

KANSAS FARMER

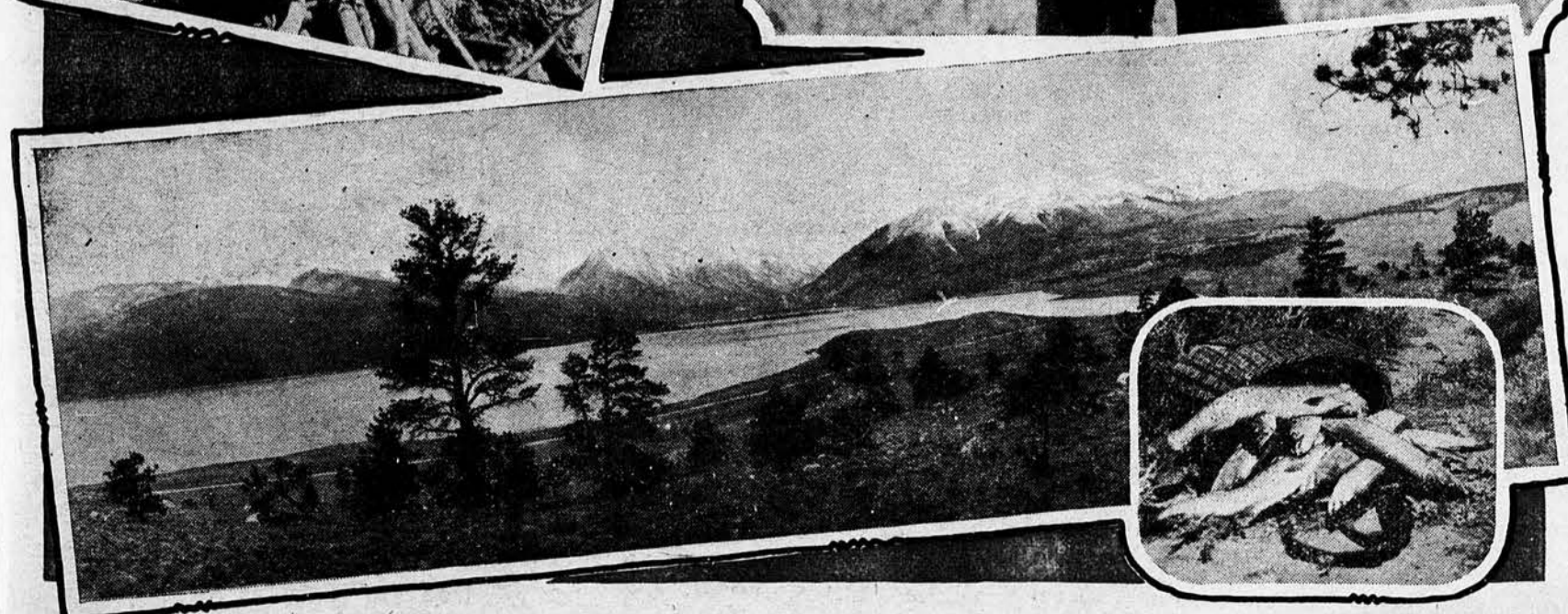
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 67

June 15, 1929

Number 24



VACATION DAYS ARE HERE

(See Page 26)

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THERE'S A SPECIAL GRADE *for* YOUR TRACTOR



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

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Herein Eggs and Style Are Combined

Taylor Succeeded in Making Good Layers Look Smart to the Judges

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IN ACTUAL practice the ideas Roy M. Taylor has about handling poultry have proved increasingly profitable. Perhaps you know him, because he does considerable traveling over Kansas each year on state accrediting work. This, of course, is a sideline job for him, since his regular business is operating a 240-acre farm so it will return a profit.

Your impression of Mr. Taylor after talking with him, or after he has worked over your flock, no doubt would be favorable. You would make up your mind that he knows something about egg producers. Now let's take the liberty of stopping in at his Dickinson county farm to see how his White Leghorns "live up" to his theories. It is a happy thing to tell you that you are not going to be disappointed. You will find first of all a set of ideas, reasons for them, their working out, results and profit.

Altho poultry is just one department of this particular farm business, Mr. Taylor is thoroly interested. So much so that he could stop the job of planting corn, not so many days ago, to talk about his Leghorns. He started like a good many farmers have in the past—with no knowledge of chickens, except that they laid eggs occasionally, and were good to eat when properly cooked. But he can safely be called a poultry expert today. He picked up his knowledge—but from such authoritative sources as the Kansas State Agricultural College, and from the county agent. He made a study of the work because he wanted his flock to be so profitable that he couldn't afford to neglect it in any manner. Before taking up state accrediting he spent two weeks at the college studying this work. He has an accredited grade A flock that pays a big net profit. His success simply proves again that any farm family sufficiently interested and sincere in the work can obtain a good income from a poultry flock properly handled.

Just Take Your Choice

"Folks ask me quite frequently to name the best and most profitable kind of poultry," Mr. Taylor smiled. "Of course, that is impossible. It is like the little boy's answer about pies—'there ain't any bad ones.' If by kind of poultry a person means the breed that is ahead of all others, I couldn't give the right answer, nor could anyone because that is impossible. The breed of poultry you keep is pretty much a matter of personal likes and dislikes. There are so many profitable breeds. Where one falls down on some points it very likely makes them up on others. If you really wish to know which breed is best just study, and even experiment a bit if you choose, then select the birds that suit you best and stick with them, giving them the best care, and they will return net profits in proportion to the care they get, provided they have quality to begin with."

Picking up three or four birds in succession, he explained what he thought a bird should be to insure a profit. "If you do not have a bird with good capacity and a broad back you haven't a producer," he assured. "Hens and pullets are much like machines; the more you feed them the greater is the production. You cannot skimp on the feed and expect a high per cent of egg production."

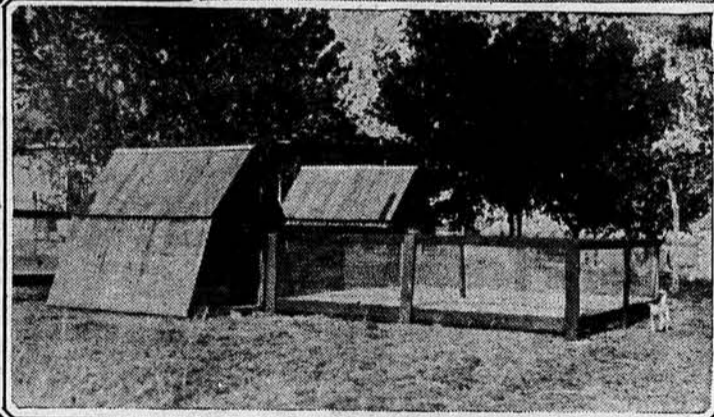
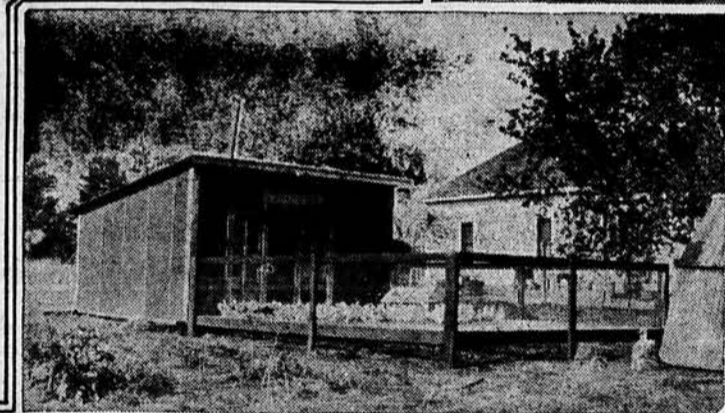
Obviously good blood is essential to profitable poultry operations. Mr. Taylor has that. Eight years ago when he started he hunted out what he thought was some of the best stock in the country. His first birds came from New York. Since then he has added some Nebraska stock, which he thinks has done him the most good. Of course, he might have elected to get his foundation stock from any of a number of flocks in other states. Perhaps you did and got as good or even better blood lines than Mr. Taylor. In this day of poultry perfection it would be as difficult to name the best flock as to name the best breed. The important thing is to get eggs or chicks or birds of known quality.

Mr. Taylor had one big idea in mind, and he started to work to it. This happened to be a desire to combine beauty and ability to produce in the same bird. And that was some job to pick out, as

you likely will remark to yourself. He didn't have very much money to invest in the poultry project, so he had to make it all count. Today he says that is a good thing. "I think it is a mistake for the average person to go in too heavily," he said. "It is far better to have one object in view,

enter the game in a small way and build to what you know you can handle. If you jump in with everything you have on the start, you are likely to experience more losses than if you expand gradually. Then, too, going slowly gives you a better appreciation of the possibilities of the business.

"I knew what I wanted to do before I started, which was to grow good producers that would take honors in the show as well. I started by pur-



We Are Glad to Introduce Roy M. Taylor, Dickinson County, in the Top Oval. At Right, Mrs. Taylor Was Snapped While Feeding Some of the Layers in Front of a Straw-Loft House. The Top Center Photo Shows the Brooder House That Accommodates 700 Chicks at One Time—400 on the Floor and 300 in the Storage Brooder. Also Note the Sanitary Hail-Screen Run in Front of the Regular Brooder and the One That Helped Turn Two A-Type Hog Houses Into Comfortable Chick Quarters. In the Oval at Bottom Are a Few Outstanding White Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets

chasing 60 eggs at \$1 each from New York. Since then some Nebraska blood has been added from 200-egg lines and better. That has helped us. Our flock has been built up by pen matings and culling every month in the year. No matter how many eggs a bird produces in a year, if she doesn't conform to good type, she doesn't stay in the flock. On the other hand, regardless of how good the type may be in a bird, if she isn't a good producer, out she goes. In other words, the only layers we want are those that hit the mark both in type and production. We know that if we vary from this ideal we are bound to

let our main object get clear away from us. My choice is the bird that has the broad back, rather low tail, and produces good-sized eggs that run to pure white."

When his flock got into real egg production, Mr. Taylor started keeping records, and he can look back five or six years and tell exactly how many eggs he gathered from a certain number of birds on any day in those years. An interesting notation shows up in his records, comparing his wheat and poultry flock as "cash crops." Three years ago he had a fair wheat crop. Fifty acres averaged between 18 to 20 bushels, but 325 to 350 layers paid more net profit than all the wheat, counting out all expenses in each case.

Profits Increased Each Year

And here is something else the records show. Every year the net profits from the laying flock have increased. Why? For one thing, production holds up all year because the loafers go to market. Every hen on the place goes thru a culling test the last day of every month. Then better feeding and handling help. During the last year 300 layers averaged slightly better than 175 eggs. There never is such a thing as a slow market for eggs like Taylor's flock produces. Some go to local hatcheries, but most of them are shipped out to customers at \$4 a hundred during the hatching season, and out of season they bring a good market price.

"Last year my birds made a gross return of \$7 apiece," Mr. Taylor said, "and since it costs about \$1 for feeding each layer, the net over feed costs would be \$6. To arrive at this we totaled cash received from hatching eggs, market eggs, market birds, and growing stock and mature birds sold to help build other blocks. This was divided by the average number of hens we had thruout the year. By careful work we have increased our profits each year, despite the fact that part of our first stock was from a line that produced 249 eggs in a year."

(Continued on Page 14)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

CURTAILMENT of the wheat acreage in the Kansas City territory, as suggested in Washington, would not only be foolish but ineffective, in the opinion of M. J. Healey, vice-president of John Deere & Co. Such an acreage reduction program not only would mean the Kansas City territory would be limiting itself on its big cash crop, Mr. Healey said, but it also would be opening wider the door for Canada, chief rival of this country in the production of a high quality milling wheat. Canada would just produce more wheat.

Mr. Healey is partly right and partly wrong. So long as the wheat fields of the United States produce more wheat than our home market will consume, the price of wheat in the world market will largely determine the price to the producer, and if we curtail production it may be that it will tend to stimulate production in Canada, our principal competitor. Of course the only reason it could stimulate Canadian production would be the hope that a shortage of wheat from the United States would cause a rise in world market prices.

There are two things that will cause increased prices for United States wheat; one is an increased world demand and the other is a decrease of production in the United States until the home market will absorb home production. Whenever that time comes, the high tariff on wheat will raise the price until home production will again be stimulated until it exceeds home consumption. It is, however, ridiculous to say that curtailment of production will have no effect on the price.

World Peace

THAT was a fine speech President Hoover made on Decoration day. While he did not go so far as to say that the way to stop war was to stop making arms and munitions of war and to stop building warships, that was really the thought he must have had in mind. He did say that the strength of necessary naval armament was only relative; in other words, if the leading powers would agree to build only a few ships, so long as one was as well prepared as the other every legitimate excuse for navies would be satisfied. Of course the logical conclusion of that argument is that if these nations would agree to build no navies, each one would be just as safe and in fact safer, than at present.

It will do very little good, however, to reduce armaments so long as the nations continue to prepare for war. It is entirely illogical to solemnly outlaw war by resolution or treaty and then appropriate large sums of money to be expended in building warships and the manufacture of cannon and munitions of war. That means that we are not sincere in resolving to outlaw war.

Would we be safe in assuming that we could trust the other nations which have signed the Kellogg treaty outlawing war and cease to make preparations ourselves for war? Evidently we do not believe they can be trusted. If we, the most powerful nation in the world, cannot trust these other nations, can we blame them if they do not trust us?

If we and the other nations cannot trust one another, then why go thru the form of signing such a treaty? If our acts do not conform with our professions, then the treaty is merely empty words meaning nothing.

But would the United States be safe in taking the position that we will absolutely quit making any preparation for war, limit our armed vessels to such revenue cutters as may be necessary to prevent smuggling and rum running, and build no ships intended to be used in war? Well, of course I do not know, because the experiment has not been tried, so far as we are concerned.

However, if the argument of the militarists is sound, then no weak nation could survive, for their assumption is that the only way a nation can be safe is to be prepared to defend itself. But no weak nation can defend itself against a powerful neighbor. As a matter of fact, Belgium was, for a small country, pretty well prepared. Its leading cities were supposed to be well protected by fortifications. These fortifications had been planned by one of the most expert builders in the world. True, they did not stand long against the heavy artillery of the Germans, but even if the fortifications had been as modern as any in Europe at that time, it would have made very little, if any,

difference. Possibly it might have required a few more days to destroy them, but they would not have prevented the German invasion. For all practical purposes, Belgium would have been just as well off without a single fortification or a single cannon.

The fact is that the countries in Europe least prepared for war suffered least. It may be said that they did not happen to be in the road the Germans had determined to follow in invading France, but if they had been in the road Germany would have gone thru them no matter what preparations they might have made.

A nation is merely an association of individuals; they constitute its component parts, and it is a mathematical axiom that what is true of the component parts is true of the whole. If the argument of the militarists is sound then no citizen can be safe unless he goes armed. As a matter of fact, we know this is not true—on the contrary, the rule is that the unarmed citizen is safer than the one who goes armed.

We maintain two great institutions, one at Annapolis and the other at West Point, for the express purpose of training young men in the



Speaking of "Sustained Flight" Records!

science of war. We should either abolish those institutions or change their purpose. It might be a good thing to pick out exceptionally capable young men and train them for leadership in the arts of peace, but if we declare that war should be outlawed we should not continue to train these young men for war.

The Best Highway System

KANSAS is going forward in the construction of the best highway system in the United States. The State Highway Commission has a fixed purpose and definite plan to push this work to completion at the earliest time possible.

That was the substance of the reply Gov. Clyde M. Reed sent to the Denver Post in answer to an inquiry about road building in Kansas, and the progress being made under our new law. Scores of such inquiries have come to the Governor and to the State Highway Commission from other states during the last two months.

"Our own Kansas people in the several counties, and certainly those of other states," Gov-

ernor Reed said, "hardly realize the awakening that has come in the immediate development of highway betterment and construction under the new statewide system. The State Highway Commission has taken the old disconnected patchwork plan and is whipping it into a network of all-weather roads that will, in the near future, reach and serve every producer on the farms. The people of our state at the November election last year by an overwhelming majority removed a constitutional barrier that permitted the legislature to enact our splendid highway law. That was a direct command from the voters, an edict we are going to carry out in letter and spirit. Our new Highway Commission is faithfully, earnestly and intelligently on this big undertaking."

Little can be added to the assurances of Governor Reed sent to the Denver newspaper and to scores of letters of inquiry from other states, except that projects now are under way in two-thirds of the counties of the state, and contracts for other projects will soon follow, all to complete a network of improved highways that will cover every one of the 105 counties. This commission is glad to announce that, in compliance with our new law, we soon shall have improved and completed two thru all-weather highways across the state from east to west, and at least two from north to south.

It is interesting to know that the State Highway Commission has authorized, since its organization April 1, the following construction for 1929: There will be 457 miles of grading at an estimated cost of \$2,512,080; 429 miles sand-gravel or chat at an estimated cost of \$731,928; 24 miles of paving at an estimated cost of \$580,200; 117 bridges at an estimated cost of \$1,076,990; and 616 miles of sand, gravel or chat replacement at a cost of \$412,696, making a total of 1,526 miles and 117 bridges at an estimated cost of \$5,313,894.

W. E. Blackburn Is Dead

PRACTICALLY every newspaper man in Kansas, and a great many folks who are not newspaper men, have read with deep regret of the death of W. E. Blackburn, editor of the Herington Sun. W. E. was not only an able editor, but better still, he was known among all the newspaper fraternity of the state as "a good scout," and that means more than simply being a good editor. He loved life and the companionship of his fellow-men. I never saw him in a bad humor. Maybe there were times when he had a grouch and was feeling blue and morose, but I never happened to meet him when he was in that state of mind. He irradiated cheerfulness and kindly humor.

After one met and talked with him the sun seemed to shine a bit brighter; the grass and trees seemed a little greener, and the flowers more beautiful. He never carried a chip on his shoulder, never preached to other men about their shortcomings, and never took a pessimistic view of the world. At that he was not at all mushy or over-sentimental. He was disposed to take things as they are, partly good and partly bad, but for the most part pretty good. His philosophy of life was a sane but cheerful philosophy. The things he couldn't help he did not worry much about, but at the same time he realized his obligation as a citizen to do what he reasonably could to make the world a better place in which to live. However, he did not set himself up as a model; he just went along attending to his business and setting an example of right living that counted for more than solemn preachments.

I am sorry that he is gone. It seems to me that he ought to have lived a good while longer. There are a good many persons who it seems to me might be spared without much loss to the communities in which they live, or to the state, but W. E. Blackburn was not one of them. I have heard a great many funeral sermons, and nearly always the preachers declare that if this life is all there is to it then life is a failure. Maybe that is true in a great many individual cases, but W. E. Blackburn was a living demonstration that it is not true in all cases. With him the life here on earth was well worth living, whether there is a life hereafter or not. He got a great deal of joy and satisfaction out of living and mingling with his fellow-men.

I pity the man or the woman who finds that life is not worth living, either by reason of his or her

own fault or as the result of some misfortune which he or she could not prevent. To the normal man, gifted with an ordinary amount of ability and good health, who has the opportunity and ability to earn a comfortable living and lay by enough to support himself during his declining years, life ought to be well worth living, entirely regardless of what there may be in store for him after death.

I do not know whether W. E. Blackburn was what is called a religious man or not. I never discussed the question with him, but his whole attitude, conduct and conversation showed that he found life worth living.

Overproduction Problems Again

SEE by your Passing Comment," writes C. H. Brewer of Tribune, "that you don't believe in overproduction. Let's shake. Too many children go to school undernourished; too many men and women go to their work underfed and too many horses tend this year's crop with little or no grain to make the overproduction theory tenable. I infer from your article that you anticipate very little if any real farm relief from the present Congress. Shake again. Some folks fear the tariff on account of a possible retaliation, others fear the equalization fee and others fear class legislation.

"Now I believe there is a way by which much relief might be obtained; a way that, according to many papers, the railroads would welcome; a way that would silence the equalization and tariff squabble; a way that would not put the Government in business; a way that would make the farmers pay their own equalization fee and insurance; a way the consumer could not object to, and a way by which the party can redeem its pledge to assist in farm organization and sale of farm products without jeopardizing Government finances.

"I will give you a brief outline of this plan. According to Senator Capper, there is what he describes as a debacle, the result of dumping wheat on the market at harvest time last year and in previous years, to some extent caused by a shortage of storage and transportation facilities, together with the financial conditions that seem to demand that all farm obligations be met immediately when a crop is harvested.

"My plan would call for adequate storage in every county, bonded operators, insurance on grain and storage plants, a percentage production or sales tax on every bushel of grain marketed; a Government loan on grain in storage at 4 per cent interest up to, say 90 per cent of the value of the grain, based on five years' average prices.

"For example, if the average price for the preceding five years was 90 cents a bushel for wheat,

the farmer would receive as a loan 81 cents a bushel, less the production tax, and should wheat go to \$1.20 a bushel he would have 39 cents a bushel equity less operating expenses, or if he should sell in the open market he would get the prevailing price less production tax. Thus, all grain, whether stored or not, would help pay for storage on the surplus and prevent dumping on the market and traffic congestion. Every local storage could be compelled to market a certain per cent of its holdings each 30-day period after six months, thus preventing a forced rise in price detrimental to consumers, but would make no compulsory sales under the average five-year price. The 4 per cent on money lent would reimburse the Government for the inspection and supervision. The sales tax would pay for storage plants. The availability of money at a low rate of interest would prevent dumping, and if the railroads



had a steady stream of business the year round they could operate at a lower rate. The strain on the local banks would be less. The Government could not lose, and the consumer would benefit by a more nearly even price. Labor would benefit by a longer season."

There is, in my opinion, a good suggestion in this letter from Mr. Brewer. However, I did not mean to convey the impression that I am hopeless concerning any legislation for the relief of agriculture. I am of the opinion that Mr. Brewer will find when the bill is finally agreed on that it will contain some of the ideas suggested by him in this letter. The bill will provide for a large revolving fund which will be lent to assist in orderly marketing. That will necessarily mean greatly enlarged storage facilities, and presumably will mean loans to producers on the stored product.

The germ of this idea was found in the old Sub-Treasury plan of the Populist party, which was scoffed at considerably at the time, but which, if the Government is to help financially, must be the basis of whatever plan is finally adopted. However, I cannot agree that Mr. Brewer's plan would keep the Government out of business. On the contrary, the Government would be very extensively in business.

However, the old cry that Government should keep out of business does not appeal to me. The fact is that the Government is necessarily in business, and always has been. Our banking system puts the Government into business with a vengeance. The tariff is no longer used by either party as a means of raising revenue. Both political parties are tariff parties for business reasons; the only difference between them so far as the tariff is concerned is that one kind of a tariff law, according to the opposing party, favors certain business interests unduly, and therefore unfairly to other business interests. Our Interstate Commerce Commission is another case of the Government in business. Furthermore, the Government is nearly certain to get deeper and deeper into business no matter which party may be in power. The old idea that the Government should act simply as a policeman to keep the peace and permit individuals, partnerships and corporations to conduct their business to suit themselves is no longer practicable nor even possible. The question now is, How far should Governmental regulation of business extend? And that, by the way, is a question it is much easier to ask than to answer.

Would Inherit One-half

If I married a widow with growing children what part of her estate would I inherit, if any? This estate was left her by a sister. The property was deeded to her personally.

C. M.

In the absence of any prenuptial agreement, if you should survive your wife, under the Kansas law you would inherit one-half of whatever estate she died possessed of.

Shall Aliens Out-Vote American Citizens?

From Senator Capper's Speech in the Senate May 16, 1929, Advocating a Reapportionment Not Based on Unnaturalized Populations

MR. PRESIDENT, I arise at this time to call the attention of the Senate to what I believe to be one of the most important questions in connection with the entire question of Congressional apportionment.

I refer to the fact that unnaturalized alien populations residing in several states give those states more representation in Congress than they should have, in justice to the American citizens, including the naturalized citizens of foreign birth, living in these United States.

These unnaturalized alien populations also give these states a disproportionate voice in the election of a President. It is conceivable that in a Presidential election the aliens living in one large city in this country—themselves not able to cast a vote—might decide who will become President of the United States.

A situation that makes that possible, Mr. President, is deserving of the serious consideration of the Senate, of the House of Representatives and of the country.

The first sentence of Section 2 of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed.

Mr. President, at the recent session of the 70th Congress I introduced a Senate resolution, proposing that, in the manner provided, the Congress submit to the several states that the words "and aliens" be added to that sentence, so it would read:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed and aliens.

Just here I should like to say, Mr. President, that my proposed amendment applies only to aliens; that is, to foreigners living in the United States and enjoying the protection and blessings of our nation who have not taken the trouble to acquire citizenship thru the process of naturalization. It has no reference to and affects in no way persons of foreign birth who have become natu-

ralized, millions of whom are numbered among our finest and most useful citizens.

I will vote for any amendment that accomplishes the purpose, tho I feel that the simple one suggested is the best. I feel confident if such an amendment ever is submitted to the states, it will be adopted by the necessary three-fourths of the states about as fast as the several state legislatures meet.

I have a number of clippings from newspapers, mostly New York papers, protesting against my proposed amendment. Several of them argue that these unnaturalized inhabitants must pay taxes and are entitled to representation. But I find, Mr. President, that the state of New York does the same thing I am proposing the nation should do. In apportioning representatives to its legislature, New York state excludes its alien inhabitants by a special provision in its own constitution.

Most of the states having large alien populations do not allow aliens to be counted in apportioning representation in their legislatures.

Doubtless the objection of the New York newspapers is really due to the fact that in a national reapportionment, so made, New York would lose four of its 43 representatives in Congress, and four of its 45 Presidential electors.

Mr. President, if a reapportionment were made under the amendment I propose and based on the 1920 census and the present membership of the House of Representatives—32 states of the union would not be affected. Sixteen other states would be.

A reapportionment made under the proposed amendment, instead of under the present provision of the Constitution, would result in these differences:

California, instead of gaining 3 Congressmen, would gain 2.

Connecticut, instead of gaining 1, would remain the same.

Massachusetts, instead of remaining the same, would lose 2.

New Jersey, instead of gaining 1, would remain the same.

Pennsylvania, instead of remaining the same, would lose 1.

New York, instead of remaining the same would lose 4.

States that would be otherwise affected if apportioned under the 1920 census are these:

Arkansas, instead of retaining the present number of Congressmen, would gain 1.

Georgia, instead of remaining the same, would gain 1. Indiana, instead of losing 1, would remain the same. Kansas, instead of losing 1, would remain the same. Kentucky, instead of losing 1, would remain the same. Louisiana, instead of losing 1, would remain the same. Mississippi, instead of losing 1, would remain the same. Missouri, instead of losing 1, would remain the same. Nebraska, instead of losing 1, would remain the same. Oklahoma, instead of remaining the same, would gain 1.

Under the present Constitutional provision, if a reapportionment had been made based on the 1920 census, Kansas would have seven Congressmen instead of eight. With aliens eliminated in the count, Kansas would have eight Congressmen.

In the electoral college, if my amendment were in the Constitution, and the apportionment were based on the 1920 census, Kansas would have 10 votes in the electoral college, as it has now. But if aliens were counted Kansas would have only nine Presidential electors.

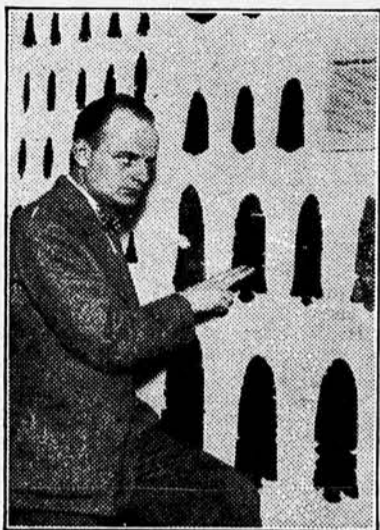
A reapportionment under the 1920 census with aliens included would give New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania nine extra Congressmen and nine additional electoral votes—based entirely on aliens within their borders.

In other words, Mr. President, these aliens in these five states who cannot vote, who are not counted in apportioning members of the legislatures of those states, would be given a representation equal to the entire voting strength of the state of Kansas in the electoral college.

And in the national House of Representatives the alien populations in just three states give those three states an extra voting strength equal to the entire voting strength of all the American citizens in my home state of Kansas. In this way these aliens actually do outvote the qualified voters of several other states.

This is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and is a rank injustice to the American citizenship in my own and other states. Therefore I offer an amendment to the pending bill, which provides that aliens—meaning the unnaturalized foreign-born, shall not be counted in apportioning representatives to Congress. I hope the Senate will adopt such an amendment, and that it will become a law.

World Events in Pictures



Dr. W. D. Strong of the Field Museum, Chicago, with a Remarkable Collection of Obsidian Chipped Blades or Volcanic Glass, Relics of the Hopewell Mound Builders, Pre-historic Midwest Inhabitants



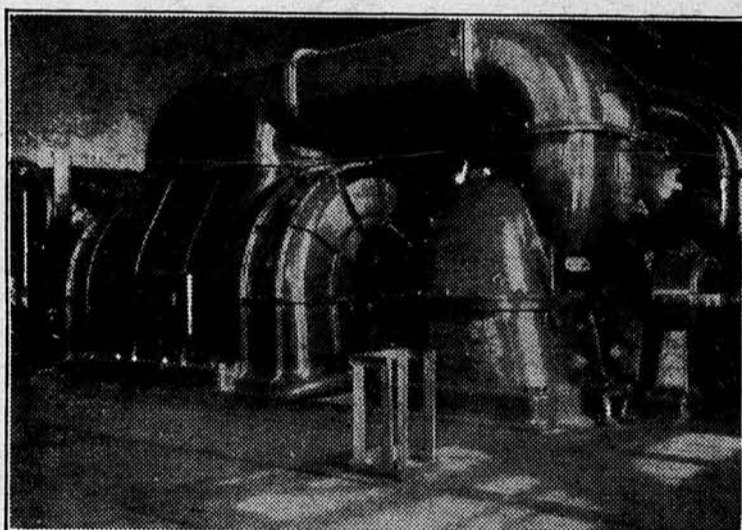
While Most Schools Graduated Their Seniors in the Traditional Cap and Gown, Students at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Donned Their Native Costumes for a War Dance as Part of Their Graduation Exercises. These Four Belong to the Pottawatomie Tribe. Haskell is the Largest Indian School in the United States



Edsel Ford, Son of the Famed Automobile Builder, in England Where He Turned the First Sod to Mark the Commencement of the Mass Production Works That Will Supply Europe with Ford Cars



Marvel Crosson, Los Angeles, Pretty Young Aviatrice, with the Bouquet She Received Upon Landing After Her Record-Breaking Altitude Flight for Women. She Reached a Height of 24,000 Feet, Nearly 4,000 Feet Higher Than the Previous Mark of 20,700 Feet



More than 420,000 Horsepower Were Added to the Electric Light and Power Facilities of Greater New York When Two New Turbo-Generators Were Dedicated at One of the United Power and Light Company Plants. A Glance at This One Unit Hints at the Tremendous Amount of Electrical Energy That Can Be Generated by Man-Made Machines. And Still We Don't Know What Electricity Is



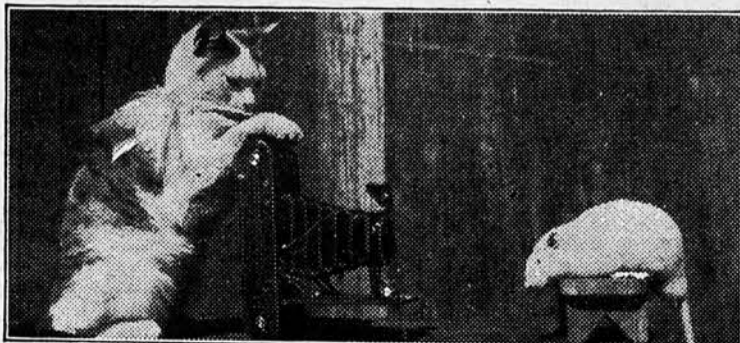
There is Demand for Greater Speed Today in Everything—Even Peanut Production. Here is a 2-Ton Tractor Pulling a Five-Row Peanut Planter on a Georgia Plantation. With This One Man Does Three Times the Work of Five Men with Mules



Mizuchi, Japan's Minister of Finance, Who Brought His Country Thru the Financial Crisis of the Last Few Years. He Has Been Decorated by the Emperor

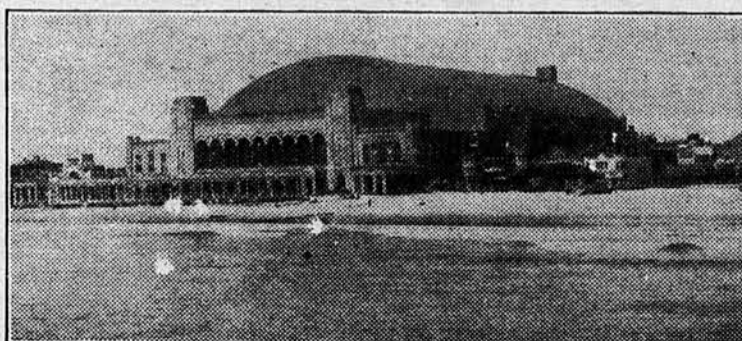


An Excellent Action Picture of Dorothy Bolinger, of Kansas University, Heading for a Fall, Having Slipped on a Cinder at the High Jump During the Girls' Track Meet at Lawrence. But She Won the Event with a Jump of 4 Feet



Look Out, Wait a Minute, Back Up! Don't Try to Tell Us That a Cat . . . ! Why, Man Alive, When They Get That Close They Become Only "One!" But Here is the Photographic Evidence—a Cat Taking a Picture of a Rat. However, It Does Make One Think That Nature is a Bit Out of Focus

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



A View of the Nearly Completed Coliseum, Atlantic City, N. J., Which Will be the World's Largest Convention Hall. It Covers an Entire Block, Will Cost 15 Million Dollars, and Will Seat 45,000 Persons—More Than Twice the Number Accommodated in Madison Square Garden in New York

As We View Current Farm News

Who Will Do the Farming When the Year 2029 Rolls Around?

LOOK out, Mr. David, look out! You've taken a lot on your shoulders, telling how men will dress in the year 2029. The way you have 'em decorated up does away with farming entirely, and folks likely will have to eat to live a hundred years hence, just as frequently as we do now. No sir, you'll have to include something rough and ready in the way of garments. But we are going to tell the folks out here in Kansas on you.

Just imagine, folks! Mr. David, whose front name is John, and who is a New York merchant, says: "The well-dressed man of 2029 will wear wide shorts—short trousers—for every occasion except formal events. His legs—mind you, he didn't even say limbs—will be uncovered from ankle to knee. Coats will have disappeared. One garment will serve as jacket and shirt. Necks will be open, and sandals will encase the feet. All materials for clothes will be porous. Formal evening dress will be silk or satin knee breeches, swallow tail coat, buckled shoes and brightly colored waistcoat."

Now, Mr. David, you probably know more about New York than us folks who live out here in Kansas. But "for all occasions" you can't dress farm folks like that.

We don't figure that a man with bare legs would be overly comfortable trimming a hedge, coming in contact with cockleburrs or Russian thistle, attracting chiggers, handling hay and fodder, or making so much of his legs in a scorching hot sun day after day while harvesting or doing field work. On another occasion we can think of, the 100-year-old man now dress for each and every hour of the day might prove lacking. It wouldn't be much of a lark to venture out to feed the cattle on a 12-beow-zero morning with 2-foot snow on the ground in sandals, "shorts," minus a coat and in porous clothing with only nature underneath. We didn't think before to ask about the underthings, because we just supposed there wouldn't be any. And another thing, how about the ladies' clothes? No sir, Mr. David, it won't do.

But perhaps you have agriculture so far advanced in the next 100 years that farm work as it is known today will be a thing of history only. Or on the other hand, maybe the fair sex will get so far with their "equal rights" program that they will be taking over the heavy work, saying to the men as they step into their new authority: "You birds have had the upper hand and the run of things for some 2,000 years and more, and now it's our turn. For as long, and perhaps longer, we'll do the rough stuff, feed you gumdrops and call you the weaker sex." Of course, in keeping with this idea, men would have to wear shorts and silken things, and undoubtedly there would be "husband-pecked" wives.

Might Have to Dig In

THE other day Harry H. Culver of Culver City, Calif., honored Topeka with a visit. His mission was to address the local real estate folks, himself being president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. In the course of his speech he said: "Aviation, more than any other one factor, is causing a big shift in real estate activity." Now considered on the surface, that statement might have several different meanings. For instance, we know that a considerable acreage of Kansas farm land has changed from producing wheat, corn and other crops, to airplane agriculture—airports. Then again, if air travel increases and a large proportion of the trips end unexpectedly in crashes out in the great open spaces, agriculturists that heretofore have felt free to labor under God's sunshine—when it quits raining—will have to carry on their business under the surface. They will have to "dig in" to keep from being hit by a plane.

"Halt! Who Goes There?"

YOU have heard the old saying that fire can be man's best friend or worst enemy. It seems to be the same idea applied to water isn't so far wrong. Take the case of J. R. Jenkins, who owns a large farm in Saline county, on the one hand. For some years his house was almost on the bank of the Smoky Hill River. It isn't difficult to imagine how much damage flood waters did to crops and land belonging to Mr. Jenkins, and it is quite possible that this Kansas farmer frequently gazed at the troubled stream and wondered whether some day it might carry his home away. But mark this. Recent floods rushing down the Smoky Hill, perhaps eager to get on to the sea, cut across country instead of going around the bend thru the Jenkins place. The Smoky Hill proved its friendship in this case by cutting a new channel 1½ miles away from Jenkins.

To prove water an enemy please recall the troubles of Will Hanson of Cowley county. The Ar-

kansas River "stole" 200 acres from him by cutting thru his farm and making an island of that amount of land. The home, farm buildings and livestock were marooned on this island, which could be reached only by boat. Of course, Mr. Hanson moved out, since it was impractical to cultivate this island farm.

Music Is Big Factor

MUSIC, more than any other educational, inspirational or entertainment effort, influenced the seventh annual boys' and girls' 4-H club round-up June 3-8, on the campus of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, according to M. H. Coe, state club leader. "Of course," says the state leader, "agricultural and domestic science projects are fundamental, but the last four years, and especially this year, the prominence of music on the program has shown its influence in the greater attendance here of boys and girls who know that music and art ap-

308 Candidates for 1929

NOMINATIONS in the Master Farmer project for 1929 closed on June 1, with the fine total of 308 candidates representing 81 counties. Between now and fall, a member of the editorial staff of Kansas Farmer will visit the farms of all nominees who qualify by filling out and sending in to this publication the questionnaire or work sheet which each one has received. The staff man will go over the work sheet with each candidate, obtain additional information from him and about him, and take pictures on the farm. All of this information then will be turned over to the committee of judges, composed of F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Will J. Miller, president of the Kansas Livestock Association.

For your information, here are the counties that have representatives this year: Allen, Atchison, Barber, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Crawford, Decatur, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Elk, Ellis.

Finney, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Gove, Graham, Gray, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Kiowa, Lane, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Logan, Lyon, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Morton, Nemaha, Neosho, Norton, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa.

Pawnee, Phillips, Pottawatomie, Pratt, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Rush, Russell, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Sumner, Trego, Wallace, Washington, Wyandotte.

preciation, as has been taught this year, will make them want to be more successful and will make available more enjoyment from their project work. Music attracts some of the best club delegates to the Manhattan meeting."

Individual appreciation of music was promoted by the music appreciation contest. Twenty-five musical compositions of a high standard, previously described and played to 4-H club members, were played, and a portable Victrola given for the best identification and description of the 25 pieces.

Franklin, Butler, Labette, Saline, Geary, Lyon, Dickinson, Pawnee, Riley, Ford, Harper, Cowley, Montgomery, Sedgwick, Allen and Sherman counties entered 4-H groups in the chorus contest. For the beautiful trophy awarded the winning orchestra by Senator Arthur Capper, orchestras from Montgomery, Saline, Sherman and Sedgwick counties competed. Both of these contests brought out in group effort what would be lost if left to individual expression.

More than 1,300 boys and girls with their local leaders from 66 counties made this year's 4-H round-up the largest ever. For each club member the necessary expenses of the week amounted to \$5.50. Representation from each county was limited to 25 girls and 25 boys ranging in age from 14 to 20 years. Next year representation will be limited to selected delegations from each county. Altho the club delegates attending this year were the oldest and most responsible that ever met at the Kansas State Agricultural College, in the future the attendance will have to be held to 1,200. With more attending, satisfactory housing and other facilities are not available.

Twenty-six boys and 26 girls, one each of whom

was selected from each of 26 counties by a definitely conducted health contest in these counties supervised by medical authorities, entered the health contest. The five boys and five girls who stand highest will be permitted to enter a special contest to be held in connection with the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this fall. At that time the healthiest boy and the healthiest girl will be selected from these 10 to represent Kansas in the National 4-H Health Contest at the eighth national 4-H Club Congress, held at the time of the International Livestock Show in Chicago. The boy and the girl who win at Hutchinson are awarded the Chicago trip with expenses paid by Senator Capper.

The round-up banquet held the last evening, June 7, was preceded by four days filled with supervised study and play, sightseeing trips over the college campus and to Fort Riley where a band, rodeo, cavalry horse show and a squadron of airplanes were on the entertainment program. The morning of each round-up day, which began at 6 o'clock in the morning and ended with lights out at 10 o'clock at night, was spent by groups in judging crops and poultry and in the study of economic insects, correct writing, art and music appreciation, beautification with plants and of domestic science subjects.

Maybe Just Sounds Good

WE HAVE heard of cow hides selling at a few cents, then being turned into shoes and retailing for \$12 to \$15. But who in the world would have thought that a common cow hide, or any portion of it, after being made into footgear, would land anybody in the official harness and decorations of an army general? But it is true. A young Mexican, named Costello, formerly employed at Goodland, gained such distinction when he returned to his native country because he wore cowhide shoes, that he was appointed a general. But then, with conditions as they are down there in our neighboring country, a generalship in the army probably wouldn't be worth half as much as the hide of the meanest scrub steer that ever grazed Kansas bluestem.

Where Time Stands Still

PERHAPS this old world isn't so big, with air travel and the like. And perhaps progress is made "by leaps and bounds." But even today there are places where time apparently hasn't moved. Linton Robertson, who represents a tractor company in Russia, writes to his folks in Barton county that peasants in Russia use very crude methods in farming their small acreages. He saw some of them using camels and oxen to plow, and reapers and cradles to cut their grain. Quite a contrast to the trainload of combines that pulled into the station at Osborne recently, isn't it? And these 35 carloads of harvesting machinery didn't compose the only trainload that Kansas has received this year.

Mr. Lightning, DDS.

ELECTRICITY in the form of lightning does some peculiar things, but Fred Odle, a well-known farmer of Chase county, can vouch for its dental ability. A recent flash extracted four or five of his front teeth. But it didn't stop there with the damage. It burned his face, cut his lip open and hit the team of horses he was feeding, knocking them down. Having a tooth pulled can make a person feel as if he is going thru an experience similar to the one Mr. Odle suffered, and anyone who must have the ivories grubbed out has our sympathy. And, too, Mr. Odle has a double share of our sympathy and good wishes for a complete and speedy recovery.

Capacity for Consumption

A FREAK pig, one of a litter of 10, at the Sid Tremblay farm in Cloud county, appears in this world with an extra snout. It seems to be normal in other respects, but has two olfactory systems, two tongues and two lower jaws. Since rooting and eating will be its main occupations, it ought to get along in a grand manner in this old world. It will rather have it on the single-snouters. But just imagine the pain it will suffer if its eyes are too much "larger" than its stomach.

Tough on the Doctors

LIVING is going to be tough for the doctors in the Belle Plaine, Arkansas City and Oxford sections of the Arkansas Valley, as apple orchards in those parts are burdened with fruit, and likely will yield 50 per cent more than last year. So if "an apple a day keeps one doctor away," that many ought to keep the whole crew of them out.

Foreign Soil for Jayhawkers

The Pacific Northwest Tour, From August 11 to 24, Will Invade Canada

This is the second installment of an article dealing with the economic side of the second Jayhawker Tour, which begins August 11 and ends August 24. As you recall, the first article described the proposed visit to the co-operative institutions in Minnesota and the Dakotas, as well as the apple raising industry in Eastern Washington. This article describes the big wheat pools to be visited in the Canadian provinces.

We urge you again to send in your reservation for the Tour. While it is still several weeks away Kansas Farmer and the railroads must know well in advance how many Jayhawkers are planning on making the trip, so as to arrange for accommodations in the various cities to be visited. Fill out the coupon at the end of the article and mail it today.

The Editor.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

FROM Portland the Jayhawk trippers will retrace their steps to Seattle, where they will continue by train or by boat, as they wish, to the beautiful city of Vancouver, British Columbia, the first important stop after leaving the United States. This city is headquarters for the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, a co-operative agency which does an annual business running between 5 and 6 million dollars. It handles about 85 per cent of the milk produced in Fraser Valley, and about 65 per cent of the amount consumed in Vancouver. It has an up-to-date receiving plant in Vancouver to handle fluid milk and dairy products, and has several cheese factories and creameries back in the country. Here also are two huge terminal elevators owned and operated by the Canadian wheat pools, one with a capacity of 1,650,000 bushels, and the other with a capacity of 2,400,000 bushels. The pools route much of their wheat over the mountains to the Pacific Coast, and these two elevators furnish loading facilities for grain-bearing steamers bound for the Orient and other foreign countries.

The Mainland Committee of Direction, located at Vancouver, controls the marketing of potatoes on the lower mainland of British Columbia. This committee is appointed under the Produce Marketing Act, and it has complete control of the marketing of all of the crop. It regulates the movement to market and names prices. A similar committee, known as the Interior Committee of Direction, with offices at Kelowna, British Columbia, controls the marketing of all tree fruits produced in the interior of the Province. These two are not co-operative agencies but are organizations established by law, having monopoly control of these products, and are interesting ventures in this field of government activity.

A Co-operative Center

From British Columbia the route leads into the Province of Alberta and to the City of Edmonton, where the Agricultural College of Alberta is located. Edmonton is situated in the heart of a fertile farming section, where wheat and diversified crops are the rule. At this stop will be found the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers, a contract association which unites 20 district associations thruout the province. It operates also on the Calgary stockyards. Here also is located the Alberta Co-operative Poultry Producers and the Alberta Dairy Pool.

At Calgary (not on the itinerary) in the southern part of the Prov-

ince, is the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers (the wheat pool.) Alberta was the first of the three prairie provinces to form a wheat pool, beginning in 1923 with 26,000 members and 2,536,300 acres under contract. During the crop year 1927-28, the Alberta pool received 71,117,500 bushels of wheat. It now operates more than 300 country elevators, most of which are owned outright by the pool. It also operates the new 1,250,000-bushel terminal elevator at Prince Rupert, and the two in Vancouver. More than 50 per cent of the wheat grown in the Province is under pool control. Its membership is 40,000, and its annual volume of business is above 50 million dollars.

This pool, with the pools of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, organized a Central Selling Agency with headquarters at Winnipeg soon after the co-operative marketing movement was launched in 1923. The grain of each pool is turned over to the Central Selling Agency (The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited) and is sold thruout the year, the proceeds being returned to each provincial organization, less the actual cost of handling and necessary reserves.

The next important stop, from a co-operative marketing standpoint, will be at Regina, capital city of Saskatchewan and the leading co-operative center of Canada. More co-operative business centers here than in any other section. It is headquarters of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers (the wheat pool), the largest organization of its kind in the world. It, like the other wheat pools of the dominion, operates under a five-year contract. There are 80,000 members who, in 1927-28, delivered 127,559,494 bushels of wheat. This pool began business in 1924 without a single elevator. Today it owns 967 country houses and five terminal elevators at Port Arthur, which have a combined capacity of 25,600,000 bushels. The terminals at Port Arthur include the new 6,900,000-bushel elevator completed last year. The Saskatchewan pool also owns the 2-million-bushel transfer house at Buffalo, N. Y. Besides wheat, the Saskatchewan pool handles a considerable volume of coarse grains—oats, barley, flax and rye.

From Regina to Winnipeg, the capital city of Manitoba and the last important stop on the tour,

ITINERARY

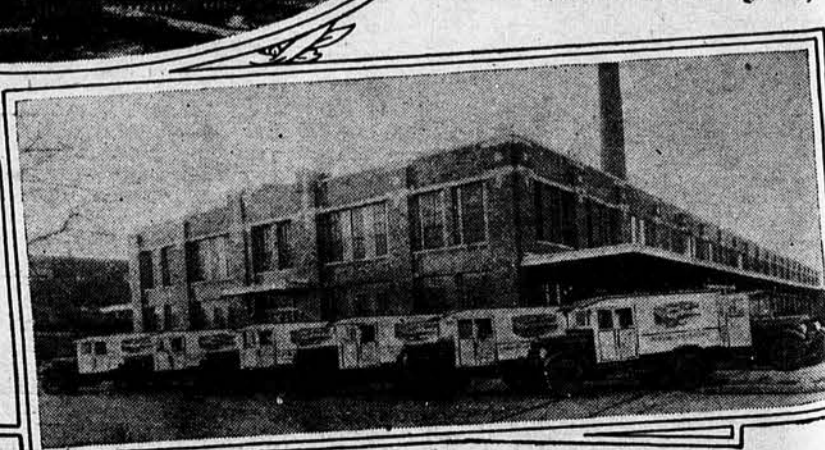
Via Chicago Great Western R. R.			
Lv. Kansas City	6:30 PM	Aug. 11	
Ar. St. Paul	9:30 AM	Aug. 12	
Via Great Northern Ry.			
Lv. Minneapolis	11:00 PM	Aug. 12	
Ar. Grand Forks	7:30 AM	Aug. 13	
Lv. Grand Forks	10:00 PM	Aug. 13	
Ar. Glacier Park	10:00 AM	Aug. 14	
Lv. Glacier Park	7:30 PM	Aug. 14	
Ar. Spokane	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. 18	
Ar. Mt. Robson, B. C.	11:30 AM	Aug. 19	
Lv. Mt. Robson, B. C.	11:40 AM	Aug. 19	
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	

the party will see the greatest expanse of hard spring wheat to be found on this continent. Thousands of acres stretch away on either side of the right-of-way as far as the eye can see, and at the time the Jayhawker Specials take this route the fields should be at their best. At Winnipeg is the Central Selling Agency of the three prairie pools—the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers. An eight-story office building, which was completed in April of this year expressly for the pools, houses the various departments of that vast organization.

The 20,000 members of the Manitoba Wheat pool delivered 11,194,379 bushels of wheat and 4,712,107 bushels of coarse grains during the 1927-28 pool year. This pool owns 143 country elevators, two terminals, and is acquiring a number of local elevators in addition this summer.

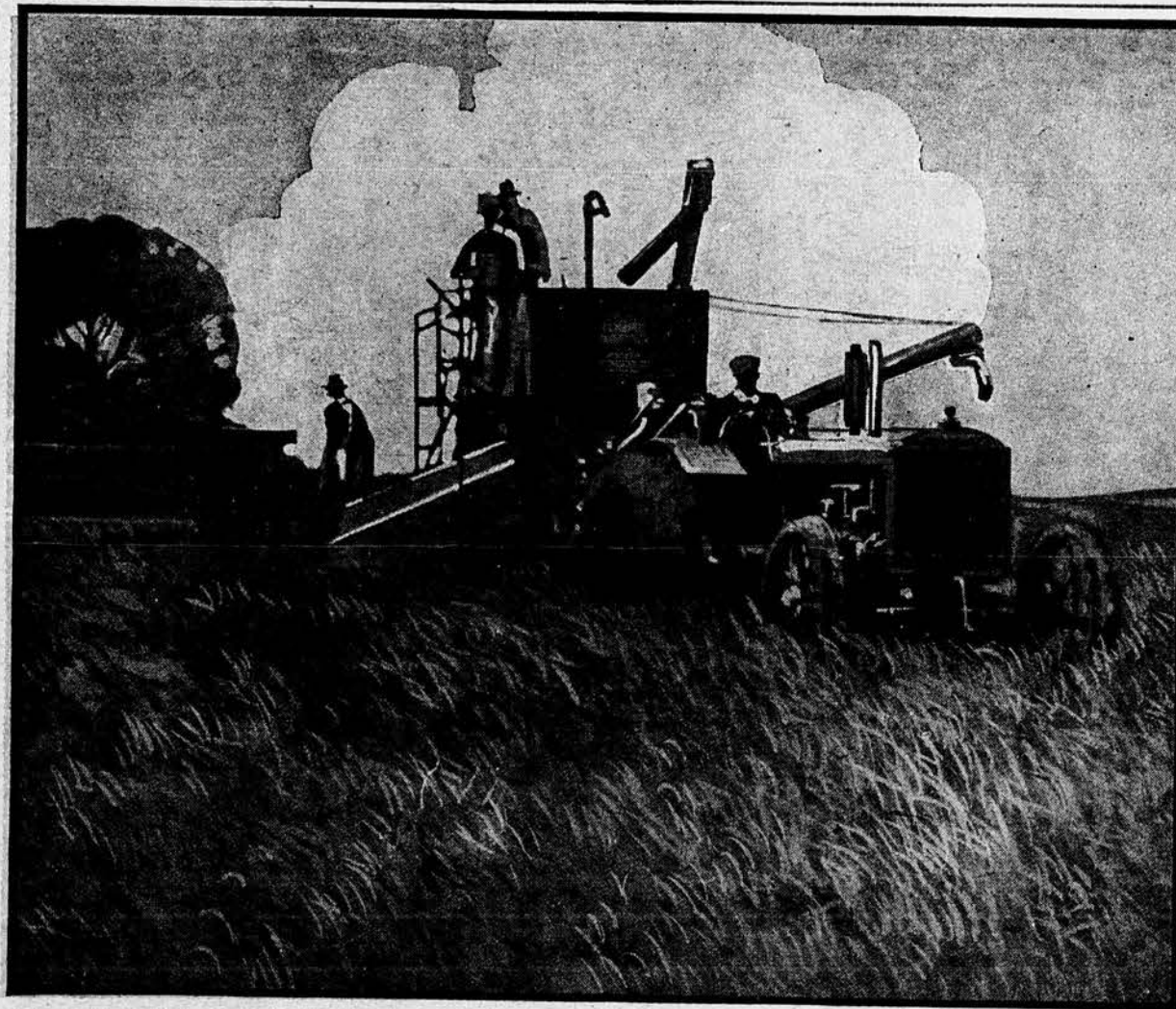
The size and importance of the Canadian wheat pools may be seen to better advantage by summing up briefly the business they have done since 1924-25, the first year in which all three pools operated. In that year the pools delivered to the Central Selling Agency over 81,670,000 bushels of wheat. In 1925-26 the deliveries mounted to 187,970,000 bushels. In 1926-27 deliveries totaled 179,950,000, and in 1927-28 the volume reached

(Continued on Page 19)



Here Are Pictures of Some of the Scenes on the Jayhawker Tour, Which Leaves Kansas, August 11 and Ends August 24. At the Top is a Wheat Field in Alberta; the Threshed Grain Will Go to the Alberta Wheat Pool. Next is a Logging Train in British Columbia. At the Left is a Branch Office of the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association in Seattle. Right is the Land O' Lakes Creamery in Minneapolis.

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THE Allis-Chalmers 20-35 Tractor, providing the lowest cost horse power of any tractor on the market in its class, brings to the farmer the ability to do any power job on the farm. The Allis-Chalmers 20-35 can pull with ease a big 16-foot combine in any soil... it can negotiate without overloading, a four bottom 14-inch moldboard plow, a five-foot drill and a spike toothed drag operated in tandem... or it can do any one of the scores of other tasks that require power — drive a silo cutter and filler, pull several binders, operate a 32-inch separator, pull a 10-foot one-way

disc plow or pull a big road grader or do baling, shredding, grinding, mowing as well as many other jobs. And the Allis-Chalmers will pay its way on every task because it will get the work done more cheaply and on time.

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(6)

Name.....
P. O.
R. F. D. State.....

We Reached Civilization!

But Jim Then Became Ill—And Some Time Later the Professor Died

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

FINALLY we came to Bangkok, the capital, metropolis and principal seaport of the kingdom of Siam. We had traveled by boat from Calcutta, India, to Rangoon, Burma, on the Road to Mandalay. We had ridden on the railroad to Moulmein and then had walked 100 miles thru the jungles of Burma and Siam, our baggage carried on an ox cart or on the backs of ponies. We had floated for 150 miles on a bamboo raft down the Menam River in the famous "Chang" country of Siam, and finally at Paknam-poh we had reached the railroad again and were riding third class, with our two mavericks, the Burmese Neewah and the German Professor, on the train from Paknam-poh to Bangkok.

We were broke, so far as coin of the realm was concerned. We had plenty of English sterling but only a few cents in Siamese currency. We had been "in the bush" for weeks, and during all that time we hadn't once slept in a bed, or had a bath in clean water, or sat down to a table to eat.

Received Mail Only Twice

Furthermore, we had had mail only twice during all the 10 months since we had been on our trip. We got our first mail in Khartoum, on the Nile River in Africa, and our next in Calcutta, India. We expected mail in Bangkok. With civilization, good food and clean clothes, money, and mail waiting for us in Bangkok we were all excited.

It was evening when our train pulled into the busy, modern railway station at Bangkok. There were red-caps, and there were mail and baggage carts, there were news stands, taxicabs, and—there were hotel buses. Upon the advice of our friendly fellow-passenger we hailed the "Hotel Royal" bus. The Professor and Jim and I bowed each other into the back seat while the driver and Neewah stowed our battered baggage and climbed into the front seat.

Neewah was a problem. So was the German Professor. We had been paying the expenses of both and living on equal terms for the last two weeks with these two unfortunate wanderers, but we didn't feel like keeping them indefinitely in an expensive hotel. We would let the Professor register for himself at the hotel. But what about Neewah? We had accepted him practically as an equal partner all the way thru the bush—but what about him now that we were in civilization again? The poor fellow was broke, and we were all hungry. We couldn't just turn him loose like a stray dog in a strange and foreign city where he couldn't understand the language. Why, he wouldn't even be able to beg, in Siamese.

English Money Helped

We reached the hotel, a great, rambling mansion with gilded yellow porters and servile doormen to bow us here and there. The hotel master himself, a busy Frenchman, waited on us at the desk. He didn't seem to be any too happy to meet us.

Jim and I were first. Our faces and hands and our torn bush shirts were grimy from our all-day ride in the third-class carriage on the train. Even our bare legs, beneath our muddy khaki shorts, were none too clean, and we must have had that tell-tale appearance of a hungered bum—because we were hungry. Our baggage was roped up into bundles of faded green canvas. We were apparently two Weary Willes trying to cash a perfectly respectable and strictly first-class hotel. And we did!

"We're a couple of travelers," I confided to the French host. "We've just walked over from Rangoon, Burma, and besides having no respectable baggage we haven't got a cent of Siamese money."

Our host's eyes narrowed down to still finer slits. No LaFayette welcome here.

"But we've got plenty of English sterling!" I grinned and pulled out a 5-pound note to prove it.

Monsieur smiled a hearty welcome. "We're Americans," I added, and then the hotel keeper's hospitality knew no bounds at all. He did everything but kiss us on both cheeks. The best was none too good for us—we were Americans with money. What else mattered? He told the porters to give Neewah, our "servant," something to eat and a place to sleep.

And Then a Hot Bath

And then the Professor approached to sign his own distinctly German name upon the hotel register.

"Did you come with Messieurs Les Americans, too?" our host inquired. And when the Professor explained in English that was as German as was the cut of his whiskers, the hotel keeper looked him over. Torn and muddy canvas shoes, ragged khaki shorts, a buttonless shirt, a Hindenburg beard, and no hat of any kind, the ensemble was not a welcome sight to a French hotel keeper.

We had brought our friend the Professor safely to civilization and since there was a German consulate in Bangkok we proposed to end our responsi-

bility there. The Professor explained that he had met us in the bush a couple of weeks before and was really not of our party at all. His only baggage was a little canvas pack the Frenchman eyed suspiciously as the porters took us to our rooms.

A hot shower bath, some clean clothes, a shave and a haircut, and then we invaded the big, quiet dining room for one of the great experiences of our trip, a bountiful dinner after weeks of doing without. Jim and I ate. The Professor ate and drank and before our long meal was finished he had run up quite a bill.

Jim and I were puzzled about the Professor, and explained the situation to the hotel keeper after dinner; he was not only puzzled but worried as well. By the end of the next day when the Professor had yet failed to get funds from the German Consul as he had assured us he would, Jim and I were puzzled and worried, too. He already owed us about \$30 for traveling expenses and I lent him a few more dollars in cash, all of which he kept promising to pay, day after day, as long as we stayed in town.

One morning the Professor announced that he had arranged to make a lecture before the University—for pay—and wanted to borrow a coat and a collar button to supplement his meagre wardrobe. Jim lent him a coat and I let him take my American Legion button to hold his collar together. And this former captain in the German Army wore my American Legion button—perhaps until his death. At least

he never returned it to me. He dined with the German Consul in the hotel dining room, and his passports and papers—written in Chinese to be sure—proclaimed that he had the best of connections with the Geographical Society and with Old Heidelberg itself, but he always delayed his payments.

This is getting ahead of the story, but Jim and I finally left Bangkok without ever getting our money from the German Professor. It is true we left rather hurriedly without having a chance to bid him goodbye, but we had been in Bangkok a week before we finally got the chance to go to Hong Kong on a freight boat and thus save about \$100 in fare, and during all that time the Professor had remained as much of an enigma as ever.

Was he all a hoax after all, simply a wanderer posing in the dignified capacity of a Professor from Heidelberg, head of a surveying expedition in China? Was his sensational story of having been captured by bandits in the interior of China and held for ransom, all his records and instruments lost, simply a story to attract the sympathy and respect of fellow whites? Or, was he really what he claimed to be, a most intelligent and well-educated German scientist who had been the victim of bad luck in the Orient?

What the Doctor Said

Immediately after I returned home to the United States I wrote the American Consul in Bangkok and asked for a report on the German Professor.



BILL—I was just telling Mary the other day—if that bunch brings me in a good profit this fall, I'd be willing to turn our old car in on a new one.

FRANK—I don't see how they can miss it—the way they're coming. That Hog Chow you're feeding while they're running on pasture is sure putting on the fat in record time.

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Following is a part of a report which he sent me in reply, a letter from an American doctor written to the Consulate in Bangkok:

"Kiulungkiank, Yunnan.
"American Consul Bangkok,
To Whom it May Concern:

"While traveling alone from Yuan Kiang to Kiulungkiank, Yunnan, China, a 16-day caravan journey, I experienced the following sad event which I wish to make known.

"Arriving at Nai Koolie, the usual stop between Puerfu and Szemao, we had just arranged our camp for the night in a horse barn and were ready for supper when a Chinese officer came into the Inn and his carriers informed us that 25 li farther on the way toward Szemao a foreigner lay dying under the trees where he had been carried early that morning.

"Hurriedly finishing our evening meal we arranged with two of our guards to accompany me, and taking blankets along, my cook and I set out on the road again to determine who this fellow traveler might be and how seriously ill he really was. At 9:30 we arrived in the rain and the dark at the village of two houses where we had been told we would find our patient. Things were exactly as described.

"Lying face downward on the board upon which he had been carried out, exposed to the rain, insects, and vermin, we found him. A strong man, middle-aged, unconscious, temperature 104, respirations labored and weak, pulse 120, convulsions of upper extremities, general condition that of a dying man. We carried the patient into shelter and made him as comfortable as possible and inquired into the beginning and duration of his sickness. The villagers knew little of his previous condition but the symptoms they described coupled with what we found sounded like malignant malaria.

"Identification of the patient was then taken up and we found by papers in English and passport in Chinese that the name was Professor ——— traveling in Yunnan as a surveyor.

"We worked with him all night trying to revive the heart and combat the disease but without result. In the morning we engaged carriers to carry him on into Szemao hoping that he might rally and regain consciousness. Twenty li out of Szemao he died and as the carriers had refused to lift their load in the morning unless we agreed to allow them to stop if the patient died, we stopped our caravan of 20 and held the funeral immediately, burying Professor ——— by the side of the caravan trail some 20 li from Szemao at a village called Sheo Shin Gin, July 20, 1928. Traveling alone as he did, he had but a few papers with him and these with his few personal effects that he had been carrying himself were turned over to the Szemao magistrate with a statement of the facts in the case as we found them.

5 Grains of Quinine!

"It appears from the facts obtained on our journey thru Szemao and Kiulungkiank that Professor ——— was having fever when in Kiulungkiank and asked for medicines for abdominal distress while in Szemao. We could scarcely believe the Chinese at the place we found him who told us that he was traveling without escort, cook, boy, or companion of any description, but as we inquired all along the way we found it to be true.

"To me this was a reckless thing to do. Traveling alone at this time of the year was enough for me, but we had a caravan of ponies and carriers, foreign foods and medicines for emergencies.

(Signed) Chas. ——— M. D."

Thus had the tropics claimed another man, a white man who is never able to stand the diseases and dangers to which the Oriental and the natives of those regions are more immune. Jim and I had been taking risks—and we had been lucky—so far. Our third night in Bangkok Jim, himself, took sick. We had been taking 5 grains of quinine every day for months, had boiled all our drinking water and had been exceptionally careful in every way. But we were in the tropics, and it was the beginning of the rainy season and exposure is not for the white man in such a land as that.

My partner Jim's many friends will be sorry to read that this illness de-

veloped into a very bad case of malaria. He hurried home from Hong Kong on a fast boat, lay in a hospital for weeks and has been ill for months. He has the treacherous disease under control now, his doctors believe, and he is on the job teaching English at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, at the present time.

Secretary Good says Chicago has growing-pains. The trouble, you remember, seems to be in the joints.

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Market Trends Are Plain

But Exact Information Is Necessary in Making an Accurate Forecast of Prices

BY ARTHUR P. CHEW

PROBABLY half a million farmers in the United States grew potatoes for sale in 1928, and most of them lost money on the crop. Potatoes at the farm averaged only 56 cents a bushel November 15, compared with 95 cents November 15, 1927, and \$1.41 November 15, 1926. The price slump was caused by over-production, but what caused the over-production?

It would be easy to answer in terms of acreage and yield. Our 1928 potato acreage was increased about 10 per cent beyond normal requirements; the yields averaged 121 bushels an acre, against 115 bushels the previous year. It is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture that two-thirds of the excess supply resulted from overplanting, and the remainder from exceptionally favorable weather conditions.

This explanation, however, does not carry the chain of causation far enough back. It does not suffice to show that farmers lost money on potatoes last year chiefly because they planted too many. It is equally necessary to explain why they made this mistake, for acreage is the controllable factor in farm production, and its rational control is the indispensable condition of profitable farming. What applies to potatoes in this regard applies to practically all farm crops. Overproduction, insofar as it results from wrong planning, is destined to remain with us until we understand why farmers misjudge the consumer's requirements.

But What of the Future?

The Department of Agriculture offers a simple if none the less startling explanation. It attributes the over-expansion of acreage and the over-production of livestock to the tendency of farmers to plan their acreage and their livestock breeding on the basis of past instead of future prices. This doctrine obviously involves the assumption that future prices can be approximately known, and the purpose of this article is to examine some of the evidence in favor of that assumption. Farmers are inclined to scout the possibility of price-forecasting chiefly on the ground that unpredictable speculative influences and also the exactions of middlemen have much to do with prices. But this view is not supported by statistical research.

Another view widely held among farmers, the fallacy of which will appear in a moment, is that Government economists and statisticians who could forecast prices would use their knowledge to enrich themselves, rather than to help farmers plan their work. The error here is that there is something esoteric about price-forecasting, which must afford a great advantage to the initiated insiders. As a matter of fact, the process, far from being based on secret information, necessitates the world-wide collection and dissemination of market news. It is not magic, voodoo, or any sort of hocus-pocus whatever, but science.

Skepticism about price-forecasting is natural and indeed praiseworthy, for the technic is still in an early stage. Excessive faith in market predictions, at least for the present, might do harm. But ignorant skepticism is as bad as ignorant credulity. Skeptics who investigate the matter will find that the Department of Agriculture, in its annual outlook reports, and in other official publications, has anticipated important price movements for several years with only a small percentage of error. This function, tho publicly done and widely known, has been vigorously criticised, and some of its practitioners have accordingly advised cloaking it under some fancy name.

3½ Million Acres Is Enough

It has been suggested, for example, that the Government economists should talk about predicting supply-and-demand prospects, rather than about price forecasting. One suggestion is that the phrase "statistical inference"

or "inductive inference" should be substituted for the plainer term "forecasting." Dr. O. C. Stine, head of the department's statistical and historical research division, has no use for such suggestions. Academic highbrow labels for common things, he says, may avert criticism, but will not promote the popular understanding necessary to further progress in the work.

It has been demonstrated by the department's outlook reports that estimates of future prices are a safer guide than knowledge of past prices in the adjustment of farm enterprises. The 1928 potato situation is a typical case. Had the farmers looked forward instead of backward in planning their potato acreage, they could have averted a disaster. Under average weather conditions, 3½ million acres planted to potatoes will produce about 400 million bushels, or as large a quantity as usually can be marketed. The growers planted 3,825,000 acres. They did so because three successive years of high potato prices had made them over-optimistic. The Department of Agriculture

issued warnings in January and March and again in May against the over-expansion of the potato acreage, but these warnings had no effect.

Agricultural price forecasters do not pretend to measure supply and demand with absolute accuracy. They allow for a margin of error, both in the statistical record and in their interpretation of the statistical material. Price forecasting is based essentially on the assumption that the various price-making influences will act in the future about as they have done in the past. This may not always work out. It is therefore well not to be too cocksure in making predictions. It is certainly possible, nevertheless, to anticipate price trends in the main, and in the case of some products to be fairly specific. Economics is thus beginning to rank with the other sciences in power to make predictions based on quantitative measurements.

'Tis a Large Organization

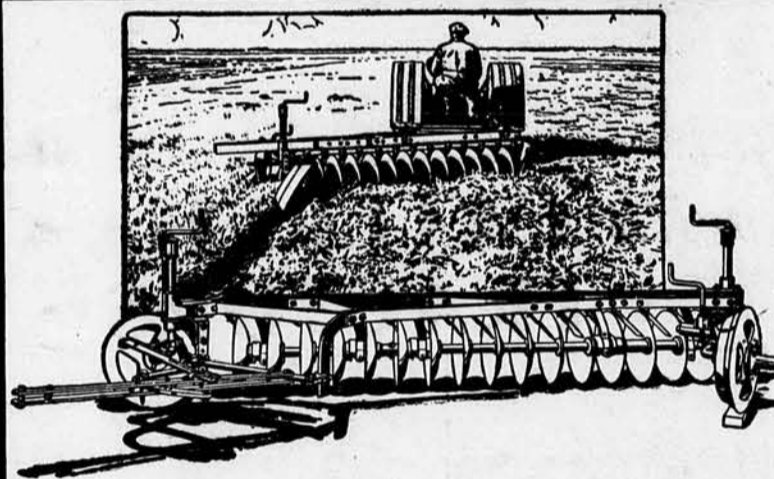
Its progress in this direction is based of course on the growth of statistical data. Anyone knowing the conditions under which such growth takes place will immediately recognize the absurdity of the assertion that if Government economists had the power to predict prices they would use it for their personal advantage rather than for the benefit of agriculture. That idea comes from a mistake akin to the one people made in talking about the weather man. There is, of course, no individ-

ual weather man. Weather forecasting is a co-operative job, requiring the services of a virtually world-wide meteorological reporting system. World data must be assembled before a scientific 36-hour forecast can be issued in a single locality.

It is the same with price forecasts. Four hundred thousand voluntary crop reporters in the United States and a host of Government officials at home and abroad aid in gathering the data necessary in forecasting market trends. The information obtained is never kept secret, but is published immediately. Even the final interpretation of the information after it has been condensed requires the co-operation of a large corps of economists and statisticians.

In the preparation of the annual outlook reports, committees representing not only the Department of Agriculture but also state agencies and colleges of agriculture are appointed to deal with each crop. The whole outlook report is finally gone over at general meetings attended by all those who have had a hand in the earlier stages of the work. In short, it is impossible for an isolated individual to make a worth-while agricultural price forecast. The task is really an unusual example of the effective subdivision of labor, with the final result representing the consensus of many experts.

Economics, it is sometimes declared, is not a science, but merely a collection of disputed opinions. Modern statistical methods are removing this al-



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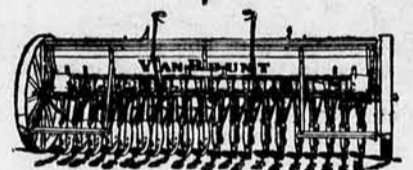
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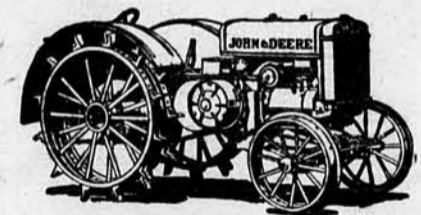
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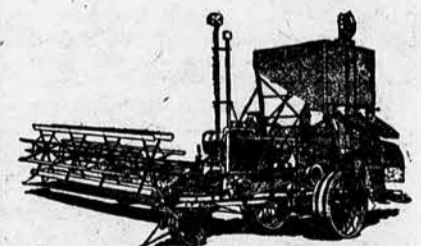
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leged inferiority. The economist cannot control his material as the chemist or physicist does, since he must draw it from the living, changing world. He therefore still is obliged to mix hypothesis with his facts in a rather large proportion, in which respect his fault, if it is a fault, differs only in degree from that of scientific workers in other fields. But the relative position of theories and facts in economics is changing. Statistical research is accumulating a vast body of measured, established facts, from which the economist may draw inductive generalizations. In this field it has ceased to be arguable that one opinion is as good as another.

Forecasts Were Too Nearly Accurate!

The familiar law of supply and demand has been the subject of the most extensive effort to supplant hypothesis with verified knowledge. No longer is the economist content to say that prices will go up or down under certain conditions; he undertakes to say in many cases how much they will go up or down. This is made possible by an accumulation of data showing how the commodity markets have reacted to supply-and-demand changes in the past. Separate measurement of the different factors in the supply-and-demand relationship has been carried to a surprising degree of refinement. It may never be possible to develop a method of forecasting that will leave no room whatever for differences of opinion, and, consequently, for speculation as to the probable course of prices. But knowledge can supplant uncertainty.

Lay critics of the department's price analysis work sometimes aver that official forecasts tend, by the very weight of their authority, to come true even when supply-and-demand conditions work in the opposite direction. It was apparently some such feeling that impelled Congress to interdict cotton price forecasts last year. The complaint was not that the cotton price forecasts previously issued by the department had been wrong, but rather that they had been right. A price forecast issued in September, 1927, evoked strenuous protest, tho the subsequent course of prices fulfilled it almost to the letter. It was charged that the department, instead of merely forecasting prices, was practically fixing prices!

A comparison of the outlook report issued by the department a year ago (February, 1928) with the subsequent course of farm commodity prices shows that nearly all the forecasts made were correct. Thus the reports predicted a beef-cattle market averaging higher than the very satisfactory average of 1927. In September, 1928, beef-cattle prices were the highest since 1919, and in unit purchasing power beef animals were at the highest point on record. For the hog market, the outlook report for 1928 predicted "some strengthening." By mid-September the hog price level was 50 per cent above that prevailing earlier in the year. The forecast for corn did not come so close to the mark. Corn prices, the February statement said, were "more likely to approach the average for the 1928 crop than those which have prevailed to date for the 1927 crop." Large production in the United States tended to bear out this estimate of the probabilities, but a short corn crop in Argentina as well as a short corn crop in Europe introduced an unanticipated factor into the situation, with the result that a United States corn crop larger than that of 1927 was worth on December 1 a slightly higher average price at the farm.

Butter Prices Were Higher

Oats, said the February, 1928, outlook report, are likely to meet a less favorable market in the next crop year. In November, 1928, the average farm price of oats was 29 cents a bushel, compared with 45 cents in November, 1927. For the dairy industry, the department predicted only moderate expansion in production, with consumption likely to increase faster than output. Butter prices, the best index of dairy product values, averaged higher in 1928 than in 1927.

An optimistic forecast for wool was borne out. Wool prices advanced in the face of apparently increased supplies, and were well maintained until the last of the crop has been sold. Flax acreage could be profitably expanded, the outlook report said. Flaxseed prices were considerably higher in October,

1928, than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Barley, said the report, was unlikely to bring prices as high in 1928 as those it brought in 1927. On December 1, 1928, the average price of barley at the farm was 55 cents a bushel, compared with 67 cents in December, 1927. Fruit growers were told to look out for congested markets and severe competition, and such conditions prevailed.

Winter-wheat growers were told as early as August 23, 1927, that with normal yields in the important producing countries, the world market situation during the next year might become less favorable for marketing our export surplus. Spring-wheat growers were advised in January, 1928, that market prospects indicated "they should hesitate to increase their acreage." This was sound advice, for wheat prices in the heavy marketing months of 1928 averaged about 23 per cent lower than in the corresponding months of 1927. It detracts nothing from the significance of such forecasts that as yet they do not influence the producers greatly. Their potential value is indubitable.

Illustrations could be multiplied, but those given should show that the price analysis work of the Department of Agriculture is not guesswork. As a matter of fact, the expectation of accuracy is from 80 to 90 per cent. Forecasts of long-time trends, like those

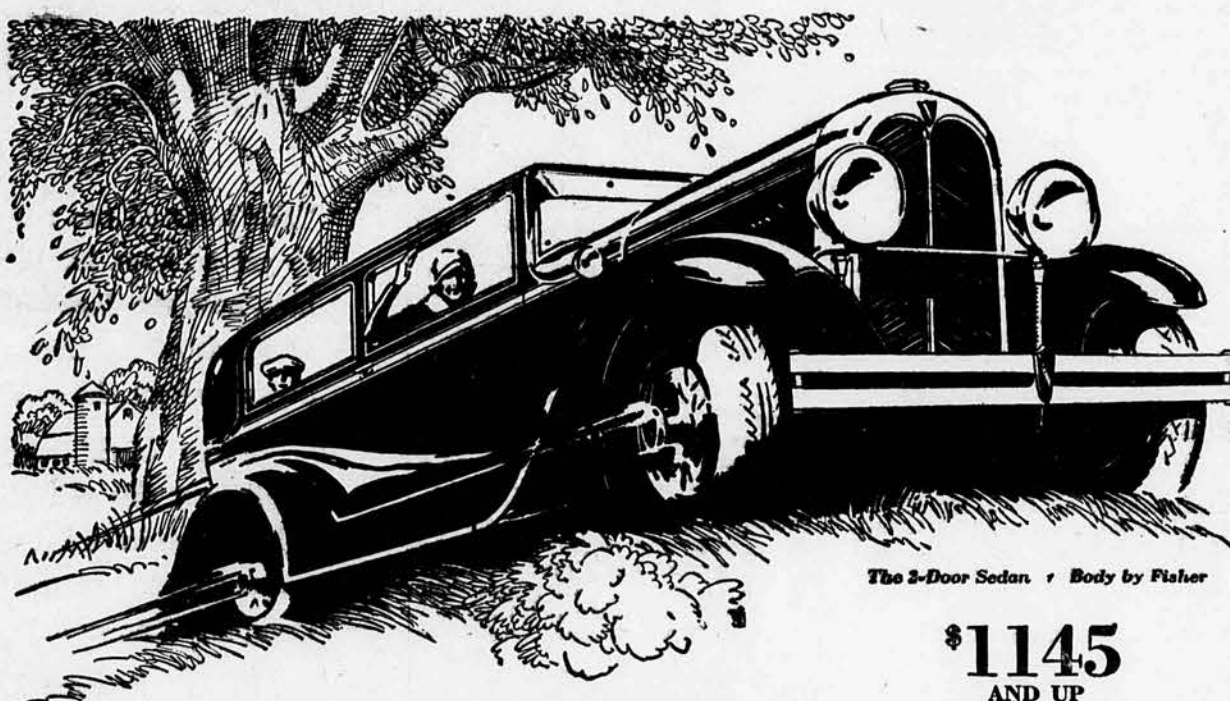
CAN the future prices for farm products be forecast within reasonable limits? If this can be done it is obvious that such forecasts will aid greatly in acreage control. In this article, which appeared originally in *Better Crops*, Mr. Chew shows the progress which already has been made along that line, and tells of the many accurate forecasts made by the Government economists.

given in the outlook reports, must allow a margin for the unpredictable influence of the weather on production. Yet the outlook reports, despite this difficulty, have been about 90 per cent

correct in the last three years. This average may be compared with that of the weather forecasts in the Washington district for the period 1915 to 1919, which ran about 85 per cent. Citing these figures in a recent address, Doctor Stine urged that the utility to the farmer of reliable price forecasts is certainly not less than that of reliable weather forecasts. Tho price forecasting is still experimental, it is already of practical value.

Useful results are expected from recent progress made in the study of demand. Heretofore the volume and the accuracy of the available statistical material have been much greater on the supply side than on the demand side, for two principal reasons. First, supply fluctuates more than demand. Studies have shown that the analysis of supply alone will explain 90 per cent of the annual average price of hogs, for example, over a long period of years. Variations in the supply of cotton are even more influential in determining prices. In the experimental stages of price analysis, it is relatively more important to have information about supply than about demand. In

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the second place, the measurement of demand is considerably more difficult, depending as it does on such factors as the influence of the general price level on purchasing power, the relation between business prosperity and food consumption, and the substitution of one commodity for another in various uses under different price conditions.

It is important, nevertheless, that the study of demand should not be shirked. Under certain conditions, such as those prevailing during the World War, the demand for farm products may vary more than the supply. Even in peace time an exceptional demand situation may arise. Adequate price forecasting cannot be confidently based on the assumption that the usual influence exerted respectively by supply and by demand on prices will always prevail, because it most certainly will not. But progress in estimating the significance of changes in demand will unquestionably take place. Meantime, it is well to remember that the thorough analysis of supply alone can throw much light on market prospects, since the demand for the principal crops is fairly constant as a rule.

As agricultural price forecasting becomes more reliable, it will lessen speculation in the agricultural commodity markets, as well as in the planning of farm work. Reliable information as to the supply and demand prospects, joined to the knowledge that the supply-and-demand relationship is the final determinant of prices, tends obviously to reduce the influence of speculative opinion on the course of prices. The publication of methods of analysis and forecasting, says Doctor Stine, gives many more people the opportunity to determine the real value of a product. Thus the higgling of the market is restricted within a narrow range, and the price at any time during the marketing season is more nearly equal to the true supply-and-demand value.

Much has already been done toward preventing unnecessary price fluctuations. Wide distribution of authentic market and production news reduces the influence of rumor, and diminishes the excuse for wide differences of opinion as to crop values. Further progress in the same direction, with supply-and-demand prospects indicated in terms of price probabilities, will narrow the scope of speculation still more.

Eggs and Style Combined

(Continued from Page 3)

In maintaining his flock, Mr. Taylor hires his hatching done, and this usually hits 75 per cent or better. And you may rest assured the chicks have been getting the proper care. Carefully disinfected brooder houses that were properly heated, balanced feeding and

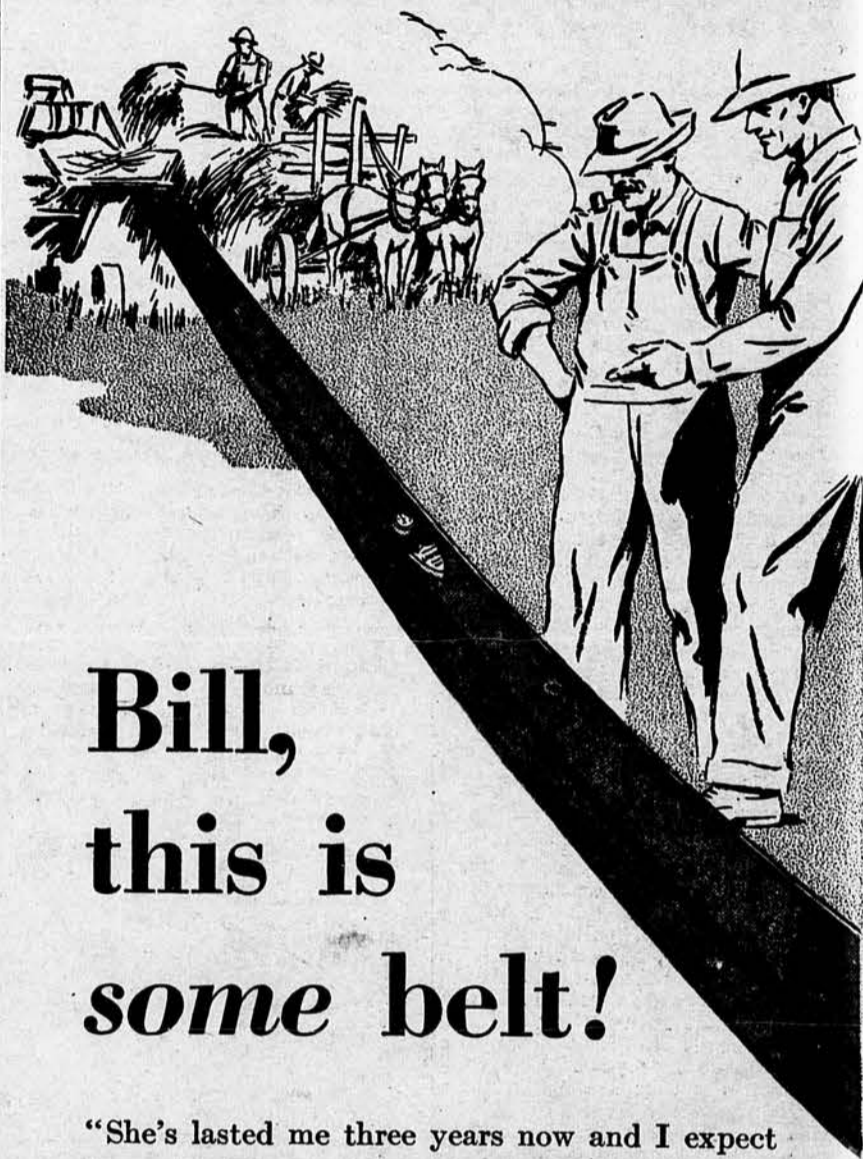
clean runs have been their lot. Quite naturally they got off to a wonderful start, kept free from disease, made good use of their feed and developed into sturdy, high-producers at an early age.

This year another feature was introduced that has proved very satisfactory from more than one angle. This is the now famous hail-screen run for baby chicks. One was built to accommodate the chicks from the main brooder house. Another large one, with a partition dividing it in two pens, made it possible to turn two A-type hog houses into chick brooders. The chicks did well because they could be out of doors a great deal of the time and always were on "sanitary" runs. "One of the biggest advantages to the new runs is time saving," Mrs. Taylor said when she was consulted. "When Mr. Taylor is away I have the chicks to look after, and it is quite a job to run around to three or four brooders and chase the little fellows in out of the rain. With the hail-screen runs the brooders can be close together and the chicks always will be on clean runs."

These new pens were made from new screen and old lumber for the framework, so the total cost for each was only \$11. They are good for a long period of service, in which they will save chicks, time and labor. Being right up-to-date on poultry advancement, Mr. Taylor now uses the all-mash for chicks, and his experience this year demands his "O. K." without any strings whatever tied to it. This is one more thing that is cutting down the time and labor required to maintain a poultry flock, and it does its share of holding down the overhead. A good deal of the feed grinding and mixing is done at home.

You wouldn't get away from the Taylor farm without hearing something about the storage brooder, because it actually makes net profits larger. It has six trays, one above another, and is a very satisfactory and sanitary home for baby chicks for the first three weeks of their lives, so Mr. Taylor explains. "I know the chicks make a better growth in this storage brooder for the first three weeks," he said. "I have raised them both ways long enough to make sure of that. In addition, it makes it possible for me to brood 700 chicks in the one house, instead of only 400, thereby using the brooder to almost double capacity and making the one heat do the work of two. The storage brooder cost \$45 but it will more than pay for itself in a single year in the saving of heat, and the extra growth of the chicks."

Here is a man who believes in adequate care of the poultry from baby chicks to mature birds that are ready to leave the flock, having given their best service. This care is an all-year proposition. Taylor emphasizes the im-



Bill, this is some belt!

"She's lasted me three years now and I expect to get at least another season out of her. And, boy, how she does pull! I've had this belt out in all kinds of weather, rain, sun, and frost, and it doesn't affect the rubber a bit."

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It Pays to Learn Something About the Tricks of the Other Farmers



"U.S." SAWYER RUBBER Belts

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

portance of proper feeding every day in the year. "I am surprised at the number of farmers who do not provide mash in self-feeders for the laying flock," he said. "We think this is necessary. It takes only 10 minutes each morning to fill them, but it adds dozens of eggs. And when mash is put into the feeders fresh every morning we have noticed that our layers eat more of it than if it is allowed to 'stand' too long."

But let's answer our first question before we stop. Does Taylor's flock "live up" to his theories? And again, has his "object in view" materialized? Already you know that the flock is making an outstanding net profit and it requires high production for that. With this essential ability, Mr. Taylor wanted to combine show-bird qualities. Again he succeeded.

Last year at the Kansas City Poultry Show his birds placed third, fifth and sixth. In the next few years we likely will hear a great deal more from the show circuits regarding this flock in which egg production and style are combined.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Last week was the best growing period we have had this spring. As is customary, a good rain came on Decoration Day. The weather man was kind enough to put the rain off until the afternoon so all the ceremonies of the day were over and most folks were about ready to go home from the picnics and fishing trips. In the north and west part of this county they had another 2 to 6-inch rain, and some of the folks could not get home on account of the high water. In this community we had only a good shower.

The wheat is continuing its rapid maturity, and harvest will be here before we are ready, no doubt. We found the grains in some of our earlier wheat about three-fourths formed. We do not need any more rain, in fact we would just like to have it stay dry for several weeks. The corn is in fine condition over the country. Very little of it is weedy, and most of the earlier corn has been worked with the harrow. We hope to get over all of our corn this week, and part of it for the second time. All the corn in this section is distal. A few farmers of late, however, are plowing their ground and are using furrow openers and corn planters.

Our first new potatoes were dug Decoration Day. Some of the largest were the size of hens' eggs. Just as soon as they are large enough to sell we are going to dig and sell as many as we can while the market is good. We planted several bushels of the seed we raised last year. The crop from the home grown seed is earlier, and we have a very much better stand. The corn planted with the certified northern seed is very spotted. The plants from the northern seed are much larger and appear very vigorous, but they do not have as many nor as large potatoes as the plants from the home grown seed.

Final results in comparing home grown seed and the northern seed may be just reversed. The potato bugs are doing equally as well or better than the potatoes have done. In the past we have been able to kill the bugs at one dusting, but it seems it is going to take more than that to get them all this season. To kill the bugs we use Paris green and hydrated lime mixed, in the proportion of about 2 pounds of Paris green to 10 pounds of the lime.

Twelve pounds of the mixture will easily cover an acre. Some farmers use arsenate of lead instead of Paris green with the hydrated lime. For quick results nothing will beat the Paris green. One advantage in using the arsenate of lead is that it will stick on the plant longer than the Paris green. A good mixture to use is 2 pounds of Paris green, 1 pound of arsenate of lead and 8 to 10 pounds of hydrated lime. The lime merely serves as a carrier for the poison. We much prefer the dust to the wet spray.

We find several men who do not like to feed alfalfa hay to their horses. They say the horses cannot stand the work when fed alfalfa hay. Our observation has been that nearly everyone feeds too much alfalfa hay to their horses. Alfalfa is a very rich feed, and a horse at hard work should

not be given all the alfalfa he can hold three times a day. We always have to caution the hired men we have had not to feed too much alfalfa. Very often we have gone thru the barn after the men have fed the horses and pulled about three-fourths of the hay out of the mangers. According to some of the experiments in horse feeding, it was found a horse at hard work should not receive more than 10 to 12 pounds of alfalfa hay a day. Most farmers give their horses nearly that amount at one feed instead of three feeds. Fifteen to 20 pounds of alfalfa hay a day to a horse is about equal to a man eating about two custard pies every meal. If the man was hungry and tried enough he might eat six pies, but I don't think he would be much good to work in the hot sun. Alfalfa hay if fed in the proper amounts along with some good grain is a mighty good horse feed for farm animals.

The 25 acres of new alfalfa we sowed the middle of May is doing well. Some weeds and grass are starting, but the alfalfa has a good start. The greatest enemy we fear is the grasshoppers. There are quite a number of little hoppers around the edges of the wheat fields and these little fellows may move on to the young alfalfa and do considerable damage to the new stand. If they do we will give them some poison bran mash to mix with the alfalfa they eat. Some soil samples taken in the new alfalfa field showed we had nearly 20 per cent moisture stored, and the subsoil was very moist down to the fifth foot. How much deeper the ground was moist we do not know, but the underflow comes up within about 12 to 14 feet of the top of the ground on this field.

The grape cuttings we made last winter when we pruned the neighbors' grapes are nearly all alive. Out of the 43 cuttings we made, 34 have several leaves on them, and they appear as if they were going to come right along now.

Harley Hatch on WIBW

We are happy to announce that Harley Hatch, our well-known and widely-read department editor, who farms in Coffey county, will speak to all of his farmer neighbors and friends over WIBW, the broadcasting station of the Capper Publications, next week on Thursday, June 20, at exactly 1:10 o'clock in the afternoon. His subject is, "The Future of Kansas Farming," and you know, of course, that he will have something worthwhile to say. So tune in on Mr. Hatch, and if you feel so inclined, drop him a line afterward, either at Gridley, or in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

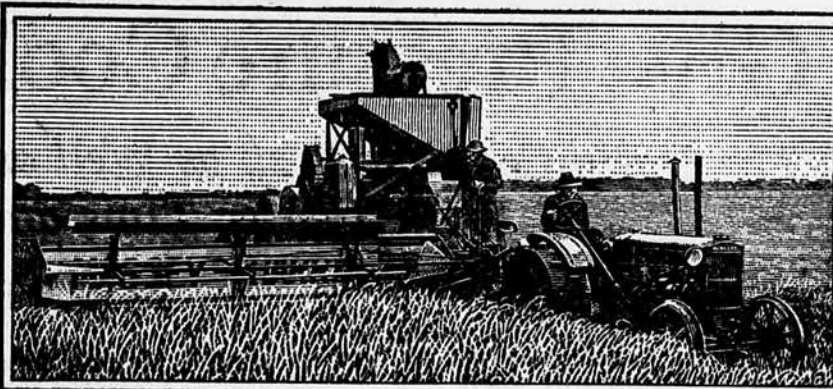
The Rev. Carl Wilhelm and the WIBW choir are helped by your letters and by the comments that reach them. These daily morning devotionals at 7:05 o'clock cannot but help to make life richer and fuller. As Rev. Wilhelm comes over the air to counsel with you in the quiet of your home, so you also come to him thru your letters, to lend encouragement and inspiration.

Class Tops Hog Market

Last November 15 boys in the high school vocational agriculture class taught by R. E. Regnier at Fairview borrowed money from the local banks and bought 25 fall pigs and a supply of feed. This spring these hogs on the St. Joseph market brought top price of \$11.80. In their individual projects at home these boys now are carrying on the idea of learning by doing.

To shelter the pigs, a 10 by 20 feet straw loft shed was built on the school ground. The boys report that during the severe weather last winter the straw loft served admirably in keeping the hogs warm, yet provided ventilation and also prevented the hogs from steaming. The hogs were self-fed corn, tankage, alfalfa meal and a mineral mixture. They made an average daily gain of 1.38 pounds a pig and required 436 pounds of feed to put on 100 pounds of gain. Every pig earned a net profit of \$5.78. For every boy this made nearly \$10 profit.

A man who was given up by the doctors when he was 50 years old has just died at the age of 96. Doctors are usually right in the end.



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which does not chop up the straw or green weeds to mix with and cause grain to heat in the bins and full-width concave which is adjustable without stopping the machine. No teeth to loosen. Separating surface is 6258 sq. inches.

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Give Pressure Cooker a Full Time Job

The Daily Cooking Task as Well as Canning Can Be Efficiently Done With Shorter Time and Higher Temperature

By Nell B. Nichols

PRESSURE cookers can play more than one fiddle. Most of their fame is based on the success they have won in canning operations. This is justly deserved, for experiments and experience have shown that foods canned in this appliance are satisfactory and safe. Yet this is only half the tale.

If you dislike a hot kitchen in the summertime, the pressure cooker can be mustered into service to keep the thermometer down. It shortens long cooking processes, which lowers fuel costs as well as temperatures. Any meat or other food, such as navy beans, that require a long, slow cookery in the ordinary kettle or oven can be cooked quickly in the pressure cooker. I have found it is especially fine for the preparation of the less expensive, but delicious, cuts of meat. Some of these are: breast of lamb or veal, pot roast of beef, Swiss steak and hams.

The pressure cooker can function like a Dutch oven or any of the heavy kettles with tightly fitting lids. The thick walls of the cooker and the closely fitting lid retain the heat and steam within to cook the food even tho the clamps are not screwed in place. I have used the pressure cooker for the cooking of whole meals, for steaming puddings, as a top-of-the-stove oven and for canning fruits and vegetables. How versatile this utensil is! During the morning it may be used for canning the beans or other garden gifts and at noontime it may be utilized to cook the dinner.

What can the menu be? Of course, there is almost no end to answers to this question, but a permanently satisfactory repast is the old fashioned

If this is not done, the cabbage will re-absorb the odors that otherwise escape with the steam and a strong flavor and browned appearance is the result. Cabbage cooked from 8 to 10 minutes at 10 pounds pressure is delicious if the petcock is opened as soon as the time is up. With the meat the story is different. The flavor needs to be kept in. So I leave the petcock closed until the pressure has fallen to zero.

About the care of the pressure cooker, there is little to say, for it is similar to that of all utensils. Thorough cleaning and airing are essential. After washing and scalding the cooker, dry it and store without covering. If the lid is left on, the airing is not obtained and this may affect the flavor of the food cooked later.

"Cherries Are Ripe!"

BY ESTHER COLE

CHERRY MARMALADE—Wash and stone $\frac{1}{2}$ peck cherries. Cook until tender, using as little water as possible. Add the pulp of 2 oranges, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound chopped raisins, and 4 pounds sugar. Mix well and bring to the boil. Boil hard for 1 minute. Remove from the fire and stir in 1 cup liquid pectin. Skim and pour quickly into glasses.

PINEAPPLE-CHERRY JAM—To 4 pounds cherries which have been washed and stoned add 4 pounds sugar and the juice of 1 lemon. Add 2 cups shredded pineapple. Bring to a boil and boil vigorously for 1 minute. Remove from fire and stir in 1 cup liquid pectin. Skim and pour into glasses. This jam makes a delicious cake filling.

CHERRY-MULBERRY JAM—Mix 1 cup pitted cherries with 2 cups mulberries. Add 3 cups sugar. Boil 1 minute and then add 1 cup liquid pectin. Skim and pour into glasses.

CHERRY-OLIVES—Pack ripe, washed cherries into clean, glass jars. The cherries should be firm and not over-ripe. Over the cherries pour equal quantities of vinegar and water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Seal and let stand 3 weeks before using.

PICKLED CHERRIES—Wash the cherries but do not remove the stems. Pack them into clean, sterilized glass jars. Pour over them a boiling sirup made from 1 cup sugar, 1 cup vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water and 1 teaspoon mixed spices. Seal while hot. Wrap the jars in heavy cloths to hold the heat in the jars as long as possible.

CHERRY MINCEMEAT—To 1 peck green tomatoes chopped fine but not drained add 6 pounds brown sugar and 2 cups boiled cider or cherry juice. Boil 1 hour. Then add 3 pounds chopped raisins, 2 pounds currants, 1 quart can sour cherries, 2 tablespoons cinnamon, 1 tablespoon ground cloves, 2 tablespoons allspice, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon ginger, 4 ounces shredded candied orange, and 4 ounces shredded candied lemon. Boil another hour. If more juice is needed, cherry juice may be added. When making into pies add a little butter. This mince may be kept in crocks or jars if covered with oiled paper to keep out the air.

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.

If Repapering Walls

IHAVE found this an excellent way to remove paper from walls that are to be repapered. Make a rather thin paste of flour and water and go over the paper with this, using a large brush. Wet every part of the paper. After this has remained for a little while, the paper can be taken off in great strips without spreading a particle of dust.

Riley County.

Mrs. E. Draper.

Table for Sick Room

IT IS often difficult for a patient in a sick room to keep from spilling the food on his tray. A temporary table for this purpose may be easily managed where there is a sewing machine with a

drop head. Open the machine and push the leaf over the bed. A square of rubber cloth under the white cover will protect the machine from hot dishes.

Riley County.

Mrs. E. Draper.

Sour Cream Cookies

1 cup sugar	3 tablespoons shortening
1 egg	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup thick sour cream	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda
2 tablespoons baking powder	Flour to make a soft dough

Bake in quick oven. Makes two and a half dozen cookies.

Finney County.

Mrs. Ella Spangler.

Romance and Kitchens

Brush Creek Farm
A June Day

DEAR Editor:—The busy buzz of summer days has begun. Work is with us always, of course, but romance came riding down our country lane at rose-blossom time. The neighborhood boasts a new bride. The lovers and their spanky-bright new home are a matter of interest to us. On a recent afternoon Lydia, Betsy and I went to pay the mistress of "The Cedars" a call.

We went around the side yard to enter the back door, as is good country manners, you know, and stopped a moment to admire the sparkling clean washing that fanned in the sunlight. Mrs. Newlywed met us at the door with a smile. Lydia, who is a most particular "washer" greeted her with a compliment on her morning's work.

"Maybe you'd like to meet some of my laundry assistants," Mrs. Newlywed said, showing the washing machine run by motor power that stood under a big tree. "Come out and meet a member of my hanger family," she continued. We were indeed pleased to make the acquaintance of a flowered clothespin bag, sewed over a clothes hanger. The pins were reached thru an opening in the front. The hanger was hooked on the line and scooted along ahead of the clothes.

The bride showed us a hook she had also fashioned from a wire clothes hanger. "It comes in handy for lots of things, especially for giving the milk pails a sunning on the line," she said. The hook is made by pulling straight down from the center of the lower wire of the coat hanger then bending it up until the wires are almost double.

The green and ivory kitchen was given hearty approval; its spotless order was praised by Betsy and the quaint pattern of the oldcloth table coverings noted. "I'm going to preserve the pattern," the bride informed us. "I've learned that if instead of washing it with hot soapsuds I wipe it frequently with a cloth dampened in equal parts of milk and cold water, it will endure indefinitely."

"This stone jar on my work table may look old-timey," she smiled, "but I keep lettuce crispy by putting it in here and covering it. Some wilted pieces have revived in the jar until they were nice enough to serve."

Delectable refreshments were brought in before we went home. A sweet rhubarb sauce, topped with whipped cream, in pink serving glasses and thin cookies were the treat.

"I noticed that Carl planted a garden before you were married and that you have imported a good many chickens. Your mother tells me you manage both of those businesses. Does it take all your time to run the ranch?" Lydia asked.

"It was a whirl for awhile!" the bride confessed. "I certainly take off my hat to the women who raise gardens and chickens and babies. I've made up my mind, tho, that it is unwise to be a martyr to work. I keep tab on myself with the aid of an alarm clock. It is mostly a matter of planning one's work. Whether it is canning season or butchering time and even if twins befall me, I'm going to take a little time each day to go out-of-doors and look at my trees and the sky. I'm going to have some hours to read a bit, to be friends with my neighbors and to send my thoughts on far journeys. I firmly believe," this practical and philosophical bride said, "that country living, if rightly balanced, is the deepest and most satisfying living in the world."

Good day in haste!
Jane.

YOU may coin as you cook, a few dollars from your favorite recipes, by sending them to the Contest Editor of Kansas Farmer. Preserve recipes are now in order. Send us your favorite recipes or the recipes that turn out the best preserves. Recipes for early fruit preserves must be in by June 30. The following prizes will be awarded at the close of the contest. First prize, \$5. Fifteen other recipes, \$1 each. Names of the winners will be printed as soon as the recipes have been tested, and the prize recipes will be available early next spring.

boiled dinner. My favorite choice of foods for this is beef, carrots, onions and potatoes. Served with a steamed pudding, cabbage salad or cole slaw, bread and butter, coffee and milk, the meal is complete.

For six hungry persons 2 pounds of round steak may be used. This is cut in pieces and placed in the bottom of the cooker. Then the 6 large potatoes, pared but left whole, 8 whole scraped carrots and 6 or more whole onions are added. Salt is sprinkled on and boiling water barely to cover the vegetables is added. The pudding batter is poured in a greased mold and the tightly fitting lid is adjusted. The food is cooked at 10 pounds pressure for 30 minutes. While it is cooking, the other food may be made ready and the table may be set.

Steamed cherry pudding is delicious at this season. Recipes for it are numerous, but I like this one.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
2 teaspoons baking powder	1 egg
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	3 tablespoons butter
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar	2 cups fresh cherries, pitted

Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Then add the washed and pitted cherries. Beat the egg and add to the milk, then add this slowly to the dry ingredients. Add the melted butter and mix well. Pour into a buttered mold and cover. Fill the mold three-fourths full. This pudding may be served with plain or whipped cream or Cherry Sauce.

Cherry Sauce

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cherry juice	2 teaspoons cornstarch
----------------------------------	------------------------

Heat the juice from freshly stewed cherries and gradually add to it the cornstarch which has been mixed to a thin paste with a little cold cherry juice. Cook, stirring constantly, until slightly thickened. If the cherry juice was not sweetened, sugar will have to be added.

With the pressure cooker, as with any device, it pays to follow the manufacturer's directions. These are plainly given in the booklet that accompanies a purchase of the cooker and they can be followed easily.

I also have some pet stunts. Any user of a pressure cooker or any appliance will acquire a few along the way. For example, I like cabbage cooked in the pressure cooker if the petcock is opened immediately after the cookery is completed.

To Wear Around Home



2792—A simple dress that slips on and adjusts easily should be made up in wash silk or gingham for unexpected trips to town. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

508—Comfortable and smart for house wear. Set-in pleats allow the needed roominess for the skirt. The vest and collar in contrasting materials are flattering. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2808—Plain enough for the little man this suit also has a charm that will please his sister. It is so designed as to be one of the easiest types of rompers to launder. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

519—This charming apron is complete in its protection. Ties at the side adjust the size of the apron so that a perfect fit is assured. Sizes small, medium and large.

rest until 2 o'clock. I asked Mrs. Southworth if this baby slept the entire 4 hours while she was there on the porch and she replied that if the baby did not sleep, she rested and was good because she knew just what was expected of her.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon she has her feeding of properly prepared vegetables, toast and milk. After this meal she is taken out into the sunshine for an hour or so. After the outing she plays for awhile. Then at 6 in the evening she has her supper and after that is off to bed for a long night's sleep.

When this "practice baby" experiment was first considered, many discouraged the idea and thought it impractical and absolutely unworkable. But now for 3 years, with three different babies, it has been very successful. Mrs. Southworth said to me, "It would please you greatly, Mrs. Page, to have seen these babies, all three of them, just fairly blossom out under the systematic care and love of our girls." One of the infants even had rickets when they got her, but with proper food and an abundance of sunshine she overcame the handicap as quickly as could be expected. These babies under this intelligent and loving care, grow and develop beautifully and are started with the right habits that promote healthy, happy childhood.

It is known to friends of Berea College that these babies are orphans and are for adoption at the close of the school year, if the right sort of homes are located. And thus far the babies have been satisfactorily placed in homes where they will bring happiness and in turn will be given homes and parents.

Mrs. Page.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Luez 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.

Three College Babies

THIS week I am going to tell you about three babies that I learned about while I was visiting Berea College at Berea, Kentucky recently. This college is about 75 years old and there are many branches or divisions of education in the school. At the home for the girls of the Normal School they have kept and entirely cared for a baby each year for the last three years. At the beginning of school in September they take a baby from an orphan's home in Louisville and care for the little one during the school year. They like to take a baby of about 6 months, but the little girl they have this year was past 8 months when they took her.

At this dormitory they call the infant their "practice baby." Mrs. Anna M. Southworth, the matron of the home, has studied infant care and is experienced and trained in the work. She personally supervises the girls of the home in caring for the baby. Each girl in that dormitory has the entire care of the baby for one week at a time during the school year.

As soon as the infant is brought to the dormitory, the care is begun according to a regular four hour schedule. The lovely, healthy baby girl they now have gets her breakfast at 6 o'clock. Then she plays happily until about 9 o'clock, at which time she is bathed, dressed, fed again and put in her little bed on the porch at 10 o'clock. She is left there in the fresh air to

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.

Brown Patches on the Skin

There are several little brown patches on my skin. I do not know whether they are caused from liver trouble or what they are. Could you advise me? Mrs. George E.

There are creams which will bleach discolorations of the skin. However, it is necessary to get at the cause of the trouble before permanent results may be expected, whatever the cause of the patches. You may have the names of the creams by writing me. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. Be sure to inclose a stamped envelope with your letter.

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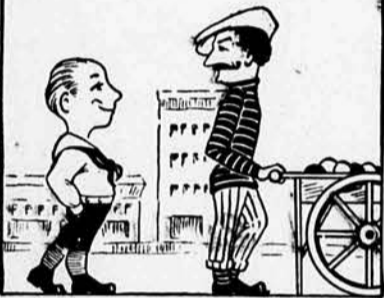
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 18 35 30
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 1 34 31
 5 4 3 2
 "Two for a nickel."
 "How much for one?"
 "Three cents."
 "I'll take the other one."



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

A Test for Your Guesser

How can you by a mere change of punctuation turn mirth into crime? By making man's laughter manslaughter. Who may marry many a wife, and yet live single all his life? A clergyman.

Why is a committee of inquiry like a cannon? It makes a report.

What food represents a letter and the speaking of it? Butter.

What color are the winds and waves

in a storm? The winds blew (blue) and the waves rose.

Why is a Chinaman never perplexed? Because no matter where he finds himself he always has his cue.

What is larger when cut at both ends? A ditch.

We Hear From Velma

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have black hair and blue eyes. I weigh 107 pounds. For pets I have two cats and one dog. My cats' names are Tab and Tom and my dog's name is Jigs. I go 6 miles to school in a car. I go to the Pine Flat school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Perry. I like her very much. I'd like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Eads, Colo. Velma Maxine Post.

Victor Has Four Birds

I have two sisters. Their names are Lois and Barbara Jean. I am 7 years old. I have four birds and a dog. I go to Washington school.

Wichita, Kan. Victor Paulin.

Mary Likes to Go to School

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 1 1/2 miles from school. I have one brother and one sister. My

little sister is 5 years old. Her name is Marjorie. I like to go to school very much. I help Mamma raise chickens and garden. I had a flower garden last summer. I had nine kinds of flowers. I like to take care of them. We live on the creek. I like to go fishing. I go to Hills Springs school.

Mary Alice Wright.
 Council Grove, Kan.

Pet and Ring Are Pets

I am 11 years old. I go to Rocky Point school. I have 2 miles to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Nevins. My birthday was February 11. I am in the fifth grade. We have one horse that we can ride. Her name is Pet. We also have a Collie dog named Ring. I have three sisters and three brothers. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Beulah Mae Smith.
 Arrington, Kan.

Goes to Fairview School

For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Buster and Perry. I am 14 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Fairview school. My teacher's name is Mr. Cunningham. I live 1 mile from school. I ride to school in

a buggy. I live 14 miles from Ashland, Kan., and 8 miles from Englewood, Kan. I wish some of the boys my age would write to me.

Ashland, Kan. Henry Telkins.



Carefully cut out the black circle. Move this from place to place over the numbers. Add up the sum total of the numbers it completely covers in any one position. When you find the position on the paper where the sum total of the numbers covered is greatest, take your pencil and draw around the circle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

My Dog's Name Is Jack

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Washington school. I live 2 miles from school. I go to town school, altho I live in the country. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are Earl and Hazel. I have a dog named Jack. I also have two cats. Their names are Beono and Golden Rod. I live on a dairy farm 2 miles from school. My birthday is September 25. Have I a twin? If I have I wish my twin would write to me.

Newton, Kan. Lillian Molzen.

FRIENDS INDEED AND A BIRD IN NEED

The and the and the went to play
 Some games in a lot across the way;
 While romping about, upon my word!

If they didn't find a wee, wee
 They questioned the wee, wee, by and by,
 And found 'twas an orphan, too young to fly;

It had no food and nothing to drink -
 Not one single or a bug - just think!

So the and the and the agreed
 To care for the in its time of need;

They brought it choice and bugs, each day,
 Till the grew up and flew away.



The Hoovers—The Town is in for an Interesting Summer



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Folks Who "Eat for Health" Avoid Many of the More Common Diseases

TELL me what you eat and I will tell you what you are," says the food expert.

There is a great deal in what he says. The mother who drinks milk and eats green vegetables will have a child with strong bones and sound teeth. The man who gets his sugar from apples, figs, dates and raisins instead of spooning it out of the sugar bowl will have sounder tissues and less kidney trouble. The girl who eats green vegetables and drinks plenty of water so that her bowels move regularly will be spared that sallow, dirty look that no paint can really cover up.

We often rebel against rules and feel that a man should be allowed to eat what he likes without dictation from anyone, but there is much to be said in favor of regulations. For example, the disease called Pellagra can make a person thoroughly wretched in body and miserably insane in mind. The health authorities say that a diet of fresh, lean meats, milk, mixed vegetables, eggs and fruit will cure an ordinary case of Pellagra, and that anyone who eats such a variety of food is as safe from Pellagra as a person with a big vaccination scar on his arm is from smallpox.

These authorities agree that it may not always be easy to get just the food you would like, but they say that Pellagra is such a mean disease that the effort to avoid it is worth a lot of trying. When someone quoted to a certain health commissioner the old saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," he replied that "An onion a day keeps Pellagra away." He went on to make a strong suggestion that Bermuda onions be made a bumper crop.

Pellagra does not hold much menace for those living in a country that raises lots of vegetables, for most of its victims are laborers in the southern states, many of whom live, almost the year around, on salt pork, cornbread and coffee. But even those of us who have no fear of such a disease may well give careful thought to the food we eat. Keeping to an unvarying diet, day after day, just because we have always spread just such a table is not good judgment. Let us listen to the teaching that advocates "the balanced ration" and recommends raising and eating a good variety of vegetables.

One Strain After Another

When I wanted to join the army 12 years ago the doctor would not take me, on account of my heart. He said I had a mitral leak. Despite this, I feel well and work well. How can this be reconciled with my being in a serious condition? S. B. L.

I dislike to have you carry the idea that you are in a serious condition. Such a thought tends to depression. Try to think of yourself instead as a good man with certain limitations. Many persons live long lives in an enjoyable state of health despite a mitral leak. You may work and play and do both thoroly. You have just to remember that your life should be even and regular, that you should never overdo, that having established a standard for your heart you do not exceed the proper load. Then you will get along fine. Army service was just one strain after another, and that is why you were rejected.

A Toe Nail, and Trouble

I have an ingrown toe nail which is getting gradually worse all the time. It is grown in not only at the corner but clear along the side. I have scraped it thin thru the middle, cut a V out of the top, put cotton under it and even cut the nail out along the side, but when it grows back it is worse than ever. Can you tell me what to do for it that I have not done? R. B. D.

The things you have done are all good, and should cure the ordinary case of ingrowing nail. I have found that the extraordinary case is frequently accounted for by some other foot defect, such as a broken arch. Folks who always "tread over" are very liable to ingrowing toe nails, and always get along better if they are careful to keep the heels of their shoes in good repair, as well as allow plenty of room in the toes. In cases

that stubbornly refuse to get well in any other way, a cure may be affected by having a surgeon remove a portion of the matrix of the nail.

Spots Are Not Serious

I am writing you in regard to white spots coming on my hands, arms and neck. They began to come last summer, and are very much worse this summer. My health is very good. I went to the home doctor. He said it was nothing to get alarmed about. R. J.

Your doctor is right. These spots are due to a loss of pigment from the skin, and do not indicate ill health. Doctors call the trouble Vitiligo. There is nothing to do for it but to use a stain that will make the skin match with the rest. Walnut stain will do it.

Foreign Soil for Jayhawkers

(Continued from Page 8)

209,871,373. Deliveries from the 1928 crop will exceed the last figure by several million bushels, according to pool officials. From 1925-26, up to and including 1927-28, the selling agency at Winnipeg marketed 62,242,000 bushels of coarse grains for Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers.

In round numbers, the combined membership of the three pools in 1924-25 was 91,000; in 1925-26, 122,000; 1926-27, 140,000. The acreage under contract to the three pools in 1924-25 was 10,700,000; 1925-26, 14 million; 1926-27, 15 million. The combined elevator and commercial reserve of the three pools now stands at more than 20 million dollars. They own and control nearly 1,500 country elevators, with a total storage capacity of 50 million bushels and 11 terminals with a total capacity of 33,600,000 bushels.

The central selling agency shipped grain to 20 countries thru 68 ports during 1927-28, exporting 114 million bushels. The pool's largest customers, in the order named, were Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Germany, China and Japan. The wheat taken by these countries included 36 million bushels to Great Britain, and 10½ million to China and Japan. The pools, by having their own representatives in nearly every importing country on the globe, have become a dominant factor in world markets. Considerably more than half the farmers belong to the wheat pool, and all admit it is a good thing.

Officials of the various co-operatives visited will meet the party at the stops where their co-operatives are located. They are extending many courtesies and will assist in every way possible to acquaint the members of the party with the nature of their business, the service they render their members, and their experiences in aiding their farmer-members to solve the business problems involved in marketing their products co-operatively. Every co-operative visited has been developed until its volume places it in a class with big business.

Further information concerning the visits to co-operatives may be secured by writing any of the following: The Director of Tours, Capper Farm Press, Topeka; Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, Box 13, Wichita; or the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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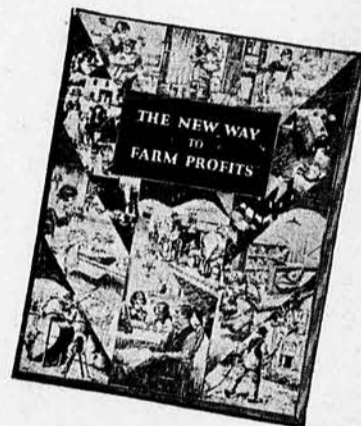
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HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

Fine Grass Weather, Anyway

But the Corn in Coffey County Would Appreciate More Sunshine and Heat

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER nearly a week of fair weather, during which the last of the belated corn planting was done on most farms, together with some cultivating, a rainy period again has set in. For the last four days we have had showers in this locality, with heavier rains in the northern part of the county. Today the weather is very cool for the first quarter of June, and a light mist is falling from the heavy clouds which seem to cover all this part of Kansas. It is great grass weather, but corn needs sunshine and a warmer temperature. Oats are heading and promise well, but the lack of sunshine has given the growth a light cast. Neither wheat nor oats need any more moisture to mature; what many folks fear most now is a wet harvest. We have cut both wheat and oats in the mud for the last two years, and I suppose we can do it again, but it would seem nice this harvest to have a solid footing for the binder or combine, whichever is used. Strawberries are the best in years, and 2 bushels of cherries were picked and put in cans on this farm yesterday. Next will come apricots, which also are the best in years, while peaches, blackberries, currants and gooseberries promise well.

Chinch Bugs Are Dead

While the late date on which the bulk of the corn crop was planted in Eastern Kansas does not favor a large yield, there are two things in its favor: first, most of the seed goes in newly worked ground and so is off to a clean start as compared with other very wet springs. Second, there are no Chinch bugs to sap the late, tender growth next July and August should the weather at that time be dry. The last two wet years seem to have wiped the bugs out completely, and if they make another start—as they no doubt will at a later date—they will have to fly in from Texas or Oklahoma, or wherever it is that they have their stronghold in wet years. It has been years since the bugs did widespread damage in this part of Kansas; they have eaten some corn along the edges of wheat fields in a few localities, but they have not been present everywhere, as they were about 1913. The very wet season of 1915 cleaned them out here, and for several years we saw few or no bugs. They were again getting a small hold about 1923, when a wet August gave them a setback. We feel well assured down here in the Bluestem Belt that a season of heavy hay crops means hard luck for Chinch bugs.

Another Fine Hay Crop

That we will have another heavy bluestem hay crop seems assured. Old hands at the hay business here say that a wet May is needed to produce a maximum yield; we have had that wet May and are starting into June as wet as ever. When we consider that this part of Coffey county comprises a 50 per cent acreage that still is right side up we feel that half the battle is gained when we are assured of good hay and pasture for the season. As a commercial proposition bluestem hay has not been paying, but the hay is worth more to feed now than it has been at almost any time in the history of the county. I say this because this hay, when fed to stock in connection with other balancing feeds, will produce \$10 beef; in years past the same variety of hay fed in the same way would produce \$4 beef. So I say that our native hay, while not profitable to sell commercially, is more profitable than ever before as a farm feed. The pastures will produce from 250 to 300 pounds gain on a thrifty, growing animal in the five months from May 1 to October 1, which is as great a net return as can be derived from the average cultivated crop, and this with no loss of soil fertility and no washing of plowed soil.

Could Cultivate 30 Acres?

During the last week we have installed a two-row cultivator on the all-purpose tractor which we bought last

fall. It does just as good work as any horse drawn two-row cultivator, and it is no trick at all to cultivate 20 acres a day. If the work were pushed and long days put in I am sure 30 acres a day could be cultivated, especially after the corn is large enough so it will not be covered. As most of our corn is listed this year we had long ago ordered a set of disks to be used on the cultivator in place of the inside shovels. For some reason we have been unable to get these disks, and so are handicapped in cultivating listed corn. The disks should be used to cut off the shoulder of the lister ridge next to the corn. A disk cuts away everything growing along the edge of the furrows, and, as it throws the dirt away from the corn, it does not cover it, and one can drive at a good speed without fenders on the cultivator. We hope to locate a pair of these disks before the ground dries enough to resume cultivating—yes, it rained again yesterday—as so much better work can be done with them the first time over the corn than where shovels have to be used.

Lime, and Big Alfalfa

Yesterday was a showery, warm day, good growing weather for everything, crops as well as weeds and grass, and it also was the day when our county agent, E. A. Cleavenger, with the help of several efficient speakers from the college at Manhattan, and with the very necessary help of a number of farmers who went to considerable trouble in testing the different ways of growing alfalfa, put on the annual Lime and Legume Tour of Southern Coffey county. The start was made at the alfalfa field of our neighbor on the west, "Jim" Todd, as he is known to everyone. Here was an 8-acre field of alfalfa sown last August which I do not believe can be excelled on any upland farm in Eastern Kansas. This field received lime just before the seed was sown, with the exception of a plot which had no lime. Between the limed and the unlimed alfalfa was all the difference between a heavy stand of knee high alfalfa just coming into bloom and little, yellow, splindling plants which were next door to a failure as a crop. The field was plowed one year ago; no crop was grown last year, but the land was disked and harrowed and weeds and grass kept down. Just before plowing the field was manured. This treatment insured a fine seedbed, but despite this that part of the field which received no lime is a virtual failure, altho it has a good stand. This alfalfa was of the Grimm variety.

Cost \$1.65 a Ton

The Lime and Legume caravan visited a number of other test fields of alfalfa after that of our neighbor, and in every one the same results appeared; the limed alfalfa was in every instance a promising crop, and the unlimed not half as good. A noon stop was made at Kelly Park in Burlington, where the ladies of the Christian church served lunch, with ice cream thrown in, and then we heard the college speakers, all of whom were good, and they left us something to remember. The work which has been done in Coffey county by Mr. Cleavenger with lime has attracted much outside attention, and the result appeared this day in an offer to lay down at any point on any railroad, not just at a station, but anywhere on the right of way, lime in car lots for \$1.65 a ton, provided a train of 12 cars could be secured. This is not the lime price or the freight cost, but it is both freight and lime cost laid down anywhere on the right of way. This is a very cheap delivered price for ground limestone, and includes much work done at actual cost. This price is for 12 cars delivered anywhere on any line of road in Coffey county; and anyone who wishes to take advantage of it should see County Agent Cleavenger at Burlington at once, and he will arrange for delivery.

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHAT makes nations prosper? What destroys them? History is full of the pictures of nations that have risen, flourished and disappeared. The lesson of this week touches on the calamity that befell Israel. It is symbolic of what has happened to other nations.

We know that the unalterable laws of cause and effect work here as they do everywhere else. But it is more difficult to see the laws working with nations, because they operate so much more slowly. When it states in the Ten Commandments that God visits the "iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation," why not the fifth generation? Answer, because there is no fifth generation, with that sort of folks. The strain has run out before the fifth generation is reached.

The Hebrew people were "hard put to it." The great siege lasted for months. Food ran out, and the populace was reduced to picking morsels out of the dung heaps. Parents ate their children, in some instances. The scenes of degradation and despair were indescribable. At last, after 18 months, at midnight, the ninth of what in our calendar would be July, a hole was made in the wall, and the troops of the invader began pouring in.

At daybreak the king of Judea, disguised, was hurriedly escorted by his troops out of a secret place in the wall, and fled, only to be overtaken by the soldiers of the enemy. His fate was hard. His sons were put to death in his presence, and his eyes were put out, and, according to tradition, he was taken to Babylon, where he worked as a slave in a mill. The city of Jerusalem was set on fire. Not even the dead kings were allowed to rest in peace, but were exhumed and flung out, to become a banquet for the vultures. The nation had been stripped and peeled. All was lost.

What was the cause of all this? Why had such a judgment come on this little nation? It is difficult to answer such a question off-hand. There were many causes. Do you remember, back 250 years, when Amos came? He had pled for a nation of honest men, for right dealing between men in business, for morality and chastity, for general goodness on the part of the wealthy and privileged. Hosea had said the same thing. Isaiah had come later and described the moral state of things as dreadful in the extreme. Said Isaiah, "How is the faithful city become an harlot! It was full of judgment; righteousness lodged in it, but now murderers. Thy silver is become dross; thy wine is mixed with water. Thy princes are companions of thieves; everyone followeth after rewards; they judge not the fatherless, neither doth the cause of the widow come unto them." And so on for long passages. All of which is another way of saying that national decay had set in. The moral bulwarks, that are as walls of defense for any people, were crumbling.

People seem to forget the very patent fact that the ignoring of moral standards breeds weakness and flabbiness. It is always harder to do right than wrong, and when a people elects the wrong as against the right, there can be but one result. Of course all this takes place gradually. The forces that undermine a people work slowly, and it is not easy at any one time to see just how far they have gone. But that judgment comes, with iron hand, to weigh in the balances of time peoples and races, there can be no doubt. Abraham Lincoln, in his second inaugural, said: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword, as was said 3000 years ago, still must it be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

The Hebrew people had become weakened by long playing with the standards of right and wrong; by ignoring the great religious teachers who had been sent to them; by the spread of injustice, immorality and by political intrigue, until they were as meat for the invader's army.

The question naturally arises whether there are any subtle and weakening forces at work among the American people. Thoughtful people all over the land are alarmed at the disrespect for law. That is one thing. It is not burglars or highwaymen who give cause for alarm, but these respectable citizens who belong to highbrow clubs and smoke perfumed cigarettes. Another dark fact is the traffic in dope. This is fast becoming a menace of the first magnitude. Mayor Walker of New York says it is now the leading social problem. Many of the horrible crimes committed by youth are done under the influence of heroin or some other inflaming, crazing drug. Since 1917 the offenses against the narcotic laws have been doubling every two years. Barely does a dope fiend recover. The traffic in obscene literature has wormed its slimy trail across the continent. The editor of the Baltimore Sun believes this is the most menacing symptom in contemporary American life. One publisher of sex literature had an income in 1924 of nearly 9 million dollars.

Lesson for June 16—National Accountability for Good, 2 Kings 25:1-21. Golden Text, Prov. 14:24.

Saves Alfalfa Leaves

BY JESSE ASH ARNDT

J. W. Bert, who lives 5 miles north of Detroit in Dickinson county, makes hay while the wind blows instead of when the sun shines.

The ordinary process in handling hay is to mow it and let it lie in the swath. Mr. Bert is saving 95 to 98 per cent of the leaves on his alfalfa by following the mower with the side-delivery rake and allowing the entire curing process to take place in the windrow instead of in the swath. He has been following this practice for five years, and it has proved its worth compared with the traditional method of curing the hay with a large leaf surface exposed to the sun.

By raking the alfalfa with a side-delivery when it is green, the rake gathers all of the hay into the windrow and the leaves cling to the stem. In the swath all of the leaves on the upper side of the hay, baked in the sun, become brittle and shatter from the stem when the hay is raked.

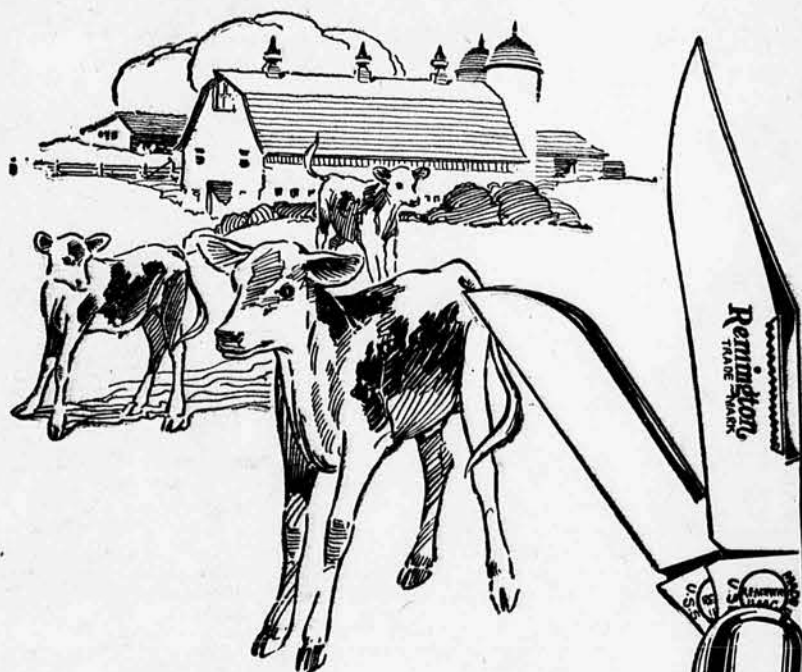
Mr. Bert points out that the leaves cure much more rapidly than the heavier stem of the plant. The mower leaves the heavier stem next to the damp soil and covered with leaves and branches. Following with the side-delivery, the reverse becomes true. The lighter leaves and branches are gathered into the center of the windrow, exposing the heavier stems to the wind, and thus allowing them to cure without over-curing the lighter part of the plant.

The first question which naturally occurs in considering this method is how much greater a weather hazard is involved. According to Mr. Bert, his hay never remains in the field more than half a day longer than that of his neighbor, curing in the swath and, if curing takes place during a fairly light wind, it will be done just as soon in the windrow.

One of the greatest arguments in favor of the new plan is the benefit in handling in case of rain. All that is necessary after a rain is to wait until the upper part has dried. Then going along the windrow once with a side-delivery rake turns the windrow entirely over, moving the dried upper part to the dry ground and exposing the lower half of the windrow to the wind and sun. Mr. Bert has found that in case of rain this method insures his getting his hay into the barn with practically no reduction in its feeding value, whereas with the old method rain damage reduced the feeding value 50 per cent or more.

A third advantage of raking alfalfa after the mower is that it eliminates the necessity for an extra rake to gather scatterings. Because of being raked green the hay clings better in the windrow and, whether followed with a hay-loader or a sweep rake, it comes up clean from the windrow.

Mr. Bert has no more trouble now with the hay warming up in the barn than he did when he used the old method.



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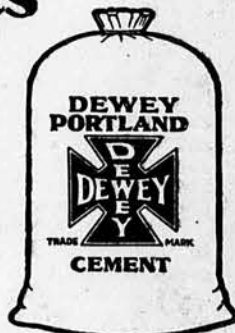
See the
DEWEY DEALER
AN EXPERT ON CONCRETE

You will find him well qualified to assist you in those improvements and replacements you wish to make. He advises Concrete, because it is the one material that adds permanent value to your farm.

Take advantage of his knowledge—from him, absolutely free, you may get plans and specifications for any building or addition needed. Examine this list and see if any of these improvements are needed now.

He recommends DEWEY Portland Cement because it is backed by record of highest quality for nearly a quarter of a century.

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FREE—Complete plans and specifications for—

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That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.

A Happy Farm Community

The Folks Who Live at Hickory Point Believe in Modern Kansas Rural Life

BY MRS. W. R. CURRY



The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pence, 61 and 65 Years Old; They Have Running Water, Lights and a Radio

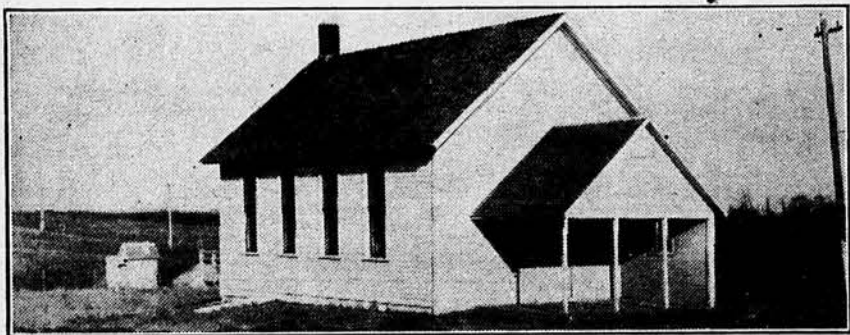
THE story of the Average Man has been written. We have banquetted the Master Farmers. I would tell you about average farmers, folks who go quietly about their business and stick to their farms. If you think it would be a Jason's hunt for the golden fleece to find a contented farmer, let me conduct you to a community where there is a whole group of them, "where health and plenty still cheer the laboring swain." Page the grumbling and discontented farmer! Let him listen to my story.

Ever hear about Hickory Point? Drag out your old school history and maybe you will find an account of that little skirmish of the Civil War—the Battle of Hickory Point. It was not of enough importance to be mentioned in many of the history books, but the old-timers in Jefferson county have not forgotten it. The youngsters in the northern part of the county still listen eagerly to the stories of those who

gay time in their old age. They listened politely to these suggestions, and then announced that they were staying on the farm, the Hickory Point farm.

This is not a story of one or two families. There's Tom Weir, Calvin and Smith Curry, C. C. Dunn, J. C. McBride—all old settlers of this community.

In a prosperous farming district you would expect to find a good school, an up-to-date and well-equipped building. The Hickory Point school house is a deserted building. No school kids play about its doors and worry teachers inside its walls. The story of the Hickory Point school district is not a story of consolidation and the scrapping of a rural school. It is much simpler than that, both financially and socially. The farmers in the Hickory Point district have stayed on their farms so long that their children have all grown up and gone out from the parental homes. There aren't any chil-



The Hickory Point School House, a "House by the Side of the Road"

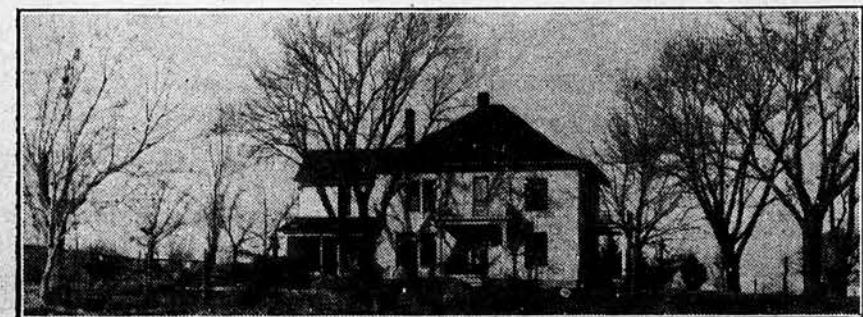
dre saw the bullet holes in the old blacksmith shop at Hartville, a village that used to stand near the present site of Dunavant. If you have ridden the bus from Topeka to St. Joseph, you passed the Hickory Point school house 6 miles north of Oskaloosa. Right there you will find average farmers who have stayed by their job and are content.

"I reckon I could get \$250 an acre for my farm," I heard Charles Pence say during the war when land was selling everywhere, "but I couldn't do any better anywhere else, so why should I sell?" And he did not sell his farm. That is the spirit of Hickory Point. Farms are not selling in that community, because they are not for sale. Four years ago, the children tried to convince S. T. Curry that he was getting to be an old man, and that it would be much easier for him and "Ma" to retire and go to town. They could go down to Florida and have a

dren to go to school at Hickory Point. That is the reason the school house is deserted.

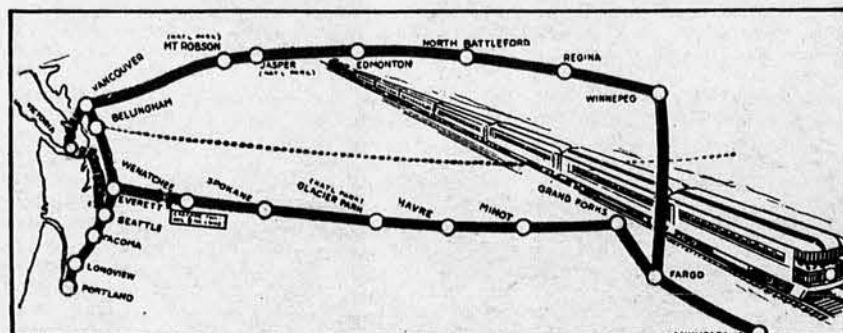
But it was not always so. In 1887 a new school house was built to replace the old one that had been built in 1857. Of course the folks thought they were building it large enough to accommodate the youngsters of the district for many years to come. In 1893 there were 30 seats for 67 school children. The little fellows had to sit three in a seat. In 1906 the district had to be divided; the Dunavant district was taken from the west part of old Hickory Point. On the east several farms were transferred to the Winchester district. That made it possible to seat the children comfortably who were left to attend school at Hickory Point. Little land changed hands, and the youngsters grew up.

Hickory Point has always been a point of interest. During the Civil War it was a stage station; large



Here is the Modern Country Home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Curry, 65 and 68 Years Old

The Cost is LOW So All can GO On This Wonderful Trip



On the 2nd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR

To the Pacific Northwest

SILENT crags towering into the sky. Dark, primeval forests with lurking ghosts of savage redmen. Mighty, roaring waterfalls. Fields of rippling, golden wheat. Lowing cattle in the dairylands. They beckon to you—these scenic splendors of the romantic Northwest. And now you and your family can afford to go. For the Kansas Farmer has arranged unusually low rates with three of America's great railroads for the Second Annual Jayhawker Tour.

5,500 Miles of Thrilling Travel!

It's a wonderful vacation—this 5,500 mile Jayhawker Tour of the Northwest, North Pacific Coast and Western Canada. From Kansas City to St. Paul and Minneapolis the train speeds smoothly on its way. Through Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana into Glacier National Park and the Indian Reservations. Then to Portland and Seattle and on to Vancouver, B. C., either by land or water. From there to the famous resort regions of the Canadian Rockies and through the agricultural centers of Western Canada to Winnipeg.

You travel in an escorted party in an all-Pullman train. Everything arranged at one low rate—meals, berths, sight-seeing tours. No baggage nor hotel worries—only one ticket to buy—no tips to pay. Time is from Aug. 11 to 25—when you can best get away.

Send Coupon TODAY!

Fill in and mail coupon below for descriptive literature and special low rate. Many of your neighbors will be planning this trip. Talk it over with them—and go. Particulars sent promptly. Mail coupon today!

What Last Year's Tourists Say

"I can surely express my gratitude to the Capper Publications for such an enjoyable and inexpensive trip."—Mrs. Sam Johnson, Carneiro, Kan.

"It certainly was the most wonderful trip that any one ever would want to take, both from a standpoint of sightseeing and of luxury."—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Habinger, Bushton, Kan.

"The mountain scenery alone was worth the cost of the trip. We enjoyed the Jayhawker Tour more than we can tell you."—J. H. Krehbiel, Mound Ridge, Kan.

"Officials of the three roads represented were with us to see that every courtesy and kindness was rendered. We had most excellent meals splendidly cooked and served."—Mrs. Ada J. Bevelle, Topeka, Kan.

"One of the fine things about the trip was the absence of any responsibility on our part as the entertainments were all prearranged and everything looked after for us."—Nelson E. Hawkins, Blue Mound, Kan.

"We had a very pleasant and interesting trip, and the treatment shown us was everything that could be expected."—Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Evans, Darlow, Kan.



Department of Tours,
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

I would like to have your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Annual 'Adventure-land' Tour", and other descriptive literature by the Kansas Farmer. Please send at once!

Name.....

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

double-decked stages stopped there to change horses on their way each day from Leavenworth to Ft. Riley. There was no need for the pioneer settlers to go far away from home for news of the outside world when the stage brought it every day, and there were army officers and fine-dressed ladies to give the reports. Not infrequently the Indians camped nearby. Mrs. Ella Fulton tells of her fright when she, a child 9 years old, found herself in the camp of the Delawares, who were on their way north to visit the Johnny-Cake tribe of the Kickapoos. She could give them no information about their run-away ponies, and was soon permitted to go on to the postoffice at Hartsville. She was too frightened to notice their bright feathers and gay blankets. Occasionally the Indians entertained white men with whom they had business dealings; a whole hog-head, eyes, ears, nose and all was a special delicacy on such occasions. Today Hickory Point is a station on the modern bus line. To those of us who have lived in the Hickory Point district there is a thrill about seeing Hickory Point printed on a ticket.

In this stock and grain-farming community a good living has always been made by the farmers, and there has been a surplus with which to provide luxuries and build improvements on the farms. They have not gone to the city for modern conveniences—modern conveniences have come out to them on the farms. Eight of the 16 landowners in the district have modern homes. Six have radios—that was the count the first of the year; radios are being installed so rapidly that it is almost impossible to keep up with the numbers. The bus delivers the daily paper to many of the homes.

"We may be a settlement of old folks, but we have the conveniences of the modern folks. Our fields are fertile and productive. We are near good markets. It is only an hour's ride to Topeka or Leavenworth. The radio brings us the best in music and general information. We can even send our laundry into the city. Why should we retire to the city? That was the comment of one who has lived on a Hickory Point farm for more than 40 years.

The Hickory Point school house does not seem like a deserted building. It is painted. Its yard is as neatly kept as if it were serving the community every day. A porch has been built to accommodate the travelers who must wait there in making connections for Winchester, 3 miles to the east. A broad curve of highway No. 73 swings in behind the school house, leaving it to stand out alone by the side of the highway, "the House by the Side of the Road" that has been a friend to man and child.

Scattered over this land and in the Other World are many mighty fine folks who have worked in that old school house, helping parents to train children for citizenship. For two years Anna Hatfield gave her best to the youngsters at Hickory Point; that was 35 years ago, but her pupils still pay tribute to the memory of her life and the service she rendered the community. Then there was Louis Kepfinger, now a lawyer in Kansas City, who instilled a love for learning in the minds of those he taught. Ira Adams, who is now a patent attorney in New York City, lent his well-trained mind and occasionally his 15-inch ruler, that Hickory Point might be made a good place in which to live.

Harry Miller, a school man in Wisconsin of national recognition, got part of his practice in Hickory Point, a practice of mutual benefit to the school and Professor Miller. The Mitchell girls—three of them, all home girls, wisely guided the youth within and without the walls of the old school house. Ah, there is a long list of fine folks who have had a big part in making Hickory Point a prosperous and contented farming community, where folks wanted to stay and rear their families. Keep the old school house bright and clean; let it stand as a monument to those who served the children of Hickory Point in bygone days.

The Hickory Point farmers, for the most part, are of Scotch ancestry. The worship of God is a part of their farming program. Reared in the faith of the Reformed Presbyterians, better known as Covenanters, they continue to feel that with "each step taken they but gather strength for further progress."

1 Rat, 1 Year, \$2

BY A. E. OMAN

Estimates place the rat population of Kansas at 1,250,000 head. Based on figures of a rat damage of \$2 each a year, the annual property destruction of this one pest amounts to 2½ million dollars.

Rats feed on all kinds of animal and vegetable matter. They are equally at home in the open field, in river banks, and in buildings of all descriptions, destroying agricultural crops when newly planted, while growing during the harvest season, in storage, in transit, in the mill, in the shop, in the home. They ruin by pollution many times as much as they eat.

Constant attention to trapping will serve to catch rats. Baited with fresh, lean pork or cheese, properly placed traps will catch the young rats in one, two, three order, and eventually the old ones as well.

Barium carbonate and red squill mixed with food material in proper ratio can be used to poison and kill rats where they are too numerous for trapping. The proportions are 1 part of barium carbonate to 4 parts of food, and 1 part red squill to 10 parts of food. Barium carbonate is poisonous to poultry, pets and livestock, and must be handled accordingly. Red squill is not freely eaten by poultry and livestock, and since it acts as its own emetic there have been no known cases of killing of domestic stock.

Where a set of farm yard buildings are undermined by rat runways, the use of calcium cyanide dust, for gassing, is effective, and gives quicker results than the poison method. Special dust pumps are on the market for handling this product.

The provisions for rat control may be summed up as follows: Build them out; starve them out; and trap, poison or gas those that are on the premises.

Lamb Outlook Declines

The general average condition of the early lamb crop May 1 was not so good as on May 1 last year, the lower condition in the northwestern and Pacific Coast states more than offsetting the much higher condition in the southeastern states. Range and feed conditions in the western early lamb areas during April were generally unfavorable for the development of the early lambs, with the weather likewise unfavorable in many sections because of low temperatures. In the southeastern states pasture conditions during April were unusually good, and in the early lambing areas of the Corn Belt they were above the average.

Supplies of early lambs in May and June at eastern and middle western markets probably will be larger than last year. The increased supplies from the southeastern states, due to the larger crop and earlier movement, are expected to offset the probable smaller supplies from California and Idaho during these months. Supplies of grass fat sheep and yearlings in May and June from Texas also will probably be somewhat larger than last year.

Contrary to indications, the eastern movement of California lambs during April was much larger than in April, 1928, and the largest on record for April. This increased movement was caused largely by feed conditions in the early lamb areas. Due to a lack of moisture, pastures have been short all season, but the grass has been very nutritious, and the lambs developed faster than expected. The prospective shortage of feed and the drying up of grass, however, made growers anxious to move their lambs before they began to deteriorate. Whether the total eastward movement of lambs from California equals that of last year depends on the extent to which the feed situation causes the shipment of lambs in only feeder flesh. The peak of shipments probably will be two weeks earlier than usual.

Wish to Hold Wheat?

Extension Circular No. 76, Farm Storage of the 1929 Wheat Crop, just issued, may be obtained free on application to Extension Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

England has abolished the tax on tea, but it's too late now. Boston is set in her ways.



Amazingly Low Prices
on New 1929 fully equipped Belle City Threshers

A lifetime opportunity. The new Belle City plan makes big savings possible without cutting quality. Investigate! A liberal financing plan—no interest on notes if paid when due.

Belle City is selling more threshers this year than ever before in its 47 years experience. Farmers KNOW threshers, and it takes a mighty good one to gain the wide preference shown for Belle City.

Some 30-year-old Belle City threshers still running, prove the high-grade manner in which they are built, but the Belle City of today is a step in advance of the times. All steel, hot riveted construction . . . full Timken Bearing equipped . . . Alemite Zerk Lubricated . . . longest grate surface . . . largest straw rack capacity.

Belle City Mfg. Co.
Racine, Wisconsin

Largest exclusive manufacturers of Threshers and Corn Picker-Huskers in the world

Write

at once for new catalog and full particulars. Compare Belle City in both price and quality. Prompt service through distributor or dealer.

FASTER, CLEANER
QUALITY PRODUCTS



THRESHING
SINCE 1882

**Store
Wheat
For
HIGHER
PRICES!**

Why Sell While Market is Flooded

WHY sell your wheat at harvest time while the market is likely to be glutted? Store your grain safely in a Perfection All-Steel Grain Bin and hold it for after-harvest quality quickly pays for itself, and increases your wheat profits.

The Perfection Bin is built to withstand for years attacks of wind, rain, fire and lightning. Cannot bulge, burst, collapse. Proof against rodents and vermin. Low in price—costs but a few cents per bushel to own one. Your dealer has a size to fill your needs, or can get one for you.

**PERFECTION
ALL STEEL
GRAIN BIN**

Ask Your Dealer about this sturdy, guaranteed grain bin. Know why it is the most efficient and longest-lasting granary you can own. Use it for years to get higher prices for your wheat.

**BLACK, SIVALLS
& BRYSON MFG. CO.**
7500 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.



Superior Construction and highest quality materials make the Perfection the most efficient and longest-lasting bin. Built of finest grade tight coated galvanized steel—extra well braced. Has special scientific ventilating tube which helps to prevent overheating, and to cure grain properly. Rain-proof ventilator cap keeps rain out in strongest winds. Extra heavy solid steel scoop front cannot be hurt by banging scoop. And there are many other outstanding features.

Dealers—A few good territories now available. Write or wire for our attractive dealer proposition!

FREE Literature!

Contains details of Perfection Grain Bins. Tells how to make extra profits from your wheat. Has helped many farmers make more money. Mail Coupon at once!



MAIL COUPON NOW!

Black, Sivalls & Bryson Mfg. Co.
7500 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sirs: Please send me at once FREE Literature containing complete information about Perfection Bins.

Name.....

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

I have.....acres in wheat.

How Eight More \$50 Rewards Were Paid

Kansas Farmer Protective Service Has Given \$4,000 to the Captors of Thieves Who Stole From Farms Posted With the Protective Sign

By G. E. Ferris, Manager

Kansas Farmer Protective Service

FOUR thousand dollars has been paid by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department in fighting for the last 28 months against farm thievery in Kansas. These 80 rewards of \$50 each represent the capture and conviction of 118 thieves who have been sentenced to 30 days or more in jail or prison for stealing from a Protective Service member who had his protective sign posted at the time of the theft.

If you are a neighbor to any of these Protective Service folks where a reward has been paid you doubtless already have posted your protective sign. The coupon on this page is for your convenience if your sign is not posted, so that a \$50 cash reward can be paid for the capture and conviction of any thief who might steal from the premises of your farm. Send to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, for a free booklet explaining this service to Kansas Farmer subscribers.

Thirteen thieves were sentenced in the following eight reward cases.

Sumner County

Last fall Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Miller, who live near Peck, occasionally missed a number of their best hens. Usually they were taken on Saturday while the Millers were in town shopping. When on February 9 they missed 17 hens they reported the loss to the law officers. No clues were available, however. On March 30 six more of their finest hens disappeared.

This led Mr. Miller to make a determined effort to find out where his stolen hens were being marketed. After going to several towns and making inquiry at the produce houses he finally located the last six hens that had been stolen. They had been bought from Thomas Smith of Peck by the Hatfield Produce Company in Belle Plaine. According to Mr. Miller, the Hatfield Produce Company is to be commended for keeping an accurate record of poultry bought. This record caused Thomas Smith, the thief, to confess that he had stolen more than 90 hens from the Millers.

The thief has been sentenced to the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson, and Mr. Miller has been paid the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Pottawatomie County

Seven years in the state penitentiary at Lansing for W. L. Likens and a term in the Hutchinson institution for Leo Bosse and Raymond Cornelius until released by due process of law for stealing and butchering a hog belonging to J. E. Osborn, whose protected farm is located near Wheaton, constitutes the third theft case for which the Protective Service has paid a \$50 reward in Pottawatomie county. Mr. Osborn had a part in the apprehension of the thieves and shared in the reward, along with Sheriff R. O. Springfield and Ex-Sheriff Wiley Taylor of Westmoreland, and former County Attorney C. A. Leinbach and Deputy Sheriff Duke Morris of Onaga. The officers searched the home premises of the convicted men and found the butchered hog stolen from Mr. Osborn.



For Several Months Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Miller of Near Peck Missed Small Bunches of Their Best Hens. Mr. Miller's Detective Work Netted Him the Chicken Thief and the \$50 Protective Service Reward



Joe Gibbs and Mrs. W. E. Weltmer of Brown County Shared Equally in the \$50 Protective Service Reward Paid for the Capture and Conviction of Roy Warden, Who Stole 54 Purebred Langshan Hens From Mrs. Weltmer. At Right is W. W. Thompson, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative Who Provides Protective Service Signs in Brown, Doniphan and Nemaha Counties

As soon as Mrs. W. E. Weltmer, who lives near Hiawatha, missed hens from the Langshan flock she has been im-



Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Skillett of Near Vermillion Are Boosters for the Kansas Farmer Protective Service. Because They Had Their Protective Sign Posted, It Was Possible to Pay a \$50 Reward for Walter Griffith, Who Stole Chickens From Them

proving for 25 years, she notified Joe Gibbs, president of the Brown County Protective Association. An investigation by Mr. Gibbs of poultry buying records in Hiawatha, which must be kept by all buyers of poultry in Kansas, revealed where and by whom Langshan chickens had been sold. Roy Warden was thus implicated, and when taken by Mr. Gibbs before County Attorney Rex Etnyre, the young thief confessed to stealing 54 of Mrs. Weltmer's purebred hens.

In the district court of Brown county Warden pled guilty to eight counts of stealing poultry, and was sentenced to 90 days in jail by Judge C. W. Ryan. Mrs. Weltmer and Mr. Gibbs each have been paid \$25 of the \$50 reward.

Barton County

Joe J. Stukey, A. J. Henry and the late C. Crandall of Hoisington shared recently in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the sentencing of C. E. Young, who last fall stole corn from Mr. Henry's farm near Hoisington.

Nemaha County

Last winter when Jasper Skillett and his wife, who live near Vermillion, were visiting in Nebraska, their son, Bert, who lives on an adjoining farm, did his father's chores. While his folks were away Bert became suspicious that Walter Griffith had been stealing chickens from the place when no one was at home. A count when Mr. Skillett returned revealed the theft of about 30 hens.

As Walter Griffith was working by the month in the neighborhood and as he nor his folks had chickens to sell, Mr. Skillett and Bert concluded that the best way to learn of Griffith's actions would be to investigate the poul-

try buying records of produce dealers in nearby towns. At Baileyville and Seneca and at several other towns they found where Griffith had sold chickens.

All this information was reported to Sheriff C. E. Carman and to County Attorney Harry A. Lanning. Sheriff Carman notified all the poultry dealers in his county to watch for Griffith, and the next day he was caught after selling stolen chickens at Sack's Produce Company in Seneca.

Griffith was sentenced to from one to five years in the industrial reformatory, and Mr. Skillett and Bert Skillett have received the \$50 Protective Service reward.

Cherokee County

Six Kansas Farmer Protective Service rewards of \$50 each have been



Bert Skillett, Left, Shared Equally With His Father, Jasper, in the \$50 Cash Protective Service Reward Paid for Walter Griffith. With Him Is W. W. Thompson, the Kansas Farmer Subscription Agent Who Provided the Protective Service Sign to Protect the Skillett Farm

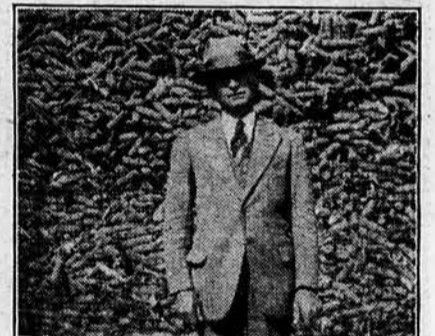
paid in Cherokee county. The most recent reward paid in that county went to Anti-Horse Thief Association Lodge No. 121 at Columbus. For the theft of chickens from Protective Service Member Jess Davis, Harvey and Iven Allen are serving from one to five years in the Lansing institution.

Labette County

The first Protective Service reward paid in Labette county just has been shared in by Mrs. John T. Drenner and by John Field of Mound Valley. From the Drenner farm home, where a Protective service sign is posted, R. E. McDougall stole \$1.65 in currency. Soon after McDougall had been at the Drenner home Mrs. Drenner missed the money which had been taken from her pocketbook. Immediately she called Marshal Field, who with the information and description given him, was able to capture the petty thief. Mrs. Drenner shared in the reward because she was so prompt in giving to the Mound Valley city marshal the information which led to McDougall's arrest. In Justice of the Peace Philip Gers's court the thief was sentenced to six months in jail.

Sumner County

March 6 George Gross sold 36 White Leghorn hens to the VanZant Produce Company at Medford, Okla. For these hens he received a \$28.51 check. Altho



Thomas Frack's Farm Near Wellington Is Posted With a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Sign, so a \$50 Cash Reward Can Be Offered for the Capture and Conviction of Any Thief Who Steals From the Frack Farm. Recently Three Young Thieves Were Sentenced for Stealing From the Protected Premises. Use the Coupon Below. Insure Your Farm so a \$50 Reward Can Be Paid

Mr. VanZant suspected young Gross of selling stolen chickens, he gave him the check, thinking that if anything was reported the boy could be caught at the bank when attempting to cash the check. However, he did record the license number of the automobile driven by Gross and after learning that the \$28.51 check had been cashed at a garage and that the suspected boy had left town, he notified Undersheriff Frank Hamilton of Medford. The undersheriff telephoned to (Continued on Page 26)

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Please enter my subscription to Kansas Farmer for _____ years, and send Protective Service sign. (With sign 5 years \$3.10; 3 years \$2.10 and 1 year \$1.10.) I enclose correct payment.

Name _____

R. F. D. _____ Town _____ KANSAS _____

This is the sign thieves pass up to _____ farms where this sign is not posted.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

May Reports the Best Ever

There Were Many Perfect Records in the Big Stacks of Mail for Early June

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

AT THE time this is written, there are still four more days on which last month's reports may be sent in and merit full credit. But already, far more club members have reported than ever before. That is very encouraging.

And a good part about it is that almost all of the reports are favorable. Of course, we may expect some losses among the hundreds of projects over the state, but these have been comparatively small. The records from now on to the close of the club year will be even better. Most of the losses have been baby chicks and small pigs. Only a few members have reported loss of hens, and there has been no loss of gilts, sows or calves.

A Few "No Losses"

Looking over only a few of the early reports for May, we have found several club members in the baby chick department who have reported "no losses." That is so unusual that we will give the names of those found to date. They are Ethel Mae Blazer, Lincoln county, 80; Alice Nelson, Marshall, 60; Genevieve Glotzbach, Wabaunsee, 33; Vivina Guth, Wabaunsee, 30; Dean Hoopes, Franklin; Opal Lawson, Merle Beahm, Rush, 25; Lucile and Myrtle Graham, Rooks; Emma Teel, Norton; Melvin, Ivon and Lloyd Wheeler, Trego; and Erma Farver, Shawnee, 20.

Just behind these come another group reporting only one loss. They are Geraldine Guth, Wabaunsee, 50; Marjorie Williams, Marshall, 44; Herbert Glotzbach, Wabaunsee, 33; Nellie and Charles Collins, Rush, 27; Lela Neptune, Trego, 26; and Loretta Teel, Norton, 20.

Next come those reporting the loss of only two chicks. They are Genevieve Headrick, Bourbon, 100; Thelma Zeller, Wabaunsee, 40; Maxine Beck, Finney, 31; and Anol Beahm, Rush, 25.

And so on down the line to one girl who brought home 51 chicks and lost the entire number the first night.

Club members have reported high records in egg production, but we have not published the standing each month. Winners in the egg production contest will be announced just after June 30, the closing date.

Sarah Jean Sterling, whose picture is shown on this page, has a small pen of Buff Orpingtons at Stephenville, Texas, which is making a fine trap nest record. Sarah Jean's flock is producing quality as well as quantity. She has won first on brown eggs in nine states. She won the silver cup at Ames, Iowa, and at K. S. A. C.

Another indication that club interest is good may be found in the large

number of inquiries and applications still coming in. Evidently you enthusiastic club folks are making your friends "sit up and take notice." They have decided to fall in line and see what it is all about. Several members of small teams have already reported that they have many prospects in line for 1930. Lots of pep on your part this year will do more than anything else to bring about greater club activities in your community in the future.

Don't forget to study the Government bulletins. There you can learn the most practical methods for caring for your projects. Each club member is supposed to have received 10 bulletins covering subjects relating to his project. While you read mostly for information, take time to make an outline of what you learn and send it in as a bulletin review. Every written review showing that you have made a



Elden Griswold, Marshall County, and His Capper Club Calf

close study of one of the Government bulletins will merit 20 points for your team.

Much interest is being taken in the preparation of scrap books, and several members have asked for suggestions. Since the value of a scrap book depends very much on the originality in its make up, it is almost impossible to give detailed instructions. The idea is to arrange a book which will show in an interesting way the accomplishments of your team thruout the club year. To get the best results, every member of your team should contribute something.

In order to bring to your mind again the different ways you may earn points for your team, we quote here from the club rules:

"For every member's monthly feed report arriving on time, 25 points. For every member's report arriving late,



TRY A GILLETTE ALONGSIDE ANY OTHER TIRE ▲ ▲ ▲

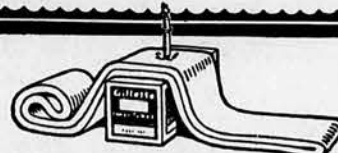
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Meet a State Champion Poultry Judging Team. From Left to Right, Douglas Hull (County Leader), Sarah Jean Sterling, James Ketcherside—All Capper Club Members of Dickinson County. Mr. Aleson, the Coach, in the Background. Sarah Jean Won the Gold Medal in the 4-H State Judging Contest, James 3rd and Douglas Tied for 4th, But as a Team They Were Champion.

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Use the coupon below and send at once for a FREE Capsule of Santonin, the World's Greatest and Safest Worm Destroyer. Try it on one pig. The second day after observe the results—note the elimination of worms. You'll be astonished.

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This one-pig test will prove to your complete satisfaction that Santonin will rid your hogs of worms, safely and surely.

Worms cost \$5 per Hog:

You are wasting feed and profits without Santonin—and Santonin is so cheap to use—Veterinarians everywhere know Santonin and recommend its use. Ask yours.



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Hogs from same litter; smaller was not treated with Santonin, the other was.



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Send me the Free Capsule of Santonin to worm 1 pig and your 16-page book, telling all about Santonin, without obligating me.

Name

Address

Weight of Pig

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On the NEW De Laval Magnetic Milker

THIS wonderful new milker has 15 distinct and exclusive features not found on any other milker, and which make it the world's best. The De Laval Magnetic is distinctly not a one-feature milker but is a combination of scientific knowledge and engineering skill which puts it far ahead of any other method of milking.

Also the new De Laval "Utility" Milker for the low price field. See your De Laval Agent or write nearest office below for full information.

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LOW SPEED
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Positively self-feeding, can't clog, wet leaves won't wind up on lower roller. Improved fan blade arrangement, gears running in oil, ball bearings, nearness of rollers to blades make the GEHL the world's lightest running and cleanest cutting cutter, capable of cutting and throwing green corn 45 feet high at only 500 R.P.M.

Others require higher speed. Wisconsin dairymen appreciate the safety, big capacity, durability and low power costs of the GEHL, hence 60% of all cutters sold in that state are GEHLs. Write for catalog.

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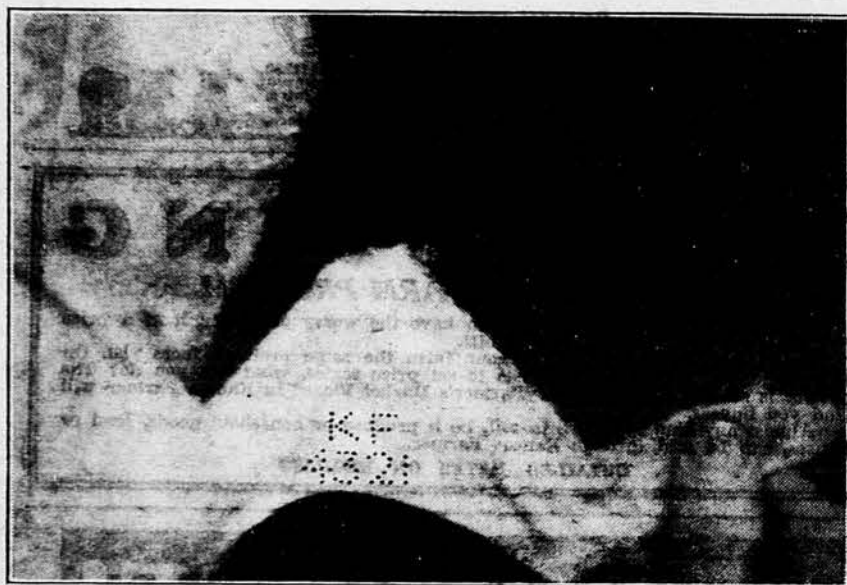
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A New Extremator that Won't Kill Livestock, Poultry, Dogs, Cats, or even Baby Chicks

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.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY



With such a mark tattooed in the wing and the number and owner's name registered with every sheriff in Kansas and available to every poultry dealer, thieves will find it might risky to sell stolen poultry

Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid 80 rewards of \$50 each. More than two thirds of this \$4,000 reward money has been paid for poultry thieves.

Mark your chickens so the thief will be captured and so you will get back your chickens.

Remember too, that capture of the thief means a \$50 cash reward. The thief will be caught when he tries to sell chickens marked with the individual registered mark assigned to you.

Mail this coupon today and an individual mark will be assigned to you and registered with each sheriff in Kansas.

Protective Service Department
KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kansas

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

Name _____
Town _____ R. F. D. _____ Kansas Only
6-15-29

15 points. For each prize won by the club member on the contest entry shown at local, county or state fairs or stock shows during the year, 15 points. For each worthy newspaper item not duplicates, 10 points. The items must be sent to the manager's office at Topeka.

Ten points are merited by published articles about club members, contest stock or club work. For the best scrapbook turned in by a county team at the end of the contest, 100 points. For the second best, 75 points. For each final report of the year's work arriving on time, 100 points. For each final report arriving not more than 10 days late, 50 points. For bulletin reviews, 20 points each. For every good snapshot or picture of club member, or contest entry, 5 points. Regular monthly meetings earn 50 points. Each club member in attendance counts 10 points. All members being present at meetings, who live within 10 miles of the place where the meeting is held, counts 100 points. Every father, mother, member of family or guest attending earns 5 points. For 30-minute program at meeting, 100 points. For special talks by county agent or by swine or poultry breeders, 25 points.

One point for each mile will be counted for miles traveled by club members going to and from meetings by the nearest available route. Newspapers got out by club members will count 50 points for each monthly issue. These newspapers need not be printed—pencil is good enough. The club manager reserved 500 points to be awarded to the team that shows the most originality and loyal club spirit."

Eight More \$50 Rewards

(Continued from Page 24)

Topeka, and learned that the automobile license number recorded by Mr. VanZant had been assigned to the car owned by George Gross of Wellington. The Medford officer's next move was to notify Sheriff John Favors of Sumner county.

In the meantime Thomas A. Frack of near Wellington had reported to Sheriff Favors the theft of 60 White Leghorn hens. When the sheriff and Mr. Frack went to the VanZant Produce Company Mr. Frack identified as his the 36 hens that had been stolen and sold by Gross. The hens when stolen, bore leg bands, all but one of which had been removed. The one leg band missed by the thief made positive evidence against him. When Sheriff Favors arrested Gross the young thief implicated two other boys, Dean Vandenberg and Leonard Tucker.

One to five years in the industrial reformatory at Hutchinson is the sentence received by these boys. For the good work each did in the capture and conviction of these three chicken thieves, L. R. VanZant, Undersheriff Frank Hamilton and Sheriff John Favors have received a division of the \$50 Protective Service reward, the payment of which was made possible because Thomas A. Frack has posted near the entrance to his farm a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign which is available to every Kansas Farmer subscriber.

The Cover This Week

The pictures on the cover page of this issue of Kansas Farmer were snapped by a Jayhawker—L. G. Ballard, manager of the Capper Engraving Company, Wichita. The scene is Twin Lakes, Colo., right in the heart of the loftiest peaks in America. The young man with the pair of prize trout is Phil Ballard, his oldest son. The other pictures were taken about their cabin on the shores of Twin Lakes, which is about 9,500 feet above sea level.

This part of Colorado was a busy one 40 years ago during the hectic days of the gold rush, but today is visited only by tourists, since the mining industry has largely disappeared in this particular section. Leadville, Colo., the nearest city of any size, is over 10,000 feet above sea level, and is the highest incorporated city in the world.

With the advent of the family touring car and the increasing tendency on the part of everyone to take extended vacations, this part of the high Rockies is being visited annually by many Jayhawkers.

In the search for a new naval yardstick, it might not be amiss to try the golden rule.



TRIPLE ACCIDENT KILLS 1 AND INJURES 3

Cars collided . . . gas tanks exploded . . . autos and occupants burned! It happened in Michigan recently. It may occur again, soon, to YOUR car—when YOU are driving.

Or, some other kind of auto smash-up may send you to the hospital. Or, one of a hundred other kind of farm accidents may lay you low, any day.

You are in constant danger. Farm work is hazardous. 1 farmer in 8 will be seriously injured this year!

Be ready—in case you meet a bad injury. Let Woodmen Accident pay the bills. Costs little; protects you up to \$1,000. Best accident policy for farmers. Most generous. Pays handsomely every day you are laid up—double if they take you to the hospital. Look into this. Mail the coupon today.

24¢ a Day Protects You

It's risky business to go without a Woodmen Accident policy. You may need it tomorrow! Don't put it off. Mail the coupon right now. Get full details. Read how it is the protection for thousands. See what policy holders say. Don't delay—Send NOW!

AGENTS
We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

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Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60)

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on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—makes to consumers Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices

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Write for Pictures and Prices today.
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Do You Know That—

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

5 Magazines for \$1.75

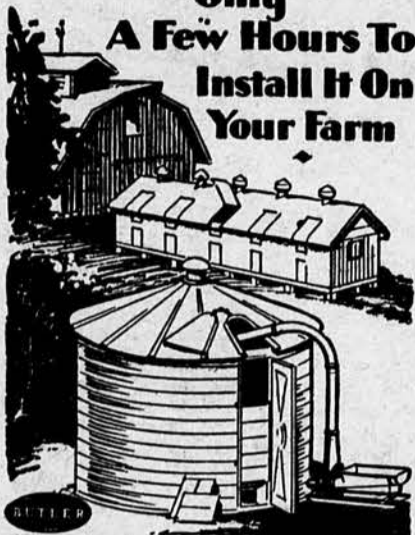
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Butler ready-made construction lets you erect farm storage one day and start the combine or thrasher the next. Almost every trading center has a Butler dealer to supply from his own or our warehouse stock nearby. Be sure of prime, galvanized steel, outstanding construction, structural strength and durability. Be sure it is Butler farm storage, farm elevators and farm tanks.

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To any station in Kan., Mo., Okla., Neb., Ark., Ia., Ill., Wis., Minn.
500 Bushel Write for prices in 1000 Bushel
\$85.50 other States. \$126.00

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The Butler-Dixie Farm Elevator elevates 300 to 750 bushels an hour. Airtight, clean, conditions grain. Time and labor saver. Makes farm storage and handling economical. Write for price and free booklet.

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FREE BOOKLET

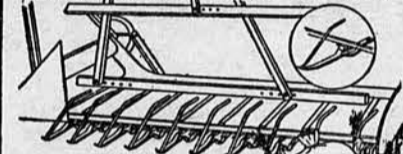
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Harvest All Your Wheat



Equip your binder with Anderson's Grain Lifter Guards, and get all of your "down wheat." A letter from Glasco, Kan., says: "Every set of your Grain Savers used here have given satisfaction. Other guards have been cast aside and yours put on." An Oklahoman writes: "Your Grain Savers helped save the wheat crop in this part of Caddo County." Made of steel, simple in construction, nothing to get out of order, rather no rubbish. **MONEY BACK GUARANTEE:** Send for a set. Try it ten days. Money refunded if not satisfied. You are to be the judge. Price per set \$17.50 prepaid.

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Famous everywhere for more and better bales. Patent roller folder, easy feeding, simple and strong construction. Ask your dealer, or write us for full information. Birdsell Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Kansas City, Mo.

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TOPEKA - WICHITA

Farm Crops and Markets

Good Growing Weather Has Been of Great Advantage to the Crops in Kansas

GOOD growing weather has been supplying a fine boost to crops recently. Wheat is doing nicely in Central and Western Kansas, and will produce a large yield; in Eastern Kansas, especially along the river bottoms, it was injured considerably by floods, and yields will be light. Farmers generally over the state have been quite busy planting sorghums. The fruit crop this year in Kansas will be above the average.

Atchison—Excessive rains have caused considerable damage in various ways. Wheat has made a rank growth; it needs warm and dry weather. The first cutting of alfalfa was delayed greatly by wet fields. There was considerable injury to potatoes on the low ground; we will produce about half a crop. Corn fields were washed somewhat by the rains; many fields were replanted. The county produced a large strawberry crop, but it was difficult to pick the berries, on account of the mud. —Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Farmers have been putting up alfalfa, and replanting some of the corn fields. Wheat is making an excellent growth. We have received considerable moisture recently, which was of benefit to the growing crops. The weather has been warm. Wheat, 75c; corn, 66c; eggs, 20c to 24c; cream, 43c. —Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—We have had heavy rains recently, and the soil contains ample moisture. Small grains are making a satisfactory growth. Poor stands were obtained on some of the early planted corn fields, due to cool weather and cutworms. The first crop of alfalfa is ready to cut; the yield will be quite heavy. The St. Francis Equity Exchange held an annual meeting recently, at which substantial dividends were declared on the business done last year. Considerable road work is being done. —F. M. Hurluck.

Elk—The continued wet weather has upset farming operations. For the first time in the history of the county corn planting, haying and wheat harvest will all come at the same time! Wheat has been damaged badly by the wet weather. Oats are in the head; a fairly good crop could still be obtained if the conditions were favorable. About half of the corn acreage has been planted. —D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—Wet weather has delayed farm work greatly. Corn stalks are still standing in some fields, along with this year's weeds, without a furrow having been turned. Wheat is yellow on many farms; yields likely will be low. Corn planted after May 19 has a good stand as a rule, and on fields where it has been cultivated the plants are making a fine growth. Corn, 73c to 75c; wheat, 80c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; oats, 40c; No. 1 eggs, 26c; heavy hens, 23c; light hens, 21c. —Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been dry and windy. The volunteer wheat and the fields with heavy stands need rain quite badly. Spring grains and the late wheat are in fairly good condition. Fruit prospects are good. Pastures are doing fairly well. —John I. Aldrich.

Graham—We have been having cloudy weather, but not much rain. Wheat is headed; more moisture would be helpful to this crop. Corn has been backward in its growth, on account of the cool weather. There is ample farm help for present needs, but more men will be required during harvest. Wheat, 75c; corn, 65c; cream, 42c; eggs, 22c. —C. F. Welty.

Harvey—The weather continues wet; this has delayed haying and corn cultivation and it has caused some of the rank wheat to lodge. We need dry, windy weather. Wheat, 72c; corn, 77c; oats, 43c; butter, 45c; eggs, 24c. —H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn has a fine color and is growing rapidly. Pastures are in good condition. Farmers have been busy planting kafir. A considerable part of the first cutting of alfalfa was injured by showers, as usual. In the recent lime and legume tour over the county the value of both these aids in getting a higher crop production was quite well shown. —J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—A great deal of rain has fallen here recently. Much of the corn was replanted. Sheep shearing is finished. There is a fine prospect for fruit. Eggs, 26c; bran, \$1.20. —Mrs. Bertha Bell White.

Labette—Farmers have been busy cultivating corn. Strawberries have been quite plentiful this year; the price ranged from \$1.50 to \$4 a crate. Wheat is doing fairly well, but some fields contain considerable cheat. The outlook for an oats crop is good. The pig crop is light. —J. N. McLane.

Lyon—Wheat and oats have headed out well. The first crop of alfalfa was quite heavy. Farm work has been delayed considerably by rain. —E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Farmers have been busy harvesting the first crop of alfalfa. Wheat and pastures are doing very well. This has been a good year for potatoes. Corn, 72c; wheat, 82c; eggs, 27c; cream, 43c. —J. D. Stoez.

McPherson—Corn is backward, on account of the wet and cool weather; many fields have been replanted. The first crop of alfalfa was injured greatly by the unfavorable weather. Wheat is doing fairly well, but there is too much moisture for ideal ripening. Livestock is doing well, and pastures contain ample grass. —F. M. Shields.

Neosho—The continued rains have been helping neither the wheat nor the corn! Many of the wheat fields are "spotted yellow" where the water has stood. Row crops usually are all planted by June 1; about half the acreage was planted this season at that time; many fields have not yet been touched. Livestock is doing well on pastures. Roads are in fairly good condition. The production of poultry and eggs in this section is increasing. Wheat, 85c; corn, 80c; chop, \$1.75; bran, \$1.30; hens, 24c; hens, 24c; butterfat, 42c. —James D. McHenry.

Ness—Wheat is in the full head; more rain would be helpful to the crop. The outlook with oats and barley is good. Corn and kafir have fairly satisfactory stands. The first crop of alfalfa has been cut. —James McMill.

Osborne—The county has received plenty of rain; all crops are doing well. There is an especially good outlook with wheat.

There is a good stand of corn; farmers have been busy planting cane and kafir. Eggs, 24c; cream, 42c. —Roy Haworth.

Phillips—We have had a great deal of moisture recently. Wheat is doing well; there is an excellent prospect for a crop. Pastures contain plenty of grass. Corn is coming along well. Potatoes and gardens are doing nicely. Roads are in good condition. —Martha Ashley.

Republic—Corn planting is finished, and the early fields are being cultivated. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut. Wheat and oats are making a fine growth. There has been plenty of moisture, which has caused some delay with farm work. Livestock is doing well on the pastures. Corn 70c; oats, 40c; wheat, 50c to 77c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 22c, 24c and 27c. —Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—This county has had an unusually large amount of rain recently; hail did some damage to wheat, and windstorms have injured the shade and fruit trees somewhat. More sunshine is needed for the growing crops. Alfalfa, where it has not been cut for hay, will produce a large seed crop. Wheat, 86c; eggs, 22c; cream, 41c; hens, 21c. —Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—The wet weather continues; some of the wheat has been damaged by too much moisture. Corn planting is finished; farmers have been planting cane and Sudan grass. Corn, 68c; eggs, 25c; cream, 44c. —C. O. Thomas.

Stanton—Rain is needed for the wheat and row crops. Most of the acreage which is to be put in row crops has been planted. A few public sales are being held, at which satisfactory prices are being paid. Cream, 42c; milo, \$1 a cwt.; corn, 67c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; eggs, 23c. —R. L. Creamer.

Trego—The weather has been cool and cloudy. Corn and the feed crops are growing very slowly. Pastures are doing well, and livestock is in good condition. Many factors and combines have been sold here this spring. Considerable road work is being done. Wheat, 75c; corn, 80c; barley, 60c; hens, 21c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 22c. —Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—The corn is up and is doing well; we have had heavy rains recently, and there is plenty of moisture to last for some time. Barley and wheat are making a fine growth. Conditions have been favorable for farm work recently. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is doing well. —Everett Hughes.

Wilson—Wheat and oats are doing fine—except on the bottoms where they were injured by floods—and harvest will come soon. Gardens have been making a fine growth. Much of the corn was planted unusually late this year, due to wet weather. Eggs, 27c; butterfat, 42c. —Mrs. A. E. Eurgess.

Some Grain May Help

BY J. C. NISBET

Knowing the needs of dairy cows and what they eat when on pasture will add to the dollars from the milk bucket.

Green, succulent pasture is naturally high in protein, but is low in total digestible nutrients. A cow milking over 20 pounds of milk a day cannot eat enough pasture to provide the necessary carbohydrates to maintain that production. Grain feeding of this cow on pasture is absolutely necessary. Her grain ration need not be high in protein—home grown feeds will balance the pasture. A mixture of 400 pounds of corn and 200 pounds of oats should be fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain to every 4½ pounds of milk from the Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey, and 1 pound of grain to 5 pounds of milk from the Holstein.

Dry pasture contains about one-third as much protein as the green, succulent grass. An understanding of this fact makes the successful dairyman begin to add a high protein feed to his grain ration as soon as pasture starts to dry. The grain mix then is composed of 400 pounds corn, 200 pounds oats, and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. The rate of feeding is changed to 1 pound of grain daily to every pound of fat produced a week.

New Currency Easy to Handle.—Headline. The hard part is to get your hands on it.

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

Walter G. Seiber. Leavenworth. Forty-two Buff Rock hens.
A. H. Bolz, Olpe. Hundred white Wyandotte chickens with hole punched in the web of right foot.

H. A. Powell, Leavenworth. New plow share and castings.

L. J. Slifer, El Dorado. Two sets of breeching work harness.

Stewart McCormick, Haven. Twenty Rhode Island Red, Plymouth Rock and Buff Orpington chickens.

Ralph McCormick, Mt. Hope. Forty Buff Orpington hens marked with leg bands.

Alfred Heck, Lawrence. Model A Ford roadster, license number 78-926, motor number A64097.

His Sick Pigs Lost Wads of Worms

Now—they are doing fine.

Growing like weeds

Hog raiser tells of unusual experience



Easy method works wonders for sick, wormy pigs.

Henry Lenhart, Imperial, Nebr., was worried about his spring pigs. They were all run down... couldn't get going... eating, but not growing. He expected them to break with some sickness, any day, and start dying.

BUT—what a difference the very next week! Listen to Lenhart: "I gave those sick pigs some 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH'. Soon, I found wads of worms and it sure straightened up those pigs. They are now growing like weeds."

WORMS—that was the trouble! Worms were stunting their growth... preventing high priced feed from putting on pork.

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It does much more than get the worms. It has the combined action of wormer, mineralizer, tonic, disease-resistant and treatment for sick pigs. Avoids and treats Necro, Flu, Mixed Infection, Swine Plague, Scours, back-weakness, etc. Grows larger pigs—gets them to market weeks sooner—because it keeps them free of worms and disease and assists in getting the utmost benefit from feed.

Tested in 10,000 hog lots during the last 2 years and proved to be the most remarkable remedy ever discovered.

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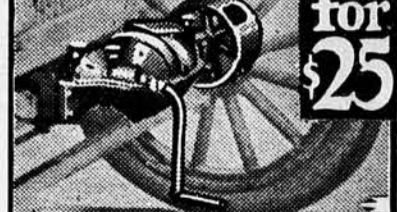
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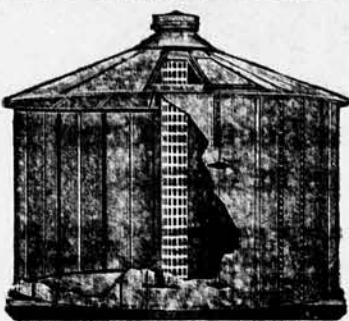
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FREE—Write today for attractive cardboard model and latest price list. Immediate shipment made from Kansas City.

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Gentlemen: Please send Free Cardboard Model and complete information on Pierce Buckeye Bins.

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

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AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Roosevelt Road, Chicago

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You Can Afford

Latest design, best construction. Keep grain in best condition, no waste. Most cheapest grain storage per bu. 4 sizes. Made in sections. Easily erected, easy to move. Get prices and full particulars on Champion Bins.

CORN CRIBS
Most practical, economical corn storage in the market. Made in sections, easy to erect. Just the thing for farmer, 4 sizes. Poultry and Low prices. Get Free catalog, at low cost. Write for it today. **WESTERN S&L CO.** 120 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa or Dept. 130 Springfield, Ohio.

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

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Kills Poultry Lice

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The most modern and efficient cement and steel silo made. Staves are steel reinforced, made of best quality wet mixed concrete. Guaranteed—prices reasonable. Liberal discount on early orders. Write for circular.

The Hutchinson Concrete Co.
Hutchinson, Kansas
Exclusive Mfrs.

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For best results use
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Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Buy Now Erect Early Inside Shipment. No Stowing in Snowing Down Freezing.

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A POSTCARD WILL DO

Write the names of the magazines you are wanting to subscribe for on a postcard. Mail card to address below and we will quote you a special price that will save you money. Address, Kansas Farmer—Mail & Breese, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Best Net Profits Will Not Allow Poultry to be Neglected in Summer

THE factor of getting the young started properly has much to do with ultimate success of any farm project. This holds true with pigs, calves and lambs, and is entirely as important with poultry. Chicks must come from the right kind of eggs produced by good flocks. And these little biddies must have a warm brooder house, sanitary runs and exactly the right feed to get them started right. But about this time of year one might be inclined to look at the young pullets coming on and say something to the effect that they had the right start and are in excellent condition, so while the heavy work of summer takes up all spare time, let the birds do some rustling for themselves.

That may help solve some of the rush problems of work that present themselves in warm weather, but it is likely to ruin all the good that has been accomplished up to that time with the potential layers. Instead of that the cockerels, of course, should be separated, fattened and marketed, leaving extra room for the pullets. Then the pullets should receive a growing mash containing protein all thru the summer and fall. Poultry specialists say that too many chicks are fed properly for the first few weeks and then neglected. Best poultry profits depend on continuous care.

Why I Have Success

So many people ask me, "How do you have such good luck with your turkeys?" Perhaps telling what I did will give someone a pointer or two, altho my luck isn't so good but what I wish it were a great deal better.

Last spring I had 12 turkey hens, and when they started laying we caught them, clipped their wings and put them in a pen fenced with high wire. This included part of a grove so they had plenty of shade. Boxes, barrels and bundles of corn fodder provided places for nests. We fed wheat and corn morning and evening, with plenty of water and grit. They were turned out some in the evenings to get more green stuff, altho grass grew in the pen. We set eggs under both chicken and turkey hens, giving all the poult to turkey hens to raise after being sure there were no lice on either the young or old birds. We saved eggs so that just two hatches were made.

We kept the poult shut up for two or three weeks, feeding rolled oats and sour milk or cottage cheese, with plenty of grit and water. After that we let them range, bringing them in at night until they were old enough to withstand hard rains. On Christmas market we sold 62 turkeys, they bringing \$243.53, and still had 12 that were quite nice, but were too small for first grade at that time. I kept 15 hens for another year, also kept back big young toms to trade or sell. All I fed these besides the sour milk was 50 pounds of rolled oats, until the corn was mature enough to feed them in the fall. Quite a profit, I think, considering the time and money spent on them.

I lost several turkeys in heavy rains. Rats took 10 before I got them off the nest, crows 11 the first afternoon after I put them out in their pen, and nine were killed by a board falling on them, so that took quite a bunch at the start. In the fall when the birds were almost grown we began to lose some, but stopped that with treatment. Much can be done to prevent diseases among turkeys if care is given them. I certainly do like turkeys, and think we will keep enough hens some year to make turkey raising a business instead of just a sideline.

Mrs. Edward Sprenger.

Beloit, Kan.

We Had no Experience

We started entirely inexperienced, a few years ago, to build a farm poultry flock, with White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds. We dropped the Reds after the first season. We still buy day-old chicks, all the same

age, as it gives all birds an even start. We use 10 by 12 foot brooder houses, heated with oil brooder stoves. They can be regulated easier than the coal type, and are not so likely to over-heat. Banking the outside of houses and lining them reduces fuel bills, and they hold warmth longer.

The first year we lost heavily thru crowding and smothering. We overcame this by having the tinner make little sectional fences of chicken wire with metal frames. They are 18 inches high and are placed in adjustable circles above the stoves. They keep the chicks out of dangerous corners and in the circle of heat. Small, sloping roosts with half-inch hardware cloth beneath, and hinged for raising for cleaning, teach the chicks to roost automatically and early. To prevent coccidiosis we give the chicks buttermilk from the first day. Pinhead oatmeal is fed sparingly the first few days, and a chick mash is added gradually, until after two weeks they have mash before them continually. The water and milk vessels are rinsed and disinfected frequently. Finely cut green stuff and codliver oil are part of the ration. Not more than 250 chicks are placed in any one house. This eases the struggle for life. Three inches of clean, dry sand is placed on the floor and on top of this a few inches of clean chaff-like straw. We get the chicks into the sun as soon as possible. This does away with leg weakness.

After losing many chicks as a result of their drinking standing water, we found clean ground was absolutely necessary in raising healthy chicks. Our chicken runs and ranges were all plowed deeply last fall and put in wheat for the next crop of chicks. The cockerels are separated and sold as soon as we can crowd enough weight on to them. We are interested mostly in egg marketing, and plan to get the pullets in the laying houses by mid-August, altho they are not confined until October. We use the Kansas straw loft house, of tile construction. Four inches of sand underneath 6 inches of dry straw makes ideal scratching and bathing material. We use the K. S. A. C. type of mash holder and learned early that if the holders are kept brimming full the pullets eat more and lay more.

Warmed water on cold mornings will produce more eggs. An ideal way to get the pullets off the roost early and scratching merrily is to throw sprouted oats into the litter the first thing in the mornings. The oats combine green leafage, vegetable, milk, grain and rootage in one, and this is a combination difficult to beat. Alfalfa fed from chicken wire hoppers on the walls—it is sometimes moistened—is eaten greedily. Occasionally the water from moist alfalfa is given.

We are planning a vegetable cellar with an all winter store of beets, cabbage and turnips for next season. Frequent cullings eliminate free boarders and cut feed cost. As the price of good stock is ridiculously low in proportion to other cost items, we are constantly adding the best Tanager strain Leghorn and Regal-Dorcas Wyandotte strain to the flocks. Last year one flock of White Leghorns produced as high as 82 per cent of eggs during January and February.

We sell our eggs direct to a local hospital and a restaurant, getting a good premium for the large, fresh and infertile eggs. Our experience taught us that the chief factor of success is sanitation, the next is breed, the next is feed and over all is creed, which in this instance is expressed in the maxim that "Eternal vigilance is the price of poultry success."

Henry L. Carey.

Dodge City, Kan.

University presidents are getting younger and younger, but you can still tell a prexy from a freshman. His trousers are not so wide.

"How can I tell if my daughter has the gift of painting?" asks a reader. You usually can see it in her face!



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line (\$9.50 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an agate line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$4.80	\$16.80	26	\$12.00	\$40.80
11	5.28	18.56	27	13.20	\$44.16
12	5.76	20.32	28	14.40	\$47.52
13	6.24	22.08	29	15.60	\$50.88
14	6.72	23.84	30	16.80	\$54.24
15	7.20	25.60	31	18.00	\$57.60
16	7.68	27.36	32	19.20	\$60.96
17	8.16	29.12	33	20.40	\$64.32
18	8.64	30.88	34	21.60	\$67.68
19	9.12	32.64	35	22.80	\$71.04
20	9.60	34.40	36	24.00	\$74.40
21	10.08	36.16	37	25.20	\$77.76
22	10.56	37.92	38	26.40	\$81.12
23	11.04	39.68	39	27.60	\$84.48
24	11.52	41.44	40	28.80	\$87.84
25	12.00	43.20	41	30.00	\$91.20

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

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

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

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-218 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties—50 up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price paid for all normal losses first three weeks. Missouri Accredited. 3c up. Free catalog. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

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

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

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

PERFECT 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, \$90-\$45. Guaranteed, prompt, live delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

STATE ACCREDITED LEGHORN CHICKS. White, Buff or Brown fine laying strain. \$10.00 per 100; \$45.00 500. Specializing in Certified and Record of Production Tanager, English and Hollywood strains. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

HEIM'S husky chicks at 7c; White and Brown Leghorns \$8.00 per 100; odds and ends \$7.00 per 100. All the other heavy breeds, \$10.00. Heavy assorted \$8.00 per 100. Free book how to raise chicks with every order for 100 chicks, prepaid and guarantee 100% live delivery. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Mo.

95% PULLETS GUARANTEED

Send for details how we ship 95% pullets from 100 chicks. Free, the best book ever written on Successful Chick Raising. Flocks blood-tested and endorsed by the State Livestock Commission and A. P. A. judge. Our chicks won highest score at Baby Chick Show, Manhattan, April this year. Reduced prices June 3rd and 4th.

MID-WESTERN POULTRY FARMS AND HATCHERY

Burlingame, Kansas, Dept. F.

100% Satisfaction, 6 3/4c

Guaranteed when you receive our lively, healthy, sturdy chicks. Wyandottes, Rocks, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds and Whites. Pure bred, officially certified, 100, 15c, 200, 103c. Purebreds carefully culled, 100, 9c; 200, 9 1/2c. Pure breeds left over, 100, 9c; 200, 9 1/2c. White Heavy Fries, 100, 9c; 200, 8 1/2c. Assorted heavy fries, 100, 8c; 200, 7 1/2c. Remnants if any, 100, 7c; 200 6 1/2c. All postpaid. Order on postal, give second choice, pay on arrival. Fredonia Hatchery, Fredonia, 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.

Tudor's Superior Quality

Baby Chicks, all large breeds, 100-120.00, 50-77.00, 25-33.75. 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.

Sunflower Chicks

Reds, Rocks, Barred, White or Buff, White Wyandottes 100, 9c; 400 up 8 1/2c; 800 up 8c. Buff Orps. 10c; White Leghorns, and assorted heavies, 8c; 400, 7 1/2c; 800 7c all breeds, 6 1/2c. 100% alive, immediate delivery. C. O. D. Sunflower Hatchery, Bronson, Kan.

Four Week Old Chicks

White Rocks and White Wyandottes, all from Accredited stock; \$28 per 100, C. O. D. Order now. Stirtz Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

BEST QUALITY JERSEY BLACK GIANT chicks. Summer price, 100, \$14; 300, \$40; 500, \$60. Select mating, 100, \$16. Started chicks, March pullets, Cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BROWN

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

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS \$9.00 hundred. Postpaid. Hatch June 18th. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

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

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

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

337 EGG LINE LARGE BARRON WHITE Leghorns. March hatched cockerels, doz. \$12. Eggs, 100, 7c. Frostwhite Egg Farm, Weaubleau, Mo.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnetted record 208 eggs. Master bred chicks, eggs, reduced prices. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

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

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

MINORCAS—BUFF

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.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCA chicks. Best quality. Prompt shipment. Summer prices, 100, \$13; 200, \$25; 300, \$35; 500, \$55. Prepaid, live delivery. Started chicks, Pullets, Cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

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

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

MINORCAS—EGGS

ACCREDITED BUFF MINORCA EGGS \$4.00-100. Mrs. J. W. Steiner, Sabetha, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS

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

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

PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE EGGS 25c each, orders fifty 20c postpaid. Your chance to get good stock cheap. Mountain View Turkey Ranch, Fowler, Colo.

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

TURKEYS

NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$3.00, HENS \$6.00, eggs 25c. Ella Jones, Speed, Kan.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, se- lect 35c each, 200 or more 27 1/2c; choice 25c each, 200 or more 20c. Poults 75c each, 200 or more 60c. 25% with order. Balance COD, safe delivery guaranteed. Pat Skinner, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

DOGS

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

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

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, males \$6, females \$3. John Ellis, Coyville, Kan.

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

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

SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUPS THREE months old. Natural heelers. Five dollars each. F. A. Sparks, Princeton, Kan.

NICELY MARKED COLLIE PUPPIES, NAT- ural heelers Males \$7.00, Females \$4.00. Edward Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

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

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. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

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

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

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

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICAN POTATO plants, 1000—\$2.00; 3000—\$5.60; 5000 \$9.00. Sent prepaid. A. O. Bowden, Russellville, Ark.

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

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—PORTO RICO or Key West. Nancy Hall, Vigorously healthy, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50 postpaid. Shipping daily. L. G. Herron, Idabel, Okla.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS GROWN FROM 1928 Hill Selected treated seed, Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda, 40c per 100, \$1.75 per 1000. Postpaid. Rollie Clemence Truck Farm, Abilene, Kan.

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.

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

TOMATO PLANTS—LARGE FIELD grown. Roots mossed, all varieties, 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75. Pepper plants, 100, 40c; 500, \$1.25. Certified Porto Rico, Nancy Hall potato plants, 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.25. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

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

POTATO PLANTS, FIELD GROWN: NANCY Halls, Porto Ricans and Jerseys, 500—\$1.10; 1000—\$1.90; 5000—\$9.25; 10,000—\$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. L. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

TOMATO PLANTS—MILLIONS, LARGE, well rooted, open field grown, packed in ventilated crate, damp moss to roots, Baltimore, Stone, Favorite, Earliana: 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid. Express prepaid, 5,000—\$5.00. Frostproof Cabbage, for late planting, leading varieties: 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00 postpaid. Prompt shipment, safe arrival guaranteed. Kentucky Plant Co., Hawesville, Ky.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

RUMELY 20-40 TRACTOR A 1 SHAPE, few extras. Ralph Stephen, Kipp, Kan.

FOR SALE—REEVES 30-53 SEPARATOR. Write for terms. N. Rathjen, Princeton, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA GOOD THRESH- ing rig, \$500.00. Will trade. L. J. Hart, Delphos, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—MAN WHO KNOWS FARM life to travel in country. Steady work. Good profits. McConnon & Company, Room A4306, Winona, Minn.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

THREE REGISTERED YEARLING HEREFORD bulls. M. W. Clark, Densmore, Kan.

FOR SALE, PURE BRED GUERNSEY bull calf, 11 months old. Wm. Rabbe, Palmer, Kan.

FOR SALE—A REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull, 16 months old. Mrs. Minnie Allgeier & Son, Home, Kan.

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

HOGS

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

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

BIG SELECT, CHESTER WHITE SERV. iceable fall boars, immune. Henry Muri, Tonsawoxie, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING pigs, cholera immune. The last four years this herd has produced the Grand Champion Barrow at the Kansas Free Fair. J. M. Barnett & Son, Denison, Kan.

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.

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

Some Seed Law Benefits

BY F. M. AIMAN
Inspector, State Board of Agriculture

One of the great difficulties experienced by Kansas farmers in establishing new fields of alfalfa has been in the quality of the seed available. For some time past it has been known that considerable quantities of southern grown alfalfa seed have been shipped into Kansas, and many tests by the United States Department of Agriculture and the experiment stations have proved that such seed is unreliable as far north as Kansas on account of its winterkilling.

Southern grown alfalfa seed sown in Kansas often makes a fine start, but the winter generally sees the end of it, and brings discouragement to the farmer who has paid a high price for the seed. This also is true of seed imported from Argentina and from the countries of Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and one hope of the farmers of the state in re-establishing alfalfa on its former basis, when Kansas was the greatest producer of this crop in the United States, lies in sowing seed adapted to our conditions and excluding all other kinds. The Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture has been giving this matter special attention, and this has resulted in a decided improvement in the situation.

The sale of southern grown alfalfa seed as Kansas seed, or the mixture of southern and Kansas seed and sold as Kansas grown, is strictly forbidden by the Kansas seed law, and in my duties as inspector, I found instances pointing to non-compliance with the law in this respect. I secured railroad records of shipments and made inspections of seed houses where I found that all dealers visited had southern grown alfalfa seed on hand except one, and some of them had a number of carloads.

In one case, where four cars of southern grown alfalfa seed had been received, I sent samples to the United States Department of Agriculture, where it was found that this seed, which was labeled Kansas grown, contained weeds which grew in New Mexico, but do not grow in Kansas. This was at least suggestive that all was not as it should be; this particular firm has promised to exercise more care in the future, and its pledge has been accepted on probation.

Another case was that of a farmer who had bought alfalfa seed screenings for years and mixed them with alfalfa seed and then advertised and sold the mixture as Kansas Common. This farmer has made a very definite reformation.

After securing railroad records of shipments of alfalfa seed to dealers, I visited Kansas farmers and took samples of the seed they had bought. Testing by the State Seed Laboratory, maintained by the Board of Agriculture at the agricultural college, proved that some dealers were filling their sacks with a different quality of seed from that guaranteed on the labels. These dealers have been placed on probation under a pledge to deal fairly in the future.

The most persistent case has been that of the Kansas Seed Company of Salina. This company has been labored with under the board's policy of co-operation rather than prosecution, but it has persisted in its ways and court action was brought for selling without labels, for guaranteeing high germination contrary to the facts, and for general disregard, apparently, for guarantees on their labels and for other requirements of the seed law.

The cases cited are among the few exceptions. As a whole, seed dealers are strong for the Kansas seed law, and are complying with its provisions. They practically all report that the farmers are demanding, more than ever, seed which has been tested. Many farmers who are seeding alfalfa are demanding Kansas Common despite its high price, but owing to the scarcity of Kansas Common, northern grown seed is second in demand, as it is free from the objectionable features possessed by southern seed.

During the present season I have called on a considerable number of farmers whom I had visited last year, and I found a great improvement as a result of their availing themselves of the protection afforded by the Kansas seed law. Many farmers who had previously contented themselves with buying cheap or untested seed now are buying tested seed only, or are having what they have grown themselves given an official test by the State Seed Laboratory.

There have been many cases where farmers have returned to dealers the seeds purchased after being shown that the seed was not that guaranteed by the labels. In such cases, they have received their money back or have taken other seed in exchange.

Seed dealers all over the state are practically unanimous in their testimony that there is a marked and very general change in the attitude of the

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18 CHOICE FORECLOSED SECTIONS, 1-3 cash, 36 years. Owner, Box 70, Weskan, Kas.

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

FOR SALE—Modern home with two twenty by sixty foot poultry houses heated. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

NEMAHA CO. FARM BARGAINS
Write for list. Let us sell your farm at auction. Ryans Real Estate Agency, Centuria, Kansas.

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.

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

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

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. 2 mi. to payment. 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

REQUEST: Information about 2,500 acre Colorado ranch. Highly improved; exceptional opportunities. W. H. Billington, 1014 Lake, Pueblo, Colo.

NEW MEXICO

WE FURNISH you farm, irrigation water and seed and give fifteen years to pay. Mr. Heron, Chama, New Mexico.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 49 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.

OKLAHOMA

8,000 ACRE ranch fenced in 3 pastures 75% of the ranch tillable near Santa Fe trail. Price \$8.50 per acre. Terms on \$16,000. 1435 acre ranch all fenced, good springs, improved, about 25% tillable. Price \$6.50 per acre. \$5,000 cash will handle.

7200 acre ranch, 200 acres now in cultivation and about 1/2 of it could be farmed. Several good springs and two wells. Good improvements. Price \$7.50 per acre. Terms on \$17,000.

103,000 acre ranch on the Pecos river suitable for cattle or sheep. Price \$3.75 per acre. Guy S. Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—Owner having farm for sale send best price. C. E. Mitcheem, 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.

farmers in regard to the quality of the field seeds which they buy. They are more generally demanding the best, as they find it pays to do so.

The State Seed Laboratory reports increased demands for testing on the part of the farmers, and it is noted that, while many of the samples received last year contained the seeds of Johnson grass, little, if any, has been reported this season.

The Kansas seed law was passed primarily for the protection of the farmers of the state. It supplies a most effective means of protecting them against fraud on the part of unscrupulous dealers from whom they might buy; against seeding their farms to bindweed or other noxious plants which injure or destroy the value of the farm; against failure of crops thru planting poor seed, and against the greatly increased labor and expense of caring for crops which have been planted with poor seed, or have been seeded to weeds in impure crop seed.

One never knows where or when to be on the lookout for fraud, and hence seed inspectors are always alert to detect it. That farmer is wise who buys seed only from dealers whom he knows to be reliable, and refuses to be tempted with offers of cheap seeds elsewhere, or else has all seeds tested before planting. Cheap seed is dear at any price, even if you get it for nothing.

The rich soil of Kansas grows enough weeds without planting them among the crops. The farmer who sows weed seeds among his crops is sure of only one thing, and that is, he will have

a lot more work to do and will have a much leaner crop than he would have otherwise. Also, if he sows poor seed he must sow a lot more in order to get a stand. If the seed tests only 50 per cent in germination, and he is accustomed to sow a bushel of wheat to the acre, he will have to sow 200 bushels or more to each 100 acres without any hope of getting a satisfactory stand, and even then he is taking a chance. The farmer has enough to contend with and doesn't need to double up by planting poor seed or more weeds.

And the way out of such added difficulties is simple, and doesn't cost a red cent. All the farmer needs to do is to send samples to the board's seed laboratory at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, where they will be tested and reports returned free of charge. Then he will know, and this is one of the best ways in which a farmer can be good to himself.

The seed law of Kansas is efficient. It gets results, but it cannot operate most effectively for the farmer unless he takes advantage of it and supplies the samples of seed to the seed laboratory to be tested, and then reports fraud in seed dealing wherever he may find it. Any fraudulent or irregular dealing in seeds should be reported at once to Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

Of course the farmer can test the field seeds for himself if he is familiar with the process, but it is so much easier and cheaper to have it done by the State Seed Laboratory that it hardly pays to bother with the testing on the farm.



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

J. W. JOHNSON
% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas



Diversified Farming Is Making Excellent Progress in Western Kansas

IN THE minds of uninformed men living in cities and towns, diversified farming in Western Kansas is a condition to be looked forward to, and not a reality. But, as a matter of fact, at the present time there is no place in the entire country where the farmers diversify as they do in the wheat growing counties in the western half of the state.

C. O. White, a farmer-minded banker of Stafford, thinks every farmer should raise chickens, milk cows and have a limited amount of all kinds of livestock. He says, however, that his bank has been in existence for 30 years and has never failed to pay a dividend, doing nothing but banking—not even writing insurance. Basing his calculations on this experience, Mr. White is doubtful whether the expert dairy farmer should plant much wheat, or the successful wheat grower should spend thousands of dollars in dairy equipment.

Still Has 8,000 Horses

For 1928, the 1,415 Stafford county farms, with 335,812 acres under cultivation, produced 4,565,367 bushels of wheat and 891,836 bushels of corn. They maintained 11,094 head of beef and 5,514 dairy cattle. The dairy production for the year had a value of \$65,910, and the chickens and eggs were worth \$137,141. The value of livestock sold for meat for the year was \$335,348. Altho Stafford is a typical wheat county, and there is much tractor farming, there still are 8,000 horses and mules in the county; 56,327 bushels of oats were threshed on the farms of the county for the year, and more than 9,000 acres was devoted to growing grain sorghums. There are 8,432 acres of growing alfalfa and 4,393 acres of wild hay in Stafford county.

There probably is no locality in the entire state where farmers and commercial cattle growers have profited more from the use of good bulls than in Decatur and Rawlins counties, in Northwestern Kansas. For many years there have been strong herds of registered beef cattle just over the line in Nebraska. These cattle owners not only sold dozens of good herd bulls to the farmers of Decatur and Rawlins counties, but also were instrumental in starting registered herds by occasionally selling some females. The result of this is seen in the thousands of high grade cattle that are now on the farms of these counties.

In Decatur county alone, there are at present more than 100 carloads of cattle on feed. Between 40 and 50 carloads already have gone to market. It is estimated that three-fourths of the cattle fed out this season were bred on the farms of those counties. Probably 75 per cent of them were purebred or high grade Shorthorns. All of the corn, alfalfa hay and other roughage used in feeding these 150 carloads of cattle produced in Decatur county were grown on the farms of that county. Thousands of hogs were bred on the farms of that locality, and have followed the cattle on feed.

Sold for \$13 a Hundred

Last October, Harry Roberts, a Decatur feeder, turned 110 head of calves and yearlings into his corn field. It was a 300-acre field, but the corn was poor—hardly worth husking. The calves weighed an average of 625 pounds when turned in. They were fed hay the first week, and after that they received no roughness except the stalks. Plenty of running water and natural protection made it necessary to see them only occasionally. On March 15, they were taken out of the field and put in a feedlot, weighing an average of 825 pounds. The crop in the field was estimated and paid for at current prices, and after everything was taken into account, it was found that the 200 pounds of weight had been put on at a cost of \$6 a hundred. In May, 46 head of the heaviest were sold out of the

bunch. These averaged a weight of 1,048 pounds, and sold for \$13 a hundred to local buyers.

The Barton County Shipping Association, with headquarters at Great Bend, is one of the strongest and best working organizations of its kind to be found in the state. Organized six years ago with about 20 members, it now has over 800 members. It did \$235,000 worth of business last year, and saved its members \$12,000. Men most closely identified with the organization say the educational value derived from being a member is worth much more than the cost of membership, even if there should be no profit from the sale of stock. Shipping his stock thru the association teaches a farmer much about values and the grading of livestock that he could never know if he sold to the buyer on his own farm, or shipped by himself to other markets.

Good registered draft horse breeders of Kansas are rendering a service to the country that will be greatly appreciated in the next few years. In a few localities in Kansas where such herds were maintained for years, there still are many good farm horses. Such a place is in the south half of Clay and North Dickinson counties, in close proximity to the Avery farms, where good Percherons were bred for nearly 30 years. In Barton county the Ewing Brothers promoted good Percheron blooded horses in their own and surrounding counties for more than 30 years.

Last year 5,000 head of draft horses were shipped out of Great Bend and Larned, at an increased price of fully 100 per cent over the year before. Smooth mouthed mares that could not be sold in the spring of 1928 were sold readily last spring for \$200 a span. Fred Ewing has a 22-year-old registered mare that is still working. He has sold \$1,950 worth of stallions from her, and five of her daughters are now brood mares in the herd.

During the fore part of May, Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, sold at auction \$100,000 worth of farm land and in reporting this last week we got it 100,000 acres which was a mistake of course.

The Dr. J. H. Lomax sale of registered Jerseys in Leona, Kan., April 11, resulted in an average of \$153 for 42 head. This included some calves and nine bulls. It was a bad day and rainy, but there was a good crowd there from over Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., well known Holstein breeder and sale manager will start July 1 on a trip of inspection of the cattle that are intended for sales that he is to manage this fall. He has already received a number of letters from breeders who are planning to sell this fall and would like to hear within the next few weeks from others that are planning a sale this fall and who might require his services.

Henry Woody and T. Crowl, Barnard, are two good farmers living in the north part of Lincoln county, that have been very successful in the hog and cattle business and both have made money this season feeding cattle. Mr. Crowl is feeding a carload now and has two carloads on grass. He has around 3,000 bushels of old corn and they have held several Duroc bred sow sales in the past under the name of Woody & Crowl and may hold another this coming winter.

One of the strong herds of Holstein cattle in Kansas is the Clyde Shade herd at Ottawa. Half of the herd is by King Phoebe 21st, a double cross of K. P. O. F. breeding, and a double cross of Rose De Kol Wayne Butter Boy, the world's record cow five consecutive lactation periods. His new herd sire is a young bull out of a K. P. O. F. daughter. He has 10 young bulls, some of them nearing ready for service ages and they are by the old herd bull and out of cows with good records.

Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, breeder of Chester White swine, has another nice crop of spring pigs and 33 of them are from three sows, and all are doing nicely. He has a nice string of last fall gilts that are now bred that he is offering for sale. They are by the old herd boar, Suiter's Blue Grass and are bred to a young boar he bought of Henry Murr this spring. He will be telling you about his spring boars this fall in the Kansas Farmer as usual.

The Geo. Young & Son Holstein dispersal sale at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, is next Tuesday, June 18. The sale is being held in the livestock judging pavilion where there is every convenience to better serve the buyers who attend the sale. The Geo. Young & Son herd is being dispersed because the son is going into other business and it has been a long time since cattle of the class that these cattle are have been sold at auction. Remember the sale is next Tuesday, June 18, the day following the Clover Cliff sale and it is to be held in the judging pavilion at the college, Man-

J. W. Pautler's Dispersal

45 REG. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS—30 PURE BRED POLANDS
Sale at the farm, 1 mile south of Stratton, and starts promptly at 10 o'clock
Stratton, Colo., Thursday, June 20

Attractive features of the cattle sale
Eight daughters of Western Champion Sir Beauty. Fifteen daughters of Arickaree Sir Bebe King. Eight daughters of Colantha Segis Combination. Six 2-year-old heifers, fresh by sale day. Twenty cows, a number of them fresh and a few springers. Two bulls ready for service, including the herd sire, Dick Colantha Segis Combination, and six January bull calves.

Also a nice lot of yearling and heifer calves. Herd Federal Accredited, and sold with the usual guarantee. Milk and butter records announced sale day.

THE HOG SALE

Ten mature Poland China Sows to farrow in September. Ten yearling gilts with their May litters. Fifteen September and October gilts bred for fall farrowing to Corrogaro Choice. For the sale catalog write at once to

W. H. MOTT, Sale Manager, Herington, Kan.

J. W. PAUTLER, Owner, STRATTON, COLO.

Auct. A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Neb., J. W. Johnson, Fieldman, Kansas Farmer. Stratton is 152 miles east of Denver on the Rock Island R. R. and 65 miles west of Goodland on Highway 40.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

HUSKY FALL BOARS

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

hatteran. You won't be disappointed if you attend this sale. W. H. Mott of Herington is the sale manager and if you have not written him for the sale catalog he will have plenty catalogs in the sale pavilion.

Dairy day at the Topeka Free Fair is always a big day, but this year it is going to be a real battle ground for Holsteins, because of the very liberal premiums offered. A large attendance is expected and the northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association is going to put on a big entertainment the evening of the dairy show for all visiting breeders and their families. The semi-annual meeting will be held in the evening and a good program of speaking and other entertainment is being arranged.

On his fine ranch 18 miles north of Selden, and about the same distance from Oberlin, Harry M. Roberts is beating back in the registered Shorthorn cattle business. His herd now consists of about 50 breeding cows. The herd was started in 1919 and during the fat years that followed most of the breeders of that section rode the high tide of prosperity and when the depression came threw away their pedigrees and quit buying good herd bulls. But Mr. Roberts held to his purpose of breeding good cattle and his efforts are now being rewarded. His present herd bull of Gainford breeding is a half brother to the Shallenberger bull Gainford Marshall. Other bulls recently used include a son of Scotch Mist.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the State Holstein Breeders' Association held at Manhattan the following standing committees were appointed: Calf club promotion—Robert Romig, Topeka; C. F. Farmer, Washington; Leslie Roenigk, W. H. Mott, Herington and C. F. Fickie, Chanute. State fair: C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls; Grover Meyer, Basehor and Ira Romig, Topeka. Advertising: H. W. Cave, Manhattan; Robert Romig, Topeka, and H. R. Lascelles, Kansas City. Legislative: Dr. C. B. Van Horn, Topeka; Hon. Jas. Strong, Blue Rapids, and Ed Miller of Junction City. The committee of constitution and bylaws was appointed by Manhattan Button at the annual meeting at Manhattan in February.

This is the last call for the J. W. Pautler Holstein dispersal at his farm near Stratton, Colo., next Thursday, June 20. There will be 45 registered Holsteins in this sale and if you are at all interested look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and read the story as told by Doctor Mott, the efficient sale manager. It is an offering that is sure to afford some real bargains and as every animal we sell is certainly is a good place to buy Holsteins. There will also be 30 registered Poland China hogs in the sale, most of them gilts with May litters and mature sows that will farrow in September. Look up the advertisement in this issue and plan to go. If you have not already written Doctor Mott for sale catalog just remember he will have one for you at the sale.

Mrs. Paulie Khurt & Sons of Edson, Kan., trace their success in breeding champion Shorthorn steers to an incident that happened a few years ago. The boys were on the Kansas City market with several carloads of young steers. In the bunch were 18 head all sired by a Shorthorn bull of great merit. Altho all of the cattle were grade hogs and most of them very high grade, the commission man at Kansas City was able to pick out all record calves sired by the good bull only making one error. The 18 calves went to a Missouri feeder at 50 cents more than the packers were willing to pay. The Khurts have used eight bulls since 1916 that cost them \$3,000; but four of the best ones cost over \$2,000. During the past five years the show steers bred by this firm have netted them an average price of \$200.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, has a herd of 15 Holstein cows that the world is liable to hear a lot about in the near future. One of these cows, Dora Pearl Veeman, the cow that now holds the state record with 133 pounds of butter in 30 days, is headed for the 1000 pound butter record and if she makes it it will be the first cow in Kansas to make 1000 pounds of fat in 35 days. She has 700 pounds to her credit now and four months more to make the other 300 pounds. The 15 cows are practically sure to beat an average of 600 pounds, semi-official records, for the year ending in September.

Flintstone Waterloo Gift, the young red Milking Shorthorn bred bull recently purchased by John A. Yelek of Raxford, is one of the best young bulls that was ever purchased by a Kansas breeder. His sire, Flintstone Gift, has 23 Register of Merit daughters that average over 7,000 pounds. None of them were over 3 years old when records were made. His dam was a Register of Merit cow with a record of 10,000 pounds. This bull has been purchased to use on heifers sired by sons and grandsons of Imported Master Sam. Mr. Yelek also breeds registered Hampshire hogs and has one of the good herds of the state.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

When You Buy a Bull

why not get the best blood lines of the breed at a moderate price—King Plebe 21st is my herd sire, he being a grandson of King Pieterje Ormsby. Plebe whose dam has a yearly record of 1389 pounds of butter in 365 days. The nine nearest dams of King Plebe 21st average 1230 lbs. of butter in one year. He is a real show bull and weighs over 2400 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.

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, LEOBO, 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

JERSEY CATTLE

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.

RED POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS

For Sale—Good ones, serviceable age, priced reasonable. Farm 1 1/2 mile north and 6 miles east of town.
R. H. HANSON, Jamestown, Kansas

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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spring Pigs

while they last \$15.00 each. Immunized. First come first served. Best of breeding.
C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN.

30 Choice Fall Gilts

Either bred or open. Also a fine lot of spring pigs in pairs or trios not related. An old established herd. Address JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kansas.

DUROC HOGS

PUREBRED DUROC BOARS

of serviceable age, for sale, Reg. Immunized. J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kansas

Shipped on Approval

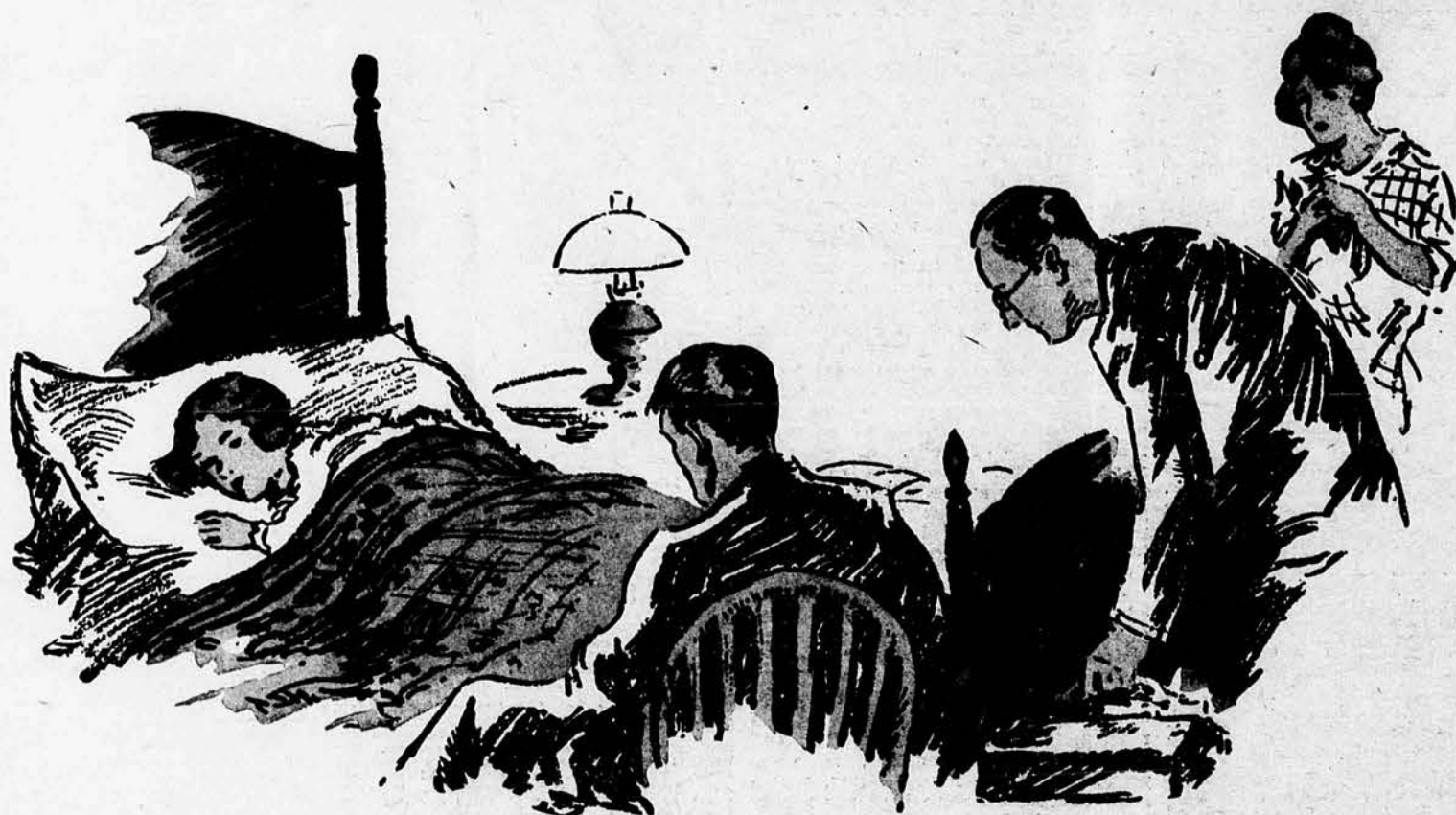
Reg. Immunized. Gilts bred to Big Prospect, State Fair Prize Winning boar. Sire of easy feeding heavy boned Durocs. Also service boars. W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval
Choice gilts sired by grand champion boar and bred to a son of a champion for fall litters. Short time offer.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ka.

5 HAMPSHIRE BOARS
Register and ready for service. Good individuals, best of breeding, also 10 bred sows and gilts. John A. Yelek, Raxford, Kansas

Don't Wait for Sickness to Prove this to You!



Your government says, "Thousands die every year from diseases carried by flies. Flies deposit active germs of disease on your food, including Typhoid, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Anthrax and Cholera." (U. S. Public Health Service Report.) Your government says mosquitoes carry live germs of such sicknesses as malaria, which enter the blood direct with the insect's sting.

Most People Prefer FLIT—Because:

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

Do you have to sit alongside your child's bed to have these things proved to you? You can at least have your home insect-free and safe, if you will spray pleasant, clean-smelling Flit occasionally in rooms with doors and windows closed. Every fly—every mosquito—every flying insect—drops dead. Guaranteed to kill insects or money back.

You can be sure there are no roaches or ants waiting to soil your food, if you spray Flit into cracks and crevices. You can be free of the dangerous and loathsome bed bug in the same way. Flit sprayed outdoors—on the porch—in the air—on the lawn—keeps insects away. Be sure you get Flit, because it kills quicker—it's in the yellow can with the black band. Use the handy inexpensive Flit sprayer, and be both comfortable and safe.

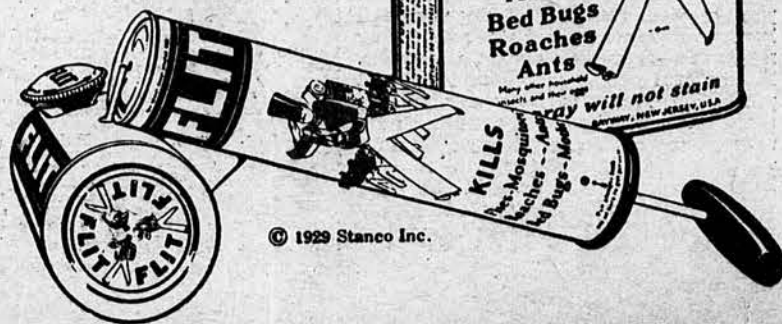


It's a healthy habit—Spray

FLIT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"The yellow can
with the black band"



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