdomen will be hard, the distance between the keel bones and the pubic bones will shorten, and the distance between the pubic bones diminishes. These distances are only relative, depending on the size of the hen and the breed. Hens in production will show from three to five fingers' spread between the pubic bones, and a similar spread between the pubic bones and the keel.

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.

Hugh Edwards, Gridley. Ford roadster, model "T," motor number 13,835,868, license number 391,293.
George F. Thompson, Valley Center. Fifty-five gallon gasoline barrel, containing 50 gallons of gasoline.
F. L. Smith, Macksville. Walman watch, 15 jewel movement, number 10,845,391, gold case, 14 karat, number 6,042,892.
J. E. Parvin, Plainville. Two sets of harness.
Mrs. G. W. Arrington, Larkinsburg. Between 30 and 50 White Langshan, Rhode Island and Plymouth Rock chickens.
Oliver Jonach, Goff. Horse collar and wrenches.
Eli J. Schmidt, Montezuma. Load of wheat.
John R. Taylor, Palmer. Set of harness, fly net and a set of collars.
Martin Dickman, White City. Five bronze turkeys, weighing about 2 pounds apiece, between 40 and 60 White Leghorn hens.
S. J. Genoways, Goddard. Between 5 and 10 gallons of gasoline, 5 gallons of oil, and 4 gallons of coal oil.
Clyde L. Cherry, Mulvane. Twenty gallons of gasoline, Zerk gun, two screw drivers, 18-inch pipe wrench, 10-inch pipe wrench, crescent wrench, two pairs of pliers, concave wrench, 12-inch oil can, hammer, 2-inch chisels, and a flat handle monkey wrench.
Ray Behringer, Wellington. A set of leather fly nets, 100 lash; two new 20-inch cloth faced collars; two leather collars, 20 inch and 21 inch; and two sweat pads, 21 inch.
Mary V. Reynolds, Winchester. Eight-months old Jersey heifer.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Cattle Have Made Excellent Gains This Year and Prices Are Very Satisfactory

PASTURES are in excellent condition over all of Kansas, and cattle have been making good gains. This season will go down in history as one especially favorable to cattle producers, with good grass, fine gains and high prices. Corn and the feed crops are making a good growth. Much of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut. There is a great deal of activity in the prairie hay sections of Eastern Kansas. Digging potatoes is the big job in the Kaw Valley.

Allen—Farmers are much behind with their work. Wheat yields were light; the oats crop, however, was quite satisfactory. Flax yields are good. There is an excellent prairie hay crop. This is a fine year for fruit; peaches are unusually plentiful. Flax, \$2; wheat, \$1; corn, 90c; eggs, 24c; milk, \$2 a cwt., 4 per cent fat.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barton—We have had a great deal of rain here; corn and the feed crops are making a fine growth. Harvest was delayed considerably by wet weather. Farmers are busy plowing land for next year's wheat crop; they should be able to conserve the ample supply of moisture which the land contains.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Corn is growing rapidly, but the stands are rather uneven. Wheat is averaging from 8 to 15 bushels an acre. Oats yields also are low. Pastures and meadows are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 80c; eggs, 26c; cream, 46c; hogs, \$11.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Butler—Corn is laid by; there is a fine prospect for a crop. Threshing has started. Pastures and meadows are in excellent condition. Wheat, \$1.13; corn, 87c; eggs, 24c; cream, 41c.—Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—Corn and the row crops are making a fine growth. Farmers have been very busy in harvest; yields are quite satisfactory and the grain is of good quality. Much of the wheat was thrown into windrows, and picked up later by combines. Several fires occurred this year in the wheat fields. Folks are very optimistic over the farm outlook.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Wheat made a very good yield in this county, and the quality of most of the grain was quite satisfactory. Much of the crop was cut with combines. Corn is doing well. Livestock is making satisfactory gains on pasture. Wheat, \$1.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—Farmers have been very busy; most of the folks have been working several days a week. Grass has made a fine growth. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut; the yield is quite satisfactory. Poultry and hogs are doing well. Farmers have been well pleased over poultry prices. Wheat and oats yields are fairly good.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The weather has been hot and wet; it delayed harvesting considerably. Corn is growing fast; many of the fields, however, are weedy. Wheat yields were rather low; few were above 15 bushels an acre. Very little plowing has been done yet.—F. M. Larson.

Franklin—The weather has been wet and hot; corn is making an excellent growth. Quite a large acreage of popcorn is being grown here this season. Roads are in fairly good condition. A good many grass cattle are being marketed. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 93c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; No. 1 eggs, 30c; heavy hens, 25c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Greenwood—Cattle movements are light so far; the bulk of the shipments will come later than usual this season. There is a heavy crop of prairie hay. Corn 85c; kafir, 78c; oats, 65c; eggs, 24c; cream, 42c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Heavy rains delayed harvest greatly. The wheat crop was poor; it made from 3 to 10 bushels an acre. Pastures are in good condition, and livestock is doing well. The third crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Fewer horses were used during harvest than ever before. The boys and girls are doing excellent work this year in the 4-H Clubs of the county.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Wet weather delayed harvest; some fields have been cut this week. Corn is doing well, and pastures contain plenty of grass. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, 90c; oats, 40c; butter, 45c; eggs, 25c; cabbage, 3c; flour, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.65; springs, 28c; heavy hens, 23c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn plowing, haying, threshing and potato digging are keeping everyone busy. Some corn is tasseling. Hay crops are good. Wheat yields are about one-fourth of normal; oats yields are normal. Potato yields are very good.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—We have had a great deal of rain recently, which has delayed farm work. Flies cause a good deal of annoyance to livestock. Wheat yields are low. Corn is weedy, but it is making a fine growth. Pastures are in fine condition and there is an excellent hay crop. Farmers are digging potatoes. Eggs, 28c; white shorts, \$1.70; corn chop, \$1.30; bran, \$1.30.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lyon—We have had heavy rains recently, which did considerable damage to the crops along the river bottoms. Wheat yields were not so good as had been expected. Early corn is doing well. Wheat 95c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Corn is laid by; we have had a good deal of rain, and the crop is making a fine growth. The second crop of alfalfa has been harvested; we might get four cuttings this year if the rains continue. Corn, 80c; wheat, 92c; eggs, 25c; cream, 43c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Wheat yields ranged from 15 to 35 bushels an acre. Corn and the feed crops are making a fine growth. Everyone is busy plowing. Pastures are in good condition. High prices for cattle and the advancing wheat markets are very encouraging.—James McHill.

Republic—A fine rain fell here a few days ago, which was very helpful to all crops; corn is making an excellent growth. Farmers are threshing, stacking grain, or harvesting the second crop of alfalfa, which is not very heavy. Considerable corn has been sold since the rise in price came; elevators are paying from 83 to 86 cents a bushel. Livestock is doing well, although flies cause considerable annoyance to the animals.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—The recent floods did considerable damage to this county; the damages to the bridges alone have been estimated at \$100,000. Crop losses were heavy. Corn is making

a fine growth. Wheat, \$1.13; cream, 40c; eggs, 23c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—All spring crops are doing well, but a good rain would be helpful to them. The second crop of alfalfa is up. Wheat, \$1.09; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 40c.—William Crottinger.

Sherman—Wheat will average about 20 bushels an acre; barley about 25 bushels. Much of the wheat was put in the swath, thru the use of a header, and then picked up later by the combine. Corn and the feed crops are making an excellent growth. There is plenty of farm help. Livestock is doing fine; farmers are buying considerable numbers of milk cows and heifers shipped here from Wisconsin. Some land is changing hands, at good prices. Agricultural conditions over the county are very satisfactory. Wheat, \$1; barley, 47c; cream, 42c; eggs, 23c; hens, 16c; fries, 24c.—Harry Andrews.

Stevens—Wet weather delayed the combines somewhat, but harvest was later than usual here. A great deal of plowing or listing has been done at night this year. Wheat, 94c; butterfat, 41c.—Monroe Traver.

Sumner—Harvest was delayed greatly by wet weather; some fields will never be cut. Yields are low, from 2 to 8 bushels an acre, with an average of perhaps 6 bushels. Oats

all overestimated the amount of change in the spring pig crop of the Corn Belt. The reduction in that area probably is not over 4 per cent, which would be equivalent to about 1,500,000 head. Because of the very marked decrease in the spring pig crop this year shown in states outside the Corn Belt that contribute to a considerable extent to the commercial supply of hogs (especially in the South Central area) the decrease in the inspected slaughter next winter and spring will be more than the indicated decrease in the spring pig crop in the Corn Belt.

The distribution of the marketings of the spring pig crop will depend largely on the size of the corn crop and the relation of hog prices to corn prices. Conditions in July point to a fairly favorable corn-hog ratio during the early winter, which usually has resulted in a smaller than average proportion of the spring crop being marketed before January and a larger than average proportion after January.

The pig survey indications as to sows bred or to be bred to farrow this summer and coming fall point to little change in the size of the fall pig crop of 1929 from that of 1928 in the Corn Belt states, but to decreases in areas outside the Corn Belt. Supplies in hogs in the summer and fall of 1930 will not be much different from those of this year.

Storage supplies of pork and lard are smaller than the unusually heavy stocks of a year ago, but they still remain above the five-year July average. Combined stocks of pork products and lard on July 1 were 1,045 million pounds, or 7.5 per cent less than on July 1, 1928, and 9.9 per cent larger than the five-year average. Pork products alone were 7.7 per cent less than a year ago and 6.3 per cent larger than the five-year average. Lard stocks, amounting to 200 million pounds, were the third largest on record for July but 6.7 per cent less than the record stocks of a year ago. This decrease in the Corn Belt states and 8 per cent for the

wholesale prices were 10 per cent higher, retail prices were only 2 per cent higher.

To the extent that demand for pork products, not including lard, is influenced by prices of other meats, the situation during the remainder of the year and in 1930 seems likely to be at least as favorable as during the last half of 1928. Demand for lard probably will continue to be adversely affected by the low prices for competing vegetable oils.

General business is unusually active. Industrial employment, wage earnings, and production, particularly in the iron, steel and automobile industries, are at high levels. Business activity during the first half of the year was about 10 per cent higher than during the same period last year. While the present record rate of activity may not be maintained at present levels, the volume of consumer buying power which has accumulated during the period of high industrial activity should tend to sustain consumer demand for some months. Even though a recession should occur, business conditions probably would improve soon enough to prevent any material influence on the demand for hog products during the next 18 months.

A Good Foreign Trade

The present improved foreign market for American pork products, due to decreased European hog production, may be expected to continue, with seasonal variations, for about a year, with a less favorable market probably developing in the summer and fall of 1930. In Great Britain, the leading foreign market for American pork products, there appears to be no reason to anticipate any material shift from the present situation. Demand for American products until definitely larger quantities of cured pork are available from continental sources. Industrial conditions, and, therefore, buying power, both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, appear better than a year ago. In the event of unfavorable industrial developments, the general reduction in European pork supplies would still be enough to keep American products in a position more favorable than that of last year.

Information now available indicates that farrowings in Denmark, Germany and Netherlands may be larger in the fall of 1929 than a year earlier, and very probably considerably larger than either this year or last in the spring of 1930. Some reflection of the increased farrowings may be apparent in increased slaughter during the summer and autumn of 1930. Definitely larger slaughtering may be counted on as the season of 1930-31 advances. The volume of these increases will be influenced and limited by the size of the current feed grain crops and the level of feed grain prices. Production developments in Europe such as those indicated may be expected to result in a less favorable market for American cured pork products in Great Britain during 1930-31. In Germany, the increased quantities of home produced pork and lard may be expected to reduce the demand for imported products, of which lard holds the chief interest for the United States. British imports of United States lard are influenced relatively little by changes in continental supplies, but an increased European output would probably be reflected in lower prices paid at Liverpool.

United States pork and lard exports during the next 12 months probably will be as large as those of the last year, but a reduction appears likely toward the end of 1930. There is no reason, however, to expect that United States exports in the next few years will attain the magnitude of those of earlier post-war years, since indications are that Europe is tending to maintain hog production at or above the pre-war level.

An Advance of \$3

Hog prices are still on the upward swing of the cycle which had its beginning early in 1928. Prices throughout the year to date have been well above those prevailing during the corresponding period last year. The average price of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection in the seven months ending with May, 1929, was \$9.77, compared with \$8.53 for those slaughtered in the same period a year earlier. Although prices early last winter receded almost to the low levels of the winter of 1927-28, they started upward about mid-December, and advanced more than \$3 a hundred by the latter part of March. A slight recession from then until the first of May was followed by the usual summer rise, which is now underway.

Last year many hogs which ordinarily would have been marketed in the summer were held over until fall, because of the scarcity and high price of corn. This resulted in market supplies being smaller than usual during July, August and the first half of September, and relatively large from mid-September until early December. This unusual distribution of supplies caused prices to advance rapidly during the first part of this period, and then to decline in the fall earlier and more than usual.

Feed conditions and other factors favor a more normal distribution of market supplies during the remainder of the present crop-year. The price rise now in progress is likely to continue over a longer period than it did last summer.

The price decline which comes in the late fall following the summer rise is expected to be more gradual and smaller than that which occurred last fall, since market supplies are expected to be more normally distributed. Prospective supply and demand conditions point to a higher average hog price for next winter and spring than the \$9.77 of the last winter and spring. The spread in prices between the winter low and spring high probably will be less marked. If hog producers react to the situation as they have responded to similar conditions in the past, there probably will be an increase in farrowings next spring. This, together with prospective European increases, will tend to start prices on the downward swing of the cycle during the latter part of 1930.

An increase in the spring pig crop in the Corn Belt states in 1930 equivalent to the decrease of 4 per cent in the spring crop of 1929 would be in fair proportion to average corn production, and probably bring a price high enough to result in at least an average ratio to the price of corn, but not high enough to encourage any undue expansion of production outside of the Corn Belt.

Mutton Supplies are Larger

Supplies of mutton and lamb in the United States in recent months have been somewhat larger than a year ago, with prices on a somewhat lower level. Imports so far this year have been slightly larger than during the corresponding period last year, but still represent less than 1 per cent of the estimated domestic production.

New Zealand is reported to be leading factor in the United States mutton and lamb import trade, with Australia growing in importance. There are signs of increased production in Argentina, but the quarantine now in force prevents the receipt of any unprocessed meat from that source. The American market appears to be less attractive to Canadian lamb and mutton than it was a year ago, but exports of live sheep from that country have been larger so far this year than in 1928.

The increase in domestic production of mutton and lamb in the United States for the last few years tends to decrease further the small quantities of the imported product consumed in the United States.

Federal Farm Board Is Organized

FARMER support of the Federal Farm Board, which was organized last week, is primarily necessary to the success of the Hoover plan for bringing agriculture up to parity with other industries in its aim for prosperity. The board has been carefully chosen by the President. Politics has had nothing to do with selections of members. Agriculture is represented by its most competent exponents in the actual business of various branches, with one of the ablest and most successful business administrators as chairman, in President Legge of the International Harvester Company. The project of making agriculture a Big Business in its marketing machinery and adaptation of output to market requirements will succeed, so far as the factor of a Federal Farm Board at its head can accomplish the object.

A cheering statement was given the President by President Baldwin of the Missouri Pacific railroad, who gave it as his opinion that passage of the farm relief bill has already "had a splendid psychological effect on the farmers of the country." The farmers first of all must be won to the new machinery and give it their full confidence and co-operation. Unless they enter into the project by greatly expanding their own farm marketing co-operatives, the plan will prove a failure.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, whose department will contribute more than a thousand of its employees to the service of the new plan, has stated that while the American farmer on the production side of his business has kept pace with the progress of industry, yet "in organization, agriculture has been laggard." The general answer to farm problems, he says, is "organization; organization to control marketing, to standardize output and to eliminate the waste and duplication of a marketing and distributing system, which, generally speaking, absorbs two dollars for every dollar it returns to the farmer." The battle of farm relief centers on the agricultural surplus, how to reduce or equalize it and how to handle it.

One of the marks of industrial progress that has been so notable in recent years has been the elimination of all unnecessary turnovers between the producer and final consumer. Jobbers and wholesalers have been dropped out of the process of getting goods to their ultimate market. Meantime, agriculture has suffered from what is coming to be an archaic marketing system in which middlemen largely control. The Hoover plan is to eliminate all unnecessary middlemen thru self-marketing by producers, organized in co-operatives to store the product, process it and get it to the consumer. If farmers enter into the plan with confidence, organize their co-operatives, purchase or lease elevators and warehouses and finance farm marketing from start to finish, the wide margin between the price paid the producer and the ultimate price to the consumer will be cut down to give the farmer his profit.

Farm organizations are behind the Hoover Farm Board, and they have an important part to play in bringing 30 million farmers into full co-operation. If this is accomplished, Secretary Hyde's opinion will be borne out that as to farm relief, "no program has been advanced which was in any way comparable with the new law."

produced a good crop. The row crops are doing fine. Wheat, \$1.05; corn, 85c; eggs, 24c; butter, 40c; butterfat, 42c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wabunsee—We have had considerable rain recently; the outlook for corn is very good. Threshing has begun; wheat is averaging about 20 bushels an acre, oats 35. Eggs, 23c; butterfat, 40c; flour, \$1.80 for a 48-pound sack.—G. W. Hartner.

Wallace—Dry weather continues, although we have had a few scattered showers. Corn is still doing well, but a general rain is needed. Harvest is in full swing; yields are uneven; the production was cut greatly by hot, dry weather, which ripened the grain too rapidly. The straw is heavier than usual.—Everett Hughes.

Supplies of hogs for slaughter during the next 12 months are expected to be somewhat less than during the past year. Current storage holdings are smaller than the unusually large stocks in July a year ago. No marked change in either domestic or foreign demand is likely during the next 18 months. If producers respond to the situation as they have responded to similar situations in the past, an increase in hog production probably will occur in 1930. A production in 1930 equal to that of 1928 probably would bring a price high enough to result in about an average corn-hog ratio.

Slaughter of hogs for the remainder of the hog-crop year, July to October, probably will be somewhat smaller than during this period in 1928. The reduction in slaughter may be offset to some extent by the better quality and heavier weights of the hogs marketed. The slaughter will be somewhat differently distributed over the period this year than last, with a larger proportion of the total in July and August and a smaller proportion in September and October.

While the June, 1929, pig survey shows a decrease in the 1929 spring pig crop from that of 1928 of about 6 per cent for the United States, the survey reports have gener-

ally overestimated the amount of change in the spring pig crop of the Corn Belt. The reduction in that area probably is not over 4 per cent, which would be equivalent to about 1,500,000 head. Because of the very marked decrease in the spring pig crop this year shown in states outside the Corn Belt that contribute to a considerable extent to the commercial supply of hogs (especially in the South Central area) the decrease in the inspected slaughter next winter and spring will be more than the indicated decrease in the spring pig crop in the Corn Belt.

A Smaller Corn Crop

Official estimates made as of July 1 show a decrease of 2.3 per cent in the 1929 corn acreage from the acreage harvested in 1928. A large part of this decrease occurred in the five eastern Corn Belt states and in Missouri, where corn acreage had been increased a year ago, as a result of heavy winter wheat abandonment in the spring of 1928. Increases are shown in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Condition of corn on July 1 was reported as about 78 per cent of normal, or slightly lower than a year ago, but below the 10-year average of 83 per cent. The July 1 condition reflects the general lateness of the crop, but does not necessarily indicate that the yield this fall will be low except perhaps in the most northern states, where a late crop may be in danger of early frosts. While the corn crop is late, having made a poor start in May and early June, favorable weather the latter part of June resulted in a material improvement over most of the Corn Belt. Soil moisture conditions are generally favorable for a good crop in the states from Texas to Nebraska, where soil moisture is frequently a limiting factor.

The forecast of corn production on the basis of the July 1 condition is for 2,662 million bushels, a decrease of fully 6 per cent from last year's production, but farm stocks of corn on July 1 were considerably larger than a year ago, especially in the eastern Corn Belt.

No material reduction in the present demand for hog products seems likely during the remainder of 1929 or in 1930. While per capita consumption of pork and lard from November 1928 to May 1929, inclusive, was 3.5 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year earlier, and combined average

If Your Chickens Were Stolen Could You Catch the Thief?

Marking Poultry With Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker
Proves Ownership



Fold a gunny sack as shown in picture.

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



Lay out your marker and ink.

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



If feathers are heavy remove those over the wing web.

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



Use plenty of ink.

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



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

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

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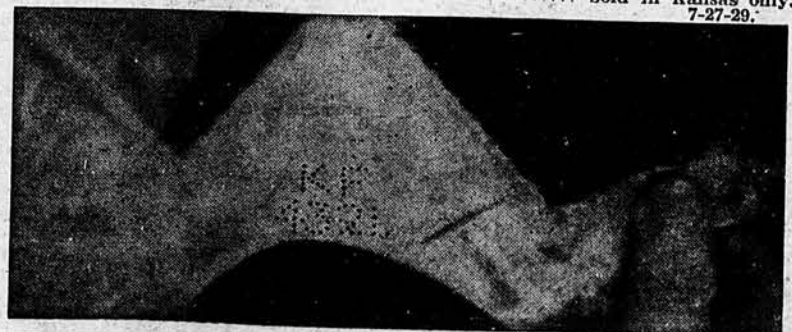
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Maybe You Can Provide Green "Range" in the Sanitary Hail Screen Runway

ONE of the most interesting things about the poultry business is that new ideas continually are bobbing up. Folks all over the state have had time to learn all about the sanitary hail screen runs for baby chicks, and they have. Albert Scalapino, near Everest, used one this year and liked it fine. And in using it he had a new idea that likely will be put into effect another year.

"I noticed that some weeds and grass grew up thru the hail screen floor of the sanitary runway this year," he said, "and the chicks certainly went after it. Next year I am going to sow rye under my sanitary run so it will grow up thru the hail screen and provide green 'range' for the chicks right from the start. Or else I'll have a patch of rye and when one spot is picked off I'll simply pull the brooder house and sanitary pen on a few feet farther. I don't know whether it will work, but I'm going to try it."

Of course, you don't know yet whether it will work. Mr. Scalapino, but out of just such "trials" a lot of great agricultural helps have evolved. Perhaps other folks over the state would like to try the same thing, so we are passing the idea along right now.

We Can Raise Turkeys

Two years ago a turkey egg was given to me. I hatched it in the incubator, and put the little turkey in the brooder house with the little chickens. It died when about 2 months old, and I decided I could not raise turkeys. Then I read the announcement that a Doctor Billings had perfected a method of raising turkeys, so I obtained "Turkey Talk."

My husband had planted 5 acres of alfalfa south of the house the fall before, so we decided to use it for a turkey yard. We bought a gobbler and three young hens, and confined them to the dwelling house yard without any trouble, after we had put about 15 inches of woven wire above the gates. The hens laid in barrels, and I took the eggs out and the hens went back, just as chicken hens do. I set the chicken eggs in March, and when the incubator was cleaned up and ready, I had 69 turkey eggs, some of which I had obtained from neighbors. Fifty-nine of them hatched May 16. I had the brooder house warm two days later, with sand and oyster shell in pans, and gunny sacks on the floor. I shook or changed the latter as was necessary and found it easy to keep the floor clean. The brooder stove didn't keep the house warm, and I lost 13 from chilling. The only difference I found between feeding little turkeys and chickens was in the drink. The turkeys drank too much the first two or three days, so I had to take the milk away, and only let them have it at feeding time. I fed them by the Benedict plan, little and often. It doesn't seem to make much difference what is fed the first week, just so it is little enough.

Wayne Shinn says in one of his circulars that he gives milk sweet, and if it sours it does not seem to hurt his little chicks, so I tried it with the turkeys and it worked; and they had no water to drink until they were 3 months old.

It is difficult to teach a fowl to eat a new food, so I put a head of kafir on the floor for them to pick at, but they didn't eat it until they were a week old. I gave them rolled oats one feed, corn chop another, breaking them in to eat everything the first day or two. In two or three days I gave them a commercial feed which had codliver oil in it, and in a few days kept it before them all the time. In two weeks I gradually changed to a home-mixed mash which they liked much better, and then how they grew! But the only thing they really cared for was finely cut alfalfa, and when they saw me coming with a bunch of it and the shears, they started to scream and could scarcely wait for me to cut it up. The didn't seem to eat nearly so much grain and mash as chickens do.

I kept them in the brooder house for

10 days or such a matter, then let them into the brooder yard. In another 10 days or so, depending on the weather, I turned them into the field, which was enclosed by a 4-foot woven wire fence. They weighed 7 pounds when 3 months old, 15 when 5 months; and 20 by Thanksgiving.

When the turkey hens became broody I broke them up and each one laid about 100 eggs. If one appears droopy I give it a weak physic pill and 1 or 2 grains of quinine. Neighbors who tried to raise poults with chicken or turkey hens lost all of them, or saved very few. So we are very enthusiastic over the Billings plan.

After raising the flighty Leghorn for 10 years, the quietness and docility of the turkey is extremely soothing to one's nerves.

Mrs. John A. McMeen.
Coffeyville, Kan.

Success Doesn't Just Happen

I am not giving figures for two reasons. First, the beginner reading such figures showing an attractive profit is likely to think all there is to success with poultry is to invest in up-to-date fixtures and a start of purebred poultry, leaving things just to happen while he keeps books and banks the profits. Such a course is doomed to disappointment. Second, how it is done makes more interesting reading matter.

I consider a daily record of costs and production indispensable to success with the business. I am going to ask

cardboard obtained from large dry goods boxes which my merchant friends gladly gave me. I made a straw-loft by using a fine mesh poultry netting for a support for a 10-inch mat of straw. At the south side I tacked prepared glass to frames to make a scratching shed, keeping 8 or 10 inches of clean straw in these sheds for the hens to scratch in during cold, stormy days. In good weather the hens are turned out and have good wheat pasture. I keep these houses free of vermin by frequent spraying and white-washing.

I keep an average flock of 300 hens, divided into three flocks of 100 each. I am culling, always culling, as to standard type and good production points. I never allow a debilitated bird to remain with the thrifty birds—no slackers in my flock—as this makes the business pay. I keep them hitting on six by the following method of feeding. I mix my mash as follows: 100 pounds yellow corn chop, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds bran, 50 pounds linseed oil meal, 25 pounds meat scraps, 25 pounds alfalfa meal, 2 pounds salt with a good sprinkling of charcoal, mixed well. As I put it out daily, I add 1 tablespoon of codliver oil to each gallon of mash, mixing this in well. Keep this always before them in hoppers. In the morning I give them a scanty feed of kafir, a good feed of sprouted oats at noon, and all the shelled yellow corn they will clean up at night. Always keep oyster shell, grit and fresh water before them.

I cut my costs by boosting the production of fine, clean, fresh eggs the year round. I keep my flock free from body lice by powdering twice each year, March 1 and October 1, with sodium fluoride. From January 1 to June 1, I sell all hatchable eggs to a nearby hatchery for 10 cents above the market price a dozen. I candle my fresh eggs, and never put a checked shell egg in the hatchery case. They

with poultry, the same as with anything else. It takes hard work, patience and staying with the game to succeed with poultry. There is gold in a flock of Buffies if only you'll dig it out. It has been my observation that no other class of livestock responds so readily to good care as does the hen, or repays the caretaker so well.

Mrs. Ella Shively.

Burden, Kan.

Make Progress Each Year

We started three years ago with the English White Leghorn breed of chickens, as we felt this was the best all-purpose breed for a farmer. First, because of their size, as the hens average 4 pounds each. Second, because of their high egg-producing qualities; and third, because of their beauty, for they are truly beautiful birds, with their snowy plumage and high, red combs.

Our first big problem was the proper housing for the flock. If a flock is properly housed and carefully fed, the owner need not worry over results. We built a 32 by 20 foot house, following the state plans, with the straw loft, open-front features. We feed a dry mash always, in hoppers large enough so all the birds have an equal chance.

Then we started to keep daily records of everything. The cost of all feed used is calculated, including mash, grain and milk. All eggs laid, sold and used are accounted for; every chicken that is sold, used or dies is recorded. In fact, we keep records of all outgo and income, just as any business man does in his business. We do not make this a burden, however, as one soon gets the habit, and a notation each evening keeps all records straight. We have co-operated with the state in the extension work for three years, and find it is invaluable. We have all the specialists' advice and help, just for the asking.

Each year we are trying to go just a step higher in improving our flock. It is a slow, tedious task to get into the 200 or 300-egg class, and there are not nearly so many 200 or 300-egg hens in the world as some of the advertisements we read would seem to indicate. The first year, our hens made a record of 160 eggs each. The second year 176, and last year 187.

We strive to obtain the very best males from high-production birds, so we may breed for more eggs. We aim to hatch our chicks in March and keep them on a good growing mash until laying time, which should be about October 1. The feeding of mash is one of the important things farmers must learn to do if they desire good, healthy birds and lots of eggs.

We started using a commercial mash, but have cut our feeding cost about one-third by using our cheap grain and mixing our mash. Our flock seems healthier, too.

We aim to sell hatching eggs, some baby chicks and fries. The latter we dress for customers in town. Then in the fall we sell surplus cockerels and culls. All winter we gather buckets of eggs, whether the sun shines or the snow blows.

Good, warm, well-ventilated houses, systematic feeding, vigorous culling at least once a year and last, but most important of all, an all-purpose breed of chickens, will bring a farmer more for his labor and his grain crops than any other source of income on the farm. We have 80 acres, and outside of our 20-acre pasture, we aim to feed all grain raised to our chickens. With eggs from 25 to 40 cents a dozen, and wheat 90 cents a bushel, we can make considerable profit. We find it does not pay to keep a mixture of breeds. Large type chickens and small types do not thrive well together. Altho some folks think a mixed flock lays better than a purebred flock, actual experience has proved to us that one breed, well kept up, will be the best investment.

Mrs. Martin Hansen.

Peabody, Kan.

95 Acres a Day!

Fred Hagaman, who lives 5 miles northwest of Tyrone, recently cut 95 acres of wheat in a 14-hour day, with his 16-foot combine, pulled by a 15-30 tractor.

For Beef Producers

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,592, Beef Production on the Farm, just issued, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An Epochal Trip of Long Ago

WITHIN a fortnight, two different airplanes have made the trip from America to Spain in the short time of 31 hours, an average speed of around 106 miles an hour. How different from the first trip between these two countries. It was on Friday, August 3, 1492, at 8 o'clock in the morning, that Christopher Columbus and his hardy crew of 88 adventurers left Spain in search of new worlds. It was 2 o'clock in the morning of Friday, October 12, the same year, that one of the sailors shouted, "Land ahoy." The new world was an island named by Columbus as San Salvador.

The distance Columbus and his three wooden vessels traveled was much shorter than the trip made by the airplanes Yellow Bird and Pathfinder. The time used by the Spaniards in making the trip may be taken as a fair example of the speed of those ancient times. In other words, the world, or the people in it, are moving some 50 or 60 times as fast as they were in the days of the patriotic Queen Isabella. They didn't need the speed, for they had very few places to go until Columbus charted a new path, which has been kept hot ever since. The speed of the world today is exemplified by the Yellow Bird and the Pathfinder—31 hours from the new to the old, or start from the old to the new, if you care to.

We are prone to smile when we recall that the people of those days when Columbus was first on the seas between Spain and America argued that the world was flat. But had anyone told those ancients that the trip from Spain to America would some day be made in a day and a half, they would have laughed them to scorn. More—they would have locked them up as heretics and shown them a few things not being shown these days, even in Spain. We can't realize the marvels that time has unfolded until we draw comparisons which are shown in epochal events like the trips of Columbus and Williams and Yancey in their Pathfinder.

everybody to take my word for it that I have one with figures in the right column. The poultry business as a businesslike activity is far behind other business, but is so rapidly improving that we can afford to keep nothing but purebred stock. It brings more money at every turn of the road.

One of the all purpose breeds is best on the average farm. After trying out several varieties, I settled on the Single Comb Buff Orpington for these reasons. They are very gentle and easily managed, the largest and most uniform in type and color of any of the all-purpose varieties, make fine winter layers and the chicks make good fries at an earlier age than any other chick I have raised.

I hatch early pullets and put my flock on a profitable basis by the following methods. I provide shade and plenty of cool water during hot summer weather, always avoiding crowding on the roosts, winter and summer.

For winter quarters I have made my out-of-date houses, of which I have three good-sized ones, into comfortable, approved types by lining north, east and west sides with burlap sacks, snugly tacked on as high as the hens can reach. Above these I tacked heavy

will not hatch. I sell such eggs as are not desirable for hatching on grade, and receive 2 to 5 cents above the market price. I never offer soiled, under-size eggs for sale. I keep the best cockerels from my spring hatch and find a ready sale for them as breeding stock at \$2 to \$3 each. The cull cockerels and cull pullets are sold for fries for 2 cents above the market. Buff Orpington fries always bring a premium price here.

I am sure any all-purpose flock handled as I handle mine will give good returns to any farm family. But it takes work.

Does the sun always shine on my poultry yard? Not always. Once when my prospects were best and my hopes highest, chicken pox dropped from some untraceable source into my flock of 100 fine pullets, and it was not long until it had reached every stage of the disease, cutting my profits all off for a year, causing me no end of hard work and expense to stamp it out of my flock and to disinfect the place. Vaccination is the only safe method of immunizing poultry from this dread disease.

So with the best of management and care, we sometimes have an off year



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 6 cents an agate line per abbreviation and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$2.20	26.....	\$2.60	\$4.20
11.....	1.10	2.32	27.....	2.70	4.32
12.....	1.20	2.54	28.....	2.80	4.54
13.....	1.30	2.76	29.....	2.90	4.76
14.....	1.40	2.98	30.....	3.00	4.98
15.....	1.50	3.20	31.....	3.10	5.20
16.....	1.60	3.42	32.....	3.20	5.42
17.....	1.70	3.64	33.....	3.30	5.64
18.....	1.80	3.86	34.....	3.40	5.86
19.....	1.90	4.08	35.....	3.50	6.08
20.....	2.00	4.30	36.....	3.60	6.30
21.....	2.10	4.52	37.....	3.70	6.52
22.....	2.20	4.74	38.....	3.80	6.74
23.....	2.30	4.96	39.....	3.90	6.96
24.....	2.40	5.18	40.....	4.00	7.18
25.....	2.50	5.40	41.....	4.10	7.40

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 16 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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

Inches	One time	Four times	Inches	One time	Four times
1/4.....	\$4.00	\$4.20	2 1/4.....	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2.....	7.50	8.00	2 1/2.....	26.50	23.10
3/4.....	9.50	10.00	2 3/4.....	29.40	25.20
1.....	12.50	13.00	3.....	31.85	27.30
1 1/4.....	14.70	15.20	3 1/4.....	34.30	29.40
1 1/2.....	17.15	17.70	3 1/2.....	36.75	31.50
1 3/4.....	19.60	20.10	3 3/4.....	39.20	33.60
2.....	22.05	22.60			

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

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

ACCREDITED CHICKS, HATCHED JUNE 5, 35 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.

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

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. HEAVY breeds 10c. Rose Comb Whites and Silver Laced Wyandottes 11c. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas and heavy assorted 8c. Ship prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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.

GORNISH

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN DARK GORNISH 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 SELECT BLACK GIANT EARLY March cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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—WHITE

EIGHT TO SIXTEEN WEEK OLD COCKERELS from R. O. P. inspected flock. Yearling cocks from 200 egg dams. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

LET ME FINANCE YOU AND SHOW YOU how to run a profitable grocery and stock feed business among neighbors and farm acquaintances. I furnish the capital. You get stock from me on credit and sell on credit. I will start any honest man in desirable locality. Many earn around \$40 a week from the start, increasing rapidly with experience. This is a pleasant, steady business, even for elderly men. Write for "no investment" application and details to Mr. Ostrom, Room M-4307, Winona, Minn.

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 Hayes 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.

DISTINCTIVE HARDY IRIS. PLACE SOLD — must move—reason for sale. High quality. Prof. Seeliger, Seneca, Iowa. Prospero, Sindjika, Red Riding Hood, Afterglow, Mrs. Walter Brewster, Sweet Lavender, Mad Chobaut, Roseway, Lent Williamson, dozen \$2.50. Dozen different colored tail iris, no common, old sorts, \$1.00. Three doz., \$2.00. Labeled, postpaid. H. M. Hill, Sycamore, Kan.

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

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5.50; 2 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—THAT NEW CROP VERY FINE white honey. Comb—two 5-gal., \$14.50. Extracted, \$12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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.

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

FOR SALE: 20-40 OIL PULL ENGINE, 32-52 steel separator, 30 ft. steel extension feeder used two short seasons. Stored at Dodge City, Kansas. Phone 677-J or write O. J. Mann, Boone, Colorado.

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: AULTMAN & TAYLOR threshing machine complete with 24 foot extension feeder, 30-40 Tractor and 36 inch cylinder separator at 1/2 value if sold at once. M. W. Bever, Rt. 1, Colby, Kan.

FOR SALE—25-45 LIGHT WEIGHT RUMLEY tractor, new walls and pistons, run three seasons, 30-48 all steel Rumely separator, run 60 days, all best 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 Rustell axle. On model 12 Cietrac 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.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING USED MACHINERY priced for quick sale: 16-30 Oil Pull, 12-20 Oil Pull, 20-30 Oil Pull, McCormick Deering 10-20, 15-27 John Deere, Samson Waterloo Boy, 15-30 Hart Parr tractors. Two Limestone pulverizers, Sorghum Mill, Emerson, Dowden, McCormick Deering and Hoover horse drawn. Elevator potato diggers we have traded in on tractor diggers. Boggs and Howell potato grader. One 220 Letz Grinder. One No. 10 Bowsher grinder. Several two and three-bottom tractor plows. Used tractor parts for Waterloo Boy and 12-20 Oil Pull, some for 16-30 Oil Pull. Green Brothers, Lawrence, Kan.

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-V, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

DOGS

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

POLICE PUPS, 8 MONTHS OLD. FEMALES \$15.00; Males, \$20.00. Eliza Meade, Bolivar, Missouri.

HUNDRED HOUNDS. CHEAP. TRIAL. Catalogue. Hundredhound Kennels, C67, Herrick, Ill.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RATERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES; CHILD'S companion; natural home watch-dogs. Springsteads, Wathena, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS WHITE AND WHITE WITH marks on head. From registered stock. C. T. Cummings, Rt. 7, Ottawa, 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. Other remedies, \$1. Collar name, \$1. Horns, \$2. Feed, \$5. Agents wanted. Catalog. Kaskaskia, M34, Herrick, Illinois.

AVIATION

AVIATION—SALARY \$18 TO \$35 A WEEK while under instruction for U. S. Government Aviation License in our factory and on the airport. Write for information, without obligation. Aero Corporation of America, Department G1, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

LUMBER

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

LUMBER—CAR LOTS. WHOLESALE 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.

RABBITS

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

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

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 20c. Globe Studio, 737 Fannie, Wichita, Kan.

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

ROLL DEVELOPED, 6 PRINTS, 25c. FREE painted enlargement on orders. Decabin Studio, Denison, Texas.

TRIAL OFFER: FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. F, Waterloo, Iowa.

RUG WEAVING

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

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 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

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

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

Cleaning Them Up

BY J. W. LUMB

While making a recent trip into Cowley county we visited the farm of E. N. Stites. While still some distance from his place, a number of "A" shaped hog houses were visible. Upon arrival there proved to be 18 in all. These houses were arranged in two rows in a mixed grass pasture where hogs had not been handled for a two-year period

previous to this spring. At a location about equally distant from the two last houses, a self-feeder was placed for the sows, and troughs were arranged inside of a creep fence so that young pigs could pass in and eat grain or be fed milk or slop.

Stites had 22 gilts, and from them had raised 153 pigs to 4 weeks old. They were all in a good, thrifty condition, and apparently free from any of the numerous small pig ailments. By

removing the sows from the field at weaning time and keeping the pigs on clean pasture with the proper ration before them, these clean pigs should develop into marketable hogs at 6 or 7 months.

This is just one example out of many that shows what can be done where simple measures are taken and plans made in advance to prevent small pig ailments. In summing up measures that will prevent small pig ailments,

the hog raiser may start first with proper care and feeding of the sow; second, clean and adequate housing for the sow and pigs at farrowing time; and third, clean runs or clean pasture and feed for the pigs from birth until ready for market.

Films showing the hunting of wild animals in Africa with full sound effects are to be shown. We suppose they will be known as "the Stalkies."

Prepare to Exhibit at Fairs

Begin at Local Livestock Shows and Go Till You Find a Project Better Than Yours

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

IT IS HOPED that every member of the Capper Clubs may exhibit his project at one or more stock shows or fairs. Whether you have much hope of winning a prize or not, it will be worth a lot for you to know how your stock compares with that of others.

Put your calf or pig or poultry up by the side of the best in your county. If there are none better than it on exhibition, then try for state honors. But, if you are bested in the first show, be sure to learn the reason why. Perhaps it will be because you made a bad

are getting better results than you, find out all you can about how they do it.

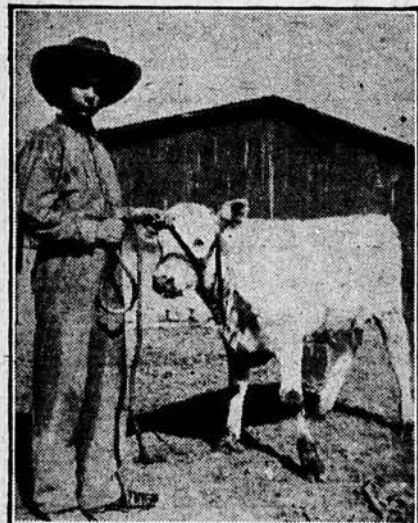
Never worry over defeat. Be so busy learning how the other fellow beat you that you forget about the sting of it. One of the good things about club work is that you are starting in business early enough in life to take a few defeats and then get on the right track in time to make good.

Do not understand that all Capper club members must exhibit at fairs. You may use your own pleasure and convenience about that. There is no rule requiring you to exhibit, but there are so many valuable lessons to be learned by mixing with other stock raisers that we recommend it. You will learn more by entering your project in the shows than you will by merely being present, for the fact that your project is competing will give you a greater interest in the outcome. We learn most when we are urged on by personal interest.

Of course, to get the best results, one should begin preparing his project for the show just as soon as he begins caring for it. We trust you have had this in mind all along. But there are certain special preparations to make in the remaining weeks. Read your bulletins and learn how to put your project in the very best possible condition for exhibition.

And while you are getting your project in shape, please keep in mind that your team—every member, old and young—is urged to be present during the two or three days of the Kansas Free Fair week at Topeka when all members will be guests of Senator Capper.

We are planning for the most enjoyable time in years. It is expected that every team in the state will come prepared to exhibit its peculiar brand of pep. Yells, songs, banners and so on will be in order at the big banquet,



William C. Nielson, Marshall County, and His Shorthorn Calf

choice in the first place. If so, be prepared to make a better choice next year. If you find your competitor won by using better methods in feeding and caring for his project, you determine to go a little beyond him in that respect next time.

Usually we get our inspiration by looking ahead and not behind.

Alexander the Great was going in high so long as there were other nations for him to conquer, but when he had overcome all the great monarchs of the world, he sat down and wept because there was no more fighting to be done. There were no new goals to be achieved—no more standards to be reached.

The club boy or girl is on dangerous ground who wins first prize in his home community, and stops there, believing he has learned it all. He should go on till he finds something better than his own and then lay his plans to surpass that, too.

Exhibitions are the timekeepers of progress. Those at the 1929 fairs will be a little better than those at the 1928 fairs, because they will include what has been added to the store of human knowledge during the last year. Go to the fairs. Find folks who are interested in the same things in which you are interested. Learn their methods. If they



Alberta Hammett, Reporter for the Blanchville Progressive 4-H and Capper Club Team of Marshall County, Here Exhibits One of Her Favorite Wyandottes



The Allen Speeders Report They Have Added Two Other Members Since Their Picture Was Made at Their First Meeting. Left to Right: Mrs. Oscar Brown, Paul Rich, Byron Brown, Wanda Reade and Mrs. Gladys Reade

where all club members and their friends get together for a real jollification. Full particulars will be given later—that is, all but a few surprises which will be withheld till the last.

And Thus a Surplus

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary of Agriculture

We have been proud to say that agriculture is not merely an industry, but also a mode of living. We have had in mind the old time farm family, clustered in its isolated cohesiveness around the family fireplace or the kitchen table. It was a self-sufficient unit; its table spread with good things from its own fields, prepared in its own kitchen, served by its own people. It needed little money because it consumed little that it did not itself produce.

And it served America. It contributed to the roster of America's roll of honor, most of its shining names. It was the center of American life—morally, socially, politically. Its products not only fed America, but for many years formed the backlog of our balance of trade. It was the economic force which held the ramparts while

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

KANSAS

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

WHEAT LANDS, very liberal terms, get a crop in this fall. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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

1280 A. FARM-RANCH, Spring Stream. Some bottom, good grass. Rich wheat land. Old imp. 300 till. Real place. \$22.50 Acre. Easy terms. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

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

ATTRACTIVE Poultry Farm and Hatchery. 14,000 egg capacity. Sales 100% local. 14 acres well improved close in. Pavement. Write for details. Reeves Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

FOR SALE: 232 acres Grouse Creek Bottom farm. 140 acres cultivation, good pasture. 2 sets good improvements. Family orchard. Water works, 3 wells, cistern. Granary, barn, 2 machine sheds. C. A. Bolack, Dexter, Kansas, Route 2.

WELL IMPROVED 160 acres, near Ottawa. 70 Bluegrass, remainder cultivation. Acetylene lights. Well, windmill. Rare bargain. \$60.00 acre. Owner ill. Give possession if wanted except land in cultivation. Landlord's share goes with farm. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

IDEAL 240 A. stock farm, 3 1/4 ml. N. W. Waverly on hwy. 508, 75. School across road; extra well imp.; overlooking water piped all parts farm; 80 a. broke, bal. pasture. Imp. worth price \$60 A. Also 163 a. across hwy. from above farm, smooth, fertile, black limestone soil; all tillable; 100 a. broke; 60 a. pasture; 26 a. alfalfa; well imp. Imp. insured, \$5,250. \$65 a.; terms; possession; come at once. No trace. Owner, V. L. Estep, R. 2, Waverly, Kan.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks first 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, P. O. Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

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 hardwood timber, all valley land, no rocks, wren wire fence, 2-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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

COLORADO

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

MISSOURI

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FOR SALE: 24 A., well equipped for poultry and hogs. Near town. Good markets. Excellent churches and schools, including college. R. W. Fullerton, Sterling, Kan.

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 AUCTION: August 8th. Sherman Theater, Goodland, Kan. 1,943 acres in four farms, one well improved, the finest wheat land in Sherman county. Sells to highest bidder. Write for sale bill. Address National Auction Co., Creston, Iowa. Col. H. S. Duncan, Pres.; Wm. Lauer, Advertising Manager.

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 opening in grain, dairying, fruit, poultry—rich cutover or high producing irrigated land, mild climate, attractive scenery.

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

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

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, particularly free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 516 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. Joe A. Camden, Des Moines, Iowa.

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.

our modern industrialism was gathering force and direction.

But as a self-sufficient unit, it is passing. Much as we may mourn the fact, modern economic adjustments are undermining it as a means of living. The farm family has exchanged its homespuns for ready-to-wear clothing. Home-made bread—food for the gods—is being slowly replaced by the greater convenience of bakery bread made by factory methods. In the many changes such as these lies a revolution of method which has abolished local flour mills, made business for railroads, congested labor in highly organized factories, increased the farmer's need for cash, developed the one-crop farmer, and industrialized the character of agriculture.

Not only is agriculture affected by competition with industry, but also it is in competition within itself. Obviously, if your breakfast consisted of oatmeal and eggs, the wheat farmer and the hog producer profited none at all. If you ate a grapefruit or a banana, you created no demand for the apple grower. Similarly with wool and cotton.

There is a sad link, too, in the elasticity of the human appetite. Campaigns to eat more of this, if successful at all, means eat less of that. It seems to be a law as inexorable and as ruthless as other laws of nature that the only possible way to enlarge the human appetite is thru the creation of more mouths to feed. There is scant hope of increasing the capacity of the human stomach.

America has held it to be economically wrong to permit land to exist without a farm family on it. We have dealt out our lands with a prodigal hand. We have given them to home-

steads, presented them as bonuses to soldiers, offered them thru lotteries, opened new areas with brass bands. We have poured millions into drainage districts and reclamation projects.

All of this was economically sound so long as we could produce farm commodities cheaply enough to sell at a profit on the world market. But now our costs have risen, our capital investment is too great, our overhead expenses a family are too high, to produce profitably for the world market. We awake to find ourselves with an agricultural plant too large for our domestic needs.

Augustino Sandino, the Nicaraguan general, is to seek safety in Mexico. A lot of Mexican generals will be greatly interested if he finds any.



The Washington County Capper Club Held Its July Meeting on the 14th in Honor of Senator Capper's Birthday. The Members Are Selena McMillen, Ardeth Drips, Christine Lallak and Elsie Skupa



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
1013 Franklin Ave.
Wichita, Kansas



J. W. JOHNSON
% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Neosho County Has Made a Fine Start With Livestock; it Needs More Silos

SOMETIMES I think Western and Central Kansas receive more publicity than they are entitled to. The counties to the east were settled first, and the farmers who live there are more nearly rooted to the place, but they are none the less progressive. Some years ago Neosho county was quite a wheat growing section. The soil was new then and all kinds of crops made big yields. But for several years now a more systematic crop rotation has been practiced, and where one crop was grown and sold to the nearest market there are now dairy cows, hogs, sheep and thousands of laying hens. Neosho county farmers have of course adopted the newer and better system of crop and livestock diversification of necessity, but visit with Leslie Shepherd, the county farm agent, for an hour and you come to feel that he has had a part in bringing about the new era, or that he is at least a big help in carrying the present plans forward. Mr. Shepherd is strong for dairying, but hasn't much faith in the efforts of bankers and Chambers of Commerce in the matter of buying high priced dairy cows from other states. He feels sure the efforts of such agencies are always well-intended but often misdirected.

In his opinion the use of good sires will have a better effect on the future of dairying. Present indications are that Neosho county will have in a very few years a surplus of dairy animals. The farmers and dairymen of that county seem to be holding on to their heifers better than in many localities. They will most likely keep the better ones, and this in all probability will in time make Neosho one of the leading dairy counties of Kansas. The farms average about 160 acres, and the rainfall is sufficient to insure a big corn yield every year. In 1928 the county had 10,375 dairy cattle, and the dairy products for the year totaled \$97,956, but it must not be understood that this is to any extent an exclusive dairy county. In the same year the 2,150 farms produced poultry and eggs to the value of \$352,724, and the value of livestock sold for meat was \$573,200. Neosho county has only 331 tractors, but the horses and mules number 9,476. The bankers and other business firms of the county belong to Southeast Kansas, Inc., an organization that comprises the best business talent of the 10 southeast counties of the state.

A campaign is now on to raise \$45,000 to be expended in flood control, advertising and to secure the services of a dairy expert. Farseeing business men of this county appreciate as never before the importance of pointing the way to a better and safer agriculture, and the intelligent farmers feel that their welfare is closely linked with that of the merchants and other business men of the towns. Mr. Shepherd thinks the dairymen as a rule give too little attention to the matter of feeding. My opinion is there should be more silos in this county. The last count shows only 62, and there should be one on every farm.

W. R. Huston, the most persistent Duroc advertiser in Kansas Farmer, reports the past season as one of the most satisfactory he has ever had. Sales are easily made and the farmers and breeders are willing to pay fair prices if assured the animal will be as represented. Mr. Huston ships on approval and believes one pig sold that pleases is better than many sold and the buyer disappointed with the purchaser.

W. A. Gladfelter, Duroc breeder of Emporia, and master farmer, with his usual ability to drive shrewd bargains, has arranged to have a farm agent on his farm all the time. The new man is Clarence Gladfelter, for several years County Farm agent over in Chase county. And as a result Mr. Gladfelter and his wife are enjoying a vacation in the mountains. Clarence is not only planning the work but he is doing it. The 100 good registered Duroc pigs out on the clean worm free pastures suggest Mr. Gladfelter's judgment in securing a trained man for a partner.

C. H. Shaffer of Monmouth has bred good registered Shorthorns on his Crawford county farm since 1910. Starting at that time with three females, he has built up one of the good herds of Southeastern Kansas. He has occasionally bought an outstanding good female, but what he has accomplished is mainly thru the use of good sires and careful attention to developing by the use of good feeds. His present herd bull

is a 2,250 pound, low-set, flashy roan, sired by Parkdale Radium and out of a dam by Sultan Supreme. The females number about 40, and are kept carefully culled.

Jess Riffel, Enterprise, breeds Polled Herefords and supports his county fair, the Central Kansas Free Fair by exhibiting his cattle there every year. For three years he showed the champion Polled Hereford bull and this fall his 10 year old son, Elmer and his brother-in-law who makes his home with him will exhibit in the 4-H club classes at Topeka showing four Polled Hereford steer calves that will be mighty hard to beat. They are pure bred and bred by Jess Riffel and fed and shown by the young men mentioned above. Ernest Deines showed the champion steer three years in succession at the Central Kansas Free Fair and he and Elmer are going after the money at Topeka this fall.

Theo Jagles of Hepler, Kan., has quit selling grain. He devotes his 320 acre farm to livestock, and what he grows on the land is fed for the most part to registered Shorthorn cattle and Spotted Poland Chinas. His boys take an interest in the good stock and marked progress is being made. The first Shorthorns purchased in about 1910 comprised three extra good foundation cows, laid in at a cost of up to \$725 a head. On this foundation he has built the kind of a herd any Kansas farmer might well be proud of. His previous herd bull, a son of Beaver Creek Sultan, is the sire of many of the younger females in the herd. His present bull, Maxwellton Rodney, is a son of Rodney. Many of the cows in this herd are very heavy milkers. About 100 Spotted Poland pigs are produced annually. The tops go for breeders and the others are fed out.

The old established Eulaine Aberdeen Angus herd long prominent in Iowa is now located near Humboldt, Kansas. The herd was established by its present owner in 1914 and produce from the herd has been sold all over Iowa and other states. The herd composed of the best of Erics, Black Caps and other leading families usually runs around 100 and at times up to over 200 head. Mr. Fred E. Hartnell, the proprietor, has shown successfully at many of the largest shows including the International. The annual sales have been among the best ever held in Iowa. Mr. Hartnell has bought a fine, well improved farm three miles east of Humboldt and will continue to breed the best. He is fitting a show herd for the local fairs this year. The present herd bull, Emmar 2nd, traces several times to Earl Marshall one of the most noted bulls of the breed and all of his dams carry the blood of McHenry's Erica.

It isn't numbers that makes a good organization; it is the live ones. Such a man as Warren Works, Shorthorn breeder of Humboldt, gives vitality to any group he affiliates with. First he has the kind of Shorthorns that make demands and then he is willing to make some effort in the way of doing promotion work. Mr. Works and S. M. Knox, officials of the Allen County Shorthorn Breeders Association, are both very active and the organization seems to be beating back. Mr. Works maintains one of the best herds in Eastern Kansas. The herd was established about ten years ago, and a careful culling has been maintained. In this herd are about ten mature cows, all daughters of Leonidas, son of Scotch Cumberland, they are very uniform and about as good as will be found anywhere. Leonidas was by Scotch Cumberland, a son of Cumberland Spot. The present herd bull, Sula, Bard Clarence, was sired by Prentice and out of a Clara cow.

On October 23 Sam Gibbs, of near industry out in Clay county, will sell 100 registered Herefords at auction. It is a reduction sale and while Mr. Gibbs does not claim to be putting all of his best cattle in this sale by any means, he does intend to put in many of his best cattle and some of them will be just as good as he is keeping for his own herd. But few breeders have studied the Hereford business and Hereford history more than has Mr. Gibbs. The entire herd is very strong Gudgeall & Simpson breeding and for years Gudgeall & Simpson bred bulls have been used. Other herds have been better advertised but the Gibbs herd is one of the strong herds of Herefords and the breeding, as will be shown later on, is of the very best and individuals in this sale have been grown and developed by a real cattleman and under conditions that make them doubly valuable as producers and as foundation cattle. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer in due time and Kansas and Colorado breeders and farmers are invited to write to Mr. Gibbs any time for further information about the cattle that will be selected for this sale.

W. H. Mott, Herington, well known Holstein cattle sales manager, has recently decided to manage and conduct real estate auctions along with his other sale business and the first sale of this kind that he will manage is the sale of the 360 acre farm belonging to John Tatge of White City. The 320 acres is practically all Clark's creek bottom and the improvements on this farm are all in finest kind of condition and could not be put there now under \$20,000. Jas. T. McCulloch, of Clay Center, who has conducted more public farm auctions and sold more farms at auction, very likely than any other man in Kansas, inspected the farm recently and said it was the best farm he had ever had an opportunity to sell at auction. Mr. Tatge will devote his entire time to his big implement business and that is the reason he is selling the farm. Dr. Mott in writing about this farm had this to say: "I think if you were to ask anyone in the north part of Morris where the best farm in that part of the county was they would tell you it was the Tatge farm. For full particulars about the land and the auction, August 19, write to W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan. The sale will be advertised in the next two issues of the Kansas Farmer."

Wanted, a Big Steer

So popular was the demonstration of the three progressive changes of

beef cattle type over the last half century, which was shown at the 1928 International Live Stock Exposition, that the management has decided to repeat it this year, if a suitable steer resembling the old time animal which was often not sent to market until 4 or 5 years old, and at weights often far exceeding the ton mark, can be found. If there is anyone who is now in possession of a steer that could be fitted for the next International into a replica of this ideal type of old, by the time the show is in session, November 30 to December 7, the management announces that it will be interested in considering its purchase. Communications should be addressed to B. H. Heide, manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, whose headquarters is the Chicago Stock Yards.

Labor Supply Is Adequate

The supply of farm labor this season is sufficient to meet demand in practically all parts of the country, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Altho the supply is somewhat smaller than on July 1 last year, due to the increased volume of industrial employment, the supply as a percentage of demand is reported at 101.7 per cent, whereas a year ago at this time it was 105.5 per cent.

Farm wages are also reported as being slightly higher than a year ago, being 173 expressed as an index number, compared with 170 last July, the 1910-14 average being used as a base of 100. Wage increases over July, 1928, are general thruout the country, except in the South Atlantic states, where rates are slightly lower.

Wages a month with board by geographic divisions vary from \$24.98 in the South Atlantic group to \$55.28 in the Far Western states; wages a month without board, from \$35.77 in the South Atlantic states to \$79.11 in the Far Western states; wages a day with board, from \$1.31 in the South Atlantic states to \$2.79 in the North Atlantic states, and wages a day without board, from \$1.70 in the South Atlantic states to \$3.57 in the North Atlantic states.

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:

	Adv. Page
Paint Mixing Formulæ.....	2
Separators on Monthly Payments.....	2
Worms in Poultry.....	2
Information Regarding Silage.....	2
Vacation Tour.....	11
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Card Board Model for Grain Bins.....	17
Milking Made Easy.....	17
Protection Against Chicken Thieves.....	19

Real Demand for Holsteins

Demand for Holstein cattle and interest in registration have continued strong for the first half of 1929, according to figures just released by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Nearly 1,000 applications for membership, almost 65,000 requests for registry and 47,000 requests for transfers show that the activity of 1928 has continued into the present year.

Up to July 1, 1929, a total of 64,760 requests for registry of purebred Holsteins was received by the association for 1929, compared to 65,653 requests for the first half of the record year of 1928 and to 58,264 for 1927. Applications for transfer totaled 47,072, compared to 50,461 for the same period last year and to 46,788 for 1927. The total requests for membership were 981, compared to 1,084 for 1928 and to 883 for 1927.

To date, more than 1,900,000 Hol-

steins have been registered and more than half of them have been recorded during the last nine years. During the same period, the total living membership has more than doubled, until there now are 31,000 association members.

If, as a writer suggests, women's sentiments are shown by their clothes, they appear to be less sentimental than formerly.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**
Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette, Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.
Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 16—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.
Oct. 22—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.
Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., Sale manager.
Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.
- Hereford Cattle**
Oct. 18—W. T. Meyer, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
Oct. 23—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 1—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders Assn. Sale at Topeka. Robt. Romig, Sale Manager.
Oct. 10—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marlon, Kan.
Oct. 21—W. E. Reinking, Tesco, Kan.
W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 5—Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 14—Wichita Show Sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
Oct. 30—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
Oct. 10—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 15—Otho G. Smith, Colony, Kan.
- Spotted Poles**
Sept. 2—Wm. Meyer, Farlington & Theo. Jagles, Hepler, Kan.
- Land Auctions**
August 19—John Tatge, White City, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Bull Calves

My present herd sire, King Pieter 21st, is a grandson of King Pieter 1st, Ormsby Pieter, and his dam is Miss Pieter 1st, Ormsby Pieter, who is a daughter of King Pieter 1st, Ormsby Pieter. His nine nearest dams average 2,230 pounds of milk in 365 days with an average test of 12% butterfat. If you are interested in seeing the very best Holstein blood lines, write for full descriptions.

FRED M. KING, 1524 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls for sale from highest producing herd in state. Seven cows in herd average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. One other cow has two daughters averaging over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Herd federal accredited.

H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE

Public Dispersion Sale

37 Jersey Cows, 2 to 9 yrs. old, all good producers; 10 Heifers, 2 yrs. old; 1 Bull; all registered or eligible. Tuberculin tested, free from disease. Best herd in Western Kansas. Owner retiring.
Sale 1 mile east of GARDEN CITY, KAN., 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, July 30.
MRS. ROSE CRAYTOR, Owner

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Valley View Shorthorns

2 Red Scotch bulls for sale, 18 months old. Good individuals. Herd Federal accredited.

Adam H. Andrew, R. F. D. 1, Girard, Kan.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

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

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas



HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT! More Dollars per Cow per Year

More Butterfat Holsteins average highest in yearly butterfat yield and predominate in the leading dairy states, 80% of the cows which have produced more than 1,000 lbs. butterfat in a year are Holsteins.

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

How Insects Kill People

Most People Prefer FLIT—Because:

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

Get the facts on this insect business, and you'll take measures to protect yourself and your family. A fly, in order to soften a lump of sugar for example, throws up the contents of his stomach on this sugar, and then sucks it back again. If that fly is carrying with him germs of Typhoid, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Anthrax or Cholera, as the United States Public Health Service says that he usually does, he leaves those germs on that sugar which you then put in your coffee. "How in the world did John get sick so quick? He seemed so well—and now he is dead! It doesn't seem possible!"

Take the common mosquito. The California Board of Health says if there were no mosquitoes there would be no malaria. It is carried in *no other way*. Only by mosquitoes. The insect forces its saliva into your blood before it sucks. In go the germs! Down you go in bed.

There's one sure quick modern way to keep homes insect-free. Spray Flit. All flying insects indoors drop dead. Also kills moths. Spray behind baseboards, into cracks and kill roaches, bed bugs, ants and other crawlers, and destroy their eggs too. Insects are filthy and dangerous. They kill people. Don't let your family run this unnecessary risk.

Flit sprayed outdoors keeps insects away. The handy sprayer makes it easy to use. Be sure to get Flit in the yellow can with the black band, because it kills quicker. That's why most people use it.

FLIT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"The yellow can with the black band"

