

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

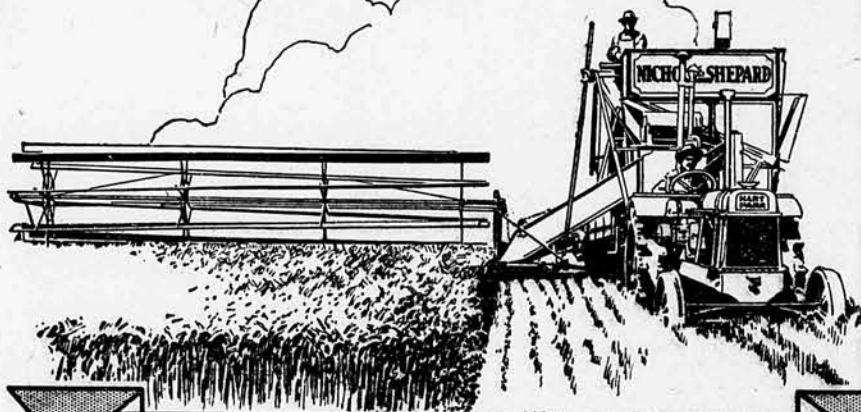
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June 1, 1929



Before Storms Hit Your Crop



It Makes More Profit

And if They Do.



It Saves More Grain

THE COMBINE THAT SAVES

**MORE DOLLARS PER DAY
MORE BUSHEL PER ACRE**

THE NICHOLS & SHEPARD LINE

Model A	Windrowers
10'-12'	and
Model B	Windrow
10'-12'-14'	Pick-Ups
Model C	for all sizes
15'	Also
Model D	Threshers
16½'-20'	4 Sizes
Model E	Tractors
20'	4 Sizes
	Corn Picker-
	Huskers

The farmer fights weather all his life. The grain farmer fights weather every season, until the last bushel is safely housed, or sent to the elevators. When your crop is "made," when it stands ready to cut, it is still at the mercy of the elements—wind, rain or hail may sweep it flat in a single hour. It is then that the grain farmer most wants the combine that will harvest the fastest, that will cut the cleanest, and thresh the last possible kernel from the heads, that will put it out of reach of the elements in the shortest possible time — when hours may mean thousands of dollars. Don't just want one at harvest time. *Have one — the Nichols & Shepard*

**—the Combine that Saves
More Dollars per Day
More Bushels per Acre**

And if the weather does hit your standing crop—a Nichols & Shepard Combine is still your best investment. The hinged header construction lets you get the header right down to the ground, to pick up the heads whether the ground is level or sloping. Special grain saving guards that help the machine to pick up hailed and down grain are also available at the nearest Nichols & Shepard service station. And out of the tangled, flattened mass, the threshing machinery of the Nichols & Shepard will get every possible kernel. The famous Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, and the Straw Carrier, and Beater System of Secondary Separation become even more valuable in getting the grain from the straw.

**this Combine that Saves
More Dollars per Day
More Bushels per Acre**

Send for our new Combine Book

—it will show you why we can tell you that the Nichols & Shepard Combine will save More Dollars per Day—More Bushels per Acre. Simply fill in and mail the coupon.

Oliver Farm Equipment Co. hopes that America's great grain crop will be harvested without loss from wind, rain or hail, but the Nichols & Shepard Combine is designed to do the best possible job in down grain and to save all possible grain in those unfortunate areas that are hit by storms.

OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT CO., 284 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.

Please send me the Book—"The Combine that Keeps Running, Keeps Threshing, Keeps Saving."

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

City..... State.....

I have..... acres of grain. My Tractor is a..... H. P..... make.....

If you have a Combine, state size and make.....

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

Division of OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT CO.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

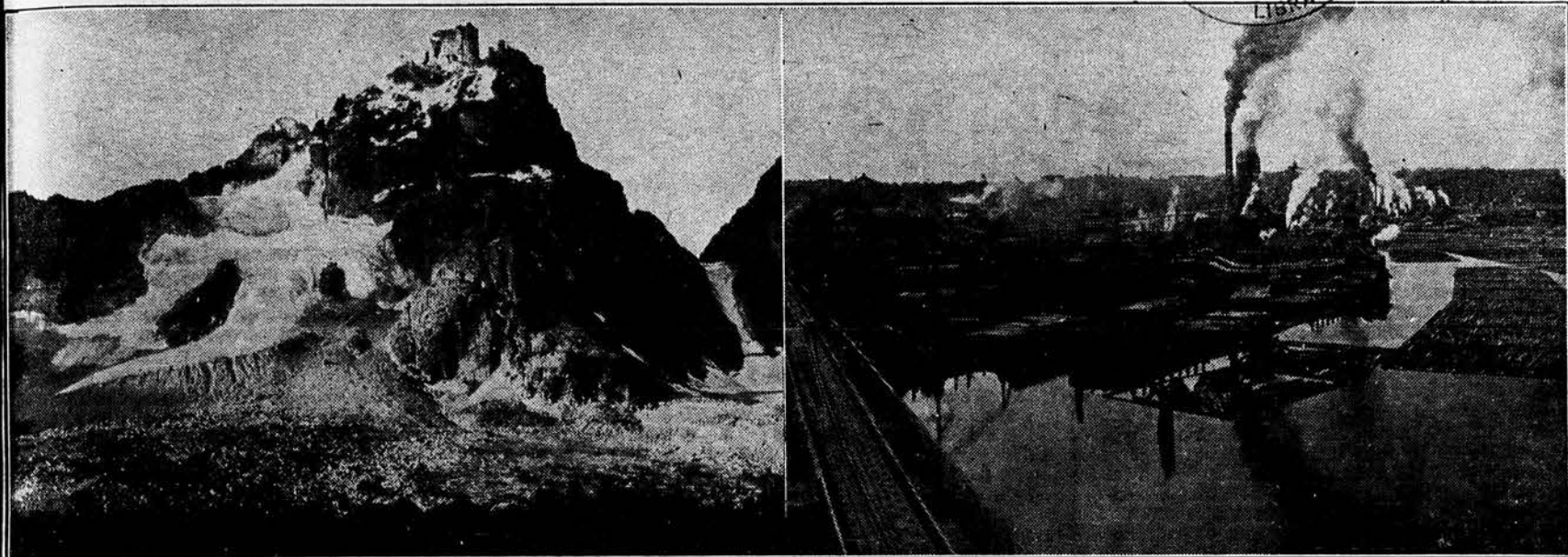
KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

June 1, 1929

Number 22



Bostian Peak (Left), one of the scenic beauties of Jasper National Park, Dominion of Canada, and a portion of the busy harbor of Vancouver, British Columbia. Both of these points of interest will be visited by the second Jayhawker Tour

Pacific Northwest Is Calling You!

Second Jayhawker Tour Is Scheduled Aug. 11 to 24

By Roy R. Moore

ITINERARY

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

civic bodies in different cities along our route as to entertainment for you Jayhawkers this summer, and in addition made arrangements for meals in the larger cities where the luxurious diners, which will furnish most of the food, will be left on the siding. And these western cities are going to out-do themselves in entertainment! Take Portland, for instance. The Oregon Chamber of Commerce is going to press into service enough private motor cars to take every Kansan to every point of interest—even to Mt. Hood if necessary.

In far away Edmonton, only a few hundred miles from the Arctic Circle, the touring Jayhawkers will meet a lot of ex-Kansans, for the tour is routed across that part of Canada, and there's going to be a real celebration that day. Those two examples are only samples; every big city will help in making your experience one never to be forgotten.

But more about that later. I desire above all things to impress on you the necessity of making your arrangements as soon as possible. And to get you in the proper frame of mind I'm going to talk almost personally.

How would you like to get on a train, a special, arranged just for you and your friends, and spend two glorious weeks traveling without a travel worry thru the most beautiful and most interesting country in all of North America—our own Pacific Northwest and the famous Canadian Rockies—at just the time of year, the middle of August, when those places are at their best and when it is the most convenient for us all to get away?

You'll have nothing to worry about at all. We take care of that. All you have to do is to get on our Jayhawker Special and make travel Whoopee.

Kansas Farmer has made arrangements with three great railroads for this "Jayhawker Tour" at a cost that is so reduced it is within the reach of everyone, and which covers every item of expense on the entire trip.

This is not a land selling trip or a "homeseeker's tour" in any sense at all. It is simply a vacation trip thru the most scenic regions in all of North America, and the railroads and Kansas Farmer are going to do all they can to make it as thoroughly enjoyable as possible.

In the first place the people who will be on this special all-Pullman vacation train will all be folks of the Kansas Farmer family. It is a "Jayhawker Tour." They will all be the same kind of people out after the same thing, a good time. There will be no meals to prepare and no camps to make; it will be a real vacation for the women folks. There will not even be any restaurants to hunt up or meals to buy; most of the meals will be served you on the diner, with that wonderful food and service which are ordinarily a luxury, but which on this "Jayhawker Tour" will be an everyday event. You will enjoy the best of dining car luxury every day for two weeks. What a vacation for mother!

There will be no hotels to hunt up, no grips to pack and unpack, and no strange beds to sleep in; you will have the same Pullman car home for two whole weeks. You may even have a private stateroom on this special train for only a few dollars extra if you wish. Everything will be taken care of by the porters, the dining car stewards and the train people. Your mail and addresses will be looked after, and even your laundry cared for. You'll have nothing to do for two weeks but to enjoy yourself in the most beautiful and enjoyable country in North America.

And it is a beautiful country, indeed. That is why we selected it for this "Jayhawker Tour." The tour includes that wonderland of America, Western Montana, Eastern Oregon and Washington. Then we go up into the most famous of all mountain scenery in America, the massive, ice-clad, Canadian Rockies, where nature has gone wild and man has not spoiled the grandeur of her primeval beauty, but only made it possible for travelers to come and enjoy this breath-taking riot of mountain scenery.

The Canadian Rockies are just as beautiful and rugged as our mountains in Colorado and Montana. Their fame has spread thruout the world. The ranges and individual peaks are beautifully covered with forests below the timberline and are gorgeously crowned with glaciers and snow above. They are a sight that no one can ever forget.

But these mountains are not all. First, the "Jayhawker Special," with only our Kansas Farmer family on board, will go to St. Paul and Minneapolis, the twin cities of the upper Mississippi. We will take you on some sightseeing busses—the busses are all paid for—to the beautiful Minnehaha Falls and three of Minnesota's finest smaller lakes and then back to town for dinner. Our special train doesn't stop at every little town to take on passengers and mail; we stop only where there is something for us to see, but at Grand Forks and Minot, N. D., we will leave our train for a long enough time to see some things that I don't have time to tell you about in this short outline.

There is one place on the trip I want to (Continued on Page 30)

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

I am interested in your Low Cost and One Cost Jayhawker Vacation Tour to the Pacific Northwest and Western Canada. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, descriptive literature and other information about it.

Name.....

Address.....R. F. D. No.....

IT HAS been my privilege the last few weeks to have traveled over the identical route that will be taken by the second annual Jayhawk Tour to the Pacific Northwest, which leaves Kansas August 11 and returns two weeks later.

And take it from me, it is some trip! Like most of you who will go on the Tour, I had never been to the Pacific Coast. My knowledge of the majestic mountains, the wonderful forests and the sparkling Pacific was largely taken from magazines and railroad folders. Generally, it has been my experience to have been "oversold" on many scenic wonders, and often I have had a feeling of disappointment on seeing these so-called wonders the first time.

But I had no such feeling when I beheld the thousand and one sights on this western trip. In fact, it simply beggars description. No railroad could possibly exaggerate it with the finest pictures.

This trip of mine, and which is going to be yours, too, if you care to undertake it, was not by accident. I went over the route to check up with

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

CONGRESSMAN JAMES of Michigan introduced, on May 13, at the request of the War Department, a bill "to provide further for national security and defense." This bill provides that during any national emergency declared by Congress to exist, which in the judgment of the President demands the immediate increase of armed forces of the United States, the President is authorized to induct into these forces such male citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 as he may deem necessary. All these citizens under the terms of this bill would be required to register for service. However, the bill provides for excusing certain individuals and classes from actual service; these exceptions are found in Section 6 of the bill, which reads as follows:

SEC. 6. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, while holding such official positions, shall be deferred from liability to service in the public armed forces. The President may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, defer service in the public armed forces of registrants whose continued employment in any of the following occupations he deems essential to the public interest: Inferior federal and state officers; federal and state employees; county and municipal officers and employees; pilots; persons engaged in essential industries, including agriculture; and regularly ordained ministers of religion. He also is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to defer service in the public armed forces to those registrants in a status with respect to persons dependent on them for support which renders their deferment advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient. No deferment shall continue when the cause therefor ceases to exist.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in a combatant capacity in any of the public armed forces of the United States who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect whose creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, if the conscientious holding of such belief by such person shall be established under such regulations as the President may prescribe; but no such person shall be relieved from service in such capacity as the President may declare to be non-combatant.

The objection I have to this bill is not that it provides for universal conscription of males between certain ages, as Congress always has had that power and it was put into effect when we went into the World War, but because of the moral effect on the world at large. It seems inconsistent to ratify treaties outlawing war and almost immediately thereafter pass laws providing for universal registration for military service.

Methods of Two Centuries Ago

THERE is trouble at our Industrial School for Boys. There does not seem to be much disagreement about the facts. A number of boys have been brutally whipped, some of them having received as high as a hundred lashes on the bare skin with a leather whip. The superintendent of the school, L. D. White, justifies this by saying that it is necessary for discipline, and if rigid discipline by force and fear is necessary in an institution of that kind, then the White method is correct. The superintendent who preceded White lacked woefully in discipline. White reversed the policy of his predecessor and instituted government by fear. His idea seems to be that the school is a prison and that the only way to deal with prisoners, no matter what their ages may be, is to instill into their minds a fear of punishment.

White has the reputation of being entirely honest and having real business ability. The accounts of the school are said to be in good condition. There is no charge of graft. The farm is being efficiently managed, so that it is showing a profit instead of a deficit. The boys are worked hard. There is no loafing. White had a very fine record as a soldier in the World War, both for efficiency and bravery.

But his whole conception of prison management, especially of the management of an institution for the salvaging of boys who have gone wrong from one cause or another, is the conception that was generally prevalent 200 years ago, when it was assumed that any human being unfortunate enough to get into either a regular prison or a school of correction, was beyond the reach of human sympathy, and that any mercy shown such an individual was mercy misplaced. The world has advanced a good deal within 200 years, but there still are persons who seem to think that modern methods are entirely mistaken, and that the proper

method of treatment for the prisoner is to break his spirit, to govern him by force and fear.

That system never did succeed and never will. It was a failure even in that barbarous age, and is more of a failure now. Undoubtedly discipline may be maintained that way. An institution run that way may have almost perfect order, but it brutalizes the boy and implants in his mind a bitter hatred of society. He cowers before the officer who can punish him with the lash, but he is determined to get even when he gets out, and instead of being reformed he is more determined to be a criminal.

Furthermore, the system instituted by White tends to brutalize the officers who inflict the punishment, as well as the boys who receive it. Tyr-



anny always grows by what it feeds on. In the days of slavery the brutal overseers on the slave plantations always grew more brutal the longer they held their jobs. Brutality is more repulsive in Kansas than almost anywhere else, because we boast of our superior civilization and humanity.

Quite likely White honestly believes that his way is the only way to run the Industrial School, but he is mistaken. Better have no such institution than to run it according to the methods of two centuries ago.

What Is Happiness?

THOMAS A. EDISON thinks that happiness in this world cannot be attained. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon insists that it can be, and that he has attained it. Happiness, of course, is a relative term. I suppose nearly every individual has a somewhat different idea about it from that held by any other individual. What seems like happiness to one would seem almost unendurable to another. Take the old orthodox conception of heaven, a place where the saints wore crowns and played harps continually; where there is no night, always blazing sunshine, nobody doing anything worthwhile, a place of eternal rest. Now possibly that sort of a heaven may seem like a place of perfect happiness to some persons, but certainly to a vast number of individuals it would be a place of almost unbearable monotony.

I suppose that the majority of individuals imagine that if they had certain things they do not have, and could live under certain conditions and with certain environments, they would be perfectly happy. The best evidence that they are mistaken is the fact that there are persons who do have the things these dissatisfied persons crave, and they are not happy.

Education and wealth do not increase our necessities, but they do increase our wants. The necessities of life are very few and simple, enough plain food to supply our actual physical needs, enough coarse clothing to protect us from the cold, a shelter from the storm, a place to sleep. All these could be supplied with an astonishingly small outlay of money. Our other wants are artificial; we have come to regard a good many of them as

necessities because we have become accustomed to them and think we could not get along without them, but the very fact that our ancestors did get along without them and remained quite healthy and fully as content as the people supplied with all these modern conveniences are today, proves that these modern conveniences are not necessities.

But, having become accustomed to modern conveniences, we would be very uncomfortable, at least for a while, without them.

If mere contentment is happiness, then most of the things people ordinarily consider necessary to happiness are not necessary. The most contented people I ever have known had very little in the way of worldly possessions or education. Their homes had no modern conveniences. Their dwellings were small, crude and uncomfortable, or seemed so to me. Their food was limited to a very few articles. They never had traveled outside of a radius of a few miles from the place where they were born. Their clothes were coarse and there were not very many of them; during most of the year they went barefoot. They knew very little, but seemed to be satisfied with what they had and what they knew. Were they happy? If mere contentment is happiness, they were happy, but if the joy of living is increased by knowledge and opportunity, they lacked a good deal of being really happy, but they did not know, apparently, that there was enjoyment outside of the narrow circle within which they lived.

So, after all, whether happiness can be attained depends on what you call happiness. Edison has one notion about it and Doctor Sheldon another. The Doctor is a very religious man who has an unlimited faith in immortality. He believes implicitly that after his death he will go to a heavenly abode where he will enjoy perfect happiness thru the endless reaches of eternity. His conception of this heavenly abode, however, differs considerably from the orthodox conception. He, of course, has not mapped out a program for the endless ages, but thinks that he will spend a few thousand years visiting round among the people he has known down here on earth, and also making the acquaintance of several thousand more or less famous persons mentioned in sacred and other history.

Now that round of visiting might be all right for awhile, but it seems to me that long before the first century had passed it would get to be an awful bore. The Doctor's ideas of perfect happiness and my own do not agree; so there you are again. Happiness is relative; it depends on the conceptions of different individuals, and their conceptions are the results of physical conditions, education and environment. Happiness is a state of mind, and every individual can control, at least to a considerable degree, his or her own state of mind.

Objects to a Testing Charge

THE following letter from Mrs. C. K. Roberson of Mt. Hope, Kan., is one of several that have come to my desk. She says, "I am writing to you in regard to the new system of paying for cream. It seems the creameries recently have inaugurated a charge of 31 cents as a so-called service charge, which the seller has to pay for having his product handled by the cream station. Instead of receiving the quoted price, the seller must have this 31 cents deducted from his check."

"Now this seems to me to be an unnecessary and unjust charge created by the large creameries in this state and Oklahoma, and it appears like a violation of the anti-trust law. I wrote to the State Dairy Commissioner, and he sent me the 'Dairy Commissioner News Letter' of August 20, 1928, and referred to the second page, where I find the following:

"Letters of inquiry concerning the handling cost system, recently inaugurated in Kansas, indicate that many operators believe that a new law or ruling by the Dairy Commissioner compels them to make a charge for the sampling and testing of patrons' cream. This belief is erroneous, as no such law or ruling has been passed. It is simply a new method adopted and agreed on by creamery companies and their operators, and is a matter that does not come under the dairy law or within the jurisdiction of the State Dairy Commissioner, except as it may relate to the posted price."

"From what I can hear, this charge is unpopular

and considered unfair. I am hereby registering a protest, and would like to find out how such a charge can be best combated."

The law of 1927 defining standards for dairy products, found on pages 423 to 433 inclusive of the Session Laws of 1927, requires the posting in a conspicuous outside place at creameries and various places purchasing cream, in letters and figures that are approved by the State Dairy Commissioner, the local price paid for butterfat by cream buyers, and that it shall be unlawful to pay other than the posted price.

I do not understand the language of the statute to mean that the Dairy Commissioner shall fix the price to be paid for butterfat, but the manner in which the price is posted must be approved by him, and then the local buyer must pay the price so posted. As this service charge really is altering the price paid for cream, the Dairy Commissioner would have a right to forbid it unless it is posted with the schedule of prices to be paid for butterfat. I am not informed as to whether this is being done—if not, then the charge is a violation of the law, and would subject the dealer to the penalty provided in Section 10 of the act, that is, a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$200.

More Equipment Is Needed?

ANOTHER subscriber asks some questions which I may say are easier asked than answered, and also offers some suggestions: "Here are a few ideas I would like to have you bring before your readers: How can we get a corn crop harvested when pickers are almost unobtainable? Would a corn-husking machine owned jointly by the neighbors be a good solution, or would it be better to have a privately owned machine do the husking for the neighborhood and charge for the service, as the old threshing rigs used to do?"

"The people who are farming on a large scale keep the country sparsely settled, and every person has so much to attend to that it is almost impossible to get help.

"Why this complaint about young folks leaving the farm?"

"Where is there a farm house to be had that is not already occupied?"

"Where can the young man who is not financed by his father or other relative, or who has not inherited money, obtain the capital necessary to buy and equip a farm with all the high priced machinery necessary to do diversified farming?"

"We are all the while being told that one is making a mistake to farm on any other than the diversified plan. We are called foolish because we do not build sheds and store all this accumulation of machinery. Where is the cash or time for this? Lumber, and poor stuff at that, costs a great deal. We are told that the best of our lumber is sent to foreign countries. Are the lumber companies patriotic?"

"I read an article written by someone who visited England not long ago, which said that while our furniture cost more, it was inferior to the furniture in England, as the best of our lumber was used in making English furniture, while our own furniture was made from the culls. Who does the tariff protect? Oh, if farmers only would quit working night and day and competing with one another!"

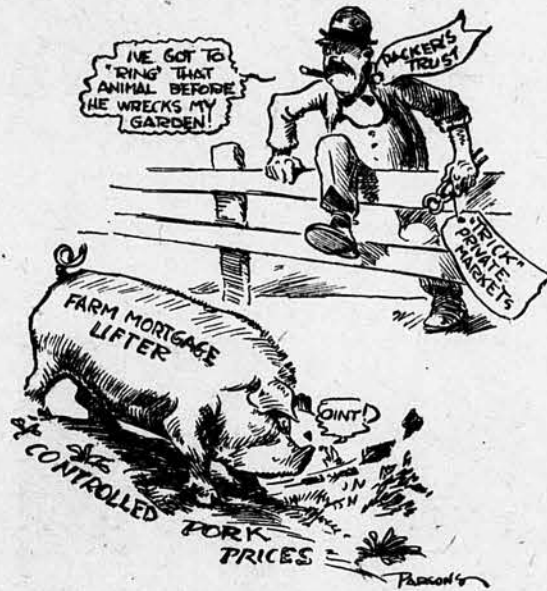
I have been an advocate for years of a plan of co-operative cultivation and harvesting. It is very true, as this reader suggests, that the young man who is not fortunate enough to have inherited money, or who may not be set up in business by

his father or maybe father-in-law, has a hard time getting a start on a farm; to get a good farm requires a good deal of capital, and to get improved machinery requires almost as much money as the price of the farm. Even if he has an opportunity to borrow most of the money, the interest payments and the payments on the principal borrowed are a heavy burden on the young fellow. If he happens to have a hard year, as all farmers do, he runs behind, and it takes a good while even with good years, to catch up.

He is driven by necessity to use inferior machinery when he has not the money or credit to buy improved equipment. But it is poor economy to use inferior tools in any business, and farming is no exception.

The truth of this statement is evident, because the man with a good machine can certainly do a great deal more in a given time than with a poor, out-of-date machine, but necessity often compels him to use the inferior machine.

If a number of farmers would co-operate in the use of improved machinery, both for preparing the ground and harvesting the crops, it would result



in better crops and more leisure. But in order to make such an arrangement successful, there would have to be a well-organized division of labor, so that all the farmers would not be working at the same thing at the same time. Now that is easy enough to say, but difficult to accomplish. Where every farmer is his own boss it is mighty hard to bring about this division of labor. It can be done where there is one head; one central management, but otherwise is almost impossible.

However, that would not apply to husking corn. Corn does not have to be husked all at one time. It would be entirely practicable to have a husking machine do the work for an entire neighborhood, just as the old-fashioned threshing machine threshed all the grain for an entire neighborhood. I think it would be better that the husking machine be privately owned, rather than by the community. Where a machine is owned jointly by a number of folks, there is nearly always trouble; some one of the joint owners tries to get the advantage of the others, or wants to assume more than his proper share of control, or refuses to do

his share in the matter of maintaining the jointly owned machine. I get a good many letters from men who are, or have been joint owners of machines of various kinds, and in no case has the arrangement worked out to the satisfaction of all.

I do not know whether the best lumber is exported. I do not believe it is, but am not prepared to prove my belief. Possibly also, furniture can be bought more cheaply in England than in this country. That may be the fault of the local dealer. I know that the profits of the furniture dealers in this country are very large; perhaps they are less in England. I have no doubt that sometimes tariff-protected articles are sold at a lower price abroad than here in the United States, altho my best information is that this does not occur so frequently as is commonly supposed. I can see, however, that the manufacturer might be justified at times in selling his surplus product abroad at less than cost. He is obliged to keep his establishment running at seasons when the domestic market is slack; in other words, there are times when the domestic market is over-supplied. In such case the manufacturer is faced with the alternative of either discharging part of his workmen or piling up a surplus in an already overstocked market. It would be better for him in such a case to export his surplus and keep his organization intact, to be ready for the domestic market when it revives, rather than to disorganize his working force and have to reorganize it later.

A Word About Radio

AS THE readers of the Kansas Farmer perhaps know, WIBW, the Copper Broadcasting Station at Topeka, divides time with KFJH, of Wichita. This prevents both stations from giving all the service Kansas people are entitled to receive from their stations. Also, it is difficult for many folks, especially in the western part of the state, to get either of these stations on account of interference.

Kansas has not received its fair share of good wave lengths under the law. WIBW, the Copper station, is trying to get proper recognition for Kansas. There are several clear channels held by east or west coast stations that are lying idle in Kansas and the Midwest. WIBW has applied to the Radio Commission to modify its order and give WIBW one or the other of these channels so that it can give the people of Kansas better service. It is asking for time on the 680 kilocycle channel, now used by KPO of San Francisco. To make its case, it must show that KPO at San Francisco renders no service in Kansas. I doubt if anybody in Kansas ever hears KPO. Just tune in on 680 and see if you can get it. I do not think you can. Also tune in on WIBW on 1,300 kilocycles, and see whether it comes in clear. Some of you will no doubt find that it comes in good, and some bad. After you have tested both KPO at San Francisco and WIBW at Topeka, please write me a letter giving results.

If you can't hear KPO, say so. If you can't hear WIBW, or if its program is marred by interference, say so. I want to know the exact truth. It will help us to get you better service from our station, if your present service is poor. The case is to be heard June 13. Your letters must reach me by June 5 so they can be tabulated and made part of our case. After you read this, will you please make the test on your radio and write me personally, at once, as to what luck you have with both KPO and WIBW, and whether you really desire better service from your own home station?

How Much Is a Railroad Worth?

WHAT has been described as the world's greatest lawsuit, because it was a test case affecting the valuation for rate-making purposes of 250,000 miles of main-line railroads in the United States, has just been decided by the United States Supreme Court. It's a little matter of 11 billion dollars, more or less.

The court's decision favored the railroad side of the argument without actually settling the question at issue. The way is open for further controversies and court procedure. The new principle laid down by the majority decision means increased valuations. I cannot see how increased valuations can have any other result than higher rates.

As the matter came before the court, earnings of \$226,880,26, held to be in excess of the "fair return" clause of the Transportation Act, were demanded by the Government, thru the Interstate Commerce Commission, from the little 9-mile railroad which runs from East St. Louis to O'Fallon, Ill.

The road appealed to the Supreme Court in January of this year, to have the order of the commission set aside on the ground that the "fair return" rate should be based on the cost of reproducing its property at the time the excess earnings were claimed, instead of on the road's value as appraised in 1914, under the valuation act of Congress.

Four and a half months later, Justice McReynolds handed down the opinion reversing the lower court, holding that the law required the commission to give "consideration" to reproduction values,

and that this mandate of Congress must be enforced. Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone dissented from the majority opinion.

As interpreted, the court's decision does not declare that rail rates shall be based strictly on current reproduction costs, simply that the law requires the commission to "give due consideration to all elements of value recognized by the law of the land for rate-making purposes."

But it does not seem to have been sufficient that in fixing the value of the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway, the commission added to the 1914 valuation of the company the net investment made by the company to its property after 1914.

The inference is that what was accomplished by the years and millions spent by the Interstate Commerce Commission in valuing the roads, may have to be done again, or the work revised to bring in every element of valuation.

The whole matter goes back to 1913, when railroad capital was believed to be liberally "watered." That year Congress passed the LaFollette valuation act requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to take an inventory of every railroad.

In 1920 the Transportation Act was passed, permitting the roads to earn 5% per cent on their property investment. It was stipulated that any year a road should earn in excess of 6 per cent on property value, one-half the excess must be paid back to the Government to be distributed as loans to carriers with weak credit.

The few millions the commission collected for its recapture fund were from small roads and were

not available for loans because paid under protest.

Then came the test case and the appeal.

There is a limit, of course, as to what traffic will bear. The big railway systems are highly prosperous; it would not seem a good business policy to approach too closely to that limit. Competition breeds on high rates or high prices. For the railroads it would mean a further development of truck and bus transportation and a boom in river traffic. In Congress it probably would mean the repeal of the rate-making clause of the Transportation Act and finding new methods, or going back to former methods, of rate-making.

Total freight movement on the Great Lakes in 1927 reached 119 million tons. Total traffic on inland rivers and canals that year was 219 million tons. Just two rivers, the Ohio and the Monongahela, carried more tonnage than went thru the almost over-worked Panama Canal.

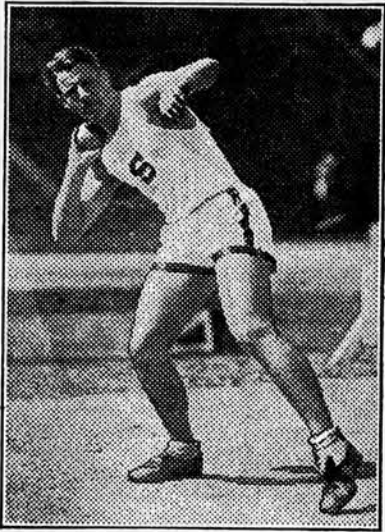
That's the answer so far as the rivers enter into competition calculation. River traffic has doubled in the last six years.

Then there are the highways and human ingenuity. It will pay the roads to be kind to their customers, and, so far as possible, foster their material welfare.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



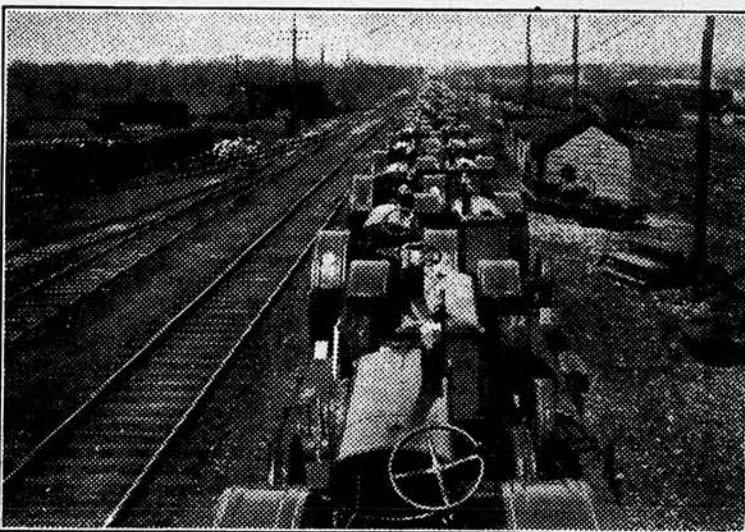
Harlow Rothert, of Stanford University, Putting the 16-Pound Shot for a Record of 51 Feet 9 Inches. The Former Record Was 50 Feet 11 1/4 Inches, Made by H. H. Brix, of Washington



Firemen on the Roof of the Cleveland Clinic Building After the Fire and Three Blasts Which Snuffed Out More Than 125 Lives Including Patients, Doctors, Nurses, Employees and Rescuers. Deadly Fumes from Burning X-ray Films Are Thought to Have Caused Most of the Deaths



Amelita Galli-Curci, World-Famous Soprano, Photographed at One of the Curious Statues Within the Forbidden City, Peking, China



It Is an Inspiring Sight to Watch a Solid Trainload of Tractors Pull Out from the Factory, Headed for Farm Work. Here is a Long String Going from the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., to Points in the Great Wheat Belt of Kansas and Oklahoma. There Were 128 in This Shipment



Center, the "Good Will" Window in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield, Mass., Portraying Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Above Him is the Eagle, and Below, Kellogg, Briand and Stressmann Signing the Kellogg Treaty "Outlawing" War



As Taps Sounded Over the Grave of Mary Washington, the Mother of Our First President, Mrs. John Bleight, the Oldest Citizen of Fredericksburg, Va., Laid a Wreath on Her Grave in Ceremonies Marking Mother's Day



W. D. Robb, Vice President of the Canadian National Railways, Engaging in the First Two-Way Telephone Conversation from a Moving Train. He Talked to Toronto from a Fast Express



Ever Wonder What Becomes of Old Railroad Coaches? One Answer is Found in This Sign on a Car at Leonardo, N. J., Which Reads: "For Sale, Car Bodies \$250—Suitable for Bungalow and Lunch Wagons. Fixtures, Seats and Fittings Included



Lieut. Commander A. W. Radford, and His Companion Fliers, Who Hopped off Recently from San Diego for Alaska, Where They Will Map 12,000 Square Miles for the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, and the Federal Power Commission



Center, Queen Marie of Rumania, Trudging Thru the Mud with Infante Don Alfonso, Left, Reviewing the Spanish Air Force at Madrid. It Has Been Rumored That the Spanish Prince Will Wed Queen Marie's Daughter, Princess Ileana

As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Farmers Will Be Able to Get Wheat Tested Promptly

THE governor is making some progress with his idea of helping farmers get their wheat tested. It has been announced that actual laboratories will be established at Hays and Colby, and points where laboratory representatives will be stationed to gather samples for prompt shipment to the laboratories will be at Smith Center, Dighton, Garden City, Larned, Meade and Pratt. There already are state stations at Kansas City, Wichita and Hutchinson. The board of trade operates stations at Salina and Dodge City, these being open for general use. The new laboratories and stations will be open from June 15 to September 1. A charge of 75 cents, the same as is made in all present stations, will be required. Men in charge of the stations will be selected by the agricultural college.

"This experiment on the part of Kansas," said Governor Reed, "to give the farmers advantage of the testing stations will be watched by the entire nation. I understand a bill has been introduced in Congress providing for the establishment of federal testing stations, showing that Kansas is a step ahead." Yes, sir! Kansas is ahead as usual. Now everybody who has any push or pull, let's see that wheat is paid for on the quality and grade basis.

Phantom Ships Only

OLD timers in Kansas perhaps can remember when in the olden days, early settlers figured that the Kaw River some day would be a busy waterway, enabling big boats to discharge their passengers and cargoes of freight at Lawrence, Topeka and Manhattan, bringing the luxuries of the East to the unknown West.

Their enthusiasm for the great natural highway into the state led the settlers to send enticing posters into the East, inviting the bankers and investors of New England to put their funds into a project to improve the steamboat service on the Kaw and its tributaries.

Some results were obtained. One boat at least went so far as to establish rates of 75 cents a hundred pounds for freight between Fort Riley and the Missouri River and \$4 for passenger fare upstream and \$3 down stream. About 1,100 barrels of flour were freighted up to Fort Riley one trip. But navigation on the Kaw, as a general rule, proved to be a failure.

And since those days the conditions have grown worse. Why, when we have a few heavy rains, the Kaw isn't big enough to contain itself. Guess we need some flood "belief." We'll have to make folks who should know believe that we are in for a flood every spring, unless something is done about it, and then do it.

Better Livestock in Future

WHEN a good many folks think of Western Kansas, they conjure a mental picture made up almost entirely of wheat fields. But don't forget the livestock, because there is plenty of it. And don't forget the younger generation that is growing up, becoming expert judges of animals, and who in the future will produce in this section of Kansas some of the best livestock of the state.

As proof of the ability of the young judges, we name the students of the Decatur County Community High School at Oberlin. Representatives from this school won the recent annual high school livestock and grain judging contest at the agricultural college. They won highest honors as a team, and two members of the trip placed first and second as individuals. Alva Van Vleet, Lester Chilsen and Harry Chilsen make up the team, coached by S. H. Howard.

Monument to a Cheese

IF YOU will permit the slang, the "big cheese" at last has been found. You have heard of the "big cheese" of this or that organization, but the original and only "big cheese" in fact was discovered and has been honored by the erection of a monument in the little Normandy town of Vimoutiers.

This cheese is the tasty "Camembert," and its creator was Marie Harel. The man who started the monument idea is a New York doctor, Joseph Knrim. Back in the days when France was having her revolution in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, Marie Harel lived on a farm. During those terror-stricken days there knocked on her door an old priest, a fugitive from the revolutionists. Marie took the old man into her home and there he remained in safety until the trouble was over. On leaving the farm shelter the priest gave Marie the formula for a certain cheese he had developed. Marie made a good deal from this, selling the cheese on the market along with eggs and butter.

Eventually commercial plants in the Camembert district started production, and the cheese became so popular that it spread all over the world.

Dr. Joseph Knrim conducted a sanatorium in New York City, using cheese as part of the treatment for stomach ailments. He tried Camembert cheese, and it proved so successful that he decided he owed the inventor a debt. So he set out to find her. She had been forgotten in her birthplace, but careful searching revealed her history to the doctor. "I have a double debt to pay Marie Harel," Dr. Knrim told the mayor of Vimoutiers. "She saved many lives in my country, and made my fortune."

The superiority of Camembert cheese, according to the doctor, is due to a particular species of



grass which grows no other place in the world; only in the Camembert section of France. The cows there are said to give milk flavored as no other milk, and the resulting cheese tastes better than any other cheese bearing the same name and made elsewhere. You know, something like the "Blue Stem Pasture Region of Kansas," formerly the "Flint Hills," has it over the rest of the world in producing beef right off the grass.

But of all things that might have been selected to be dignified by the erection of a monument, would you, in your wildest guesses, ever have named cheese?

Met the Hired Hand

THERE is one town farmer who probably has the right idea. He gets good tenants and then allows them to run the farm like a real farmer should. Or at least, it seems that such may be his system.

As proof of this, we pass on the story that comes to us. This city farmer is George Gano of Hutchinson, and he owns a good many wheat farms and consequently has numerous tenants. He was out on a fellowship tour the other week with the Hutchinson boosters, and the train stopped at a station in Meade county. Mr. Gano was greeted by a man who called him by name and said he was glad to see him.

"Do you live near here?" Gano inquired. "Yes, I farm 2 sections of land for you," was the reply.

It might look as if the "boss" in this case didn't take a great interest in his hired men. But again, it may be, as already has been stated, that Mr. Gano hires a real farmer and then doesn't interfere with his work.

Didn't Dare Let Go

MAYBE you have "grabbed ahold" of something in your time that wasn't so easy to turn loose. That is just what happened to Paul Haddock and Oliver Pitts, of the Minneapolis territory. In a bunch of cattle they shipped from Texas, was a long-horned steer.

Action started when the animal became mired down in a mudhole. It made some half-hearted attempts to get out by itself, but apparently succeeded only in getting deeper in trouble. Then the happy thought flashed into the active mind of Mr. Pitts. He grabbed the steer by the tail and proceed-

ed to use this instrument of fly prevention as a tow rope. That would have been all right, but the steer discovered it was attached to the other end of the tail, and decided such procedure was embarrassing and even painful, or words to that effect. At any rate, it provided the necessary urge for the steer to lunge clear of the mud and generate some vicious temper.

It was impossible for Pitts to let go of the tail without being gored, so he hung on. The steer spied Haddock, who lost his smile as the animal made a dash for him, with Pitts still hanging on to the fly swatter. Haddock ran around and around his automobile, which was near at hand, with the steer and Pitts following in 10-foot leaps. Somehow Haddock got a rope over the big horns, so the two men then held the steer in between them, climbed carefully into the car and turned their enemy loose. The steer couldn't keep up with the car, so the men escaped.

Need a Farm Now

LIFE presents deep mysteries to many folks, and the other night it caught the police of Greensburg in its snare. The authorities there are trying to trace down a large tractor that was stolen from a main street place of business during the night. The tractor was driven under its power from the storeroom, up the main street and to the edge of the town, where it was loaded on a truck and carted away. It was a new machine, worth \$1,200. Someone says that would be an awful good town in which to lose a bass drum. And now we take time to suggest that Kansas farmers keep on the lookout, because the birds who took the tractor may be picking out some nice farm they can swipe to go along with the machine.

Something Back to the Soil

ABOUT 8 million tons of fertilizer are used by farmers of the United States annually, costing around 250 million dollars. More than 1,138,000 tons of this is in the form of nitrates imported from Chile and other countries. These figures do not account for the tremendous amount of fertility building going on all the time on the farms themselves, thru the use of legumes, straw and other sources. To the total given for fertilizers, used, would have to be added the increased net returns to the acre for every crop helped by the legumes. It is an accepted idea now that one cannot keep taking good crops from the soil without putting something back, any more than a bank account will build itself up under continual drain.

Keep Good Work Going

ANOTHER shipment of 130 purebred dairy cattle were purchased by the Washington County Dairy Association, from some of the best herds in the country. It isn't unusual now to read such a notice about Washington county, but it does emphasize the fact that folks up there made up their minds to amount to something as a dairy county, and have been working at it steadily and diligently ever since. It wasn't just a spurt of enthusiasm and then a let-down. They have kept the good work going. It is the same with several other counties in the state. By growing a little each year in their purpose, they are getting ahead on the road to success.

Where Real Students Grow

COWLEY county produces a very high quality of students. Recently there were 240 boys and girls who took the eighth grade examinations in the rural and graded schools, and all of them ranked very high for a stiff examination. Twenty-four of the group earned grades in each subject on which they were examined, of 90 per cent or better. A good many others made better than 90 per cent in one or more subjects. And if you don't think eighth grade examinations are tough, just sit down and try to write one!

Has a Wide Acquaintance

THIS week 428 young men and women were graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College. To show how widely our school is valued, these figures are given: The graduates hail from 81 of the 105 Kansas counties, 12 different states and two foreign countries. Riley county takes the lead with 106 of the grads, with Shawnee as the second in agricultural-mindedness, as indicated by the number of graduates. Two of the class come from the Philippine Islands and one from Turkey.

Zealous Club Activities the Watchword

Even at This Early Date It Is Easy to See That About Forty Teams Have Eyes on the Pep Cup Offered Annually by Senator Capper

IS THERE any busier time of the year for club folks than about the first of June? Then schools are out, boys and girls give more time to their projects and get better acquainted with them. Club meetings come oftener, and we meet and learn to know new friends. Picnics, ball games and all other kinds of entertainments come thick and fast.

Then's the time, too, when we study bulletins and other reading matter to learn better methods of caring for projects. The Blanchville Progressive

Watch Your Records

THE ideal club member can tell on short notice exactly what his project has cost him to date. He knows whether the methods he is using are getting the desired results. This he learns thru keeping accurate records. Your feed reports for May to count most in the pep race, must be mailed not later than June 10.

4-H and Capper club of Marshall county reports that, "Bulletins have been received and the boys and girls are studying them so as to be able to carry on their club work to better advantage."

The Norton county team has sent in already a number of bulletin reviews. You will recall that Norton county won the pep cup last year, and bulletin reviews were one of their strongest points. Could it be possible that Norton county is going in for first honors again? This is fair warning to other teams.

The "Wichita Hoppers," Kenneth Gardner leader, report a second meeting, with an interesting program. At the first meeting, held May 27, Helen Dickey was chosen news editor, Coral Tomberlin, yell leader, and Edith Ganson, secretary. Their club paper, "The Wichita Hopper," edited by Helen Dickey, is brim-full of snappy news items, jokes, yells and poems. It seems that this wide-awake bunch of club folks believe in making their paper pay its way, for it includes a number of advertisements, followed by the lines:

The codfish lays a million eggs
And the faithful hen lays one.
But the codfish doesn't cackle
To tell us when she's done.
And so we scorn the codfish coy
And the faithful hen we prize
Which indicates to you and me
It pays to advertise.

The Wilson county team, led by Florence Kinsey, has chosen the name "Wilson Walkers," and is planning to walk off with at least some of the prizes at the end of the club year.

Howard Lindsay, Jefferson county, wants to know why Jefferson county



Meet Ruth E. Zirkle, Finney County, Leader of the "Finney Stickers"

leaders have not called meetings. What about it, Mary McCoy and Leland Thompson?

The "Reno Cappers," Edna Dunn leader, report an enthusiastic meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Edna Dunn; vice president, John Brown; secretary, Florence Brown; reporter, Ben Briley; editor, Mrs. Briley; program committee, Edna Dunn, Florence Brown and Mrs. Briley.

The Shawnee county team, of which Roy Freer is leader, held its first meeting at Gage Park, Topeka, Sunday, May 25. Since Brooks Vermillion, who was to lead the other Shawnee team, will be away from home most of the summer, the two teams will combine with a membership of 27 or 28.

The Burden boys' Baby Beef Club, most of whom belong to the Capper Clubs also, held their spring stock show recently, at which the special Capper cup for outstanding club work was presented. We have not yet learned the name of the winner.

The vocational agriculture department of the Chase County Community High School invited the club manager

cott, vocational agriculture instructor of the Carbondale High School, who is sponsoring the club work in that community, took part in the Capper Club radio tour Tuesday night, May 21. These boys broadcast a challenge to any other team in the state to equal them in club achievements.

The "Wabaunsee Bouncers," Florence Mock leader, gained 476 points from their monthly meeting held April 28. Following the business meeting, the members had an enjoyable time playing ball.

The "Allen Speeders," Wanda Reade leader, spent an interesting afternoon April 29, getting acquainted with one another and planning their work for the year; 375 points were secured as a start in the pep contest.

The "Roaring Lyons," Ralph Hilbish leader, after organizing their club and electing officers for the year, Thursday, May 9, gave talks on their various projects. Seven of the nine members were present and scored a total of 375 points for the team.

Officers for the Edwards county team were elected at the regular



The "Finney Stickers," Including Delbert Blakeslee, Mae Cook, Charlotte Siler, Susie Denayer, Ruth Roberta Redding, Mayble Becraft, Bobbie Becket and Ruth Zirkle, Shown Above, Say They Are Going to Stick in the Pep Race to the Last Ditch

to their Cattle Feeders' Day held May 18. We had planned to attend, but increased office work just at that time made it impossible.

The following clipping, reported by Lorene Nielson, leader of the Blanchville Progressive 4-H and Capper Club, was taken from a Marshall county paper: "All members having radios are enjoying the 'Radio Club Tour' which is being broadcast from station WIBW, Capper Publications, Topeka, at 8:30 p. m. on each Tuesday evening. Up to the present time the J. M. Nielson and G. A. Hammett homes have been visited by the touring party, but the other Capper Club members are looking forward to the time when their homes will be called upon. Tune in and listen to the young folks tell about their projects. You will also hear interesting and instructive talks from county agents and agricultural experts."

Mrs. Frank Williams, member of the In-To-Win 4-H and Capper Club team of Marshall county, writes as follows: "We enjoy the club programs very much. The tour is very realistic, and every part of the different programs has been interesting and worthwhile. There is such a variety that I cannot think but that they are enjoyed by everyone who listens in. When the dog ran Ole up the tree, we nearly exploded, because 'Grey Dawn' scared a car salesman just that day so that he ran and got into his car."

The Osage county team, composed of 16 boys, led by Lee Kaff, reports progressive club work along every line. Four members of the team, Irvin Hansen, Charles and Edward Cooper, and Wallace Gardner, and Prof. E. I. Chil-

monthly meeting, April 30. They are: President, John Ary; vice president, Lynn Wheaton; secretary, LeRoy Brown; treasurer, LeRoy Chalk; and reporter, John Ary.

The "Finney Stickers" are planning a club picnic for their May meeting. An interesting time is being planned for all club members and their friends.

Virgil Stigers was elected yell and song leader and Mrs. Orle Stigers secretary, at the Butler county club meeting for April. They plan to write their own pep songs to be sung to old tunes.

Ethel Blazer, team leader for Lincoln county, writes, "My chicks are getting along just fine. I have not lost any of them so far. They are growing and surely are healthy. I began feeding them sour milk, and now they will hardly drink water, they like sour milk so well. I also feed them chick grain, and they get all the green feed they can eat."

The In-To-Win 4-H and Capper Club, Marshall county, Howard Heglar leader, are planning a county club meeting and picnic for about July 20, at which time it is hoped that Senator Capper will talk to the club members and present the mother's cup won by Mrs. Frank Williams in the last year's contest.

The 14 members of the Coffey county club, Leota Harrell leader, are doing good individual club work and are planning to get into the pep race in earnest.

Richard Bird of Comanche has only a small team, and is hoping to take advantage of his numbers by scoring perfect attendance at all meetings.

Douglas E. Hull of Dickinson county, heads 15 wide-awake club members, among whom are Edgar Woodson,



In a Recent Letter to the Club Manager, Senator Capper Said, "I Am Particularly Glad to See the Membership of the Capper Clubs Increasing"

Sarah Jean Sterling and Mrs. Henry Sterling, who have all made fine records in the past.

The Douglas county team, headed by Faye Boose, reports excellent individual records. Of course, this means the points are being accumulated by the team as a whole.

The Gove county team, led by Reva Bentley, and composed mostly of the Bentley family, hopes to cash in on perfect attendance in all club meetings.

The Jewell county team, led by Merle Crispin, a consistent prize-winner, is to have a rival. Over in another part of the county about an equal number of members led by Ruby Bowles are contending for first place in the race for pep cup. This friendly competition in the home county will perhaps give both teams added strength to meet outsiders.

Edna Norland, leader of the McPherson team, is working under the difficulty of organizing a large number, all strangers to one another. It will not take long, however, to get acquainted. Common interest of club work will mold them into a club of boosters.

(Continued on Page 24)



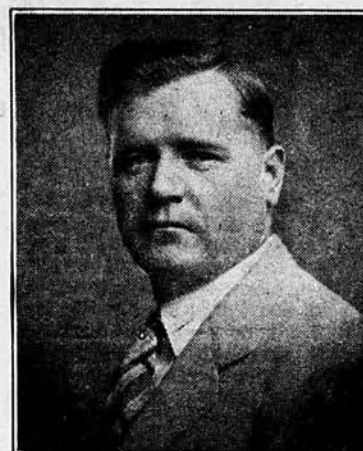
Here's the 1929 Pep Cup, Folks. It Stands 18 1/2 Inches High, Including the Pedestal. Of Course it Will Be Engraved to Show That it is Presented by Arthur Capper to the Team Winning the Pep Contest for 1929. Just What Team That Will be Depends on Future Developments

What's in a NAME?

... asks Curtis Baldwin

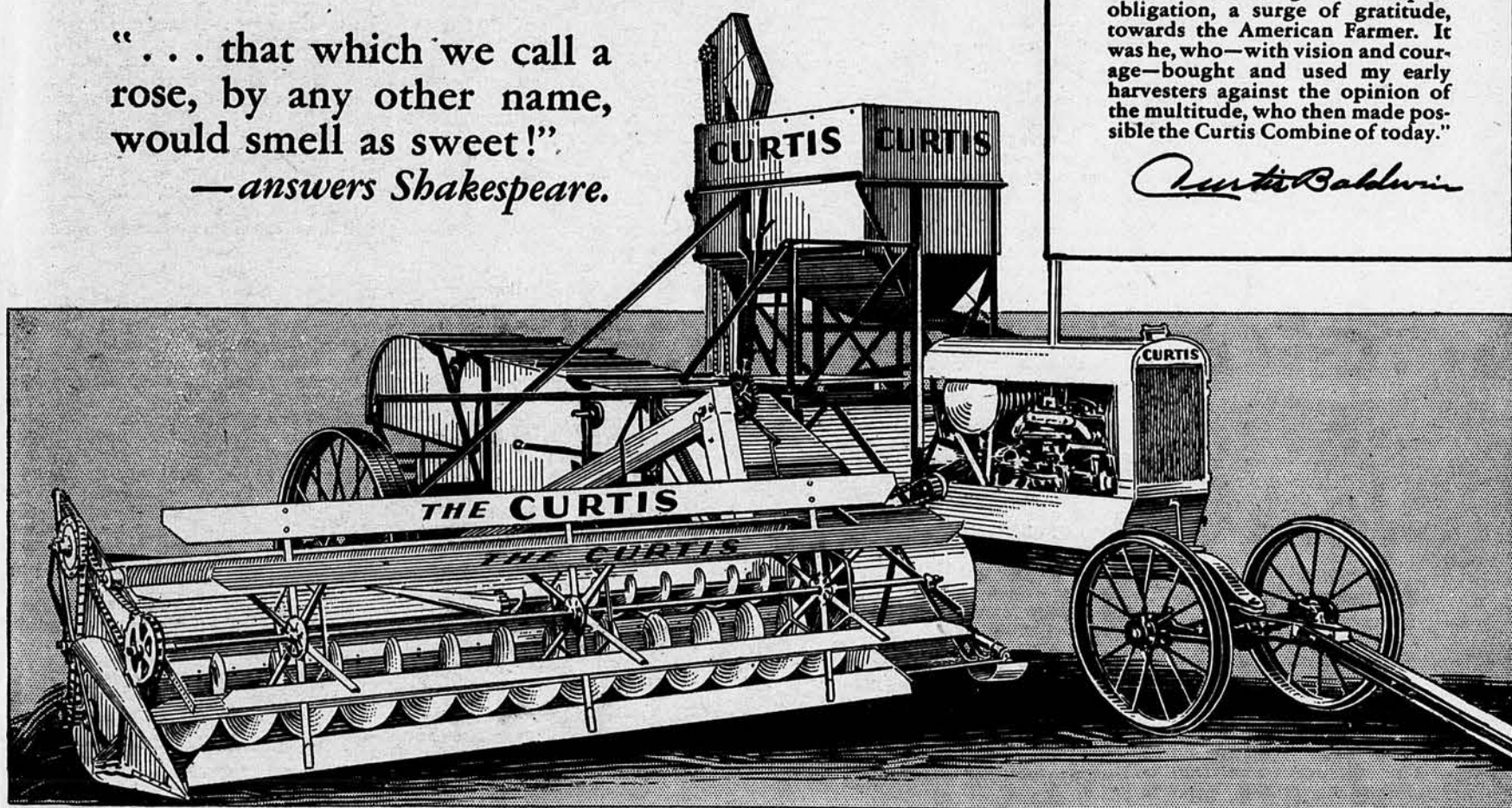
"... that which we call a
rose, by any other name,
would smell as sweet!"

—answers Shakespeare.



"There is a feeling of an unpaid obligation, a surge of gratitude, towards the American Farmer. It was he, who—with vision and courage—bought and used my early harvesters against the opinion of the multitude, who then made possible the Curtis Combine of today."

Curtis Baldwin



Hundreds of Curtis Combines in '29- THOUSANDS in 1930!

SINCE 1910 Curtis Baldwin has made combine history in the Middle West.

For 19 years he has pioneered, proved and

perfected combines, building, experimenting and testing them under every conceivable condition. Step by step, improvement by improvement, machine by machine, he has conclusively demonstrated his leadership in the development of the combine.

It has always been Curtis Baldwin's ambition to design and build a combine within the reach of *every* grower of grain, a combine that performs under *any* and *all* conditions, a combine that does *better* work at *less* cost. After 19 years of constant, unremitting labor, his ambition has been achieved! Today, heading his own company, *amply financed*, backed by experience and knowledge second to none, Curtis Baldwin offers you the Curtis Harvester, *the most efficient and economical combine that money can buy*.

Curtis Harvesters are a *proven* success. Their merits are recognized by farmer and manufacturer alike. Hundreds of machines are being built and sold this year. Thousands of machines will be produced in their own plant in 1930. *The Curtis Harvester is here to stay!* It asks no odds. Its voice hums a challenge. Put it to the most severe test—it will gain your admiration and justify your confidence.



Curtis Combines Leaving the Curtis Factory

CURTIS HARVESTERS, Inc.

CURTIS C. BALDWIN, *President*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

What the Folks Are Saying

The Modern Farm Boys Say That, "We Like to Visit the City, But---"

IN A HUGE parade of 4-H Club boys and girls not long ago, one of the member groups carried an immense banner on which were painted these words: "We Like to Visit the City But the Farm Is the Place to Live."

This is the new spirit of farm youth trained in modern and progressive agriculture. Farm boys and girls enrolled in present-day 4-H Clubs, Smith-Hughes schools and other similar projects have the opportunity to learn, thru study and practice, many valuable lessons in agriculture which were unheard of in the youth of their fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers. Club work and Smith-Hughes projects give farm youth responsibility and experience. Both create an interest in better agriculture and a love for the farm.

It is true that not all club members will stay on the farm, but about 80 per cent of them have that intention. Modern transportation facilities have brought the city closer to them whenever they wish to visit it. As the farm home becomes more modern, equipped with running water, electric lights and other conveniences formerly limited to urban communities, the lure of city life becomes dimmed. Better living and modern methods encourage club members in their selection of farming as a life work.

About 650,000 boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H Clubs. These members own 175,000 head of livestock and 1 million chickens. The value of their property totals 12 million dollars. Organizations of this kind promise to play a tremendous part in the future of agriculture.

Bert S. Gittins.

Chicago, Ill.

A Real Community Center

It is with the thought that we can help other communities that are facing the same problems we were facing a year ago—that of building a community house—that we will tell of what our club has accomplished in the last year. A few years ago two unused rooms in our school building were made into a hall, which soon became too small. When the school, Epworth League, young people or our club gave an entertainment the hall was packed and many times folks were standing in the outer hall.

In 1927 some of the progressive people of the community started the building project. Their program was too elaborate and was finally dropped, but not forgotten. The Social Service Club decided to build on a more conservative plan.

The ground had been promised us if we could put up the building. On February 9, 1928, committees were appointed to call on the people of the community to see if they would help us, and we were met with a hearty response. As our club was only a social organization we could not hold property, so we took out a state charter. That gave us a foundation to work on.

I have thought that where there is a Grange or Farmer's Union that organization would be a good foundation for such a project. The Grange in our community has co-operated with us and now uses the hall. We needed the help of the men, so a public meeting was called and four men were elected to work in conjunction with the five officers of the club, as a building committee.

A building 32 by 72 feet with a full basement was decided on. The plans for the building were drawn by a club member and approved by the state fire marshal. The building is of hollow tile. This was chosen because it would never need paint, and as the inside of the building is the same as the outside it would not need to be plastered for a time at least. The tile makes an attractive building. Work on the basement was begun April 2, 1928.

The basement walls were up and a good start was made on the walls when the cornerstone was laid June 21. This was a big event. Senator Capper was the main speaker, and laid the cornerstone. Mrs. Julia Kiene, who was home demonstration agent when the club was

organized, and the Rev. Reed Chaplain also were speakers. The first dinner for raising money was served that evening in the school house. The supper and evening's entertainment netted \$265.

By August 1 the building was enclosed, so we gave a supper in the hall. As this was just before election all county candidates who ate supper with us were given an opportunity to give a short talk after the meal.

Next the stage was built. This is 16 by 32 feet, which is large enough for any amateur play or the township graduation exercises. Next the hardwood floors were put down. This work was done by the men in the community, and I think it is one of the nicest pieces of work in the building. The latter part of August we had our first dance in the building, and have held them regularly since when there was no other entertainment. We know folks in some communities object to the dances, or perhaps I should say that some persons in every community object to dancing, but that is a question each group must decide.

Our dances are family affairs, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, and, yes, some grandmothers go, and all have a social time together. Sometimes we serve lunch at our dances, which helps financially.

The general election was held in the hall and the Ladies' Aid Society served dinner and supper in the basement, which we use for both kitchen and dining room. We can easily serve a hundred guests at our tables at once. Our kitchen equipment is limited, consisting chiefly of oil stoves, work tables, and dishes, but we expect to have a modern kitchen some time in the future. After the dinner for the election the school children gave a play and served lunch. In December we gave a bazaar and a meal. Several parties were given, to which everyone in the community was invited.

Since the first of this year, when the new officers took charge, we have served lunch at all of the dances. Two ladies take charge of the lunch for one

evening, serving sandwiches, cake or doughnuts, coffee and milk. Filling for sandwiches, cakes, and cream for coffee and milk are furnished by club members, so we have to buy only the bread and coffee, and so we often make more from the lunch than from the dance. But our dances are more of a social feature than a money making proposition.

Our records are incomplete on the work done, but they will give you an idea of the work and money given. Men donated work equivalent to 200 days. Team work 53½ days. Truck work 15 days. We are fortunate in being located where we can have electric lights, also in having the work of wiring the building donated. This work was all done by one man and a helper, at night after their regular day's work.

Cash given, \$2,008. Suppers and bazaars netted \$455.65; dances, \$339.05; socials and plays, \$723.50; food and public sales, \$85.05; making a total of \$3,003.25 on January 1, 1929. Our debt on this date was \$2,000, which we feel we can easily reduce.

Our club was organized at the Oak Grove School House in October, 1920, by the teacher for the ladies of the district. They met at the school house after school. Later it met at the homes of the members. Finally they asked ladies in adjoining districts to join the club, until it has grown from a charter membership of nine to 50 members. Its name is The Social Service Club. The objects are a united effort toward social and intellectual improvement and the study of home and community problems. Our motto is, "Forgetting self and making others happy."

Mrs. G. H. Fleming.

Tecumseh, Kan.

If You Buy a Silo

There is a new interest in Kansas in silos, largely brought about by greater profits in the stock-raising business. Many silos will be purchased this year, and it is quite an important matter to give them the proper location.

The first matter of consideration in locating the silo is to place it close to

the point of feeding. Twice a day, for at least 200 days a year, silage must be taken out for the livestock. A little time saved in each feeding operation will mean much time and money saved in a year.

On the average dairy farm, the silo should be placed close to the feeding alley. This generally comes at the end of the barn, but it may be at another location. The silo should be so located that a cart or feed carrier can be placed under the chute, so when the silage is thrown down it falls into the receptacle from which it can be fed. This saves double handling, and requires little work in the feeding operation. One man can easily feed 40 cows 20 pounds of silage a head in 20 minutes if he has the right equipment and if the silo is properly located.

In locating the silo one should also keep in mind the appearance of the farm buildings as a group. The silo is the most conspicuous building on the farm, especially if it be a high one—it towers up like a city set upon a hill. A silo has to be filled at least once a year. In locating, this should be kept in mind, for it is necessary to haul many loads of corn to the cutter. The cutter must be placed within at least 8 feet of the silo, and the operation of filling must be considered to allow room to haul corn to the cutter.

Where silage is intended for the feedlot as well as the barn, an alleyway between the feeding chute and the barn should be provided. By using large doors in the alleyway, a wagon can be placed under the chute and the silage thrown directly into the wagon, which in turn can be hauled to the feed bunk. Better still, a carrier can be used for this purpose. This will do away with hauling and the trouble of hitching up a team.

Where silage is used in winter and summer it is better to have two silos than one. Where convenient, it is advisable to locate on the south or southeast side of the barn rather than the north or northwest. A little protection will prevent considerable freezing in the winter, but the biggest and most important matter is to have the silage close to the point of feeding, and at the same time be so placed that it will be in accord with all the requirements of a silo as to filling and feeding.

A. L. Haecker

Lincoln, Neb.

Clover Peps up Alfalfa

The old alfalfa fields have stood the long-continued wet weather of this spring fairly well, tho on some fields the first crop was not up to the average. Newly sown fields have had harder times, and while they appear to be surviving, the growth is poor. Roy Moss of Prescott has a field of fall sown alfalfa that is an exception, but it was sown on Sweet clover sod.

Mr. Moss's neighbors all say this same field used to be one of the poorest in the neighborhood. Of course Mr. Moss had limed it before sowing Sweet clover, and he had used superphosphate fertilizer at seeding time last fall and again this spring. This was all necessary, but without the previous Sweet clover crop the alfalfa would not be nearly so good. I have observed several examples of the value of growing a crop of Sweet clover before the alfalfa is sown on worn-out land. This is not necessary on soil that still produces fair corn crops, but of course it would do some good on the best fields. Soil low in fertility also can be put in condition for alfalfa by applying manure in addition to lime and superphosphate.

Mr. Moss found the Sweet clover to be very valuable for a hog pasture. As the hogs could not keep the growth down, it was cut for hay. The pasture and hay produced by the Sweet clover made it very profitable in addition to the fertility left in the soil.

Walter J. Daly.

Mound City, Kan.

Someone estimates a jazz saxophonist must move his fingers 500 times a minute. We don't know how often his neighbors must move.



And Prohibition Will Win!

So Now Let's Back President Hoover in His Effort to Enforce the Law

BY DR. CHARLES M. SHELDON

THE story of prohibition in the United States is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of a nation that mankind has ever known. And the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution by the people thru their representatives in Congress is one of the most significant acts that a nation has ever done for the common welfare of an entire people.

We owe this decision to make the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink a crime under the law to three great factors: moral suasion, political expediency and economic necessity.

Of course moral suasion against the use of strong drink has been used for centuries. As, for example, the well known statement made by a wise man in a good old Book long centuries before any thought of national prohibition was ever dreamed of. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

But organized action against the forces of strong drink may be said to have taken real form when moral suasion brought into national notice was made concrete about 100 years ago. Men like John B. Gough and Francis Murphy, and women like Miss Willard, the only woman to be honored by a statue in the Capitol at Washington, went all over this country preaching total abstinence. At these meetings hundreds of thousands of people, old and young, confirmed drinkers and teetotalers, signed these pledges, and a large majority kept their word. Swept into this great moral suasion movement came the women of the United States, and the organizations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League, backed by the churches of America, created sentiment and made publicity. The moral suasion factor may be said to be the first sentence in the chapter that the nation finally wrote into the Eighteenth Amendment.

Cost 2 Billion Dollars

The second factor in the prohibition movement may be called political expediency. By that I don't mean anything derogatory or critical. But it is a historical fact that the legislative action followed the sentiment created by moral suasion, and Kansas, for example, where the sentiment against intoxicating drink was expressed thru the people, enacted a state prohibitory law that went into effect 48 years ago. From that time until the national amendment, state after state enacted state laws against the manufacture and sale of liquor.

The third factor that helped place the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution was economic necessity. Big Business came to the help of the churches, and the women and lined up with political action, from economic reasons, because long centuries of experience had taught the loss to business caused by drinking. This same factor is at present working in Mexico, Soviet Russia and Great Britain, and it will help to make possible a dry world—even those parts of it that have been handicapped industrially by the raging slavery of strong drink.

Now that we have national prohibition thru these great forces working together, it is well for the people of this nation to remember the following facts.

First, the Eighteenth Amendment is a fact in our national life, not because a fanatical minority of the citizens of this country forced it over in a moment of hysterical passion, as the "wets" are constantly saying, but we have the Eighteenth Amendment because after a period of education and agitation that went on in the press and on the platform and in the pulpit for nearly a century the people of this country deliberately condemned the saloon and brewery and distillery as enemies of the common welfare. The Eighteenth Amendment was passed by the largest majority of states, and by more popular votes of all the citizens than any constitutional amendment.

Second, the results of the prohibition law have been a most tremendous saving in money and creation of health and happiness for the people. Over 2 billion dollars that was being spent before prohibition for liquor now is being spent for education, better homes and more happiness. For the statistics proving these facts read Prof. Irving Fisher's book, "Prohibition at Its Worst."

Third, the statement that more liquor is being consumed under the prohibitory law than before the amendment was passed we may regard as a lie. There is no other word to use.

Fourth, the amendment has come to stay. No possibility of its repeal or change need be feared. No constitutional amendment has ever been repealed. This one which expresses the overwhelming wish of the citizens will never be removed from our national life.

As the history of this decision of the people moves along into another

chapter, it has seemed to a large number of law abiding citizens that the time has come for another moral suasion campaign. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the President of this republic has himself started this movement by his three great messages to the people.

In his inaugural address President Hoover said, "The criminal class," (meaning by that those who make and sell liquor as law breakers) "is small. Those who 'patronize' illegal liquor are making the enforcement of the prohibitory law difficult." He then went on to make an appeal to all good citizens not to "patronize" illegal liquor.

In his first message to Congress, the President again made the same appeal to the citizens to observe the prohibitory law by their own habits, by refusing to encourage the illegal liquor by buying and using it.

In his remarkable address before the Associated Press in New York recently, President Hoover, in a call for obedience to law that has not been equaled for power by any President in 50 years, again sounded a note that directly was addressed to drinking men and women.

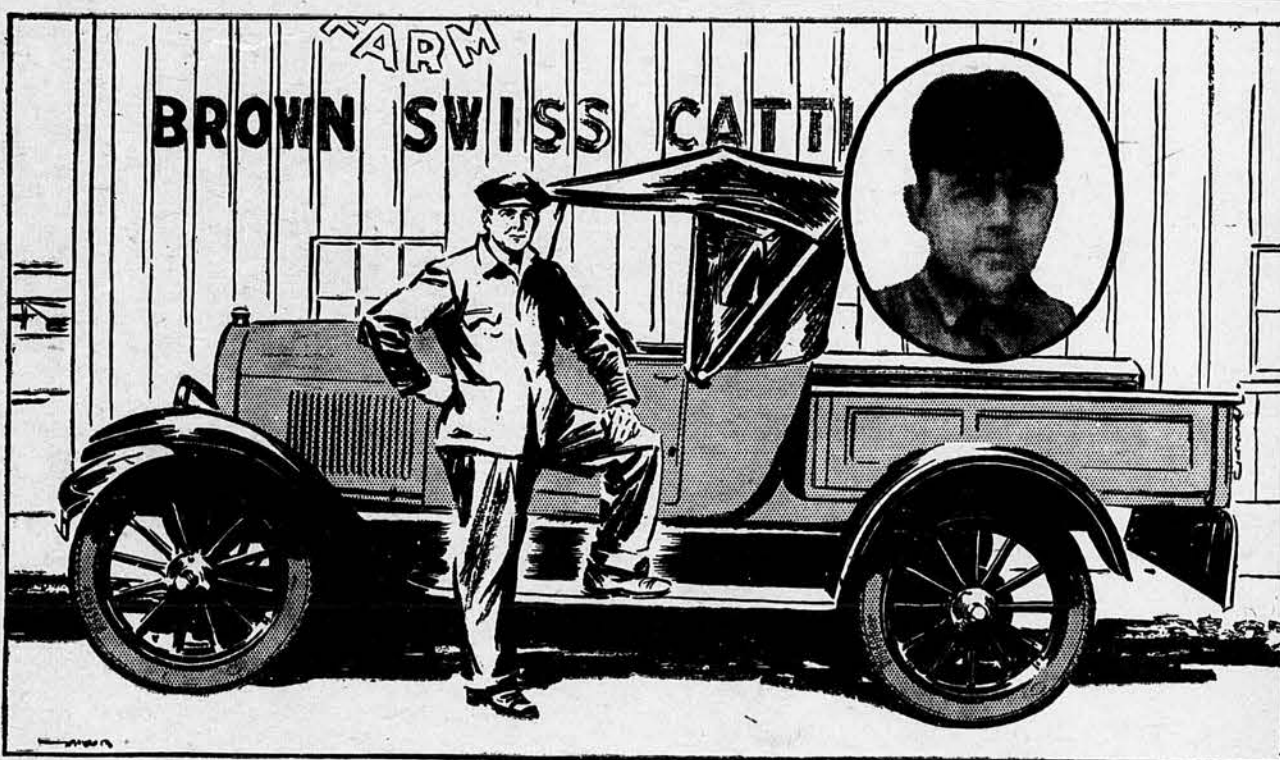
All this leads to the conviction that the most practical way to respond to the President's appeal made in these three addresses to the American people is to go on record as loyal to the Constitution by signing a total abstinence

promise. This concrete way of registering our good citizenship will be welcomed by the President as nothing else can. For it is the personal drinker, man or woman, who makes the bootlegger. If the drinkers of America stop drinking there will be no prohibition problem in our social and political life, and the immense sums of money now needed to enforce law against lawbreakers can be used in better ways.

With the understanding that a signature on a total abstinence pledge card means loyalty to the Constitution of the United States and a response to the President's earnest appeal, the following well known citizens have signed such a pledge, and their names have been sent to the President, together with thousands of others that are being received in every mail at the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League, Westerville, Ohio:

Senator Capper.
William Allen White.
Bishop F. J. McConnell, President of the Federal Council of Churches of America.
William Grant Smith, Vice-President of the American Railway Express.
Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard, the leading economist of America.
E. L. Copeland, Treasurer of the Santa Fe Railway System.
George A. Allen, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas.

The Educational Department of the Anti-Saloon League, with E. H. Cherrington as superintendent, has charge of the distribution of these pledge (Continued on Page 21)



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We Folks Prosper on Diversification

When Crop Production Slumped a Soil Building Program Started

By T. J. Charles

Republic County Farmer

THIS is going to be a story about farms in a diversified farming community, located in North Central Kansas near the state line. Here the leading grain crops are wheat, corn and oats, and the legumes alfalfa and Sweet clover. Before telling of my farming operations I want to tell you of some of the diversifications that are being carried on by others in this locality.

My neighbor, C. C. Hobson, owns and operates a farm of 480 acres which originally was prairie land. This has been the Hobson home for the last 49 years. These folks began with a very small fraction of their 480 acres. They practice economy and thrift, and thru able management have paid off debts and increased the size of their farm.

Mr. Hobson has watched the virgin soils become depleted of their ability to produce profitably; more humus or legumes were needed. While Mr. Hobson has grown a great deal of alfalfa to restore his fields and for feed, his greatest achievement is the success he has had with Brome grass. He aims to carry 150 acres of this grass from year to year. He is an authority on this particular crop, and right he should be, as he has been growing it for 25 years. He paid \$25 a hundred pounds for the first seed he bought. This plant, Mr. Hobson tells us, will continue to live and grow indefinitely. The second and third years are the better years for production of both seed and hay, and his highest yield of seed has been 500 pounds an acre, altho over a period of years his fields will average 100 pounds of seed to the acre. In breaking up the Brome grass sod, it has been Mr. Hobson's experience that the field has been restored as virgin soil for a period of 15 to 20 years. The Hobsons also have achieved success with Shorthorn cattle, pasturing their Brome grass with one head to the acre.

30,000 Pounds of Honey!

Another man in our community who has been successful on a diversified farm is Donald VanOrnam. In this instance a young man, who 10 years ago started out with his young wife on a 100-acre farm, soon concluded that he must have a sideline to keep him busy and utilize his otherwise idle hours in a profitable project. Mr. VanOrnam decided to try honey bees, so he studied and worked with bees and soon found he had a production of honey far in excess of the demand, so another problem faced him. He must find an outlet for his goods. The motor truck solved the problem, and his annual production of 30,000 pounds of honey is hauled to Manhattan, Herington, Salina, Larned, Hill City and intervening points in Kansas, and to places far north into Nebraska. Now the demand for "VanOrnam Rose Mound Honey" exceeds the supply.

Mr. VanOrnam has seeded a large part of the small farm to alfalfa and Sweet clover, having a three-fold object in so doing. The first was to obtain pasture for his stock, the second to increase the fertility of the soil, and third to provide pollen for his bees, which have now been increased to 200 colonies. They not only take up the spare hours of Mr. VanOrnam, but the entire time of

two other men is required during the busy season.

Among those who have made a success of farming in our community are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell. The pleasant home, the well-kept lawn, well-arranged barnyard with buildings all freshly painted, the neat, substantial fences that enclose good yards, are symbols of their owners. Mr. Mitchell owns 240 acres of well-improved land, and



he and the boys control a section of land. Mr. Mitchell's farming projects have gone largely to livestock raising and feeding. He says that the Kansas mule has been one of his best money making ventures, but his faith has been pinned to cattle and hogs. Only one year in the last 28 have Mr. Mitchell's cattle feed yards been empty, and from year to year they have given him satisfactory returns.

And how about hogs, he was asked. "Oh, I live and swear by them and feel sure of a good return." If you were to look over into Mitchell's pens and see the condition of his porkers, you would think that he fed them some, too. His hogs eat from concrete floors, drink from frostless

fountains in the winter and cooled ones in the summer. Mr. Mitchell's fields receive the careful attention that is given to his livestock.

On the whole it is a diversified farm, successfully managed. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell's family of seven children has had the privileges and received the advantages of the public schools up thru high school, regardless of how much work there was to be done at home on the farm.

Fifty years is a long time to look ahead, but not so in looking backward. It has been half a century since Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Angle began life together in this diversified farming community. They possessed nothing much but high hopes and good intentions. Thru these years they have toiled faithfully. Now Mr. Angle owns 400 acres of good farm land and a section of pasture land. His most successful farming operations have been his fields of alfalfa, the feeding of cattle and hogs, and pasturing of cattle in summer and feeding them for market in winter. This project has been financially successful. The farm now is the home of Angle & Son, breeders of Duroc Jersey hogs. This venture is another successful achievement of the Angle diversified farm. In the summer of 1928, this herd of Durocs won some 80 ribbons in the best shows in the state. Angle & Son also are breeders of Shorthorn cattle.

Believes in College Training

The mind and the thoughts of a farmer operating a diversified farm must be about as varied as his work. His work one hour is milking cows, the next hour may be devoted to his hogs, and the next to his farm work—so on thru the day. But someone in the home of our neighbor, F. B. Morlan, certainly is giving a great deal of thought to the family. In just a moment I will return to tell more concerning this family. Mr. Morlan's 200 acres of soil are rotated with alfalfa and corn. A large part of his alfalfa fields are pastured with herds of hogs, which he raises and feeds, and it has proved to be one of his successful farm practices. Along with his hog feeding Mr. Morlan feeds cattle, buying in the fall and feeding during the winter and spring. He is a believer in the silo and in the feeding of silage to his fat cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Morlan's efforts and achievements in rearing a family are worthy of mention and commendation. The three older girls have graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Another at present is a sophomore at Kansas Wesleyan, and two more are at home in the grades.

The story of our own Valley Point Stock Farm is the story of the life of your writer. A part of this present farm was homesteaded by my father early in 1868. I can well remember in the early days that the virgin soil had ability to produce. The stalks were tall and the yields were heavy, but as the years passed the stalks did not grow so tall, the yields were lighter, and it became evident that something must be done if our fields were to continue in their high production. It was then we began the rotation of crops, the sowing

(Continued on Page 26)

"Long-Distance" Plans Worked for Us

By J. F. Staadt

Franklin County Farmer

AS YOUNG folks, my wife and I had long-distance plans. They were plans to be worked out in years to come. While still renting we planned some day to own a splendid, productive farm and an ideal country home, modern and convenient, with lawn, orchard, garden and lots beautifully landscaped with trees, shrubs, vines and flowers.

Plans were to plant that farm to the most profitable crops, rotated and managed in such a manner that its productive capacity would be increased from year to year, and to stock that farm with the very best and most efficient livestock. We would fence that farm so that every particle of grain could be gleaned from the stubble and stalk fields by hogs and sheep. From this setting came our real experience of farming in Kansas.

At first we spent a whole year, that of 1901, locating a farm approaching our ideal; it is our present home. The land was badly infested with burrs. It had been worn by continuous cropping, but the general layout was good, and the home site, including the lawn and lots was indeed difficult to duplicate.

We immediately instituted a system of crop rotation in which clover and alfalfa played a dominant part. Later Sweet clover has taken the place of Red clover and is sown with oats following corn, left one year, then plowed for corn. Alfalfa is sown in the early fall on well-prepared stubble ground and left as long as the stand remains good. Sweet clover, being a biennial, is left only one season. We never plant corn on same ground more than twice in succession.

The plowing under of Sweet clover and returning barnyard manure to the soil has worked

wonders on our farm. The soil is full of humus, and consequently works more easily, retains moisture better and crops are larger and more nearly certain.

The next step in our plan was to fence the farm hog and sheep-tight. In fact we started this the first season on the farm. I just wonder whether someone will not say it is too expensive. Our experience has convinced us that no farmer practicing general farming can afford to be without hogs and sheep, and his farm fenced to retain them. Every particle of grain can be gleaned from stubble and stalk field. Hogs can follow feeding cattle. Corn can be hogged down and every unsightly weed and brush patch can be converted into wool and mutton.

On our farm the annual saving of \$1 in feed for each hog, and 50 cents for each sheep, more than pays the extra expense of putting a 32-inch woven-wire fence around the farm in a single season, and we are just now replacing woven wire that has served us 27 years.

For 30 years we kept purebred beef cattle of dual purpose breeding, but good producers were scarce and progress in dairy production was very slow. So we changed to Holsteins, a strictly dairy breed, with gratifying results.

We belong to the Dairy Improvement Association, which helps us to weed out the unprofitable cows, ascertain more definitely the exact value of each cow, select helpers for the future herd

more intelligently, and enables us to feed each cow according to production.

From our state experiment stations we get the analysis of the different feeds showing the percentage of digestible protein in each. This, together with the market price, enables us to compute the cost and balance the ration with a combination of feeds most economical and practicable under existing market conditions.

With ample silage and alfalfa hay we feed, when not on pasture, a concentrated mixture containing about 15 per cent digestible protein. Each cow receives as many pounds of this mixture a day as she produces butterfat a week. On good pasture we feed ground corn and oats. Succulent pasture provides the necessary additional protein. We milk and separate by electricity, sell the sweet cream and feed the skim milk to the pigs, calves and poultry.

We raise our hogs by the McLean system. They are farrowed in A-type houses on clean ground. The animal heat of the sow keeps a small house warm and we have been saving fine litters even in zero weather. Sows and litters have skim milk until the pigs are weaned. Later the pigs get all the skim milk available. All hogs have free access to corn, tankage, water and minerals, and are ready for market before the heavy fall runs.

We keep a flock of Hampshire sheep. They are fed alfalfa hay and some grain during winter and are on pasture in the summer. They are good gleaners in the stubble field and convert every unsightly weed and brush patch into wool and mutton. Lambs for the market have access to grain in self-feeders, and are pushed along and sold

(Continued on Page 19)

'Tis a Bright Future Anyway

A Little Grey Home Brings Its Vision of Happiness and Contentment

BY CLYDE W. MILLER
Mahaska, Kansas

SOME time ago, I was crossing the wide, barren desert west of the Rocky Mountains. On my train was a woman returning from the East to her home in that desert. Annoyed by the uncomplimentary remarks of the travelers about the forbidding scene as they viewed it from the car windows, she undertook in a very intelligent and tactful manner to uphold her native country. She presented a surprisingly alluring picture of life in that outwardly drab and barren region. What we saw were the impossibilities, but what she saw were the possibilities there, limited tho they may have been.

It soon appeared that a bit of land somewhere in that dusty sage-covered desert was glorified in her eyes thru the miracle of ownership. Upon it there nestled a little grey home of her own thought and her own making, where life had brought its gifts of hope and labor and love to her. And in this happy home with their thoughts kindled in expectation as the hours drew on, a husband and two freckled faced lads awaited Mother's coming.

Was Life Itself

And then I knew what made her champion that lonely desert. I thought of my own home where the land grows grass. I thought of the rain that falls and the crops that grow, of the gardens and flowers and the timbered streams. I thought of the beautiful homes and my friends and of all the life and action in a productive land. There were the things I planned to do, and there were the cares I bore. I realized that the scene of my life's endeavor was life itself to me. There I would fight it out as my honorable job contributing my part to the world's upbuilding. There my father and mother, pioneering before me, were giving their lives of honor and service inspired by a love of that land. The associations of home and the deepest appeals in life are planted into the soil for us farmer folk. The bonds of home and sentiment hold us more firmly than we think.

Yes, it is too dry at times. The bugs get into the crops and countless losses take their toll of expected profits. But other lines of business have their troubles, too. I am informed that failures in mercantile pursuits are four times as many as for agriculture in proportion to the number engaged therein. So long as our lands grow golden in harvest; so long as grain, alfalfa and the grasses will grow domestic animals to maturity and fatness, we will have to look elsewhere than to the land for the troubles that beset agriculture. The appeal of husbandry and the ownership of land will assure the food supply of the world as long as there are men.

Troubles Are Growing Pains

Admittedly there are many problems to be solved if agriculture becomes what we would like to see it, and what it of right should be. These troubles are for the most part growing pains, and come naturally into the life of every growing thing. We farmers have not lacked for quantity or variety of expert advice and opinion about how best to solve our problems, but "Time and money spent in trying to instruct or change adults is largely wasted."

You farmers know your business and its needs, and the best way for you to run your business is for you to run it, provided the woman and your mortgagee will permit. We each have to think out our own individual course. Perhaps we do not do enough of this thinking, but that is hard work for one used to nothing more difficult than farming.

There has been a good deal of complaining since the war about the serious predicament of the farmer. If I am to judge by the talk and actions of the gallant farmers with whom I personally am acquainted, their own howl is not loudly heard, and they are looking mostly to their own honest efforts to bring in the better times.

I am not unmindful of the grave as-

pects of our industry and would not ignore them, but I want to hail a few of the hopeful things that loom ahead for us. It is indeed encouraging to know the post war depression has passed. After stemming that backward tide of loss and uncertainty we have reached the solid ground again.

Prices are not so bad. We are at peace, and the world is trying to strengthen and perpetuate that peace. Good fortune has given us a part in the life of this Western Democracy which I think is soon to play the major role in this world's affairs. The population is increasing. Wealth, industry, commerce and culture are

moving forward. Transportation is improving; science is extending the uses of our products, and thus broadening our markets. The mercantile business is growing more efficient. Co-operative buying and selling organizations are helping the producer to a little larger share of the consumer's dollar. Local manufacturing is doing the same. Improvements in machinery and power lighten and brighten life on the farm. It is difficult to see anything fundamentally wrong with the present outlook for agriculture.

Agriculture cannot long remain either below or above the general level of prosperity. Nature has a way of taking care of that. She also will see to it that a full measure of the difficulties as well as the rewards of life are to be found here as well as in all other fields. Here, as elsewhere, the unfit fail and the fittest win. We never will be able to get away from the testing and culling of men which nature has given them thru the ages.

Not long ago the eyes of the world were turned to an incomparable young man. Millions of folks have gone wild

with admiration when he came sailing out of the sky. The entire world loves him, and kings and Presidents are proud to do him favors. In his most difficult undertakings he never has wavered from his purpose nor failed. He has won success in unbounded measure. Riches and honor have been heaped upon him. How did he do it?

They looked up his record to see, and found the secret of his success in his character. He was "intelligent, industrious, energetic, dependable, stable, efficient, congenial, frank, modest, moral, regular in all his business transactions." Said the President, "This reads like prophecy." And so it does.

These old fashioned, dependable personal virtues are the same that make for success in flying, farming or living, and I commend them as a remedy sufficient for the most serious ills that are met in this hectic vocation of agriculture.

"Overproduction encourages people to make little use of what they have." This is especially true of laws.

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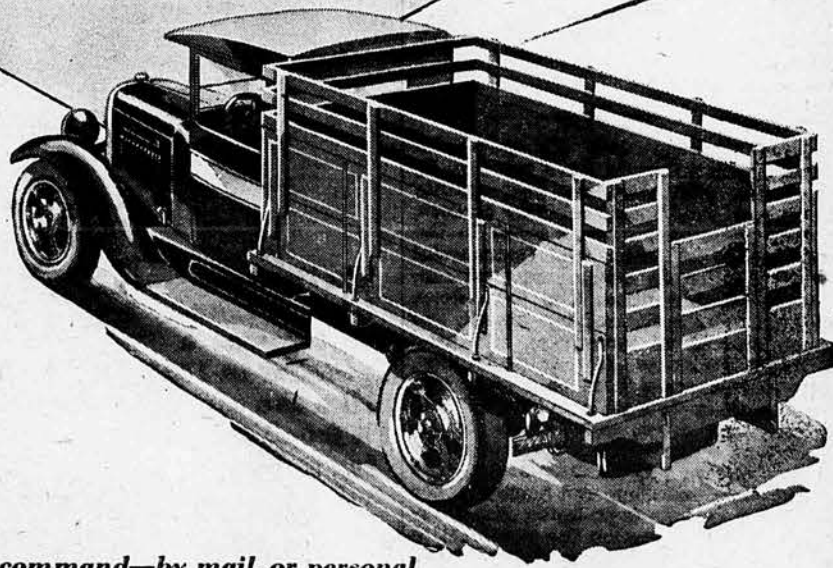
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8 Acres, 881 Bushels of Corn

But I Never Was Able to Win the Prize Offered by the Ottawa Banker!

BY HAROLD E. STAADT
Ottawa, Kansas

WHEN I was about 10 years old, a banker in Ottawa offered \$100 to any boy under 21 years old who would grow 100 bushels of corn on an acre. This offer was made for several consecutive years, but the cash was never collected. My brothers and I would plaster our plots with barnyard manure every year and try again, always falling far short of the 100 bushels, and I became of the opinion that it could not be done. We used Boone County White seed, thinking that to be the best variety. We would exhibit our corn at the County Institute every winter, winning or losing according to the quality of the corn selected. During the next few years I won two trips to the Kansas State Agricultural College for Farm and Home Week. This increased my interest in better corn.

I started farming for myself in the spring of 1920, going on a place that had been well farmed and which was in a state of good tilth. Bent on making this land produce maximum yields, I decided to run a variety test plot to determine the highest yielding variety for that locality. Co-operating with our county agent and the extension division of our agricultural college, we secured pure seed of Commercial White, Shawnee White, Kansas Sunflower, Midland Yellow, Reid's Yellow, Boone County White, Iowa Silvermine, Pride of Saline, and a local strain of Calico. The results were surprising and very interesting, in that our old standby, Boone County White, stood down fifth place. The same test was run again the next year, with practically the same results. We did not stop here, for to be sure we are keeping the best and highest producing variety and type for this particular farm, we run variety, strain and type tests nearly every summer.

A New Type

Every variety has its particular type, which seems to have more to do with its productiveness and quality than one would believe. The smooth, glossy types have always stood in the lead, Pride of Saline and Commercial White leading in every test ever conducted on this farm. The long, deep, dull, rough, soft looking kernel, so much desired 25 years ago, has been entirely discarded in our tests now. Also dry weather cuts this type, and wet weather brings out disease and rotten corn much more than in the smoother, oilier type.

Now within any variety are always found some smoother and some rougher ears, the variety type being the average run. To determine the possibilities within a variety, I have taken Pride of Saline, selected the rough type and the smooth type ears, planted them side by side and without exception the smooth type has yielded the higher. With this fact in mind I select my seed as smooth as possible, keeping a well-proportioned grain, and still retaining the variety type.

My seed is picked from the field every fall, selecting only heavy, well-formed drooping ears from sturdy, upright stalks. This, I believe, goes a long way in eliminating weaknesses and diseases that are bound to decrease yield and quality under adverse weather conditions. Strict attention is given to eliminate any ears showing a brown, shaggy shank, also brown or pinkish discolorations among the kernels. These are good indications of corn disease. I have found that it pays to test seed for germination, and especially corn, where we must have every hill, and just so many stalks to the hill, to obtain the maximum yields.

In the National Shows

While I have exhibited corn in nearly all of our own state and national corn shows for the last 10 years, and won, and I know that show corn must absolutely be good seed corn, yet good seed corn need not necessarily be good show corn. Take good, disease free ears with crooked rows and the cob

protruding an inch or so beyond the grain and they will often yield much higher than the pretty show corn.

The goal we are working toward is yield and quality, so fine looking ears need not stand foremost in seed selection. I have always said that if a man knows his stuff and has the right variety and type of corn to begin with, he can go into his own field and select better seed corn than he can get any other place. But be mighty sure that you have the right foundation to begin with, for 10 extra bushels of corn would pay the year's rent on an acre of our good land.

Plant life is exactly like animal life. The best of the crops cannot produce at their best without the proper food for that production. Realizing this, we started experimenting with different fertilizers and soil builders, including superphosphate, sulfate of ammonia, barnyard manure, alfalfa and Sweet clover.

I have concluded that Sweet clover is far above all other aids for putting a farm in condition for profitable production. It loosens up the soil, giving

it more capacity for moisture and air, and when plowed under gives the corn plant an immediate abundance of available plant food, which seems to put the growth and finish on corn that nothing else can do. If lime or some commercial fertilizer is needed for the successful growing of Sweet clover, it also is needed for the best results with corn, and I believe should be supplied. However, my soil contains sufficient lime at present, so I have never experienced any trouble in obtaining a stand and fine growth. I always sow Sweet clover with oats in the spring. I have found that alfalfa land usually will produce a few bushels less corn than Sweet clover ground; due, I suppose, to the fact that all top growth was removed as hay, while the Sweet clover was all used for soil building.

Rapid Decline in Yields

I once tried a test plot, using 10 tons of barnyard manure an acre, 180 pounds of superphosphate an acre, a combination of the two, and no treatment at all, all on ground two years out of Sweet clover. The results showed less than 2 bushels difference between the highest and lowest yielding plots. Please bear in mind that this was naturally good bottom land to begin with. However, the next experience I will relate proves to me very conclusively that it does not pay to grow corn on the same ground more than three consecutive years.

In 1923 I plowed a patch of alfalfa sod, planted corn, and obtained a yield of 90 bushels an acre; the next year

82 bushels; in 1925 72 bushels; in 1926 68 bushels; and in 1927, a fine corn year, 65 bushels. My records show that the average yield for my total acreage for the last seven years stands at 79.6 bushels an acre. There is one more item that I would like to speak about that may change somebody's method of cultivation; and that is the root system of a corn plant. We can cultivate most any way to kill the weeds when the corn is small, but some day when you are laying the corn by, just push the loose soil away from the plant with your hand and notice the little roots that reach out just below the surface. These little roots reach from row to row, and sometimes penetrate to a depth of 3 or 4 feet, according to the soil and season. Deep cultivation at this time may cut the yield several bushels an acre.

By providing the best I know how in seed and feed and leaving the rest to the Almighty, I have managed to attain membership in the Hundred Bushel Club. My highest yield was 881 bushels from 8 acres, or 110 bushels of high quality corn an acre; and I expect other hundred bushel yields in the future.

Cutting the Farm Woods

Miscellaneous Publication No. 45-M, Cutting the Farm Woods, Profitwise, could be read with good results by every Kansas farmer who owns a woodlot. It may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

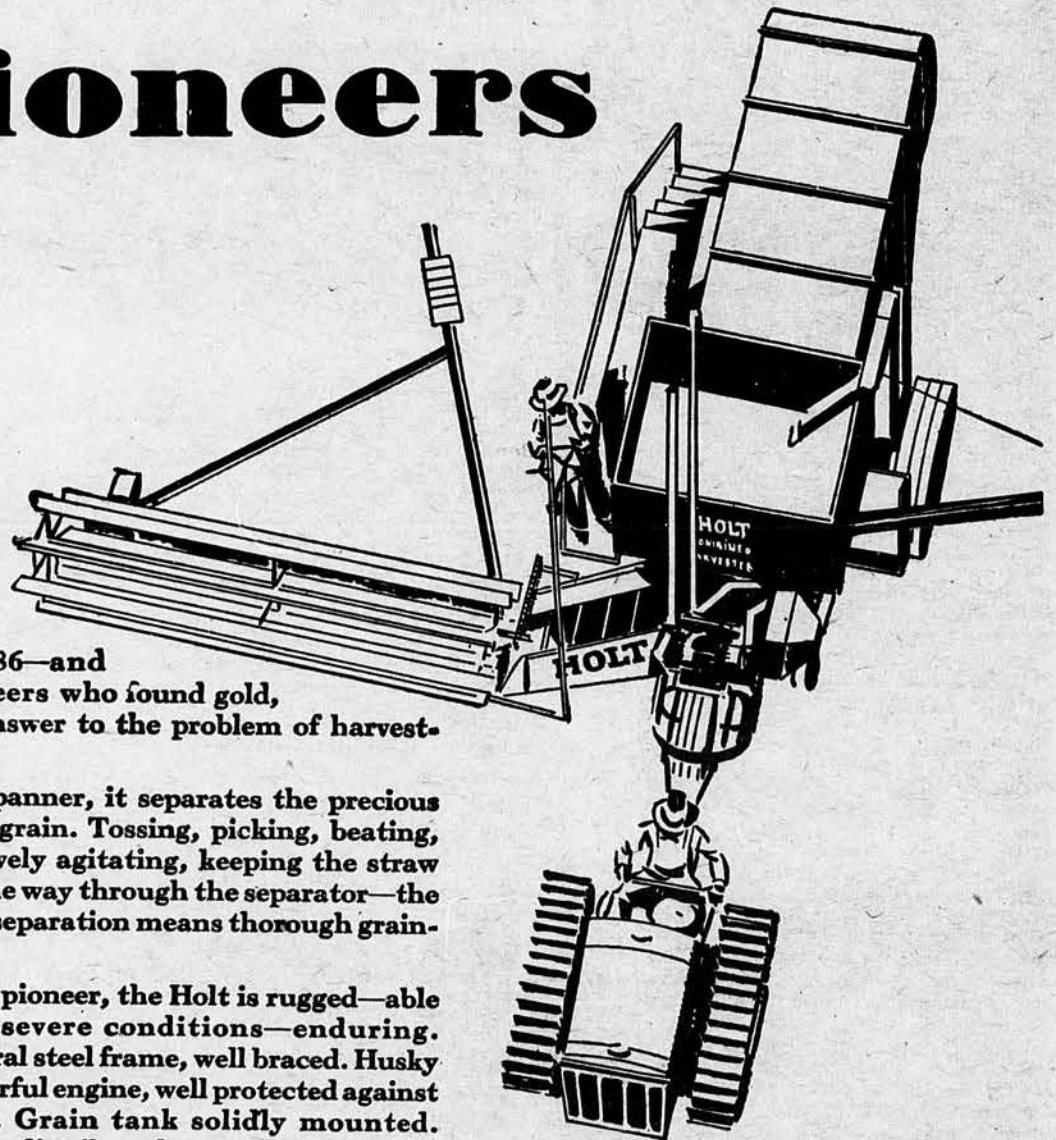
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COMBINED HARVESTERS

Raft Sailed Into a Fish Trap

Then We Arrived in Paknampoh, With a Very Deficient Supply of Ticals

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

FOR six days we floated down the Menam River, in Siam, from the little bush village of Raheng to Paknampoh, 150 miles away, the nearest railroad town. We dodged sand bars and grass grown islands and teak log jams for 12 hours a day, and we tried to dodge the mosquitoes for 12 hours every night.

The little "padi" fields of rice that surround every village and the teak logs that we found all up and down Siam's great river, the Menam, represent the two leading industries of the country. Siam is essentially a forest country. It is about twice the size of Kansas, and more than half of this area is covered by some kind of forest. Most of the rest is the rice-growing district thru which we traveled later.

We had entered Siam on foot, near the edge of the teak district, and had walked for a hundred miles thru that famous timberland before we reached the river at Raheng and began our 150-mile raft ride downstream to Paknampoh. From Paknampoh to Bangkok we rode on the railroad thru the great rice plain where is produced about 80 per cent of Siam's total exports. Thus we saw, first hand, the two important industries of this interesting monarchy, the only country in all of Southern Asia that has maintained her political independence.

The teak is a beautiful, large, deciduous tree with a thin, grey bark and large oval-shaped leaves a foot long. The main part of the tree is tall and straight, and it usually has a beautiful and luxuriant top. We were disappointed in not finding an exclusive teak "forest," for the teak trees are rather thinly scattered among a great variety of other deciduous trees.

As we progressed farther south these drier kinds of forest gave way to forests of heavy evergreen trees whose growth was thick and impenetrable with a dense tangle of bamboos, canes, palms of various kinds, and masses of creepers and climbers entering the trees. On the trees themselves were wonderful varieties of tree-ferns, orchids and mosses.

A Bashful Plant!

It was the jungle. Great clumps of bamboo came up like bunches of rhubarb here and there, each stalk as big as a man's thigh and reaching to tremendous heights. An occasional bunch of monkeys chattered in the trees, and we knew that tigers and elephants roamed abundantly thru the bush, although we never actually saw one of them during our entire trip.

One of the most interesting kinds of vegetation that we saw on our hundred mile jungle hike was an active little sensitive plant that grew freely all along the floor of the forest. It was a green-leaved little plant with a double row of leaves growing opposite each other along a stem from 1 to 2 feet long and lying practically on the ground. As we touched these plants with our feet, the leaves, starting from the point of contact, would quietly fold up toward the stalk, one after the other, on both sides of the stem, until the last leaf had folded up, and then the stem itself would wilt upon the ground.

Jim and I spent a great deal of time watching these bashful little plants. We would touch, ever so gently, the tipmost leaf on the stem, and watch the whole row go down like a train of dominoes on end, silent but sure, until the stem itself was lying upon the ground. Then we would flick the last leaf on the next stem, and so on until the whole plant had given up the ghost. Here were acres of dominoes standing up on end just waiting for someone to push the first one down. In Africa we had been astounded to see the entire population of a village lie down on the ground, prostrate themselves before us, as Jim and I rode thru on our motorcycles; and here were even the plants salaaming to the ground when simply touched with our feet.

Teak wood is world famous as being the finest all-round timber in exis-

tence. It combines just all the good qualities that timber should possess with none of the bad. It contains very little sapwood; it is mostly a moderately hard heartwood. This heartwood is scented and contains an oil which is its chief preservative. The lumber itself is a dark golden yellow which turns brown and almost black with age. Teak, of course, is celebrated for its great durability. Beams have been taken out of old buildings in various Eastern countries in perfectly sound condition after having been in place for more than 500 years. Teakwood is preeminently the finest ship-building material in the world.

Occasionally, on our long walk thru the forests of Western Siam, we found a "girdled" teak tree. This girdling is simply cutting a ring around the trunk of the tree about the width and depth of a man's hand. It goes thru the bark and into the heartwood and will kill the tree. Every teak tree to be felled, we found later, must be girdled at least two years in advance so that it is completely dry, and seasoned before it is cut down. Teak wood is very heavy, so heavy it will not float when green. Since all the timber transport is by water it is necessary to dry the wood first.

Harvest Was Starting

The annual timber "harvest" was just beginning when Jim and I walked thru. The trees are felled in the rainy season, as the great dry logs are less likely to break if they fall upon soft ground, and it is easier to drag the logs to the nearest stream if the ground is wet and slippery.

This is where the elephants come into the picture. Those ponderous, clumsy, intelligent beasts, moving like living tractors thru the forest, are harnessed to the logs and drag them to the nearest stream. Then down the stream with the logs go elephants and men, straightening out the jams and pushing the logs out into the main stream-flow to carry the jam away. A beautiful sight it is to see the elephants, with little yellow men squatting on their heads wading about in the rivers, sorting out those huge teak logs like boys playing jackstraws with toothpicks.

From the upper portions of the Menam River, and on all branch streams above the rapids, the logs float singly. Below the last rapids the logs are collected by the lumber companies and made up into great rafts of some 200 logs each to float on down to Bangkok. The Menam was yet too low for floating the log rafts successfully when we lazied down that same great river on our 30-foot bamboo raft. We saw, all down the river, the log booms that had failed to reach their destination during the previous flood season and had been held in place to wait for the coming rains. Fire guards had been placed about these great log booming grounds. The logs themselves, to prevent stealing, had been deeply branded with the mark of the logging company that owned them. We were told, in Bangkok, that it usually takes about five years for a teak log to arrive in Bangkok from the spot where it was originally felled.

Climbing Fish

Another perennial obstruction in the river which we were constantly called upon to try to avoid with our clumsy bamboo raft was the fish traps. These slatted barricades, supported on long bamboo poles stuck into the bottom of the river, sometimes extended almost completely across the river, with narrow gateways provided for the river traffic to pass thru. With our awkward craft, however, and our own supreme ignorance of the river and its devious ways it was difficult indeed always to hit the openings, and we sailed smack into the traps, like any other fish, on a good many occasions.

These great slatted traps, long seines, cast nets, dip nets, and wicker basket traps provide the dense population along the Menam River with an im-

(Continued on Page 20)

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Cooking Plans for Busy Days

By Hallie A. Sawin

SPRING days are busy ones. We do not care to spend much time in the kitchen preparing meals, and yet we do not wish our family to feel neglected or that they must subsist on pick-me-ups. The versatile casserole is a fine solution of the problem, if foods are combined with careful planning and preparation. It saves time and effort during the busy days to spend one day in preparation before starting on the sewing or house-cleaning campaign. I find that it pays to make a plan of meals for the week or period, then have a real orgy of cooking, preparing foods that will keep well for several days. I fill a large jar with cookies and perhaps a cake that will keep well; these together with canned fruit will meet the dessert need for several meals. A pie and shell to be filled later may be made. A supply of potatoes boiled in their jackets, a few hard-cooked eggs and some boiled

EVERY bride should have memories of a lovely wedding, correct to the tiniest detail. Those details are the trouble makers. Who should carry the ring? When should guests arrive? Who should give showers? When should announcements be sent out and by whom? Dozens of other problems hidden to the casual observer arise as the great day approaches. Mary Ann who has helped you many times before with her household philosophy has anticipated them all and tells you just what should be done in every case. Her chapter for brides and mothers is yours for the asking. Address letters to her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclose a 2 cent stamp with your letter.

beets which are placed in a weak solution of vinegar and water, will serve as a basis for salads and combination dishes. A large jar of salad dressing should be ready for use.

For the main part of the meals I always plan to use my casserole. In it try to cook a dish that is almost a meal in itself and which will need only the addition of a leafy vegetable, a salad and dessert. If the casserole dish does not include potatoes or a starchy substitute, I always bake potatoes since it takes less time and we are fond of them. Apples, other vegetable dishes and simple desserts may be baked at the same time if the oven temperature is to be approximately the same for all.

Casserole cookery not only saves time and effort in preparation, retains the juices and essential elements in the food, and is more economical of fuel, but is a great boon to the dishwasher, be it mother or the girls, and that is an item not to be overlooked during these busy days.

Here are some suggestive dishes which will prove both tempting and nourishing:

Chicken, Spanish Style

4 pounds fat chicken
1 large onion, sliced
1/2 cup chicken fat or butter
1 can tomatoes
1 celery root or stalk cut in small cubes
1 green pepper or pimento
1 cup potato balls or cubes
1 can peas, drained
3 carrots, chopped fine
Salt, pepper and paprika

Dress, clean and cut the chicken in pieces to serve. Season with salt, pepper and paprika. Heat fat, add onion. Brown, add chicken and brown lightly. Let cook very slowly in covered casserole about 1 hour. Add tomato, carrots, celery, pepper and potatoes, cover again and let cook until tender. Ten minutes before serving add the peas and season to taste.

If you prefer the chicken plain, this is a good recipe:

Smothered Chicken

Clean, wash and cut up a fowl. Roll each piece in flour and place in a covered baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and a little flour. Place generous bits of butter on top of the chicken and add water enough so it can cook without burning. Bake it from 2 to 3 hours in a slow oven according to the age of the fowl. When done, pour over it 1 cup sweet cream and let stand a few minutes before taking it from the stove.

Spanish Kidney Beans

Arrange in layers in a well-buttered casserole 1 can or 4 cups cooked kidney beans, 1 chopped onion and 1 cup canned tomatoes. Scatter over each layer 1/4 pound chopped bacon. Bake slowly. A little water may be needed, depending on the juiciness of the tomatoes, or more tomatoes may be used. Salt and pepper to taste.

Scalloped Potatoes and Ham

Saute a slice of ham until it is partly done but not brown. Cut into pieces of sufficient size for serving and place in the bottom of a casserole. Slice thin a sufficient number of potatoes to fill the dish, putting these over the ham as for scalloped potatoes; that is, first a layer of potatoes sprinkled with flour, salt and pepper and dotted

with butter, and so on until the dish is filled. Use salt sparingly because of the salt in the ham. Then pour a sufficient quantity of milk over the potatoes to cover them well. Cover the casserole and bake until the potatoes are tender and slightly brown.

Grated carrot and cabbage salad, buttered asparagus and a relish are good with this dish.

Ham Baked in Milk

Cut the fat from a slice of ham 1 1/2 inches thick. Chop fat fine and mix with brown sugar, and a little mustard if desired. Cover the top of the ham with the mixture, put in a casserole and turn in a cup of milk. Cover and bake for 20 minutes, then uncover and bake for 40 minutes longer, adding more milk if the first cooks away. If the ham is very salty, freshen first by soaking in cold water for an hour.

Baked potatoes, hot slaw or buttered beets or salad of string beans and finely diced onions are good accompaniments for this.

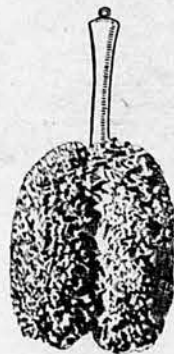
Meat en Casserole

2 pounds beef or pork
1 carrot
1 cup stewed and strained tomatoes
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
Onion as desired
Small potatoes as desired

Cut up the meat into suitable pieces for serving. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Brown meat in a little fat in a frying pan. Put browned pieces of meat in casserole, add carrot cut in cubes, tomatoes and mustard. Cover closely and cook 15 minutes in a moderately hot oven. Add the onions and potatoes (use very small ones, or large ones cut in small pieces) and continue cooking until meat and vegetables are tender. The casserole should be closely covered to retain the steam. A parsnip may be substituted for the carrot if desired.

A Duster for Dingy Corners

NOW that the house cleaning siege is over and the whole house spick and span, you have no doubt resolved to keep it that way. This is a good time to check up your house cleaning equipment and be sure that you have all that is needed for the routine of cleaning you are undertaking. Your equipment should include a broom, wall mop, floor mop and duster.



The old feather dusters that shooed dust around from place to place have long been obsolete and in their places are new, efficient dusters such as the one shown in the picture.

This mop is designed with two prongs to dust both sides of chair rounds and other tedious places at once. The prongs are so turned and covered with soft twisted cotton yarn that they dust a flat surface equally well.

The lacquered handle is securely attached and fitted with a hook for hanging it up when not in use. These hangers are made in two colors, green and orange, with handles to match.

Duster mentioned above may be obtained from the Shopping Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 75 cents.

Store up Summer's Fragrance

BY MARY MASON WRIGHT

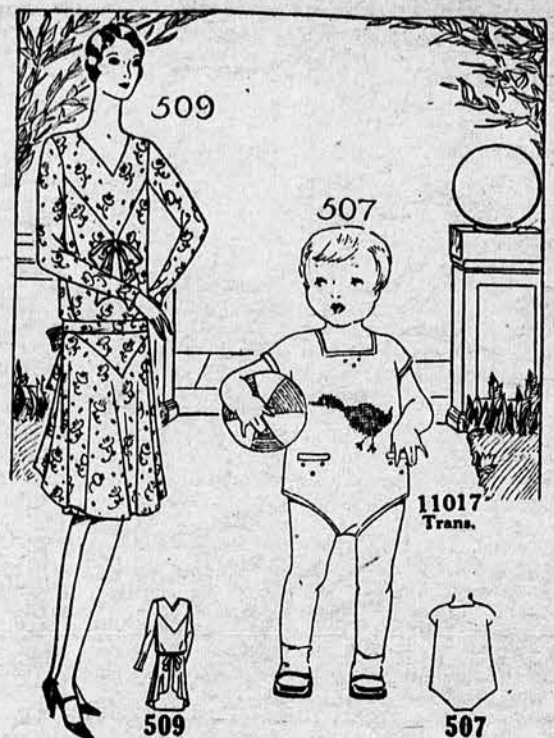
WE DO not make the most of our flower gardens unless we catch some of the natural perfumes of the summer flowers and store them up for flowerless winter days.

There are several ways in which this may be done but the most popular are the potpourri bags and jars, such as our grandmothers used to make, and which are made fragrant with rose petals, lavender flowers, and leaves, heliotrope, rosemary thyme and the leaves of the scented verbenas and geraniums. Sweet clover may be added to some of the combinations. Orris root is a favorite perfume for jars and bags, and one can easily grow this as well as the thyme, rosemary, and lavender.

To cure the flowers and leaves for these jars, you must have dry, sunny weather. The flowers and herbs must dry quickly in order to retain their fragrance. Rose petals, especially, are very easy to spoil by dampness. Gather them as dry as possible, and spread the petals on newspapers in a cool, dry room thru which the air circulates freely. Turn at least once a day. The fragrant herbs and leaves should also be dried on newspapers, and when dry enough strip the leaves from the stems. Cut the sprigs from the lavender bush when in full bloom.

If you are making bags to place among your linens, use sheer material.

Here are some successful formulas for the jars and bags: For a rose potpourri place a layer of dried rose petals in a jar or bowl, sprinkling the



For Summer Afternoons

509—A conservative adaptation of the popular new sun back costume. This type of dress is adapted to sheer cottons or soft silks, both of which are popular this season. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

507—The new French rompers are designed to allow the youngsters all possible freedom for play as well as a greater area of exposure to health-giving sunlight. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. For the 2 year old 3/4 yard of material will be needed, with 2 1/2 yards of bias binding tape.

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

same with salt, and repeat until the jar is full. Let stand for a few days, then add an ounce of crushed allspice, and the same of stick cinnamon broken into small bits, 1 ounce orris root bruised and shredded, 2 ounces lavender flowers, and a small quantity of the leaves of scented geraniums, lemon verbena, and thyme. Add a few drops of attar of roses. Mix the ingredients thoroly. Cover the bowl or jar and let stand several days, and then stir again. After that do not open until winter when you wish a breath of summer fragrance. This potpourri will last for years if fresh petals are added now and then and a little of the attar of roses added. Keep the jars shut except when you wish a whiff of fragrance thru the house.

Try a combination of Sweet clover, the leaves of sweet scented geraniums and lemon verbena. Place in a covered jar as you did the rose petals, and only open when you wish the meadow-like fragrance to permeate your rooms. This combination is nice to use in bags to place in among your linens. Rose petals and heliotrope added to the above combinations are also fine. You will find the combination of mignonette, rosemary and Sweet clover blossoms another fine combination that will remind you of days at grandmother's. Just the Sweet clover combined with scented geranium leaves sends out a delightful aroma.

An old English formula calls for the following spices added to rose petals: cinnamon, cloves, cardamom and cassia buds; these stirred into the rose petals, and then a few drops of oil of jasmine, violet and tuberose added. The spices are used sparingly, of course, and the fragrance of the rose petals should predominate.

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.

A Neat Organdie Binding

TO MAKE a very neat organdie binding first cut true bias pieces 1 1/4 inches wide, of the material. Sew the bias pieces together diagonally and press the seams open. Fold the binding thru the center, bringing the raw edges together and sew these edges in a narrow seam, placing the binding to the right side of the dress. After the binding is all sewed on, trim the seam evenly to about 1/8 inch of the stitching. Turn the folded edge to the wrong side, hold or baste it in place and stitch from the right side, close up against the binding but not on it. When the binding is ironed, press from the outside in on the binding and the stitching will be entirely concealed.

Labette County.

Mrs. Leta Williams.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Loretta 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.

What Her Neighbors Say

WE HAVE a letter from a 20 year old mother with her first baby. Her letter says: "My baby girl, Elsa Lou, is 8½ months old now. She weighs 19 pounds and has two teeth. I feed her every 4 hours and she is now getting orange juice, cod liver oil, cereal and about 3 ounces thin strained vegetable soup each day in addition to her milk. Once in a while I give her toast or a cracker to eat if she wants it after her bottle feeding."

"I have The Baby's Corner Leaflet and also I have a book on proper baby care. I try to follow these and have done pretty well so far. My little girl has never been sick a day and she is also very happy and playful. But I have two neighbors that think I don't do the things I should. One of them has no children but she tells me that every 4 hours between feedings is a terribly long time for a baby to wait. The other one says I am silly to still boil the milk and water for Elsa Lou and to fuss so much with her food. This neighbor is giving her 10-months old boy potatoes and gravy and other foods from the table. Her boy is strong and husky too."

"These things bother me because I feel so young and inexperienced. Am I doing right or what would you do?"

Mother says, "Of course this young woman is doing right. Her baby's good health and sweet disposition are proof of that. When a baby's mother is doing her best and the baby is well and good other people should 'keep hands off.' If the one neighbor had a child of her own she would likely have more to do than to give Elsa Lou's mother unasked for advice. If the other neighbor's baby has rich gravy and other foods that are prepared and seasoned for adults and is strong and well, it is probable that he is so in spite of the fact and not because of it."

So our suggestion would be for this young mother to go ahead in her own way.

Baby Mary Louise.

Proper Food for Babies

MRS. A. L. B. asks: "At what age can a baby have such foods as raisins, grapes, crackerjack, nuts, apples and bananas?"

Strong healthy babies 16 months old or older can usually take nice ripe apple that is scraped. Babies should not have such foods as raisins, grapes, crackerjack or nuts until they have the first 20 teeth and many children cannot digest raisins and nuts until they are about 4 years old.

THE Baby's Corner Leaflet No. 5, entitled Care of the Tiny Baby, is a new leaflet which Mrs. Page has just completed. It is intended to help mothers with their first tiny babies, and answers the puzzling questions that arise concerning babies' comfort and well being. Any subscriber may secure this leaflet simply by requesting it. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope.

A Roll Call Presentation

BY LOIE E. BRANDOM

A SUGGESTION for any monthly club program that would make it just a little "different" would be to ask each member to prepare beforehand a list of the most important events she can discover, that occurred in that month. A small prize should be awarded the one who brings the longest list. The members may also be asked to wear some emblem or article suggestive of the events that happened in that month, and as a roll call stunt the other guests should guess what event the symbol represents. For example—some of the most important happenings in July were Battle of Gettysburg in 1863—Assassination of President Garfield, 1881—Battle of Santiago, 1898—Signing of the Declaration of Independence, 1776—Hawaii annexed, 1898—Atlantic Cable laid, 1866—First World's Fair in the U. S., 1853—Battle of Chateau Thierry, 1918—Surrender of the Spanish army, 1898—Battle of Bull Run, 1861—Pilgrims

leave for America, 1620—Gen. U. S. Grant died, 1885—Wm. Jennings Bryan died, 1925—First official mail car put in service, 1862.

The suggestive emblems worn might be a toy pistol (assassination of President Garfield), a picture of the battle-field of Gettysburg, an American flag for Independence Day, a small darkey doll (the annexation of Hawaii), an imitation cablegram (laying of the Atlantic cable) picture of a bull running, a doll dressed as a Pilgrim, a tiny mail car. A prize might also be given the one guessing the most symbols correctly.

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.

Cleaning a Smocked Dress

I have a child's pink crepe de Chine dress with smocking around the yoke and a pongee smocked coat. I would like to know how to keep the smocking looking nice.

Mrs. E. G.

I am suggesting that you use a high test gasoline to clean the dress. Dip it into a pan of gasoline then rinse it two or three other times. The main part of the dress may be pressed, but the garment will not need pressing enough that it will be necessary to press the smocking at all. For the coat I would use the same method. It may be washed, but you probably would have trouble in pressing the smocking. In using gasoline always remember that it is highly inflammable and keep it away from an open flame, also keep it in open air.

Caramel Sirup for Puddings

There are so many recipes which call for caramel sirup as a sauce for custards and puddings. I do not have a recipe for this but would appreciate it if you could send me one.

Mrs. Grace E.

Caramel sirup is used as a sauce for various things and I am printing here a recipe which I am sure you will like.

1 cup sugar

1 cup boiling water

Put the sugar into a thick saucepan and place over a slow fire. Stir constantly until it melts and forms a light brown sirup, being careful that it does not burn. This is known as caramel. Add the boiling water (cold water makes it spatter) and cook slowly to form a thick sirup. Bottle, and keep for future use.

Selecting the Correct Color

I should like some form to follow as to the colors which I should wear. Can you furnish me with this?

Dorese.

You did not tell me what type you were, therefore I cannot give you any help thru our columns, but I am sending you a color chart in today's mail which will help you to select the colors for your type. Any other woman who wants this chart may have it by writing to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and inclosing a 2-cent stamp with her letter.

Building Tissues

My trouble is a very thin face, which I would like to fatten. Is there some skin food which would do this?

Alice E.

I have a form on Building Tissues which gives names of creams and lotions to fit every need. It includes a tonic to whiten and firm the skin, a skin food to fatten thin faces, a muscle oil for removing wrinkles, an astringent for tightening sagging muscles, and a skin food for greasy or normal skin. I will be glad to send one of these forms to anyone who has any of these troubles. The only charge is a 2-cent stamp for your reply. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Handle Dough on Cloth

BY MRS. NORMAN DAVIS

A CLOTH covered breadboard will enable you to work very soft dough without it sticking. The cloth may be a flour sack and it may be sewed into a tube that will just fit over the board, or tapes may be sewed to the corners so as to tie the cloth on smoothly.

To judge human nature lightly, a man may sometimes have a very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.—Bulwer-Lytton.

Can You Imagine Yourself
Popping BUSHEL'S OF

CORN

AT A TIME—What
Would it Taste Like?



By roasting coffee continuously, a few pounds at a time instead of in bulk, Hills Bros roast every berry evenly

A LITTLE at a time is the best way to pop corn. Otherwise burnt and unpoped kernels are inevitable.

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

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Puzzles Every Girl and Boy Can Work

I AM 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Queen of Driftwood school. My teacher's name is Miss Dozbaba. I have one brother but no sisters. My brother's name is Joe. He is 6 years old and in the second grade. We walk 2 miles to school. I have three pets—two cats named Darky and Tiny and one dog which I call Muggins. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Atwood, Kan. Lucy Prochazka.

Let's Remember

That the biggest prizes, whether money or honors, are won by initiative.

Jimmie Likes His Teacher

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I walk about 5 blocks to school. My teacher's name is Miss Harvey. I like her very much. I have one sister. She is 18 years old. For pets I have a little dog named Spot and two big cats and three kittens. They have lots of fun playing together. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Jimmie Demastus.

Osawatomie, Kan.

The Germ Speaks



Oh tell me where a busy germ
Can go to rest or play
When every little child in school
Scrubs teeth three times a day.
Etta Liebknecht.



How many chickens can you find hidden in this picture? When you have found the correct number send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

pets I have one pup named Snuk. I have two brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Clifford and Armond and my sisters' names are Doris and Velma. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Tyro, Kan.

Leland Burns.

A Test for Your Guesser

What is smaller than an ant's mouth?
What goes into it.

Why is the United States government not going to have bayonets any longer in the army? They are long enough.

What animals always have gaiters on? Alligators.

What is that which never flies except when its wings are broken? An army.

Why should painters never allow children to go into their studios? Because of them easels (the measles) which are there.

Just state the difference between an auction and sea-sickness. One is a sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.

Why is a baby like wheat? It is first cradled, then thrashed, and at last becomes the flour (flower) of the family.

What is the difference between a clock and a bankrupt? One goes right on when you wind it up, the other does not go on after it is wound up.

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

Why is a beggar like a baker? Because he needs (kneads).

How long did Cain hate his brother? As long as he was Abel.

When did Washington first take a carriage? When he took a hack at the cherry tree.

If you saw a bird sitting on a twig and you wished to get the twig without disturbing the bird, what would you do? Wait till he flew off.

A Little Cat-Tale

I am a little white kitten named "Tiddleywinks," and I am going to tell you a little story.

One day I went out doors to play and was having such a good time when I looked cat-corner out of my eye, and saw two big dogs running toward me. I remembered my cat-echism that says:

"When you hear a dog bark, Cling fast to the tree's bark."

But the dogs were between the tree and me, so I could not get to it, and they fell upon me like a cat-astrophe. Just then the front door opened and my mistress ran out to find me. The big dogs ran away and she picked me up and carried me into the house.

For a while I felt about as weak as a caterpillar on a catalpa tree, and didn't even feel like chasing my catnip mouse. My mistress said she was glad it wasn't a real catastrophe, when she saw me beginning to get well again. I drank some milk and am now feeling as strong as a tiger in the Catskills. I chase my tail, jump from the floor to the study table, and scamper up the stairs just as tho nothing had happened. In fact, I am purr-fectly happy again. And I'll never let another dog cat-ch me, either!

Margaret Whittemore.



Goes to State Line School

There are five children in our family. I am 15 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to State Line school. My teacher's name is Miss Wallace. For



The Hoovers—Dotty Believes in "Preparedness" When She Goes to Town



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Ringworm of the Toes Causes Much Annoyance to Folks Afflicted With It

I NEVER heard of ringworm of the feet until about two years ago. Then I discovered I had it myself. It seems that it has become very common of late years among persons who frequent swimming pools which are used by the public at large. Since practically every county seat is now boasting a swimming pool, that takes in a good share of our population.

Doctors call this trouble Dermato-phytosis, but it is no easier to treat under that name. I have found it rather stubborn, which is not surprising when we consider that it is a fungus growth. Many of you will recall the familiar ringworm of face and scalp that attacks children so readily and is so hard to destroy. Ringworm of the toes being on covered parts is yet more stubborn. As to its frequency, it is interesting to note that 67 per cent of the medical students of the University of Pennsylvania had more or less severe ringworm of the toes.

When ringworm appears on the feet it attracts early attention by its disfiguring appearance. Ringworm of the toes may not bring itself to your notice until it has existed long enough to cause considerable tissue destruction and produce itching and fissures. It is likely to be diagnosed as eczema, but it is not a true eczema. It may be called "itch," but there is no itch-mite. The most common site of attack is between and behind the toes. Once it begins, however, it may involve the nails, the soles or any part of the feet. It is likely to make more headway on folks with delicate, tender feet, and it is not at all likely to occur on those who go barefoot. Generally it gets attention first because of its itching. After that there may be cracks, fissures and crusts around the toes.

Can you cure yourself? It is by no means easy. Obstinate cases may need X-Ray treatment. It is always best to get the help of your doctor if possible. The chief help I can offer is to give you a hint of what you have to deal with. A preparation of 1 part salicylic acid, 8 parts precipitated sulfur and 21 parts zinc paste is highly recommended. It may be used three nights in succession and then a simple ointment of zinc oxide applied for a week.

Do not forget that this is ringworm, therefore contagious.

Insulin is "Making Good"

What about Insulin in diabetes? Is it making good? D. M. G.

I am glad to say that it is. Please bear in mind that it is not claimed for this treatment that it will actually cure diabetes. What it does is to help the patient to take care of a certain amount of carbohydrate food, eliminate his poisons and thus bring him to a better state of nutrition and enable him to keep about his affairs as long as he is careful to watch his diet. It has worked wonders for some very desperate cases.

See a Good Doctor

Please tell me the best and quickest relief from big veins. They give me a lot of pain and distress, but I must keep on with my work. L. F. S.

You will get most immediate relief from wearing elastic supporting bandages or stockings. It is well to find the cause. If you are too heavy, reduce your weight. If your heart action is poor, build it up. If you have flatfoot, get the fault corrected. There are many different reasons for broken veins. Find the reason and have it corrected.

Better Learn the Truth

Do you think blood spitting always means tuberculosis? Why may it not be that the blood just comes from the throat? L. F. D.

Possible, but not at all likely. If the bleeding comes from the throat, the next question is to ask what is the matter with the throat. If that is tuberculosis the chances are that the lungs are too. In cases of suspected tuberculosis it is folly to try to hide the truth.

The wise plan is to face the facts and immediately begin to live the kind of life that can conquer the disease. Many folks are conquering tuberculosis now every year, but this is not accomplished by hiding from the truth.

These Plans Worked for Us

(Continued from Page 3)

at a good price during May and June, before the heavy western runs start.

Mrs. Staadt and the girls also keep 500 White Leghorn hens. The proceeds from this department are theirs. And they use them for their personal needs, and also to defray household and grocery expenses during the year. Cream checks more than keep up all other running expenses and when we sell a car of hogs, sheep or cattle, the net profit is ours for a rainy day.

This system keeps the farm plant going the year around, providing a steady job for the entire force. We deviate from this each summer two or three weeks during July and August, to give one-half our force a vacation for an automobile trip thru the best farming sections of the Corn Belt, to visit and study methods and practices of the best farmers in our section. Sometimes they also go to the mountains. This plan gives the entire force a vacation every two years.

This system of diversified farming must be well-balanced to be successful. We try to effect a balance between the output and the market conditions, also a balance between the output and the available help so that all help has steady employment. We balance crops and livestock on our farm so that all crops grown can be converted into a finished product of beef, pork, wool and mutton, dairy products and poultry and eggs.

We try to balance our equipment. Too many or too expensive buildings, horses to feed that are not needed, unnecessary machinery or machinery not designed for the needs of the particular farm, cause too heavy an overhead to be tolerated. But sufficient efficient, up-to-date buildings and machinery are absolutely necessary, so that man may become the director of large units of mechanical power, rather than only of his own physical strength. We thus vastly increase the output of the farm with the available help. Modern machinery not only has added to the output of our farm, but also has eliminated drudgery and added to the enjoyment of farm life.

We try to provide the ambitious boys with modern machinery so they can really make things move. We also give them an interest in the profits of the farm, which I think is largely responsible for their staying with us. Modern equipment in the home also makes farm life more agreeable for Mrs. Staadt and the girls.

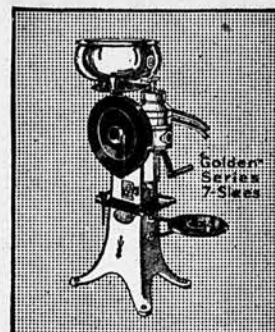
Life on the farm in Kansas has been intensely interesting and as a whole remunerative. And after 27 years as never before, we appreciate our surroundings, the dream of our youth, and we hope to keep right on improving and beautifying our farmstead. Here, with the young folks playing tennis and the grandchildren romping on the lawn, we spend many happy hours.

With daily paper, the telephone, automobile and good roads, and with radio, including the wonderful broadcasting system, especially the fine WIBW service, a new world in our experience is opening up today which is beginning to pass the miracles of yesterday. And the wildest imagination of the fantastic dreamer cannot picture what tomorrow has in store, not only for the favored few but also for the great masses far out in the open country.

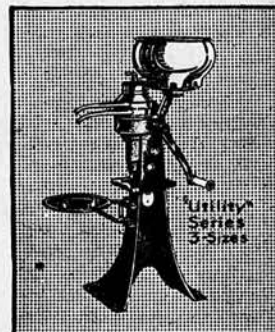
Our final experience is that this Kansas farm and farm home, planned for in youth, striven for and acquired during active life, now is to us the most sacred spot on earth.

Now — everyone • • can have a • • • De Laval — the World's Best Separator

NOW everyone can have a De Laval quality separator — for they are made in such a wide variety of sizes and prices that no separator user can afford to be without one. They skim so clean they will soon pay for themselves — it is not unusual for a De Laval to save from \$50 to \$150 a year in fat. See and try a De Laval at your local agency, or send coupon for full information.



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The De Laval "Golden" Series are the world's best cream separators. They are the most completely and conveniently equipped, the cleanest skimming, easiest running and most durable separators ever made. Perfectly designed and finished in gold and black lacquer colors, they are likewise the most beautiful. Seven sizes, varying in capacity from 200 to 1350 lbs. of milk per hour. Furnished in hand, belt or electric motor drive.

The "Utility" Series

The De Laval "Utility" Series Separators are identical with the "Golden" Series in construction and separating efficiency, but lack several non-essential equipment features. They are finished in all black "crinkle" japan. While their prices are less than the "Golden" Series, they are superior in every way to any others. Three sizes—350, 500 and 750 lbs. milk separating capacities per hour. Hand, belt or electric motor drive.

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for
Every Purpose

Grain View Farm Notes

By H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

It was three days after the big rain before we could get back in the field with the tractor and finish planting corn. The first planting of corn is coming thru despite quite a crust, which formed after the last rain. In the north and west parts of the county, where the heaviest rain fell, most of the row crops were replanted. The cool, damp weather has slowed up the wheat growth, and heading is slow. At this time only a very few heads are showing and those are on the earlier pieces over the country. Very often this date finds the wheat well headed.

In 1907, when we had a late frost that killed the crop, practically all the wheat in the country was headed. If my memory is correct the frost occurred May 27. By 9 or 10 o'clock the morning following the late frost the fields were almost white, and about all the wheat there was, was in the late shoots that mature after the frost. My father mowed about 10 acres of the frosted wheat for hay, and after the hay was taken off there were enough small shoots that came on up and matured to make several bushels of wheat an acre. One night last week we had considerable frost here, but we noticed no damage. A late frost would make quite a sharp change in the trend of the future wheat market.

Our potatoes are making a very rapid growth the last few days. We found new potatoes as large as quail eggs several days ago. Last year several of the neighbors had new potatoes by Decoration Day, and it seems as if we would be able to have them again this year. The new potatoes are setting on very heavily. We pulled up a hill the other day that had 14 potatoes, and none were smaller than a pea.

It has been many years since we had such good oats and barley prospects. In the fields where the crops were sown thickly the stand is a mat, and there is almost enough moisture to make the crop without any more. Present prospects are for a late harvest, but a few hot days with no more rain and things will change very quickly.

Our school closed last Friday with the usual big basket dinner. About 400 folks were there for dinner and the ball game in the afternoon. This community as well as many others over the country has quite a reputation for big dinners. Even the town folks like to happen out on the occasion of one of these big dinners, and if the world would eat all the time like the folks do when they come to a community dinner there surely never would be any surplus of food products. It probably would be as easy a solution of over-production as any just to cook up more food in the form of big dinners and invite all the town folks out to help eat it!

A large number of folks attended the very impressive commencement exercises. The address to the graduates was delivered by Dean Mohler of McPherson College. He is one of the best speakers we have listened to for a long time, and his theme on Progress was extremely interesting. Dean Mohler is in demand as a speaker. His address at our school was his third address in successive nights, and he had 16 other requests for the same night he was at our school. Most of the graduates in this year's class are going to continue to go on to school somewhere in the state next year.

Excitement over leasing for oil is running pretty high thru this part of the country. Practically all land in the country is leased. Most of the leases have been secured at 50 cents or \$1 an acre for 10 years. Between our place and town a block of 10,000 acres has been leased, and present reports indicate that a well will soon be drilled on this block. Some offers have been made for the royalty on land in this block for as high as \$10 an acre for a sixteenth part. These leases have brought much money into the county even if no oil or gas is discovered. There never has been an oil well drilled in Pawnee county so far as I can find out. So everyone feels now that their farm is located right on top of the biggest oil pool in the world. All the attempts in the past to get some drilling done in the county have been failure, so we hope the present

excitement develops into some real drilling tests.

Alfalfa cutting has been started. The first crop is unusually heavy and of very good quality. With the present amount of moisture the second crop will come on rapidly, and should be ready to cut before time to begin wheat harvest. Most of the men who seed alfalfa early this spring are reporting good stands.

Raft Sailed Into a Fish Trap

(Continued from Page 15)

mense amount of fish. Rice, of course, is the staple food; bananas and mangoes and other kinds of fruit and berries grow freely, but every Siamese family must have fish at least once a day. Fish, fruit and rice—there are plenty of all of these healthful foods, but there are plenty of people to feed.

There are the famous "climbing fish" which have become so accustomed to drouth in some of the upper streams that they have developed a breathing apparatus that will permit them to live for hours out of water. Their chief claim to fame is their habit of sometimes jumping out of the water, flopping up the bank and actually climbing trees!

Then there is a variety of catfish which are reproduced by oral incubation; that is, the eggs, which are sometimes almost as large as guinea eggs, are taken into the mouth of the male fish immediately after being laid, and are kept there during the entire period of hatching. And even after hatching, the young are retained in the proud papa's mouth until they are able to swim freely. During the long period of six weeks or more while the faithful father is performing this unusual duty, he is obliged to abstain from all food, and in consequence becomes greatly emaciated.

There is another variety of fish that grow hair and live in nests which they build on the bottom of the rivers. Another kind is lazy and lies buried in the mud for days, too lazy to move.

After a week of this drifting thru the jungles of Siam, on our little raft, the "Pride of Siam," we finally reached Paknampoh, the railroad town. We could still continue on our raft all the way to Bangkok, 150 miles farther, or we could—if we had money enough—buy railroad tickets and ride to Bangkok on the train.

An Investment of \$2.50

We had plenty of money with us, but it was all in English pounds except what we had had changed at the Burma-Siam border into Siamese currency, and that was almost gone. We had spent more than we had expected to on account of our two companions whom we had picked up, the German Professor, and our Burmese boy Neewah. Neither of these had any money, and we had paid all of their expenses for about two weeks. Furthermore, we found that one 20-tical note, which we had got from the Chinese merchant who changed our money at the border, was counterfeit. A 20-tical note is supposed to be worth about \$10.

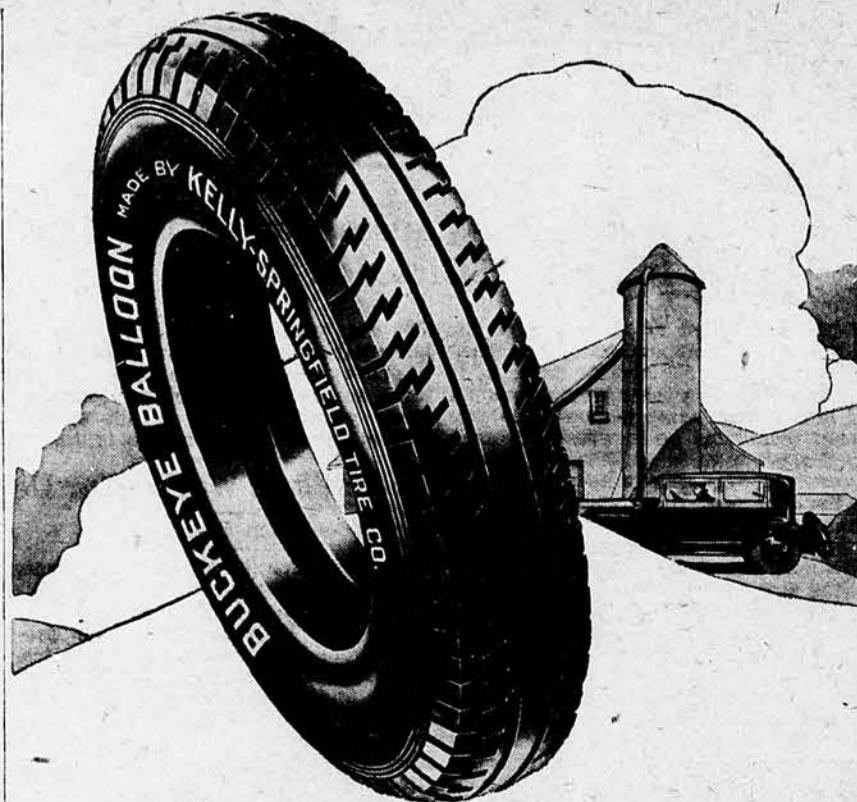
All of these things had left us short, and when we finally reached Paknampoh we did not have enough money to buy even third class railroad tickets to Bangkok for the four of us. Furthermore, we doubted if the few cents that we had left would keep us supplied with food, even at the low prices that we found, for the week or so that it would take to float all the way on our raft. We could live on rice and fish and fruit for another week, but we were tired of our long raft ride and wanted to go by rail.

We would try to sell the raft for enough money to buy our railroad tickets. This promised to be a difficult job, considering that we could not talk to a soul in town, and had paid only \$2.50 for the raft in the first place.

Will Aid the Garden

Farmers Bulletin No. 1371-F, Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables, and Farmers Bulletin No. 1495-F, Insect Enemies of the Flower Garden, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The wets may have had a friend in Smith, but just look what Jones did to them.



The good low-priced tire

The Buckeye tire is built by Kelly-Springfield workmen in the Kelly-Springfield plant.

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If you don't need the extra mileage of a regular Kelly, you'll find that Buckeyes compare favorably with many tires sold at higher prices.

Try them and prove it for yourself.

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

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY
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BUCKEYE TIRES

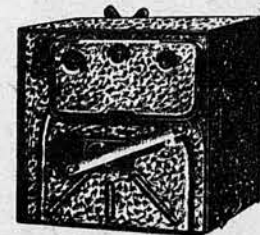
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It tells you how your crop is running, every hour, every day, for every field. It furnishes a ready check on truckers, an accurate means of dividing grain or settling for custom work.

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If you are a combine owner state make and year

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MARKETING THE ETERNAL FARM PROBLEM

After you've had a good crop, you have the worry of selling it at a price that will bring you a reasonable profit.

And in the small produce of your farm the same problem faces you. On items where no large market exists to set price scales, what can you do? The answer is simple—an ad in the "Farmer's Market Place" in Kansas Farmer will find you buyers.

Almost anything you have to sell, be it produce or household goods, land or houses, can be sold through Kansas Farmer.

DETAILED RATES ON REQUEST

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

JEREMIAH was not appreciated. When he had talked plainly to his fellow countrymen about conditions which were very serious, they went off to the king and said, "This is a dangerous man. He is not a booster. He is not a 100 per center! He talks against the government, and he discourages the people. He ought to be put in jail." And he was put in jail. And what a jail!

This matter of being a 100 per center is very modern. Belonging to the Boosters' Club of Climax City is one of the main occupations of a large percentage of Americans. It seems to be exceedingly important business. The general program seems to be: Go with the crowd. Don't have any opinions of your own, especially if they are critical. When the others yell, you yell. When they sing you sing. When they march you march, and when they dance you dance. Whatever you do don't be an individualist. Be a mobist. Cultivate the mob mind.

And yet we are perpetually honoring the men who did just the opposite of all this, men who were individualists of the most pronounced type, and who went against the crowd much of the time, or rather, who tried to get the crowd to go with them. Listen to Lincoln saying, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this union cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided." Listen to this about Washington: "For three years, while Congress was helpless, unable to tax or get aid from the states, while it paid the soldiers in paper so worthless that the pay of a colonel would not purchase oats for his horse, while nothing but a forced levy would secure food for the army, when a hundred men a month went to the enemy in sheer desperation over suffering for food and clothing, while the great country that had so much at stake seemed absolutely indifferent—in the midst of blank despair Washington kept his heart and his purpose." Talk about going against the crowd! Talk about being patriotic!

Today we honor Washington for the amazing victory he won. He felt his way thru, and fought his way thru. But many men who have seen the need of their country, and have sought to uphold it, have not been so fortunate. They went down, and the waters of unpopularity swept over them. And then, long after, it was seen that they were right, after all. The Christian religion teaches that a man or a woman shall seek to do God's will, as he understands it, and not be pushed from one opinion to another, in the effort to be popular.

The Founder of our religion "set his face" to do his duty. He faced shame and hate and death. He died alone, rather than seek the approval of those whose approval was worth less than nothing. This individualism is what builds religion, and it is what builds the nation. Says Gilbert Chesterton, British writer and philosopher, "I have spent the greater part of my life criticizing and condemning the rulers of my country; I think it is infinitely the most patriotic thing any man can do." I fear he is not a member of the Boosters' Club. Well, neither was Jeremiah a member, nor Jesus, nor Paul, nor Lincoln, nor a thousand others who have sought to think and act for themselves.

The words of an Eastern preacher are to the point, I think: "We Americans all go thru the same categories of education—the morning and evening papers, the jamboree of the radio, the four seasons of sport, crossword puzzles, movies and the standard set of activities. We, the freest people in the world, are made servants of the mob!" Is that too strong? Says Bertrand Russell, English philosopher, "In almost all European countries the individual is less subject to herd-dominance than in America." Well, perhaps, being an Englishman, he is a bit prejudiced.

But you see my drift. We are reading about the character of a great man, this man Jeremiah. We are studying him because he went against the current of his times, thought for himself,

followed the gleam of God's guidance, and in so doing antagonized the leaders of his day. If he had not done that he would not have been persecuted, and if he had not done it we would not be studying about him today. He suffered intensely. He must have been a sensitive man, for men of his type are sensitive. To go thru years of life misunderstood, misjudged, disliked, hated, is a living martyrdom. And this is the price he paid for his independent thinking.

Says the Frenchman Rolland: "Independent minds and firm characters are what the world needs most today. Every man worthy of the name should learn to stand alone, and do his own thinking, even in conflict with the whole world! Humanity demands that those who love her should oppose or, if necessary, rebel against her!"

But the man who follows the gleam always has a few friends. Is not that a great picture, where the Ethiopian servant hurries to the king in protest, and asks that he be permitted to rescue the prophet from the horrible pit into which he has been cast?

Lesson for June 2—Forms of Modern Persecution. Jer. 20:1-6 and 37:1-38. Golden Text, Matt. 5:11.

Let's Grow More Soybeans

BY ROY E. GWIN
Allen County

What shall I plant on my farm if I cannot get my corn planted in time to insure maturity?

This is a question which is quite prevalent lately. While there is still time to mature a corn crop if planted even as late as the middle of June, it is probable that there will still be some idle land at that time. For such land, the soybean offers a worthy substitute.

Soybeans may be planted as late as July 1, and still mature a seed crop if growing conditions are favorable. Planted around the middle of June on a clean, well-prepared seedbed, they require little cultivation, and should make a good crop. The seedbed should be clean and mellow. The beans may be rowed, either single or double rowed, or may be drilled broadcast. Much of the cultivation may be done with the harrow, so little time will be required.

There are many good varieties of soybeans which may be successfully grown locally. Good results may be expected from the Virginia, the A. K., or the Sable varieties. For extremely late planting, the Manchou would be preferred on account of its early maturity.

Fewer Hired Men

Farm labor this spring is more scarce than it was last spring, but is still in excess of the demand. Farm wages are reported slightly higher than they were a year ago. The April scale of wages a month for the United States as a whole is reported at \$34.68; wages a month without board, \$49; wages a day, with board, \$1.79; wages a day without board, \$2.34. There is a wide variation in wages paid in different sections of the country.

And Prohibition Will Win!

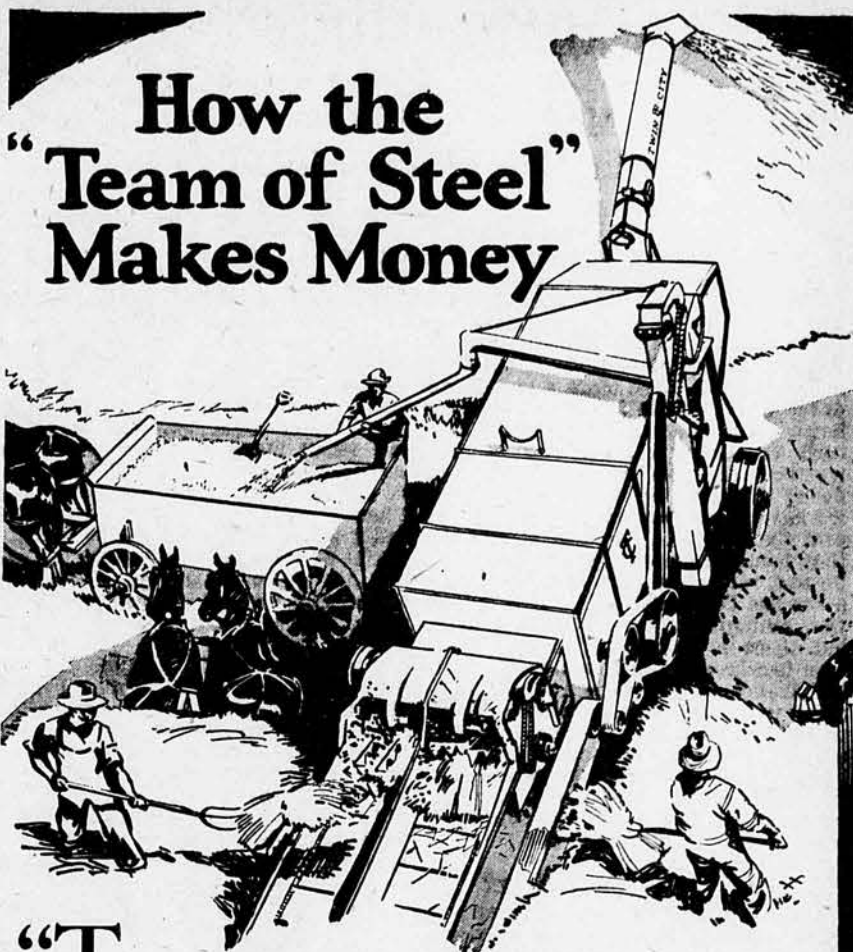
(Continued from Page 11)

cards, and millions of signatures will be received this year at headquarters. If any readers wish copies of these pledge cards they may get them by writing directly to the headquarters of the league, Westerville, Ohio.

Let us back up the President by this national campaign for personal abstinence. That is exactly what he wants more than anything else. If the law-abiding citizens of this republic will respond to the President's thrice made appeal, the last chapter in the great story of prohibition will be written, and it will be read by our children and by theirs as one of the greatest stories ever written for the common welfare of mankind.

For Hog Raisers

Farmers Bulletin No. 1085-F, Hog Lice and Mange, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



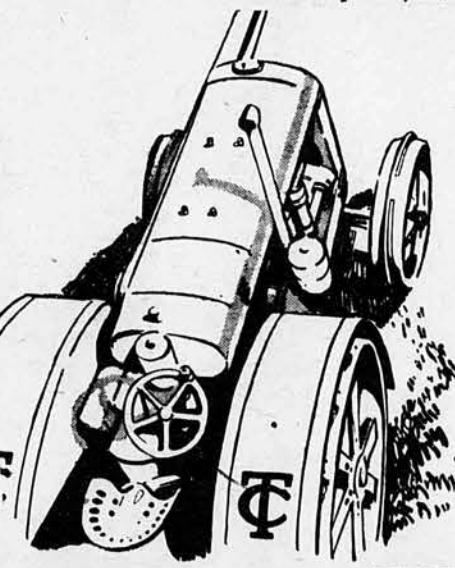
How the "Team of Steel" Makes Money

"THE people I threshed for say it's the cleanest job they've ever had, and the elevator said it was the cleanest grain received from all the machines around here," are the words of Nels Arneson of Antelope, Montana, who owns a Twin City Team of Steel. "My Twin City Tractor and Thresher handle grain under all conditions."

Such a record for clean threshing and dependable power explains the reason why the Twin City Team of Steel is the profitable threshing outfit in every district. The Twin City Tractor has the durability and power to stand the strain of heavy threshing day after day. And the Twin City Thresher is the only thresher made with a patented auxiliary cylinder for re-threshing tailings. Instead of throwing tailings back into the main cylinder, it threshes them again at slower speed in a separate chamber—thus getting all the grain without cracking it.

In Oklahoma and in North Dakota, in Kansas and in Canada—wherever there is grain to be separated the reputation of the Twin City Team of Steel is known for dependable power and clean threshing. Matthew Saramaga of Sapon, Manitoba, says: "We get at least 44 days threshing every season with our Team of Steel. It's a 17-28 Twin City Tractor and a 28x48 Twin City Thresher and it runs like a top."

Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota



Send Coupon For Catalogs

On your farm, a Twin City Team of Steel will be good crop insurance. You can do your own threshing as soon as your grain is ready—and the first threshing bill you save is a big part of the price of your thresher.

Investigate the industry's most durable tractor and cleanest thresher—the Twin City. Mail the coupon for free catalogs.

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Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Please send me catalog on Twin City Tractor: ☐ 17-28. ☐ 21-32. ☐ 27-44. ☐ All-Steel Threshers.

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KF-6-29

Most Corn Will Be Listed

And It Must Make a Rapid Growth If It Escapes the Dry Weather in July

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS is Monday, the beginning of a new week, and a bright, sunny day with the wind in the north and a forecast of rain tomorrow. The fields still are soaked from the rain of last Saturday, when fully an inch of moisture fell. Last week allowed two days' work in the field and on Jayhawk Farm there are left 18 acres of corn to plant. Another day of fair weather and we would have been done; there are 98 acres planted and we have been planting this off and on ever since April 2, the most at any one time being 33 acres. There are 54 acres up to a very good stand, and of this 21 acres has been cultivated. It is a late, wet, cold spring here in Coffey county, but there is one good feature; what corn has been planted seems to be well in advance of the weeds and grass. In other wet seasons we have been forced to fight grass from the start. Probably 90 per cent of Coffey county corn has been or will be listed. By Wednesday the fields will be dry enough to work provided the forecast of rain does not make good—or rather, bad.

But Why Worry Now?

It is becoming more and more evident that this is a genuine late, wet spring in Coffey county. At this date, May 20, there is little more than 50 per cent of the corn planted and the ground is too wet to work; if it rains no more this week planting cannot be resumed until May 22, which is at least three weeks later than normal planting time. One good feature of this wet time is that weeds and grass have made little growth, and all corn goes into the ground with a clean start. Implement dealers have had a big trade in listers, both one and two-row, and probably 90 per cent of all corn will be planted in lister furrows. In planting corn at so late a date I do not believe it a good plan to make the lister furrows very deep; about as shallow as the lister can be run and do good work means that the corn will get a quicker start than if it is down in a deep furrow, and a quick start just now is very essential. It is not the fall frosts that farmers fear because of this late planting; it is the hot, dry weather that may come in July and August that takes a stronger hold of young and tender growth. But, in looking back over the last 33 years, it will be recalled that of the very wet springs, at least two out of three have been followed by summers of plentiful rainfall, so why worry so early in the game?

A Rapid Runoff Now

It is said that we forget the past easily and are prone to believe that present weather conditions have not been duplicated before. That likely is true in most instances, but it seems to me that for the last two years we have been having more violent downpours of rain than at any time since the country was settled. There have been floods in the past equal to any we have had of late, but they were caused by prolonged and widespread rains. The floods which have visited this part of Kansas in recent years have been the product of violent downpours—cloudbursts, some call them—of from 6 to 14 inches of rain over limited localities. The recent rise in the Neosho River was not caused by rains in Lyon or Coffey counties but by the violent rains which visited Morris county. This flood water seems to reach the streams much quicker than in former years, and this is laid to the fact that most roads are now graded, and every roadside ditch catches all the water that comes along and pours it into the nearest creek as fast as water can run. Before the days of ditches water took a rather leisurely course toward the streams, coursing and trickling thru the grass, but now it rushes to the creeks as fast as water can travel.

Where Are the Hoboes?

It has been a number of years since a call has been made at the door of

this farmhouse by a bum, tramp or hobo, call him what you will. What has caused his disappearance is hard to say; perhaps it was the advent of the motor car, or perhaps improved industrial conditions. At any rate he is gone. In earlier years he was a frequent visitor even to the lone homestead away from traveled roads. I can recall many of those visitors of my boyhood days. One of them was an oldish chap who came one day when all were away but myself. He had a paper which claimed he was the victim of a shipwreck whereby he had lost his entire fortune of a cargo of olives and was now in this country trying to get money to bring his family here from their native Italy. I remember giving him a dime and he then asked for bread which I gave him well buttered. Many years after, since coming to Kansas, there came a fellow to the door one day asking for something to eat and for money contributions. He handed out a paper which contained the identical story of the shipwrecked cargo of olives of my boyhood days. This chap pretended

not to understand English, but when I handed the paper to my brother with the remark that it was the same old story of the 30-year-ago tramp, he grabbed it and made off, not waiting either for bread or money.

A Change to Pastures

A friend living in Chase county asks, "Why don't the landowners down in Coffey and Woodson counties turn their meadows into pastures instead of making hay on them which does not pay labor expenses?" The answer is they are doing that very thing to a considerable extent. Many large tracts of grass land, however, have been used as meadows for many years, and on these the fences have not been maintained and have fallen into such a condition that entirely new fences would have to be built to hold stock. Many of these meadows have no permanent water supply, and to provide both the water and the fences would entail a larger expense than owners care to assume. I do think that eventually most of this meadow land will be turned to pasture, for it seems to be the general opinion that the commercial hay business has "blown up."

Into Meat Retailing

Market papers give credence to rumors that the packers again are going into the retail meat business. They are not satisfied with the business as at present conducted; they say that retailers take too large a margin of

profit, and by so doing curtail the demand for meat. This is a matter of keen importance to meat growers as well as packers, and from my talks with many farmers I believe they are heartily in favor of the packers again entering the retail meat trade. Perhaps if we were in the business of retailing meat we would look at the matter in a different light, but it does seem to many that rather large drops in livestock prices are not followed by retail meat dealers. The packers follow drops in wholesale meat prices as quickly as they do price raises, but the drop lags considerably on the way to the ultimate consumer, altho a price raise is responded to quickly enough. We have in this country a very costly system of marketing, and anything that will cut down the wide spread between producer and consumer will be welcomed. Perhaps the direct selling of meat to the consumer by the packers will be the start.

When the supply of its product runs ahead of the demand a corporation establishes the five-day week on account of its keen interest in its employees' welfare.

The amount collected this year from income taxes exceeds expectations. This means either our prosperity or our honesty was underestimated.

A London banker says he would enjoy running a newspaper column for just one day. And what we could do to a bank in just an hour!

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All from Proper Farm Storage

BUTLER

TODAY, bread bakers demand scientifically blended flour. Mills pay premiums to get grain with the test-weight, moisture or protein content needed for blending. Getting the most for the crop is a matter of improving and preserving these qualities until most needed on the market.

Plan your farm storage facilities NOW and plan to protect your crops properly until the market lets you come out on them. Thousands of farmers do it every year by choice and tell us the investment

usually more than pays itself back the first year by improving condition of all grains, saving protein and moisture premiums, cutting shrinkage, protecting it against rats, fire and weather.

Because of its reputation for prime quality galvanized steel, outstanding construction strength and durability, you may have the idea Butler Farm Storage is expensive. Compare these delivered prices on popular size Butler Economy Bins with any other storage. You will find no better values. Owners report Butler Bins 20 years old still in use.

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Don't wait until the harvest rush. Combines have shortened the harvest time. Thousands of Butler Farm Storage Units must be rushed out in a few weeks. Extra steel—extra machinery are on hand ready for it—but—play safe—decide now whether round, rectangular or larger size units fit your needs best. Our FREE Booklet and service will help. Send the coupon now to our factory nearest to you.

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Write for DELIVERED PRICES on all sizes, and FREE BOOKLET.

Send This Coupon to Our Nearest Factory

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Can two members of the school board hire a teacher and make other arrangements about the school over the protest of the third member? Isn't it necessary for all the members to be agreed? O. J. N.

A MAJORITY of the school board can make a contract for the employment of a teacher or transact whatever other business is authorized by law to be transacted by a school board. It is necessary, however, that this business be done at a meeting of the school board. In other words, the two members of the school board could not, acting separately, transact this business.

Tractors Injure the Roads

Was there a law passed at the last session of the legislature requiring tractors with lugs on the wheels to keep off the county roads? We cannot pull our combines on the roads without lugs. We will have to travel county roads to get to all the fields. W. S. B.

The new road law is known as Senate Bill No. 413. Section 3 of that act reads as follows:

Motor vehicles, trailers and all other vehicles, contrivances or devices having metal tires shall not be operated over any of the improved highways of the state, if such vehicle has on the periphery of any of the road wheels, any lug, flange, cleat, ridge, bolt, or any projection of metal or wood which projects radially beyond the tread or traffic surface of the tire, unless the highway is protected by putting down solid planks or other suitable material, or by attachments to the wheels so as to prevent such vehicles from damaging the highway, except that this prohibition shall not apply to tractors or traction engines equipped with what is known as caterpillar treads, when such caterpillar does not contain any projection of any kind likely to injure the surface of the road.

Section 2 of this act provides that the state highway commission may issue special permits for the operation upon the state highways of vehicles or any contrivances or devices whose size and weights exceed the size prescribed under this act, but such permits shall be issued for a definite period, and shall designate the highways and bridges which are to be used under the authority of such permit.

Could Come Back Free?

On November 1, 1927, I shipped two carloads of agricultural implements to old Mexico. Included were two planing mill machines, a saw table and an 18-inch hand joiner. As the two machines do not sell I would like to bring them back to the United States, but do not know whether they are subject to duty for re-entry. I am a citizen of the United States and would like to know if I can get them back free of duty. J. J. R.

My opinion is that J. J. R. would not have to pay duty on his goods which he brought back from Mexico. If he had bought these articles in Mexico and shipped them to the United States he unquestionably would be required to pay duty, but as a citizen of the United States going down temporarily into Mexico with goods and then deciding to return to the United States, it is my opinion he would be permitted to bring back with him articles he took into Mexico with him without paying any duty. But in order that he may be certain about this matter I would suggest that he write to the Treasury Department of the United States for specific information.

What the Law Says

A will was filed for probate of the estate of B. some time past when A, residing in a distant state, sent a sworn statement of his claim against B. C. an heir, was ready to contest this claim. A was notified of C's action as to his claim and that he must file an itemized account. This itemized account was not sworn to. It was offered in addition to a sworn statement that had been made about five months before the trial. Did this make the account legal? When a hearing was called for on A's claim he could not produce his original copy, as he destroyed it after filing the claim when he knew it was being contested. Would A's failure to produce the original copy have any bearing on the action of the court in passing on the claim? S.

Section 709 of Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

No probate court shall allow any demand against any estate unless the claimant first make oath in open court, or file an affidavit with such claim, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief that he has given credit to the estate for all payments and offsets to which it is entitled, and that the balance claimed is justly due. The affidavit in this section shall not be received as evidence of the demand, but the same shall be established by competent testimony before it is allowed or adjusted.

Section 705 of the same chapter provides that any person may exhibit his demand against such estate by serving upon the executor or administrator a notice, in writing, stating the nature and amount of his claim, with a copy of the instrument of writing or account upon which the claim is founded, and such claim shall be considered legally exhibited from the time of serving such notice.

In this case it seems that A sent a

sworn statement of his claim against the estate. Then A was notified, either by the administrator or executor or the court, the question does not state by whom, but anyway he was requested or required to file an itemized account of his claim. Evidently in his first sworn statement he had merely stated his claim as a whole. He then sent an itemized account, but did not swear to this second account. The itemized account was merely exhibited in connection with his original sworn statement, and this itemized account was filed some five months before the trial. The question does not state how long after the original statement was filed. When the hearing was held A could not produce the original copy. I suppose the questioner means the original copy of the itemized statement. The questioner asks would A's failure to produce the original copy have any bearing on the action.

It would seem to me that if he filed a sworn copy it would not make any particular difference whether it was the original copy or another copy. The best evidence of an account, of course, would be the book account itself if it was a book account, and a copy of the book account would only be received by the court on the theory that it was the best evidence that could be obtained. If the court admitted one copy I do not know any reason why he should not admit another copy. The only question of importance there is in this is whether this itemized account became a part of the original

statement of the account. It seems that A complied with the statute so far as the affidavit was concerned when he filed his original account, but the court evidently held that he must file an itemized account. I would be inclined to think that the court would be justified in holding that he must swear to the itemized account before it could be received in evidence of the correctness of his claim.

Just as A Desires

1—A has several sons and daughters. One of the daughters has no children. Can A will his property to this daughter at her death, the property to be divided among the brothers and sisters? 2—A and B are husband and wife. B inherits property from her parents. Can B, having no children, will this property to her sister or her heirs or can A claim half of it, or can B will it to A during his lifetime and at his death the property to go to her sister? A. C.

1—A has an entire right to will his property as he sees fit. He can will a life estate to this daughter, the property at her death to go to her surviving brothers and sisters.

2—Neither the husband nor wife in Kansas can without the written consent of the other will away from such surviving spouse more than one-half of his or her property. B could not make a will depriving her surviving husband of his absolute inheritance right to one-half of her property, unless he should by written agreement consent to waive his statutory rights and take a life estate, the property to go at his death to her sister.

'Tis Still Another Tax

Is there an inheritance tax on small estates in New York? How long does the administrator have to settle an estate, and what is his compensation? J. E. H.

In the case of the estates of the value of \$5,000 or less in New York such estates are exempt from inher-

itance tax in the case of a father, mother, husband, wife, widow or child of the decedent or grantor. When the estate is over \$5,000 the excess is taxable. Where the transferee, that is the heir, is brother, sister, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of the decedent or grantor, the transfer is tax exempt to the extent of \$500. The rate of taxation on property in excess of the exemption is as follows: Up to and including \$25,000, 1 per cent; on the next \$75,000, 2 per cent; on the next \$100,000, 3 per cent. On the amount representing the balance of each individual transfer, 4 per cent.

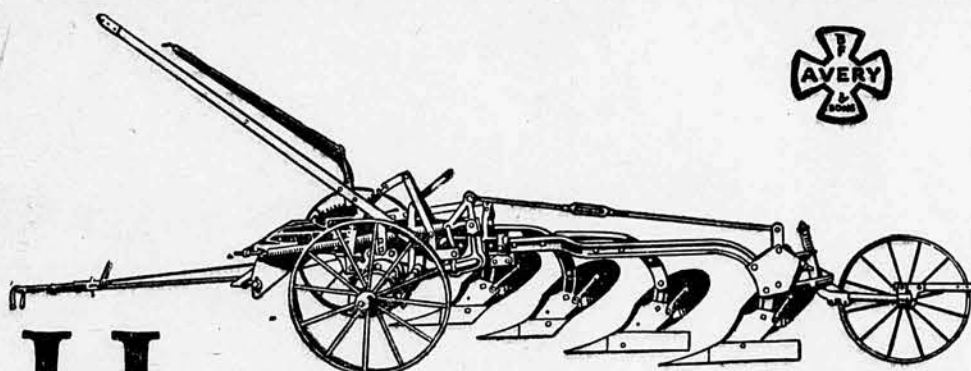
When the heir is brother, sister, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter and only \$500 is exempt the tax on the excess up to \$25,000 is 2 per cent; on the next \$75,000, 3 per cent; on the next \$100,000, 4 per cent, on the amount representing the balance of each individual transfer, 5 per cent. In all other cases, that is, where the heir is of a more distant relationship than those enumerated or of no relationship at all, the rate in excess of \$500 is as follows: Up to and including \$25,000, 5 per cent; on the next \$75,000, 6 per cent; on the next \$100,000, 7 per cent, and on the balance 8 per cent.

The time of settlement of estates in New York seems to be left very largely to the discretion of the surrogate, who corresponds in the matter of jurisdiction to our probate court. The fees of the executor or administrator are not apparently fixed by law in New York, but as in Kansas are allowed by the surrogate court.

Half to the Husband

A and B are husband and wife with one girl 4 years old at the time of B's death. B left an 80 acre farm in Kansas with no will. This farm was inherited by her. At the time of her death they were living in the South. Later A remarried. Do all three own an equal share in the farm? I. R.

The surviving husband would inherit one-half and this daughter of B the other half of whatever estate B might have left at the time of her death.



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Be sure to see the important labor, time and money saving features on the new Avery Series 20 and Series 30 Tractor Moldboard Plows. The most profitable investment in modern, efficient, up-to-the-minute plowing equipment a farmer can find anywhere. Light draft, ease of operation, unusual durability and special construction combine to give it good-plowing qualities that place this tractor-drawn plow in a "value" class all by itself.

The Series 20 is for two- or three-furrow plowing; the Series 30 can be equipped with three or four bottoms. But the smashing big feature of both series is the new power lift device. Completely does away with the setting and resetting of hand lever at the end of every furrow. Regardless of the hand lever and regardless of soil condition it keeps the plows always thrown the same distance above the ground.

This new labor-saving device is one of the most practical ever invented even by Avery. There are many other good points about these plows you will find equally interesting. Do you want to cut plowing costs? Your dealer will be glad to show you this new plow, or write to us for a full description of its many new and superior features.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Farmers Are Making a Real Effort to Catch up With Their Spring Work

THE coming of warmer weather has made it possible for the folks to get more farm work done. It is about time! Farmers all over Kansas are much behind the usual schedule. There still is a great deal of corn to be planted, and but little work has been done with the sorghums. Oats and barley are making a fairly good growth, except where they were damaged by wet weather. There was considerable damage to the wheat in Eastern Kansas from the rains of May. A great deal of alfalfa has been cut this week.

Barton—The weather has been cool; we had an unusually large amount of frost in May. Some corn has been replanted. Eggs are being purchased here on a graded basis. Wheat, 84c; corn, 68c; heavy hens, 23c; eggs, 20c to 25c; butterfat, 42c; heavy broilers, 30c; light broilers, 25c; Leghorn broilers, 23c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—We received a great deal of rain in May, which delayed the planting of the row crops greatly. Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. There is plenty of farm help. Corn, 85c; prairie hay, \$10; hogs, \$11; milk, \$2.35 a cwt.; cream, 44c.—Robert Creamer.

Cheyenne—We have had no rain for some little time, and the surface is dry; the soil still works well, however. Good progress has been made with corn planting. A few fields of wheat have poor stands, and they will be used for other crops. The acreage of beans will be larger than usual. There is a good outlook for a fruit crop. Alfalfa has made a fine growth. Prices for most farm products are quite satisfactory.—F. M. Hurlock.

Ford—The weather has been rather cool; too cool for corn. Wheat is making a fine growth. Potatoes and the gardens are doing well. The first crop of alfalfa is very satisfactory. Livestock is doing well on the pastures. Wheat, 82c; corn, 66c to 70c; eggs, 24c; cream, 43c; kafir, 50c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—We have had a great deal of rain, and the roads are rather soft in places. Farmers have been busy planting corn; some of the stands are rather thin. A large acreage of soybeans will be planted here this year. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Wheat, 85c; corn, 75c to 78c; oats, 45c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 24c; light hens, 21c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Graham—The weather has been rather cool recently; we have received considerable moisture, and some hail, that did considerable damage to fruit trees. Good progress has been made with corn planting; some of the stands on the early planted fields are too thin; these fields will be replanted. Wheat is doing fine; the prospect is for a bumper crop.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—We have been having a great deal of wet weather. Potatoes, wheat and oats are making a good growth. There is a fairly good stand of corn; not all the crop is planted yet. Corn, 85c; kafir, 75c; eggs, 25c; bran, \$1.50; new potatoes, 6c; strawberries, 20c a quart.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather still continues cold, with occasional showers. Wheat is making a rank growth, and is ready to head. Farmers are cultivating corn when the weather permits. Livestock is doing well on pastures. Wheat, 81c; corn, 78c; oats, 43c; eggs, 24c; butter, 45c; light hens, 20c; heavy hens, 24c; heavy broilers, 30c; Leghorn broilers, 25c.—H. W. Protry.

Jefferson—There is a fairly good stand of corn; some of the acreage is still to be planted. Oats is doing well. Wheat has made an unusually rank growth, especially on rich land. Sheep shearing has been underway. All farmers are behind with their work. The first crop of alfalfa is very satisfactory. Pastures are in fine condition. Eggs, 24c; hens, 24c; corn, 75c.—J. J. Blevins.

Lane—We have had a great deal of rain recently, and rather cold weather. Corn is coming up slowly. Most of the grain is marketed.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—We have received a great deal of rain recently, which delayed farm work greatly. Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. The first crop of alfalfa is very satisfactory. Potatoes and gardens are doing well. There is plenty of grass in the pastures, and livestock is doing well. Little chicks are making satisfactory progress.—E. R. Griffith.

Neosho—We have been receiving sunshine recently, and folks are becoming more optimistic over the chances for raising crops this year. But farm work is very much behind; only a small part of the corn acreage has been planted. This, perhaps, is the most unusual season farmers here have ever seen. Wheat is doing fairly well, and is heading; some fields contain a considerable proportion of cheat. A good many fat hogs are going to market. Livestock is doing well on the pastures, as they contain plenty of grass. Roads are in good condition; a large amount of work is being done on the state roads. Several carloads of strawberries will be raised here this year. Wheat, 90c; hens, 25c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 42c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The weather has been cold and wet. Most crops are rather backward. Wheat is making a fairly good showing on most fields; the crop is heading, but the straw is short; the prospect now indicates a yield of about 16 bushels an acre. Roads are in good condition.—James McHill.

Osborne—We have been having plenty of moisture. Old timers say we have the best outlook for wheat in the last 20 or 30 years. A large number of tractors and combines has been sold here recently. Pastures are making an excellent growth, but owing to the huge amount of moisture the grass is somewhat "washy" yet. Cream, 43c; eggs, 23c.—Roy F. Haworth.

Ottawa—All spring crops, alfalfa and the pastures are making an excellent growth. Most of the seed of kafir and other forage crops also is in the ground. Cattle are doing well on pastures. Wheat, 80c; corn, 66c; cream, 46c; eggs, 23c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Riley—We had a heavy rain recently which was very helpful. Most farmers have finished planting corn; the acreage is larger than it was in 1928. Pastures are making a good growth. Warmer weather would be helpful. Corn, 75c; wheat, 90c; oats, 45c; potatoes, \$1.50 a cwt.; tankage, \$3.75; bran,

\$1.60; cattle top \$9.25; hogs, \$10.90.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—We have been having too much moisture and cold weather. There is some rust in the wheat. Corn is germinating slowly; a large acreage will be replanted. Barley and oats are making a fine growth. Eggs, 24c; cream, 43c; corn, 69c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—We have been receiving more sunshine in the last few days, and crops are making a better growth. Wheat, oats and barley are doing well. A great deal of corn is being replanted, due to the heavy rains in May. The rains also did considerable damage to the roads. Pastures are making a fine growth. Wheat, 80c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 42c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—Wheat is making a fine growth; there is a fine prospect for a big crop. Pastures contain ample feed, and livestock is doing well. The work of building is being done on the farms here this year, this including several fine, modern country homes. Eggs, 25c; butterfat, 42c; kafir, 50c; wheat, 85c; corn, 60c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Wallace—Farmers have been busy planting corn. Most wheat that "came thru" the winter is in good condition, but the acreage is not very large. Barley is making a fine growth. Some new land is being broken out. The folks are well pleased over the good prices for eggs and cream.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—Warm weather is needed for the corn. There is still some corn to plant. Small grain crops and alfalfa are making a good growth. Pastures contain plenty of grass; most pastures are filled with cattle.—Ralph B. Cole.

Higher Prices for Potatoes?

A recent survey of the potato acreage in the Kaw Valley shows only 71 per cent as many acres as last year, according to report issued a few days ago by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, division of the statistics. Nearly 10 per cent of the potatoes planted in the valley this season since have been lost by flood. Indications are that 12,890 acres is all that can be expected for harvest, compared with 18,100 acres last year. Growers estimated the growing condition at 78 per cent of normal the first week of May. Stands generally are weak, and many fields are spotted from water standing in low places.

Preliminary reports indicate the potato acreage in the second early states is even less than was previously reported as intended. The total of 83,920 acres is 21 per cent below the acreage grown last year, and the smallest acreage grown in this group in any year since 1921.

Combining for all early and semi-early states the acreages of commercial potatoes reported or harvested this season, the total appears to be 27 per cent below the acreage grown last year, and below the acreage in any year since 1923.

A Glance at the Markets

The downward price tendencies of early May continued after the middle of the month. There were further declines, slight to moderate, in grain, feeds, livestock, potatoes and most other vegetables, but more steady conditions for cotton, wool and dairy products. Egg markets still slant toward higher levels.

Wheat future prices declined to a new, low point in domestic markets, and this held future prices of most other grains to low levels. Winter wheat in the United States made satisfactory advance in most areas. Corn weather has retarded growth in some of the Canadian provinces which nearly offset the early start. Cash prices are relatively firmer than future prices, because of the good domestic milling demand for most classes of wheat.

The corn market continued weak. Market stocks of corn are now being reduced at a moderate rate, and are only about two-thirds as large as at the close of March. Flax advanced 5 to 10 cents a bushel as the result of an increase of 16 cents a bushel in the tariff. Prices of most feeds at the principal distributing markets continued their downward trend, largely as the result of a seasonally slow demand, good pasture and declining grain prices. Pasture conditions were poor, however, in the western states, particularly Washington, Oregon and California.

Hay markets have held about steady with a moderate movement meeting a fair demand. Rainy weather interrupted loading and hauling in some districts, and was unfavorable for harvesting and curing of the new crop. Alfalfa markets remained about unchanged, with demand only moderate. New crop prairie hay is beginning to move from Southern Texas.

Cattle receipts are moderate, but prices have not recovered much. While strictly grain fed steers were in a strong position in the Chicago market, the market was out of line on the lower grades of killing classes in late May, this condition reacting unfavorably in the dressed market. Yearlings at \$14 and below, and fat cows and heifers at \$10 and \$12 downward, respectively, were costing as much or more in the beef than the choice grade kinds. Scarcity alone held up replacement cattle values. The general disposition was to buy them lower or not at all.

Hog receipts have been consistently light, but the shipping demand was unusually narrow. Most of the choice hogs sold to shippers and small packers early each day, while the larger packers were indifferent buyers.

At Chicago large supplies of fat lambs in mid-May prompted drastic price reductions, fed lambs closing \$1.25 to \$1.50 lower, and spring lambs 50 to 75 cents lower, while aged sheep were steady, due to scarcity. The peak of the California movement has been reached, but southeastern springers from Kentucky and Tennessee are expected to start in volume in the near future. The volume of business in feeder stock was very small, as killers usually outbid finishers. Shearer buyers were practically out of the market.

Individual wool sales in eastern markets were in moderate amounts, but the total was fairly large. Prices were slightly easier. Sales of moderate quantities of 64's and finer Ohio Delaines were reported at 40 to 41 cents, grease basis, and 58's 60's strictly combing fleeces were sold at 45 to 46 cents in the grease.

Butter markets developed more steady conditions after the middle of May, with no great change in prices. The quality of butter received has been showing improvement. Production is considerably larger

than a year ago, and is increasing rapidly from week to week. The cheese market tone continued steady.

Altho at some of the terminal egg markets there has been some uncertainty, prices worked slightly higher, and the market in late May was rather firm. Receipts at leading markets have increased slightly, but they are still running about 5 per cent under last year.

Potato markets are rather weak, but hope has been stimulated by the report of a 20 per cent reduction in combined acreage of the second-early states, compared with their 1928 plantings. The Chicago carlot market declined further after the middle of May. Shipments of citrus fruit are still very heavy. The peach season opened early in Georgia, with six cars of earliest varieties reported last week. The first car of Imperial Valley cantaloupes moved by express on Saturday, May 11. Chicago quoted northwestern Extra Fancy, medium to large Winesaps bringing top of \$3.50 a box and Delicious \$4.75.

Strawberry shipments are heavy. The shipping season has opened in Missouri and Delaware. Prices to growers were rather moderate and showed a wide range, according to variety, quality and condition. Tomato prices tend lower.

Acreage in early watermelon states is less than last year, except in Texas. Late melon states expect an increase of about 2 per cent. Cucumber forwardings increased. Movement of string beans chiefly from South Carolina and Louisiana, decreased. Bermuda-type onions closed dull and weak in Southern Texas around \$1.10 a crate.

Zealous Club Activities

(Continued from Page 8)

Ernest Bennett of Miami, who leads a club of five, says he is not afraid of numbers. He thinks there are certain advantages in favor of the smaller teams, and is going to try to cash in on them.

Willis Sears of Neosho and John Ross of Pottawatomie are also leaders of small teams who are going in for big results.

The Republic team, led by Loren Everett, contains a number of prominent club members, among whom is Clyde Passmore.

James Hesler, along with 28 other Rooks county poultry boosters, believes that enthusiasm which results from a large number of boys and girls working together is going to keep Rooks in the fore-front again this year.

In another part of Rooks, however, is a small club composed of Harlan Swalp, Mrs. C. W. Swalp, Ruth Miller and Raymond Nech, who hope to develop a quality of club activities that will balance against the quantity in the larger teams.

Millard Kohler, with his seven co-workers in Sherman county, has said very little to date about their club achievements, but this silence may mean they're giving more time to achievements than to advertising.

A large team in Trego county, composed principally of Ruppess and Wheelers, led by Elva Ruppe, a winner in former contests, has lost none of its pep of last year. In fact, reports show that this club is planning to score on every possible phase of team activity that results in points.

Washington county has a small team led by Selena McMillen. The far down in the alphabetical line, it does not expect to be last when the pep race is on.

There are a number of counties represented by only one or two club members. These perhaps will combine to form other teams. You will recall that in past years some of the outstanding teams have been made up in this way.

In looking over the list of breeds represented in the six departments, we discover that club members have a long list of favorites. Choice of breeds in the Baby Chick department is shown to be as follows: First, Plymouth Rock; second, Rhode Island Red; third, Wyandotte; fourth, Buff Orpington and Leghorn; fifth, Brahma; sixth, Rhode Island White, White Minorca, Jersey Black Giant, Ancona and Langshan.

In the Baby Beef department, the rank is as follows: First, Shorthorn; second, Hereford; third, Aberdeen Angus; fourth, Polled Shorthorn.

Favorites in the Farm Flock department rank as follows: First, Leghorn; second, Rhode Island Red; third, Buff Orpington; fourth, Plymouth Rock; fifth, Wyandotte, Rhode Island White and mixed breeds; sixth, Ancona, Langshan, and Jersey Black Giant.

Breeds in the Small Pen department are represented as follows: First, Buff Orpington; second, Buff Rock; third, Hamburg, Light Brahma, Jersey Black Giant, Minorca, Buff Leghorn, White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, White Rock, and Barred Rock.

The Sow and Litter department contains the following choice of breeds: First, Poland China; second, Duroc; and, third, Chester White.

The various breeds in the Gilt department are shown as follows: First, Poland China; second, Duroc, and third, O. I. C.

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Where Will the Wheat Go?

Adequate Farm Storage This Year Will Prevent Losses and Safeguard the Crop

BY FRANK A. MECKEL

KANSAS will have more than 25,000 combines in operation in 1929 when the wheat harvest goes into full swing. That will mean several million bushels of wheat cut and threshed every day, but where will it go?

Will it go to the small town elevator where a hundred motor trucks are in line waiting to discharge their loads and costing hard cash every idle moment? Will it go direct into freight cars and be dumped on the market to further depress a price that may be none too high at best? Will it be dumped on the ground to become musty only to be docked sharply when it reaches the market ultimately? Or will it go into substantial storage bins right on the farm, where it belongs, to be marketed at leisure in an orderly fashion?

Even in the years gone by—in the binder and header and thresher days—it was bad enough, but now that we have a more modern and speedy method of harvesting our wheat with combines, the problem of farm storage has become more acute. The time between cutting the wheat and the time that it was actually ready for market used to be several weeks and often months, and a great deal of wheat was stored for weeks or months in the shock or in the stack. It could be marketed in a much more orderly fashion then. But now it all comes with a bang.

This should not be construed as any possible argument against the combine. On the contrary, this remarkable machine has cut the cost of harvest to the very bone, and has made possible extra savings which can readily be invested in adequate farm storage which the combine has practically made essential.

Not only will a combine save more than enough money to pay for adequate farm grain storage bins, but it will also save enough to pay for conveying machinery with which to speed up the handling of the grain. A good grain blower or portable elevator will save many tedious hours of scooping wheat in or out of a bin, and if by any possible chance the grain should start heating in the bin, a blower or elevator is necessary, for at such times the grain must be moved and moved fast.

Such a device is more than able to pay its own way the first season if any amount of wheat is to be handled, and it should go hand in hand with storage bins, whether the bins be of steel or built of lumber.

There are several types of grain storage bins from which one can choose. If a metal bin is up for consideration there are a number of very good makes to be had for a rather

nominal amount of money. Such bins are portable, and can be moved from field to field, and when not being used for grain storage they will serve in a hundred other ways. Some farmers have even used them for hog pens and milking sheds, and a great many folks house chickens in the steel grain bin when it is no longer filled with grain. Such a bin, if properly cared for, will last for many years, and pay good interest all the time.

But whether the storage space on the farm be of steel or wood or of masonry is after all not of the utmost importance. The big thing is to have some kind of adequate and proper storage, in order to get the most out of the crop that we have worked so hard to produce.

'Twill Increase Milk Yields

BY J. W. LINN

Balanced rations are just as important to the dairy cow in summer as in winter. To maintain the balance and keep up the high production record, grain must be fed.

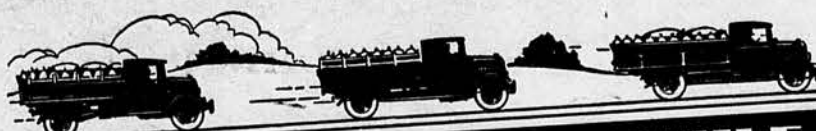
Grain feeding is always more expensive than roughage or pasture feeding in Kansas. If grain feeding is more expensive than roughage or pastures, there can be only one reason for its use, and that is to supply nutriment that the heavy producing cow cannot get from the roughage or pasture.

Profit from dairy cows is linked so closely with high production that it is impossible to separate them. In other words, the cow producing 400 pounds of fat is making 2½ times as much profit as the one making 200 pounds of fat.

The wise feeder will feed a balanced ration, and do so according to production. He will feed so as to have the same ratio between protein and carbohydrate—about 1 to 6.

At the present time, grass is rank and succulent and the grain ration can well be lighter in protein. The grain ration that will usually be found most profitable at this time of year is 2 parts of corn to 1 part of oats or bran. This will be true until the grass begins to dry up or grow short. It is important to increase the protein part of the grain ration again at which time the 4-2-1 ration, which consists of 4 parts corn, 2 parts bran or ground oats, and 1 part cottonseed or linseed meal, should be used.

The second important thing in profitable grain feeding is to use the grain according to production, because the cow producing 50 pounds of milk will need about three times as much grain as the cow producing 20 pounds.



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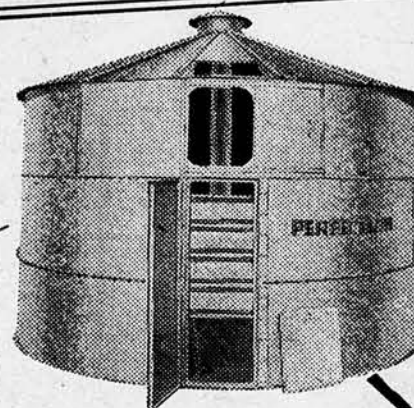
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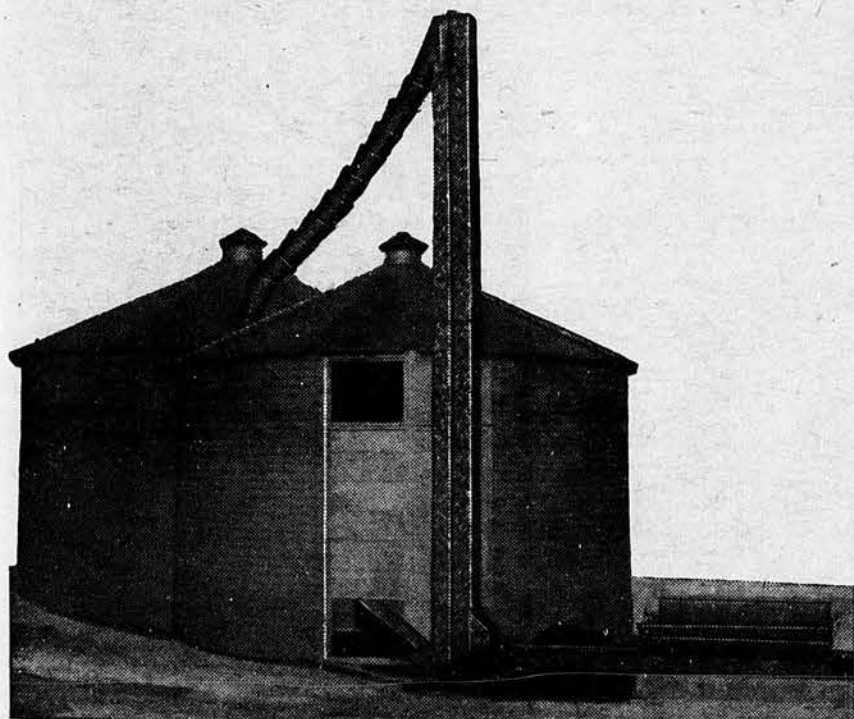
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Protective Service



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.

Have You Any Money for Fake Stock Remedies or for Medicine from Quack Doctors?

THERE are no known drug remedies for contagious abortion in cattle, hog cholera, influenza of hogs, horses and other animals, tuberculosis of cattle and poultry, distemper of dogs and cats, heaves of horses, bacillary white diarrhea of chickens, fowl cholera, roup or diphtheria, and chicken pox and blackhead of turkeys, according to Dr. P. B. Dunbar, assistant chief of the food, drug and insecticide administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Investigations carried on by the department specialists in analyzing the concoctions sold by salesmen as cures indicate that these so-called remedies have no curative value whatever. Luckily, tho, they seldom are harmful. One "cure" cost 40 cents and sold for \$5; with most others equally as profitable—to the promoters.

Constant fighting against such concerns by the federal and state departments of agriculture, by the Protective Service Department and by other agencies, is saving farmers thousands of dollars annually. However, keep continually on the lookout, because new concerns spring up as others are put out of business.

Price of Quackery

Recently there was arrested in California a "Dr. H. L. Musick," who is said to have sold at \$1 a package, 7-million dollars worth of what he termed a remedy. He collected this huge sum in 14 years, never diagnosing a case or attempting to define his patients' troubles. His customers took his "medicine" and believed they would be cured. The lady who desired to become thin received the same treatment as the one who was anxious to put on weight.

Let Your Sign Be Seen

Reports have come to the Protective Service Department saying that thieves have passed up farms where there is posted in plain sight a Protective Service sign, and that they have picked out the farms where there is no sign posted to do their stealing. In riding over the country one finds Kansas Farmer Protective Service signs well displayed usually. It is easy for a thief

to know that these farms are protected and that a \$50 reward is offered for his capture and conviction if he steals from the posted farm.

In some cases, however, a thief would not know that the farm is protected; you have to look two or three times to see the Protective Service sign. Be sure your sign is posted in plain sight near the entrance to your farm and so it can be seen from the road. If thieves do not know the meaning of your sign they soon will learn if they steal from you.

We Folks Prosper

(Continued from Page 12)

of alfalfa, and the general methods of diversified farming—cattle, hogs, dairy cows and the customary flock of barnyard fowls.

I have learned that the man who operates such a farm as this has few idle hours. His varied crop ideas keep him and his men busy thru the spring, summer and fall. His cattle and his hogs in feed yards and his dairy cows in the barn provide plenty of work during the winter. He has a 365-day job that is almost sure to net a profit, if hedged about with strict economy.

But let me go back to the care of the fields of this farm. Alfalfa has been our principal legume crop. These alfalfa fields have been pastured with hogs, or mowed and stacked or put into the barn for winter feed. In addition to the rotation of crops we have diligently followed the practice of keeping the yards clean, or in other words, thousands of loads of fertilizer have been taken out by the use of the spreader and systematically distributed upon the fields.

A part of our farm is very sandy, being on the Republican River bottom. Years ago some of these sand spots traveled north one day and were blown back south the next, but we long ago learned to control this. We found that Sudan grass flourished in these sand spots. The stubble and the excessive roots of this plant hold the sand, and blowing is prevented. These sand fields are left undisturbed during the winter and the early spring, the period of greatest danger from wind drifting.

About the middle of May we plow the soil and drill the Sudan seed, using an ordinary grain drill. Sometimes we mow this grass for hay, but if the summer is dry and pastures are short we pasture with cattle. We have in this way built up these sand spots until they produce good yields of wheat and corn.

Sweet clover is even better than Sudan grass as a soil renewer on the sand fields. This plant makes a good pasture for cattle, and after the second year it may be plowed under and the land put back to cultivated crops, which results in an increased production of 100 per cent. This is not theory, but a practical plan of legume rotation that has been practiced on our farm. The sand hills are seeded to clover by sowing in the winter or early spring.

On the Valley Point Farm we have followed the practice of side-stepping from regular crops to special projects, such as potatoes and watermelons. I did try onions one year, but because of my high respect for my farmer friends I warn them in regard to the onions. Tillage of them means many backaches. The potatoes and watermelons bring in a summer return in cash, which on most farms is needed at that season.

We have been feeding silage for nearly 20 years. It is difficult to beat silage as a feed for dairy cows and calves. We also have found it profitable for stock cattle and fattening cattle. My experience in feeding silage to stock cattle that are being turned into the corn stalk fields has been most gratifying. Before we built our silo and fed silage, losses from "corn stalk disease" were annual occurrences. I remember that losses have run as high as 25 per cent of the entire herd. Since we have had silage to feed—we give a liberal feeding, 15 pounds a head in the morning, then open the gates and let them go—we never have lost an animal from stalk disease, when handled in this way.

Hogs most assuredly have a place on the farm that is diversified. On our farm we have fed out as many as 700 in one year. That, however, is a story in itself, for which I do not have time now. From what I have said concerning other farms and our own, I think you will agree with me that hard work plus head work with diversified farming is a good type of farm relief.

Tells of Percherons

Breeders and friends of the Percheron have the opportunity of getting a new book about their favorite drafter. On May 20 "America's Horse Power," published by the Percheron Society of America came off the press, and it is now ready for free distribution to anyone who writes for a copy. For yours write to Ellis McFarland, Secretary, Percheron Society of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Secretary McFarland believes that the reading matter and illustrations will prove interesting and sometimes surprising to horsemen.

A Gain in Angoras

There are now more than 3 million Angora goats in the United States, as compared with 2,346,000 in 1920.

It is a strange commentary that the head never begins to swell until the mind stops growing.

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.

Fred G. Themar, Ottawa. Ford touring, model T, engine number 10,589,303, license number 233,948.
Edward M. Hefty, Valley Falls. License tag number 46523.
Paul Evans, Williamstown. Two small, red, 7 weeks old pigs.
F. W. Hinkle, Crisfield. Forty Rhode Island hens.
Oren Merrick, Wellington. Set of Gibson heavy breeching harness.
Clifford Holcomb, Elmont. Suit of clothes and shirt.
Michael Stumps, Bushton. Four smoked hams weighing about 12 pounds each.
C. A. Morrell, Cullison. Gold watch and chain.
W. O. Tinkler, Salina. R. T. Frazier saddle, weighs 50 pounds, bell metal horn, 16-inch swell fork, 2 new front cinch straps, steel stirrups, spur mark across the seat.
One heavy, black leather bridle, brass buttons on side, red leather 1 1/4 inch reins, and one piece hand forged bit.
George Johannes, Powhattan. Four hundred feet of nature oak sawed lumber. A \$10 reward is offered for recovery of the lumber and conviction of the thief.

Co-operation Helps Eliminate Farm Thievery, Says Sheriff Owens

SINCE Kansas Farmer organized its Protective Service Department the officers in the sheriff's office of Lyon county have had better co-operation than ever before in capturing and convicting farm thieves. Two \$50 Protective Service rewards have been paid in Lyon county, and in each instance all of the reward has gone to the farmer who worked so effectively with my office. In both these cases the Protective Service member telephoned his sheriff as promptly as possible after the theft occurred. That is the thing that counts, because it was the getting of this theft information promptly which led to the capture of the thieves in each case.

In other counties the co-operation of Protective Service members has been found effective in getting a thief convicted after being caught. No longer do Protective Service members hesitate to turn over to their sheriff any information regarding any suspicions they might have regarding their neighbor or someone in their community. They will not tolerate a man who is a thief to their back and supposedly a good neighbor to their face. Neither do Protective Service members hesitate any longer about giving all the convicting evidence to the officers and to testifying on the witness stand. Protective Service members realize that they must stand together and fight a united fight against farm thievery. When every theft is reported promptly the officers have a better chance to run down the thief while the trail is hot. By reporting every theft, also, it sometimes is possible for the officers to put together the information gained for the report of two thefts, and in that manner apprehend the thief. Always report every theft promptly.

KC

BAKING POWDER

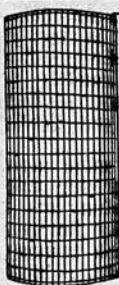
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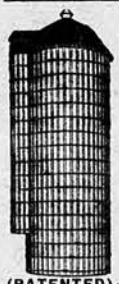
Millions of pounds used by the Government



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

Concrete Products Co., Salina, Kan.



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New York, Distributing Agents for Santonia

From Station WIBW

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

SUNDAY, JUNE 2

8:00 p. m.—Recreator Program
12:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra, directed by Rene Hartley
3:00 p. m.—Watchtower Program
3:30 p. m.—Modoc Club
4:00 p. m.—Howard's Hawaiians
4:30 p. m.—Organ Concert from Grace Cathedral, by Warren Hackett Galbraith
6:00 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
9:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams, over Columbia Chain
9:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Orchestra, over Columbia Chain

MONDAY, JUNE 3

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

TUESDAY, JUNE 4

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, food and equipment specialist, Household Searchlight. Kate Marchbanks, women's editor, Capper's Weekly. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio
12:00 m.—Maudie Shreffler's Piano Request Program
1:10 p. m.—Time, news, weather
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—WIBW—Baritone
3:30 p. m.—Ruth Leonard, piano
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Time, late markets, news, weather
6:15 p. m.—Capper's Farmer Hour of Melody
8:30 p. m.—Columbian Investors, sponsored by Columbia Title and Trust Co.
9:00 p. m.—Marshall's Civic Band
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

THURSDAY, JUNE 6

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Mrs. Julia Kiene gives her weekly budget menu. WIBW—Trio
12:00 m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra
1:10 p. m.—James C. Freer, Topeka, will speak on "4-H Club Achievements." Markets, time, news, weather
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—Elroy Oberheim and his ukelele
3:30 p. m.—Old Ford Trio
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Late markets, time, news, weather
6:15 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
6:40 p. m.—International Sunday School lesson, discussed by Rev. Gordon B. Thompson, and sponsored by Sterling-Porterfield Funeral Home
8:30 p. m.—Davenport, Price, Downs, Hawaiian Trio
8:45 p. m.—Kansas Power and Light "Hot-Pointers"
9:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor Program
9:30 p. m.—Hiram and Henry
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

FRIDAY, JUNE 7

6:00 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
7:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
7:05 a. m.—Devotional Period. Rev. Carl Wilhelm and WIBW—Choir
10:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery, society editor, Topeka Daily Capital. Aunt Lucy's Recipes. WIBW—Trio
12:00 m.—Novelty Theater's Program, featuring Boyd Shreffler and his Novelty Merry-makers
1:10 p. m.—Time, news, weather
1:30 p. m.—Get Acquainted Club with Bob Canfield
3:00 p. m.—Amateur Hour
3:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
5:45 p. m.—Alexander Brother's Peter Pan Party
6:15 p. m.—News, time, late markets, weather
6:20 p. m.—WIBW—Pennant Cafeteria Orchestra
8:30 p. m.—Four Georgia Peaches
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmer Old Time Orchestra. Truthful James
9:30 p. m.—Studio Program
9:50 p. m.—Tomorrow's Capital—News Review
11:00 p. m.—Goofus Club

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

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

Hill Crest Farm Notes

By CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

Since the rainy season of the forepart of the month has let up farm work has been rushed early and late, and corn planting is fast nearing the end. We were hoping that ere this coming week closes the task would be completed, but another big rain showed up Sunday afternoon that proved to be a regular old-fashioned "toad strangler" for about a half hour. The clouds released 1½ inches of moisture and quite a bit of fine hail.

This will set field work back about three or four days more, and very likely will cause a lot of replanting of corn in fields on rolling ground and in the bottoms. This is the first hard, dashing rain we have had this spring that did any damage to crops by washing them out on sloping lands and "mudding under" on the level. It seems as if when we have very much wet weather in May that we generally have a rain of this kind after the middle of the month.

Last Wednesday night the temperature dropped to near the freezing point, and early the next morning there was a heavy frost, but so far as I can learn not much damage was done to the growing crops unless it was in the lowlands. Some few folks say their gardens were nipped, but not so much by the frost as by the cotton-tail rabbits. They are quite plentiful here this spring. Several farm women state that they are having to replant quite a bit of their gardens.

The county agent was down Wednesday afternoon and left with us nine small sacks of sorghum seed sent out by the Fort Hays Experimental Station to be planted in a sorghum variety test to determine which are the better yielding strains of sorghums for this locality. The varieties in this test are kafirs, the Pink, Pink 9091, Red, Dawn and two hybrids just being developed, a Dwarf Yellow Milo, and the Early Sumac, and Leoti Red, the last two being the sorghum cane varieties.

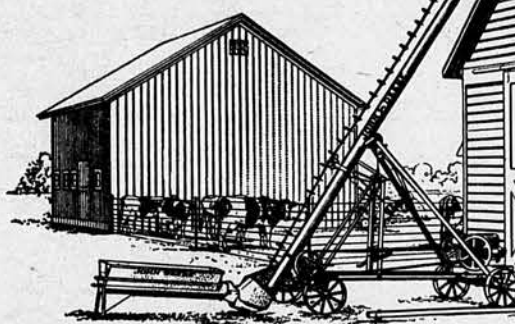
The Fort Hays Experiment Station makes a specialty of developing different varieties of sorghums and also of growing pure, certified, and tested sorghum seed of varieties developed by them for distribution in Kansas. Much time and money are spent in developing pure, certified seed. First of all the men hand select all of the seed stock from the field very carefully before harvesting, and take only the best, true-to-type heads. These heads are carefully stored, and when thoroughly dry are threshed in their specially built threshing machine.

The employees eliminate the possibility of mixtures in cross pollination by planting each variety in an isolated field. They rogue their seed fields a number of times from the time the heads appear until the seed is developed, to eliminate any undesirable type that may be present. They thresh the seed in their own threshing outfit following careful harvesting, shocking and topping of the heads. They take every precaution to avoid mixtures by very thoroughly cleaning out their separator before going from one variety to another. The seed is then taken to the seed house, where the bags are ricked up in long rows to prevent heating, for this injures the germination. The seed is then cleaned in a power grader, and again ricked up in bags awaiting shipment.

One can very readily see that it takes a lot of work to develop a new strain, and also to raise good seed.

We tried out planting corn with our tractor lister this last week and find that the machine does good work. We purchased a regular tractor lister late this spring, one that was made to go with this make of tractor.

Assures Several Savings at Harvest

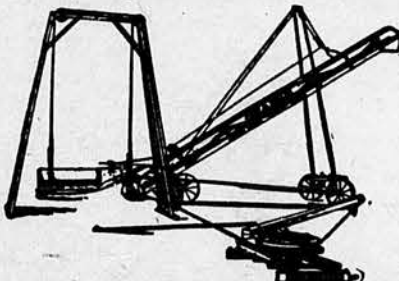


The New John Deere Small Grain Elevator

saves time, teams, wagons and grain. Harvest time is rush time. Help is scarce and costly. Scooping grain is hard, slow work. This elevator will handle the biggest load in 3 to 6 minutes—and do it without waste. Men will work for less money when there is one of these machines to handle the grain.

The John Deere Small Grain Elevator is of all steel construction, has big capacity at low speed, and is all self-contained—made ready for work in a few minutes time. Chain attached to center of flight—does not crush grain. Elevating tube made of 6-inch well casing—lasts for years. This elevator has a raising receiving hopper, adjustable feed, roller-bearings on head, boot and drive shafts, self-locking lifting device—in fact, everything to be desired in efficient, long-lived equipment. Write for free descriptive Small Grain Elevator folder GE-411.

Address John Deere, Moline, Ill.



The John Deere Inside Cup Elevator—for permanent installation. Handles ear corn and small grain. Descriptive folder and book of building plans sent free.

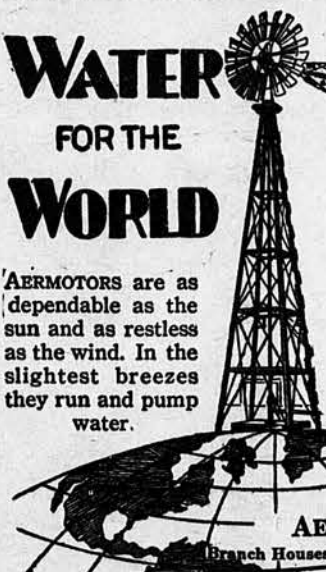
The John Deere Portable Grain Elevator—"bridge-trussed and non-rust" for ear corn or small grain. Has copper-alloy steel construction. Very light-running. Easily controlled. Any length. Descriptive folder free.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

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AERMOTORS are as dependable as the sun and as restless as the wind. In the slightest breezes they run and pump water.



A VERY large part of the water pumped for live stock and domestic use the world over is pumped by AERMOTORS. Hundreds of thousands of them are running swiftly and silently day and night to supply water for the farm, ranch and rural home.

Give an AERMOTOR a chance and it will put an abundance of water in your house, barn, feed-lot or fields. It is the one machine on the farm which works without care or attention.

An AERMOTOR is constantly exposed to all kinds of weather, works every day and yet is so well made that it will outlast almost any other farm machinery. There is nothing which compares with it in low cost for the service rendered.

The AERMOTOR is the original completely self-oiling windmill with double gears running in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. The constantly increasing sales are the best evidence of its superiority.

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MOST amazing hat ever invented. Patented transparent brim protects eyes from sun, yet gives clear vision. Patented shape holders hold hat in shape. Patented double adjustable buckles assure perfect fit. Hand woven from special imported material—durable, tough, light and flexible. Will not ravel, become brittle or discolor. Special airtight weave and ventilators assure coolness and healthy scalp. Waterproof. Easily cleaned with damp cloth. Natural color, \$1.25—White DeLuxe Model, \$2.00. At your dealer's.

EX-RAY
HAT

Patented shape-holding device, and other remarkable features of EX-Ray, except transparent brim.

World's Greatest Hat Value at 75c and \$1.00

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Exclusively manufactured and patents owned by
SUPERIOR HAT CO., 2305 Madison St., St. Louis
World's leading manufacturers of sun and sport hats.

St. Louis Man Invents New Washing Machine

A simple new kind of washing machine has just been invented. It has no motors or moving parts, yet it is just as efficient as machines costing \$100. This new machine simply sets in any ordinary boiler and automatically cleans and sterilizes an entire washing in about 20 minutes. No rubbing or strong soap or lye is required. It has been tested and approved by leading engineers. This new machine costs no more than a pair of shoes. The Preston Manufacturing Company, Dept. 198, St. Louis, Mo., are offering to send one of these new washing machines on free trial to one person in each locality. They also want agents and spare time workers. Write them at once for free booklet and complete details.

FREE A GENEROUS SAMPLE OF AMAMI SHAMPOO

Just send your name and address. You will receive a sample of this delightfully fragrant shampoo. It eliminates dandruff, imparts a sparkling sheen to the hair and cleanses perfectly. Contains no animal fats. Absolutely free. Write to
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Concrete Stave SILOS
Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.
CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Warmer Weather Brings Plenty of Poultry Troubles, But They Can Be Avoided

ABOUT this time of year troubles can begin for the poultryman who doesn't keep an eye on things. First of all, egg production will start to slump, but this is only natural and the beginner doesn't need to become alarmed. If the flock is carefully culled all year, however, the overhead costs will be held to the minimum. One thing that can be done to help get the profits that the egg market offers is to sell all of the roosters. Infertile eggs, of course, do not spoil.

With warmer weather at hand the problem of sanitation doesn't lessen, nor do poultry pests hide out in some cool spot for the summer. On the contrary they are exceedingly active, and should be fought to a finish. Plenty of fresh, clean water and ample shade should be the rule for the poultry flock.

Egg Week Has Helped

National Egg Week, held last month and sponsored by the united poultry industry of the United States, was a genuine success from the standpoint of selling the idea of eating more eggs. This was the third year for this event. Every single state entered into the celebration in some effective manner. Eighteen states not in before jumped in with both feet for 1929. Thousands of newspaper articles appeared over the country in daily papers as well as farm magazines. A good many editors wrote quite lengthy editorials in honor of the hen. The radio was used, morning, noon and half the night, telling the world that eggs are good for growing youngsters and grown-ups as well. More than 60,000 posters were put in store windows, and half a million stickers were put on menu cards, letters and packages. Such widespread merchandising effort as this is bound to have good results from the standpoint of helping consumption.

Cull Well for Profit

I have found that it really pays to keep a flock of chickens on the farm. I keep only purebred Barred Rocks. I keep this particular breed because I started with them and always have been successful. I find that they are an excellent all-purpose fowl. I feel that I know and understand them better than I do any other.

I think the breed is largely a matter of choice. On our farm we handle quite a lot of livestock and considerable grain. Our chickens consume all the grain that would be wasted. In addition to the grain, I keep a laying mash before them all the time, with plenty of skim milk to drink.

I like to hatch my chicks in March and April. If they are kept growing all the time the pullets will begin laying in October and November, which insures a full egg basket when the price is high. I try to keep my flock well-culled for egg production. In the fall just before molting I sell most of the hens, only keeping enough over the second year to supply the setting eggs. I keep my flock well built up all the time by buying unrelated stock.

Sylvia, Kan. Mrs. E. A. Keesling.

Day Old Chicks Thrived

I have had only a limited experience with day old chicks, but succeeded well with what I did try out. If you know your hatchery and it is not too far away, and provided you can get chicks on dates most convenient to you, it is my opinion that it is better and cheaper to buy chicks at a hatchery, as conditions in a well-equipped hatchery are better than it is possible to obtain in home hatching.

I have paid \$3 a hundred for eggs and hatched chicks that cost only 6 cents each, but that was the best hatching I ever did. I think an average cost of my hatching experience has been near 10 cents a chick, while possibly the percentage of loss was greater than it might have been with hatchery chicks. So I consider the best home hatching is not much cheaper

than buying day old chicks, while the average run of low-vitality, home-hatched chicks are much more expensive than hatchery chicks.

Mrs. Ella Shively.

Burden, Kan.

Sanitation Brings Success

The traffic in day-old chicks has certainly been a godsend to the chicken raisers. It still takes 21 days to hatch a chick, but instead of the old-time 15 eggs, we now have incubators of 52,000-egg capacity in close range.

The chick by nature stores up the yolk in its body the last thing before hatching, making it possible for the chick to stand the 72 hours or possibly more travel with safety. I believe where one buys the chicks and invests his money that he cares for them better for "Where the treasure is, there the heart is, also." The success of raising the baby chicks usually is in proportion to the amount of sanitation followed.

After receiving baby chicks, see that they are kept as quiet as possible and as soon as the time is right for placing in the brooder, give them warm water or sour milk to drink. Sour milk is considered better on account of the lactic acid, said to be very beneficial. Feed sparingly, and losses will be few.

Mrs. A. C. Peck.

Soldier, Kan.

We Keep All Three

I am glad to give my experience with turkeys. Under ordinary conditions the eggs hatch well, often every one. And the little poulters are easily cared for, about as chickens, for a week or 10 days, then they do best on an unlimited range.

A turkey hen proves the best mother, as they thrive best on grasshoppers. When grown for holiday time, feed grain to fatten for market, still leaving them on the range. As turkeys are great rangers it is difficult to raise them and keep them at home at all times, and they often are a source of trouble between neighbors.

Since caponizing has become so popular, a capon is often used instead of turkey.

Quite a stir is being made now about raising turkeys entirely in confinement on hail screen floors. This has met with excellent results.

Ducks are attractive fowls. To cash in on the profit side of the ledger however, requires careful management. They should be hatched late, run on greens as much as possible, have plenty of fresh water—a spring or creek is best—and be brought up and penned every night to protect them from wild animals.

The White Pekin is most in demand for table use, on account of its size and color, while the Indian Runner surpasses all others as heavy layers. They are the Leghorn of the duck family. Ducks require much grain to grow well and fatten properly.

Goslings are almost as easy to raise as little ducklings, and after a week or two the bread and milk diet may be abandoned. Then they may be turned on a grassy run and left, except that shelter and a water supply be provided.

Geese grow rapidly and are in biggest demand at Thanksgiving time. There are several kinds, such as the Gray Toulouse, White Embden and White Chinese. The Gray Toulouse is, by far, the most popular.

Soldier, Kan. Mrs. A. C. Peck.

Adopted the Clean Program

This year, with a specialist to help, we have adopted in Sherman county the slogan of the Kansas campaign to grow healthy chicks, and have established some definite demonstration flocks to stress: Clean Chicks, Clean Ground, Clean Feed and Clean Brooders.

N. L. Rucker.

Goodland, Kan.



Kill Rats Without Poison

A New Exterminator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks
K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.
Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

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



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

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

GEHL BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.
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Just Paint it on the Roosts!

—Before the chickens perch. Only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed. While chickens roost, fumes are slowly released and penetrate the feathers; killing lice and eliminating individual handling of birds. Ask your dealer or write us. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40"
Kills Poultry Lice

SILO

A Tongue-Lock Concrete Stave. BEST SILO on the market. Five years "GUARANTEE." Seventeen years experience. Write for prices. Agents wanted.

McPherson Concrete Products Co.,
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Kill All Flies!

THEY SPREAD DISEASE
Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.
Insist upon
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ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Who Writes What You Read?

Kansas Farmer holds an enviable place among farm papers as regards the training and ability of its editorial staff. You probably know many of its editors personally. You have read about the others. All are highly trained, both in theory and practice, to write authoritatively on their special subjects—to instruct you, entertain you and give you a well balanced farm paper.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$8.00 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$6.00 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

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

Inches	One time	Four times	Inches	One time	Four times
1/4.....	\$4.00	\$12.00	2 1/4.....	\$24.00	\$72.00
1/2.....	7.50	23.00	2 1/2.....	26.00	78.00
3/4.....	9.50	29.00	2 3/4.....	29.00	87.00
1.....	12.25	36.50	3.....	31.50	94.50
1 1/4.....	14.70	43.80	3 1/4.....	34.00	102.00
1 1/2.....	17.15	51.10	3 1/2.....	36.50	109.50
1 3/4.....	19.60	58.40	3 3/4.....	39.00	117.00
2.....	22.05	65.70	4.....	41.50	124.50

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

BUY SUMMER CHICKS NOW! 8 LEADING breeds 7¢ and up 100 live delivery guaranteed. Tucker Hatchery, Weaubleau, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-318 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties 7c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 616, Clinton, Mo.

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

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

Ross Chicks Guaranteed to Live 10 Days

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

95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details how we ship 95% pullets from 100 chicks. Free, the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. Flocks blood-tested and endorsed by the State Livestock Commission and A. P. A. certified by a licensed A. P. A. Judge. Our chicks won highest score at Baby Chick Show, Manhattan, April this year. Reduced prices June 3rd. **MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY** Burlingame, Kansas, Dept. F.

Guaranteed to Live

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

4-SQUARE CHICKS

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

SALINA HATCHERY QUALITY CHICKS

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

State Accredited Chicks

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

BABY CHICKS

Tudor's Superior Quality

Baby Chicks, all large breeds 100, \$12.00, 50-\$7.00, 25-\$3.75. Blood-tested one cent per chick more. Leghorns, non-tested \$10.00, Blood-tested, \$11.00. Blood-tested and State Certified, \$12.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan.

BRAHMAS

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

DUCKS AND GESE

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

DUCKS AND GESE—EGGS

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

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—EGGS

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

LANGSHANS

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

LEGHORNS—BUFF

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

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEG- horns. Eggs, Chicks, Della Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

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

300 BLOOD LINES ENGLISH BARRON Strain White Leghorn chicks 9c Ex. 1/2 paid. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Sarah Grisel, Altoona, Kansas.**

ENGLISH BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE Leghorns. Chicks \$10.00 per hundred. Eggs \$1.50 per hundred, prepaid. **Murrison Bros., Chapman, Kansas, Box 266.**

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORNS. PENS headed by pedigreed males with 300-336 egg dams. Discount June chicks. Circular. **McLouth Leghorn Farm, McLouth, Kan.**

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

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY

Single Comb White Leghorns 250-330 Egg Blood Lines. Baby Chicks: guaranteed alive and strong at your door. Hatching eggs: guaranteed fertile. Eight-week-old pullets: strong, large and evenly developed. 100% satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue Free. **ROY O. FRANTZ, BOX K, ROCKY FORD, COLO.**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS

BARRED ROCKS—LARGE BONED, YEL- low legged, heavy laying. Bradley strain, 100 eggs \$6.00; 50 \$3.50; 15 \$1.50. Postpaid. **Mrs. Ira Enig, Abilene, Kan.**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BLOODTESTED, Grade A, 13c. Others 11c. **Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.**

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

PURE BUFF MINORCAS, HEAVY TYPE, eggs \$5.00 prepaid. **Mrs. Rudolph Cumro, Herkimer, Kan.**

BUFF MINORCA PRICES CUT TWENTY per cent effective now. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING MAMMOTH BUFF AND White Minorcas. Baby cockerels \$1.25. Chicks \$13.00. Eggs \$5.00-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed. **Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.**

MINORCAS—WHITE

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

WHITE MINORCA BABY CHICKS, AC- credited stock, \$13.00 per hundred. Only three more hatches. **Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.**

MINORCAS—EGGS

ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$4.00 —100 after June 1. **Mrs. J. W. Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.**

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB WHITES. CHICKS 11c. Bloodtested. **Goenner Hatchery, Zenda, Kan.**

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

BLOOD TESTED, HIGH PRODUCTION Single Comb Reds. Eggs \$6-100, \$3.50-50. **W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.**

TURKEYS

BRONZE TOMS \$5 UP, EGGS 30 CENTS. Phillips, Paradise, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$5, HENS \$4. Eggs. **Louisa Williams, Rt. 1, Fowler, Kan.**

PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE EGGS 25 cents each postpaid. **Mountain View Turkey Ranch, Fowler, Colo.**

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS. vaccinated, \$8.00 to \$6.00, hens \$3.90 to \$6.00. **H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.**

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, SE- lects 35c each, 200 or more 27 1/2c; choice 25c each, 200 or more 20c. **Poulters 75c each, 200 or more 60c. 25% with order. Balance COD, safe delivery guaranteed. Fat Skinner, Medicine Lodge, Kan.**

TURKEYS—EGGS

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$3.00 per dozen. **Earl Hendrickson, Lake City, Kan.**

GET MY AFTER MAY 15TH REDUCED prices on Mammoth Bronze Turkey eggs. Circular. It will pay. **W. R. James, Parker, Colo.**

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- key eggs 40c. Hens and toms from prize winners. Insured postpaid. **Mrs. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.**

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BIG, healthy finely colored. Eggs 40 cents prepaid. Fertility and safe delivery 100 per cent guaranteed. **Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.**

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

HIGH QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES. Free Range. Second year officially tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea; Eggs 85% fertile, \$5-108; Chicks, \$12-100. Prices prepaid. **Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.**

SEVERAL VARIETIES—EGGS

GIANT BRAHMA EGGS, \$5 100, ALSO Buff Orpingtons, \$4 100. All good fertile eggs. **William Schrader, Shafter, Kan.**

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

WRITE "THE COPE'S" 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.**

DOGS

WOLF SHEPHERDS, WOLF POLICE LIST 10 cents. **Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.**

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds, Police. **Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.**

MALE AND FEMALE ST. BERNARD, also two police females. **B. J. Garner, Hickman, Nebraska.**

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. NATU- ral Healers. Shipped on approval. **H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.**

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

NICELY MARKED COLLIE PUPPIES. NATU- ral healers Males \$7.00. Females \$4.00. **Edward Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.**

CLEANING SERVICE

BLANKETS CAREFULLY WASHED OR dry cleaned. Beautifully finished. 50c to \$1.00. **Ripley's Launderers and Cleaners, 133 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan.**

CORN HARVESTERS

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

MUSKRATS

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE, AVERY SEPARATOR 32-54 and Reeves 40-65 Tractor, F. O. Luhmann, Natoma, Kan.

FOR SALE, ONE 20X40 RUMELY TRACTOR in good condition. Write or wire Wm. Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE RUMELY THRESHING RIG, 32-52 separator, 20-40 tractor. Write for terms, F. C. Kruger, Victoria, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 16-FT. RUMELY COMBINE, cut 400 acres. Price \$1400. Salina Tractor & Thresher Company, Salina, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—30-60 AULTMAN TAYLOR Engine, 36-64 Aultman Taylor Separator, No. 4 Aultman Taylor Clover Huller, 17-38 Minneapolis Tractor, all in perfect order. Reason for selling failing eyesight. A. T. Flahberg, Randolph, Kan.

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

Aultman-Taylor 30-60 Tractor Owners

A complete stock of new repairs at all times. Guaranteed Quality. Write for price list. It will save you money. Rodgers Bros. Oil & Tractor Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Formerly Hogmo Oil & Tractor

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED DWARF YELLOW MILO, 4c pound. W. C. Murphy, Protection, Kan.

GARDEN PLANTS—WRITE FOR FREE price list. R. R. Holaday, Grinnell, Kan.

CERTIFIED SUNRISE KAFIR \$3.00 PER hundred. C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, Kan.

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

PURE ATLAS SORGO SEED, \$2 PER CENT germination, 4 cents per pound. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE CORN, 6 bus. or more \$2.75; smaller lots, \$3.00. E. J. Abell, Riley, Kan.

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

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 300, ninety cents; 500, \$1.35; 1000, \$2.25. The Hammitt Co., Guthrie, Okla.

LOOK: 300 CABBAGE 100 TOMATO 200 onions 25 pepper plants all prepaid \$1.00. Guaranty Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

RED TOP CANE SEED, WELL MATURED, clean, sacked \$2.00 cwt. Request samples. Cedar Vale Co-op. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

ALFALFA \$8.50 BU. SWEET CLOVER \$1.80-\$4.50. Kansas Orange Cane \$1.50. Sudan \$3.20. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kansas.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICAN POTATO plants, 1000—\$2.00; 3000—\$3.50; 5000 \$5.00. Sent prepaid. A. O. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, BERMUDA ONIONS \$1.00-1000. Sweet Potato Slips \$1.75-1000. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

TOMATO EARLIANA, BONNIE BEST, Free, Sweet Potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50c-100c. \$3.50-1000, postpaid. Ernest Darling, Codel, Kan.

PLANTS, PLANTS, PLANTS NICE HAND selected tomato and cabbage plants 300-75c; 500-1.00; 1000-1.75; 2000-3.00. Postpaid. Star Plant Farm, Rt. 4, Jacksonville, Tex.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—PORTO RICO or Key West, Nancy Hall, Vigorous, healthy, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50 postpaid. Shipping daily. L. G. Herron, Idabel, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, ALSO Tomatoes, strong hardy plants, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.75. Peppers, Eggplant, 100, 50c; 1000, \$2.50. Postpaid \$3.30. Everything postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SEND NO MONEY: FROST PROOF CABBAGE plants including Copenhagen and Golden Acre, Bermuda Onion plants, 500-65c; 1000-1.00 plus postage. Eureka Farms, Tifton, Ga.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, NANCY HALL, Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda yams, 100-60 cents; 200-\$1; 500-\$2.25; 1000-\$4; postpaid, healthy plants, prompt shipment. Fred Wiseman, Macomb, Illinois.

FINE LARGE SIZE TOMATO PLANTS, Greater Baltimore (early large red), 250, 60c; 500, \$1.00; 1000, \$1.75; 5000, \$7.50. Guaranteed to reach you not wilted. Also cabbage, onion, pepper, and sweet potato. Catalog free. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Ga.

"PLANTS THAT GROW" OTHERS KNOW. Why not you? Aster, Marguerite Carnation, Pansy, Verbena, Zinnia 25c dozen. Vegetable plants 50c hundred 50c on orders amounting to \$2.00. Potted plants to third zone, 75c dozen, postpaid. Richardson's, Ellinwood, Kan.

CABBAGE—LEADING VARIETIES, 100, 40c; 1000, \$2.50. Tomato, leading varieties, 100, 65 cents; 500, \$2. Pepper and egg plants, 25, 35c; 100, 65c. Sweet Potatoes, Hall's Jersey Bermuda, Porto Ricans, 100, 45c; 500, \$2; 1000, \$3.25. Seneca Plant Farm, Seneca, Kan.

TOMATO PLANTS—LARGE FIELD grown. Roots matted. All varieties, 300, 75c; 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; 25 peppers free. Pepper plants, 100-40c; 500-\$1.25. Certified Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, potato plants, 500-\$1.25; 1000-\$2.25. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, TREATED FOR diseases, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Nancy Hall, Red Jersey, Pride of Kansas, Porto Rican and Black Spanish. Price 50 cents per 100, \$2.00 for 500, \$2.25 per 1000, postpaid. Tomato plants, Bonny Best, Chaulk Early Jewel, Stone, John Baer and Fifty Day. Price 75c per 100, \$1.50 per 300, \$4.00 per 1000, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Rt. 4, Abilene, Kan.

PLANTS, BEST THAT GROW, 17 VARIETIES, Sweet Potatoes, 20 varieties Tomato, 50c-100c. \$4.00-1000c. Celery, Peppers, Eggplant, Cauliflower 60c-100c; Cabbage 25c-100c; \$3.00-1000. Onion plants 30c-100c; \$2.50-1000. All prepaid to 4 zone 5% there after each additional zone. Write for prices on large Sweet Potato orders. Also descriptive booklet. We are prepared to give prompt service. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

TOMATO AND SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Tree, New Stone, John Baer, Chaulk Early Jewel and wilt resistant Marglobe 75c per 100, \$1.50 per 300, \$4.00 per 1000. Sweet Potato plants, Red Bermuda and Yellow Jersey 50c per 100, \$2.00 per 500, \$3.25 per 1000. New Priestly 75c per 100 only. All postpaid. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

POTATO PLANTS, FIELD GROWN: NANCY HALL, Porto Ricans and Jerseys, 500—\$1.10; 1000—\$1.90; 5000—\$9.25; 10000—\$18.00 postpaid. This price includes Okla., Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Colorado. Other states 50c per 1,000 more. Begin shipping about May 1st. Cabbage and tomatoes same prices, mail check if most convenient. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

TOMATO PLANTS: SIX VARIETIES. BY express \$1.50 thousand. By prepaid mail 500—\$1.50; 1000—\$2.50. Sweet Peppers, by prepaid mail 100—75c; 500—\$1.25; 5000—\$2.50; 10000—\$4.50. By express \$3.00 thousand. Also Cabbage plants. All varieties, including Copenhagen and Golden Acre, \$1.00 thousand and charges. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

RABBITS

CHINCHILLA RABBITS IN LARGE OR small lots. Write for prices. F. H. Dale, 500 Bluemont, Manhattan, Kan.

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. \$88 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

WHY STAY POOR? SELL DOANE'S WONDERFUL Toilet Soap, cost 20c gallon, sells \$2.00. Agents wanted. Miles Doane, Fredonia, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Room A4306, Winona, Minn.

FARM WORK WANTED

POSITION AS MANAGER OF LARGE ranch or farm. Cash ret. results. References. Box 355, Ness City, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 8th 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-T, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

RUG WEAVING

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

LUMBER

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

WHITE SPACE AND DISPLAY HEADINGS

will make your ads stand out and pay better. Rate is \$9.50 an inch, one insertion, for \$8.40 an inch, each insertion for four consecutive insertions. Your ad set in this space measures exactly one inch and would cost \$9.50.

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.

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

KODAK FINISHING

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

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

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

KODAK PICTURES WANTED. CASH prizes monthly to people who own a Kodak. If you have a Kodak send now for free information. Kodak-Art Finishing Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

FEEDERS

HOG SLOPPER AND FEED MIXER. Mixes and feeds alfalfa meal, oil meal, corn meal, shorts and tankage. Puts the feed into the trough—no feeding with pails—can feed 50 hogs in 30 seconds. Write for circular. H. Hoppes, Norcat, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

SHEEP AND GOATS

HAVE 2500 ACRES EXCELLENT GRAZING land in South Park, Colo. Altitude 9000 ft. Would like to get several hundred sheep to raise on shares. Can give them personal attention. Address Gregg Bros., Box 13, Como, Colo.

HORSES AND JACKS

SADDLE HORSE (HAMBLETONIAN STALLION) 4 years old, broke. H. B. Howard, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS

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

BIG SELECT, CHESTER WHITE SERVICEABLE fall boars, immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

CATTLE

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

CATTLE

FOR SALE, PURE BRED GUERNSEY bull calf, 11 months old. Wm. Rabe, Palmer, Kan.

FOR SALE—A REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull, 16 months old. Mrs. Minnie Allgeier & Son, Home, Kan.

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

FOR SALE TWO SHORTHORN BULLS about 11 months old, both of best Scotch breeding. Spotted Poland bred gilts and few boars, priced to sell. Theo Jagels, Rt. 1, Hepler, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—CHOICE HIGH-GRADE heifers, beautifully marked, well grown with good udders, bred for production and type, six weeks old. Tuberculin tested. Shipped C. O. D. \$25 each, 10 for \$240. Ed. Howey, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

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

BEST PRICES ON NEW WHEAT LAND. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kansas.

WHEAT AND RANCH LANDS, Bargains. Write or see C. N. Owen, Dighton, 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. 800 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 payment when crops fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

80 ACRES, improved. Family orchard, 7 R. house; Cellar; large barn; silo; poultry house; well; windmill. Real Bargain. \$7,000. Easy terms. Come at once. Possession. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

IDEAL LOCATION Grain and Stock Farm

One mile of station, High School, Churches, Elevators, and 431 A. One half in cultivation, balance best of bottom grass, 60 A. alfalfa land. Water in all pastures. Large improvement. Ideal Cedar Windbreaks for stock, 6 mi. to pavement, 23 mi. S. W. of Hutchinson, Kansas \$100 per A. Best of terms. Would divide. Also consider part trade. One half crop up to June 10. J. C. Banbury, Owner, Pratt, Kansas.

ALASKA

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

COLORADO

320 ACRES level land in Eastern Colorado at \$15.00. Carl D. Vail, Richfield, Kan.

BACA COUNTY, Colo., Land on easy terms, \$6.50 up. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

THE Plow Boy has supplanted the Cowboy in Washington Co., Colo., and has developed it into a farming country with wonderful opportunities. Where anyone with sm. capital who will till the soil, milk the cow, feed the hogs, and gather the eggs, will at this time find a happy home and independence surprisingly cheap. For further information write Akron Business Men's Association, Akron, Colo.

MISSOURI

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

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

12 APARTMENT kitchenette, Boulevard Location. South of 31st. Kansas City, Missouri. Gross income near \$6,000. Want wheat land or stock ranch. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE

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

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

Land Opening

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

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

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

Pacific Northwest Is Calling

(Continued from Page 3)

visit again: Glacier National Park, in Montana. Glacier National Park is a place selected by the Government as the region where the great glaciers, older than civilization itself, are piled on top of one another just as they have lain for centuries, defying the sun itself, too, too big to melt. I have read about how part of Kansas was, at one time, according to geologists, buried beneath a mighty glacier, and I have tried to imagine how it must have appeared. Montana and the Dakotas and Iowa were also covered—but part of Montana is still buried beneath those gigantic glaciers, and that great region has been set apart by the Government as the place where glaciers, may be seen at their best, Glacier National Park. I will certainly be glad to see it.

And so we have arranged for our "Jayhawker Special" to spend a whole day at Glacier Park. We will drive in automobiles—and they're all paid for, too—thru those awe inspiring, glacial fields, and then come back to have dinner in the luxurious Glacier Park Hotel, where the other patrons will have to pay a good round price for their meal—but yours and mine will all be paid for.

Then we go on out to that paradise of the Pacific, our own Northwest. Tours have been arranged—at not a cent of extra cost—thru the cities of Portland and Seattle. And then we will all board a real ocean-going ship and sail all day thru the salt waters of Puget Sound. We eat breakfast, lunch and dinner on board that British ship. I have taken that beautiful boat trip, and I'll promise you that you will eat. We will be out on an arm of the Pacific Ocean itself, but ours will be a big sea-going ship and you won't be seasick. You'll eat—and the meals are all paid for.

All about us are ships from the seven seas, vessels coming in from Hongkong, and great liners going out to Japan, Honolulu, Australia, Alaska, everywhere. We are started ourselves on our own ship, but we are going to stop only at Victoria, that beautiful English city on Vancouver Island. It is as English as roast beef, as English as the Prince of Wales himself.

But we will go back on board our ship and continue to Vancouver, the capital of British Columbia. Here we travel over a Canadian railway, but we have our special train just the same. We are still the "Jayhawker Special," and there will be nobody else on the train but our Kansas Farmer family. We take our three English meals on the diner and sleep in our Pullmans just the same.

And we go north. We go across the great forested plains of British Columbia until we enter the gorge of the Fraser River and finally find ourselves in the heart of the Canadian Rockies themselves. We see Mount Robson, the highest peak of the Canadian Rockies. At Jasper, in Alberta,

we will spend the entire afternoon in the heart of the great Rockies. Busses will take us to see Mt. Edith Cavell, 18 miles away, and then back to Jasper Park Lodge in time for dinner in the evening.

The next morning we will all have breakfast in a hotel in Edmonton, Alberta, and then an automobile drive around the town before striking off across the vast plains of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the great wheat-growing section of Canada. An entire day will be spent in and about Regina,

Saskatchewan, and both here and at Winnipeg a study of the operation of the Canadian wheat pools may be made by those who are interested.

Then back to St. Paul and Kansas City and home! The trip begins August 11 and we will be back in Kansas City on August 24—two weeks that we will all remember.

If you would like to go along with us send for full particulars. Talk this up among your friends and neighbors and organize a community party for the "Jayhawker Tour."



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
463 W. 9TH.
WICHITA, KANSAS

J. W. JOHNSON
KANSAS FARMER
TOPEKA, KANSAS



The Good Points of All Breeds Are Now Recognized by the Better Breeders

THERE is an interesting little book called "The Reaper." It tells the story of the destructive methods used by the various implement manufacturers from the time of the invention of the reaper up to the time the International Harvester Company was organized. The author of this book infers that no substantial progress could have been made so long as bitterness continued between the rival manufacturers. This is no doubt true.

A close connection exists between the development of the implement manufacturing business and the development of livestock breeding. Some years ago many breeders put in more time trying to convince prospective buyers that other breeds were without merit than they did in advancing the strong points of their own. There is still a friendly rivalry among breeders, but the good points of all breeds are now readily recognized and accepted by the better breeders. Progress, as a result, is much more rapid than formerly.

It is now conceded that local conditions, or the type of farming in which one is engaged, determines the desirable breed more than any general or sweeping merit a given breed may possess. The fact that one certain breed is best adapted to the range is no reason for a farmer to displace the family cow with one of that breed even tho it might be a grand champion.

Every breed of cattle has its place on the farms and ranches of Kansas. The important thing is to improve the quality, regardless of the breed. Better feeding methods help all breeds, and the better the sire the faster the breed will improve. Cow testing associations probably have been the largest single factor in convincing the farmers and dairymen of Kansas that there are plenty of good cows and still more poor ones to be found in all breeds.

Brice L. Newkirk, Duroc and Jersey cattle breeder of Hartford, says conditions are good in his part of the state, but there has been too much rain.

Percy Lill, Jersey breeder of Mt. Hope, writes to say the demand for Jerseys is mighty good and asks that we continue the card now running in Kansas Farmer.

Wm. Gulick & Son, of Ness City, have recently purchased a very choice young bull from John Regier of Whitewater. He is a son of Divide Magnet, and will be used to mate with daughters and granddaughters of such sires as Imp. Roan Marshal and Augustus Warrior. The Gulick herd now numbers about 100, and is one of the good herds of Central Kansas.

Leo. F. Breeden, Milking Shorthorn breeder of Great Bend, reports the sale of a yearling red bull to Edward Vancura and Joe Hotz, of Tescott, Kan. This calf was out of a dam by Otis Chieftain. Mr. Breeden adds that Red Daisy has just dropped a very choice roan heifer calf. Red Daisy is a daughter of the Heavy Production cow, Roan Duchess, owned by D. J. Shuler, of Hutchinson.

L. S. Rollins, of Hill City, owns a good half section farm in the wheat belt of Graham county. He hasn't grown wheat on his farm for a good many years. His farm is the breeding ground of registered Shorthorns, and he is building up the fertility of his soil. He rents ground from others for use in growing wheat. His herd bull Lassie Dale, is a nice roan and a good individual. The cows not only raise bulls for the trade but from 10 to 18 are in milk all the time during the year. He calls his cattle the dual purpose kind.

On his well improved section stock farm, near the state line in Norton county, H. D. Atkinson and his sons are making fine progress in breeding better Shorthorns. For the length of time, this herd has existed it is one of the highest quality herds in Kansas or Nebraska. Early in their breeding operations the Atkinsons bought some mighty choice females from the Geo. Allen herd at Lexington, Neb. Other purchases were made from other leading breeders, including S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, Kan. Then the master stroke was made when five years ago they bought from

A. C. Shallenberger, of Alma, Neb., the great bull Ashbourne Supreme, sired by the noted bull, Supreme Certificate, and the only living son of the undefeated cow, Supremacy. This bull has impressed his type on every animal he has sired. All of his daughters have been retained in the herd, and now the roan bull, Oakdale Supreme, has been purchased from the Baer herd, at Itansom, Kan., to use on them. He was sired by Oakdale Rodney.

Vincent Field, of Almena, is one of the younger crowd of registered Shorthorn enthusiasts. Mr. Field believes in better cattle for the farms of Western Kansas and Nebraska and has started out in earnest to do what he can to raise breeding stock for that trade. Last fall he bought from A. C. Shallenberger of Alma, Neb., the young bull Ashbourne Renown, a son of Silvercoat, and out of dam by Galford Renown. This bull was the top yearling bull of the sale. The females largely Scotch Topped have been selected from the good herds of Northern Kansas.

D. W. Brown, Spotted Poland China specialist, located in Sedgwick County near Valley Center, says he has about the best lot of spring boars ever farrowed on the farm. He has sold several and says the rush will soon be on. Nothing is too good for Mr. Brown when buying a sire to place at the head of his herd and he always has new blood for old as well as new customers. Breeding stock from this great herd have gone into many states and Kansas breeders, as well as pork producers, should be thankful that such good seed stock is available so near home.

C. L. White, of Arlington, has bred registered Shorthorns for several years and has one of the good herds of Central Kansas. His first cows were bought at Balleynine dispersion. All good Scotch families. He has used herd bulls from the Kansas Agricultural College and other of the best breeders. One of the college bulls was by Mauder. His present bull was sired by Rodney. Mr. White also has a small but very select herd of registered Ayrshires. His foundation stock came from the Gosard herd. He has recently purchased a young herd bull from a leading Wisconsin breeder. His dam has been the champion breed production cow of that state.

For about 10 years, Harry Bird has been breeding high class registered Polled Shorthorns on his Barton county farm. Starting with females of good combination beef and milk characteristics he has by the use of good sires improved his stock right along. A system of careful culling has been adhered to and the herd has gradually been brought up to its present standard. Mr. Bird recently marketed a 17 year old registered cow that netted him \$138 on the Kansas City market. He has six of her females in breeding now on the farm. The present herd bull, bred by Swierhart, comes from the same line of breeding as does Lord Collynie, bred by Hultine and until recently in service in the Hason milking herd in Minnesota.

For over 30 years, Fred Ewing and his brothers, located at Great Bend, have been breeding registered Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Seed stock from the Ewing herds has resulted in better herds all over Central Kansas. Fred now has a band of over 40 Percherons and about the same number of Shorthorns. He has bought six different herd bulls from the Tomson Bros. herd. Among the first females brought to the farm were daughters of the bull Crimson Rambler, a bull that was in service in the Tomson herd. In the early purchases of seed stock much care was given to females with good udders and that policy has been continued right along. His section farm is well improved and will be a stock farm as long as it is owned by anyone bearing the name of Ewing.

One of the most pressing problems confronting our statesmen is how to get into the World Court without seeming to be in it.

DUROC HOGS

Outstanding Duroc Boars
for Breeders, Farmers, Commercial Pork Raisers. More cubs, on same feed from our Grand Champion bred Boars. Good feeding qualities have been bred into them for years. Bred Gilts, Reg. Immured. Shipped on approval. W. E. HUSTON Americus, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Choice gilts sired by grand champion boar and bred to a son of champion for fall litters. Short time offer.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Mo.



Clover Cliff Ranch Dispersal

75 Head Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle at the Ranch.

Elmdale, Kan., Monday, June 17

55 head of females, consisting of C. T. A. Record cows, springers, bred heifers, yearling heifers and heifer calves.

20 head of bulls, including the senior herd sire, (a show bull) the Junior herd sire, 8 other bulls ready for service and 10 coming yearling bulls.

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE SALE

25 daughters of Union Pontiac Homestead, a grandson of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead.

Six daughters and a number of granddaughters of U. S. Homestead Korndyke Segis, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac and Kansas' greatest show bull.

Nearly every female of milking age has a C. T. A. Record. The herd ranked the highest in the association, making more fat at a lower cost than any other herd in the association.

Federal Accredited, never a reactor nor a case of abortion on the ranch. Sale begins at 10 o'clock sharp. Write today for catalog to

W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; John McLinden, Cedar Point, Kan.; Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman Kansas Farmer.

Owner—CLOVER CLIFF RANCH CORP.

H. C. Prather, President; Edward Thurston, Secretary-Treasurer; W. E. Credit, Superintendent.

Geo. Young & Son's Dispersal

50 Holstein-Friesians

Sale in the show pavilion at the Agricultural College
Sale starts promptly at 1 o'clock.

Manhattan, Ks., Tuesday, June 18

Some of the outstanding features of the sale:

A Maid Henry Colanhus 1st prize aged cow Topeka and Hutchinson state fairs and all her offspring.

Four daughters, a 4-year-old, a 3-year old, a 2-year-old and a yearling of Lady Volga Colanhus Segis, Kans. State record 4 year old, 26,600 pounds of milk, 1044 pounds of butter in the year.

Two daughters of Count College Cornucopia, both young cows.

Daughters, granddaughters, great granddaughters and grandsons of the three famous world's record full sisters, bred and developed by Mr. Young. Several daughters of U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis, noted show bull and sire of show ring winners.

Five bulls of serviceable age, including our herd sire, a son Joe and from a dam that holds the state record in the yearly division for her age.

Fifteen head of last fall calves, many of calf club quality. Several heavy springing cows and heifers from record dams. Write today for catalog to W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers McCulloch, Newcom and Craven.

Fieldman Kansas Farmer, J. W. Johnson.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

When You Buy a Bull

why not get the best blood lines of the breed at a moderate price—King Piebe 21st is my herd sire, he being a grandson of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe whose dam has a yearly record of 1389 pounds of butter in 365 days. The nine nearest dams of King Piebe 21st average 1230 lbs. of butter in one year. He is a real show bull and weighs over 1400 lbs. If interested in a young bull of the best blood lines possible to obtain, write me at once. These calves are priced from \$100.00 up to \$500.00 out of real producing cows. FRED M. KING
1526 McGee, Kansas City, Mo.

Holstein Cows and Heifers

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

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, LEBO, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

PUREBRED AYRSHIRES

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

AYRSHIRE BULL

About ready for service. Dam a daughter of Willmore Etta Ann. Good individual. Price right. C. L. WHITE, Arlington, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

27 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFERS

For Sale. Heifers bred to freshen this fall. A few registered heifers, registered bulls. Good size, well marked. 95 head in our herd.
FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

Purebred Guernsey Bulls

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

Well Bred Guernsey Bulls

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

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bulls on Approval

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

Reg. Jersey Bulls

2 to 8 months of age. Their Sire's dam has 2 State Championship records including R. of M. record of 724 lbs. fat 1 yr. Prices reasonable. Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kansas.

Jersey Bull Calves For Sale

from cows with proven production. We make special price delivered to your station on two months old calves. Sedalia Jersey Farm, S. G. Monsees, Sedalia, Missouri

Jersey Cows and Heifers

for sale, best of breeding and production. Registered. Glad to show them.
PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907
Herd headed by three State Fair Blue Ribbon Bulls: 1927. One of the largest herds in the U. S. 30 bulls for sale: \$80 to \$250. Some of the Greatest Blood lines of the breed. 3 delivered 150 ml. free. Certificates and transfers free. Phone 1602 our expense.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bull

12 months old, nice roan. Registered and a good individual. Priced for quick sale.
Harry C. Bird, Albert, (Barton Co.) Kansas.

RED POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale—Good ones, serviceable age, priced reasonable. Farm 1 1/2 miles north and 6 miles east of town.
R. H. HANSON, Jamestown, Kansas

HORSES AND JACKS

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

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

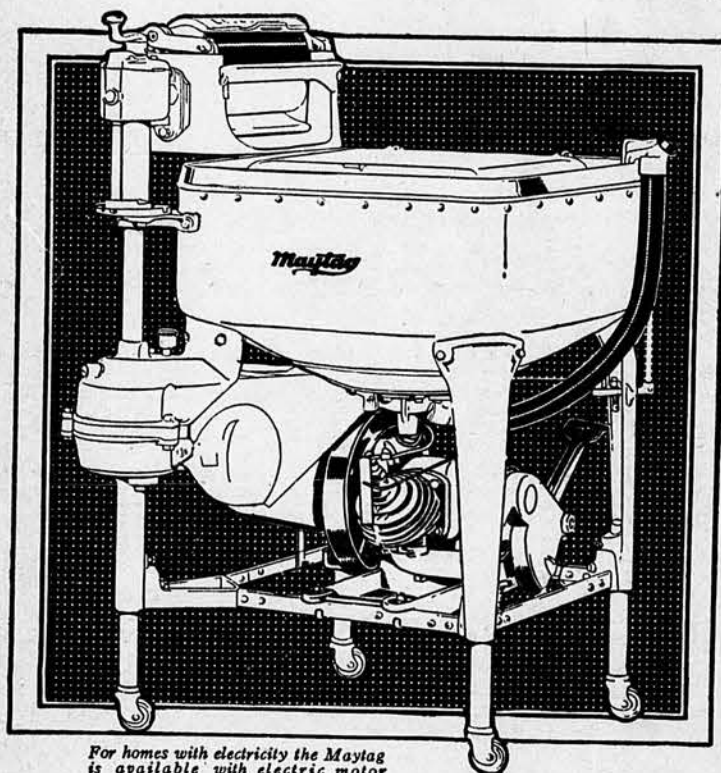
Spring Boar Pigs



sired by sons of 1926 and 1928 world's grand champions and grandsons of 1927 Grand Champions. Also few bred gilts. Farmers prices.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan. Rt. 3.

An Engine Worthy of the MAYTAG



For homes with electricity the Maytag is available with electric motor

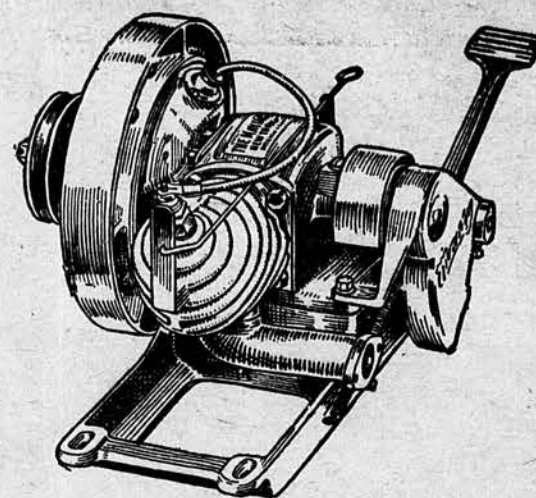
Free for a Week's Washing

Write or telephone the nearest dealer for a trial Maytag washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss.

Years before any other washer offered in-built power to the farm wife, Maytag introduced the Gasoline Multi-Motor. Maytag still remains the only washer company that builds its own engine and is the world's largest producer of single-cylinder gasoline engines.

Fifteen years development have brought the Multi-Motor to a high state of perfection. It is an



engine worthy of the world's finest washer. There are only four moving parts, and each part is as finely engineered as a high-grade automobile. By removing only four bolts, this compact, simple engine is interchangeable with an electric motor.

The Churn Attachment



F-6-29-K

The three-gallon aluminum churn sets over the Maytag gyrator post and is operated by the same power that runs the washer. A valuable, exclusive Maytag feature. Ask about it.

Maytag Radio Programs

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THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa

Founded 1893

Maytag Sales Corp.

1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Maytag

Aluminum Washer

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