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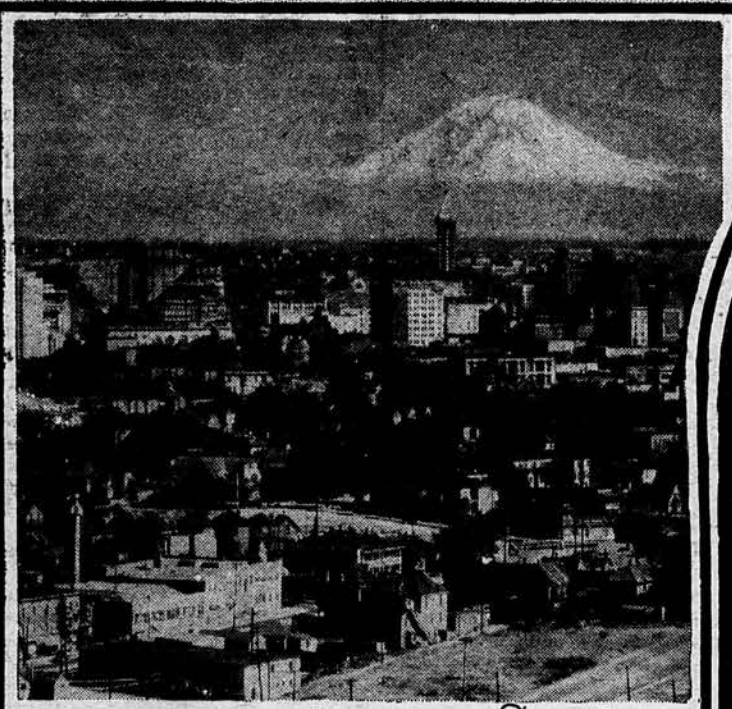
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

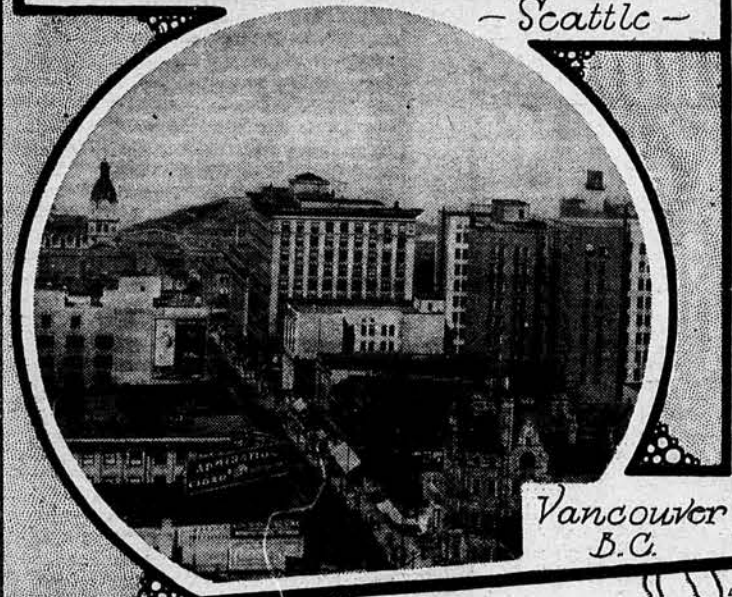
Volume 67

June 8, 1929

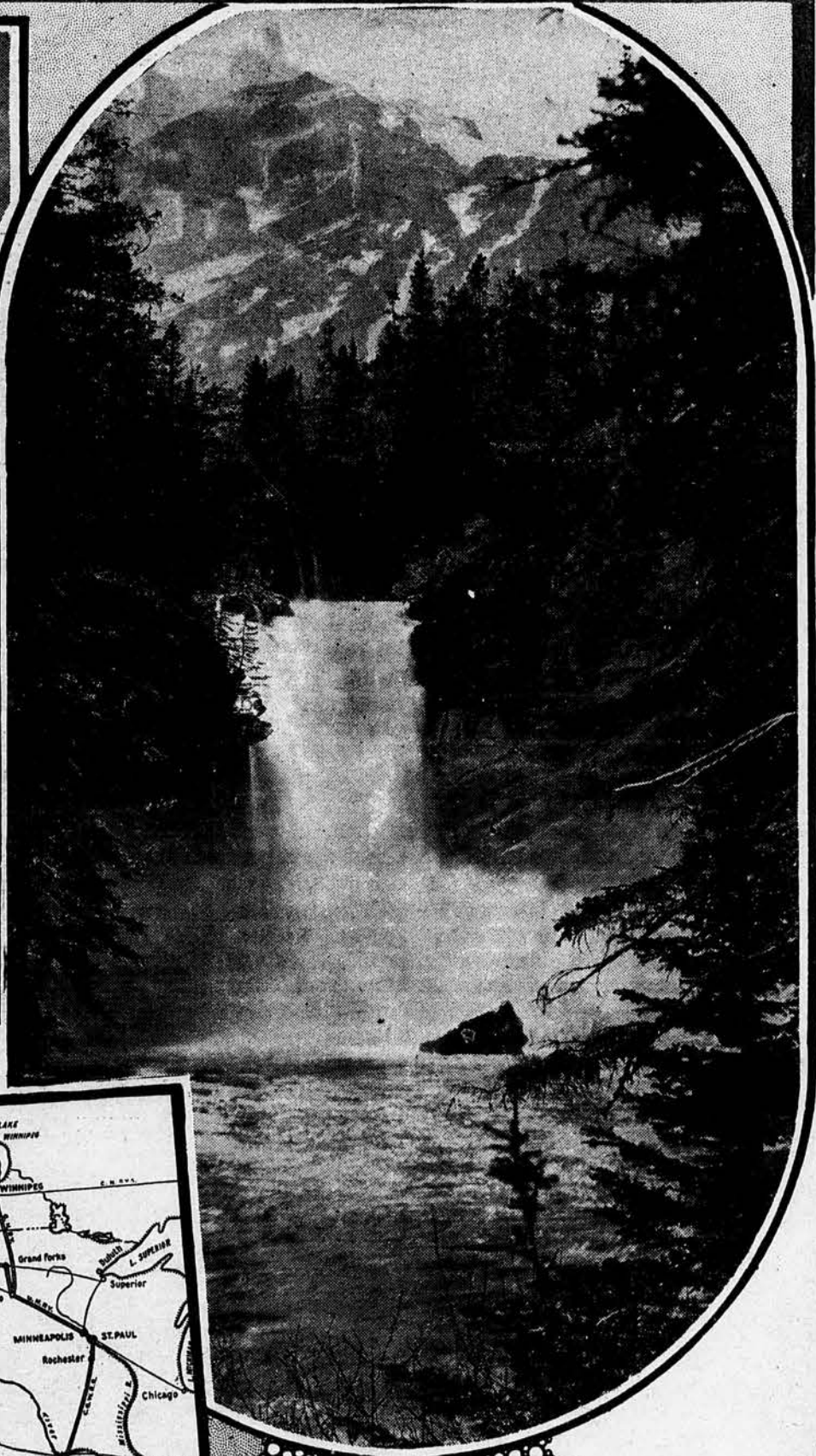
KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
6 Jun '29 Number 23



- Seattle -



Vancouver
B.C.



Yrick Falls
Glacier National Park
Montana.



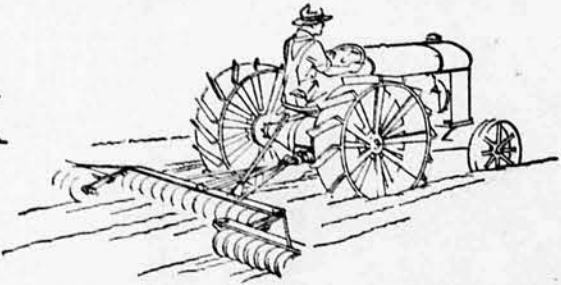
(See Page 8)

WONDERS OF AMERICA FOR TOURING KANSANS

the New Mobiloil

will save you money

the year 'round in car, truck



and tractor operation

1. The New Mobiloil does a better lubricating job because it is made for today's high-speed engines and heavy-duty farm machinery. Regular use of the New Mobiloil commonly cuts tractor repair bills in half.

2. The New Mobiloil gives a really noticeable increase in power. Hook a gang-plow on your tractor and watch how it takes the hard places that used to make it labor.

3. The New Mobiloil will give you at least 20% more oil service. You may find that hard to believe, but this remarkable New Mobiloil has repeatedly bettered that figure in tests with other high-quality oils recommended for farm use.

4. You can make a substantial saving by buying the New Mobiloil in the practical 55-gallon and 30-gallon drums with handy faucets. This brings the price of the New Mobiloil down to within a few cents per gallon of ordinary oil.

The Nebraska state law requires a demonstration of a tractor to qualify for operation in that state. Records of all these tests to date show that Mobiloil has been used in 91% of the tractors approved. This is clear evidence of how important Mobiloil is to the manufacturers of tractors.

Think over these facts about the New Mobiloil, get your dealer's price on a 55-gallon drum, and then figure it out for yourself. It's just plain, commonsense economy to buy oil that reduces idle time for repairs or breakdowns. Made by the oldest and largest specialists in lubrication.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
Makers of high-quality lubricants for all types of machinery

the New



Mobiloil

Make this chart your guide

It shows the correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for certain prominent cars. If your car is not listed here, see at your dealer's the complete Mobiloil Chart, which recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks, tractors, etc.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1929		1928		1927		1926	
	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter	Engine	Winter
Auburn, 6-66.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8-cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Cadillac.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
De Soto.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durand.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Erskine.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Model T.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Franklin.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Gardner, 8-cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Graham-Paige.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
La Salle.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Marmon, 8-cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moore.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless, 72, 90, 91	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Plymouth.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight, 6-80	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" other models	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Valve, 8-cyl.....	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
" 6-cyl.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

The weather man favored us with a better brand of weather recently, and all vegetation is beginning to show the effects of a little warm sunshine. The cool, wet weather this spring was good for the wheat, to make it stool out and get ready for a bountiful harvest in face of a large surplus carried over from a previous harvest. But with the other farm crops it is a different story.

Corn is coming up in pretty good condition. The largest I saw up to last Saturday is about 2 inches high. I am told that in the southern part of the county farmers are working their corn over the first time. Our young alfalfa field on the upland is a little short, and is just beginning to bud.

The question was asked me recently, "Does co-operation among farmers pay?" It seems as if they have tried it out quite a bit of late years but never seem to get anywhere with it. Of course it pays. One reason why it hasn't paid any better is the fact that they haven't reached the point yet where they realize that it does pay and where they are willing to join forces and make it pay.

The laboring men of the cities co-operate with one another, and they are making good at it. The various lines of business and professional men have their associations and co-operative organizations whereby they work together for their own mutual benefit, and they make it pay out or else they wouldn't continue to work together.

Everything these days seems to be drifting toward consolidation and co-operation. The farmers are the last group of business men to organize and work together for their mutual benefit, and so of course they are in a tight pinch. The sooner they realize that co-operation pays and unite their forces together for their common good and act in one mass the sooner they will see that co-operation does pay.

There is a good deal being said and done of late about farm relief. The papers are full of it, and everybody is willing that the farmers should have relief so long as it doesn't interfere with their interests, but as soon as it begins to appear as if it will interfere with their rights or cost them a little then they are opposed to it. What the American farmer needs is a protective tariff wall thrown around him high enough to protect him against the competition of cheap agricultural products from other countries. But as soon as any legislation is proposed to that effect then we hear from the industrial East. The folks there immediately set up a protest about the high cost of living. The sooner American farmers realize that co-operation pays and pool their interests and influence together and fight for their common interests co-operatively the sooner they will get their farm relief.

One of the main problems is that of marketing. Under the present system a farmer puts his products on the market at a price fixed by the other fellow, regardless of what it costs him to produce them, which in many instances is at a loss. We need a closer control over the marketing machinery carrying the farm products from producer to consumer. The only way to obtain this control is thru co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products by the producers themselves, thru their own co-operative organizations. There is no reason why this cannot be accomplished, if they will only unite and co-operate together in a business-like manner, as do men in other lines of business.

A Big Holstein Meeting

More than 2,000 breeders of Holsteins from 45 states met this week in Philadelphia at the 44th annual convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Of these, 188 were delegates, selected from 600 nominees, thru the ballots of 7,100 local associations. Delegates from Kansas were W. H. Mott, Herington; Ira Romig, Topeka; H. W. Cave, Manhattan; and Grover G. Meyor, Baschor.

For Alfalfa Producers

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,530-F, High-Grade Alfalfa, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

June 8, 1929

Number 23

Rohrer Out-Peaks High Price Period

His Future Growth in the Business of Farming Is Unlimited

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IT IS common knowledge that the peak of farm prices and farm earnings was reached shortly after the war. To be more definite, it was in May, 1920. Thereafter the crash came, sweeping away agricultural businesses that had required almost a lifetime to build, as carelessly as flood waters engulf whatever may be in their way.

Dating farm life from those high times, or from the crash, it isn't difficult to find folks who haven't made the money they figured on earning, and others who have operated at a loss. Then, too, there is the impression that it has been exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to start farming operations on a profitable basis since the war. On the other hand, we find farmers who have covered their losses, or written them off, and others who have started since the war, all of whom are operating on a profitable basis, at least to their way of thinking.

So we ask the question, "Can farming be profitable today? Almost daily we meet farmers who answer this in the affirmative. Of course there are troubles that come to agriculture alone! Likewise there are failures! But the thing of greatest importance isn't the fact that these troubles exist, but that there probably is some way to overcome them and make farming more profitable and farm life more satisfying. More than one outstanding Kansas farmer has voiced the opinion, if not the same words: "We either have to lie down and quit or keep working, and we can't quit." Since it isn't possible to quit it is better to find out exactly the basis on which it is safest to proceed.

To answer all of the questions that so far have been suggested, let's stop a while and visit with M. E. Rohrer of Dickinson county. Farming is profitable for him today. He works after a system that disregards a good many of the agricultural troubles, and entirely eliminates failure. Still other problems are solved by a knowledge of exactly the right methods on which to proceed. To tell the plain facts, Mr. Rohrer doesn't look back to 1920 as his most profitable time, because he is netting more actual cash today than he did at the high time nearly 10 years ago. He took time to organize his farming, and since then his profits have outclassed those of 1920 and still are on the upgrade. So far he hasn't reached a peak in profits, and from the looks of things he has just as much future growth ahead of him, thru personal efficiency, as any other business man, regardless of his location in town or city.

Farm Accounts Are Important

One living in this motorized age can scarcely refrain from likening Mr. Rohrer's business to a high-powered engine and call it "an eight-cylinder" farm. Shall we name these power units as they appeared to an interested visitor? They include cattle, hogs, sheep, wheat, poultry, milk cows, feed crops and as important as any of the others, farm accounts.

Perhaps this is a case in which "the last should be first," because it took farm accounts to stabilize Rohrer's farm business, strike the right balance between his cash crops and out-peak the peak net returns of 1920. Keeping accounts and knowing exactly what is being done, and what should be done every day in the year, cannot be stressed too much to suit him. Isn't it a fact that a good many farmers say they would or should keep accounts, but just don't have time; they put them last, in other words. But Rohrer and many other successful farmers have changed that schedule and do considerable book farming first. Farm accounts in Kansas take many forms—from methods so intensive that maps are kept each year of every field, to make sure that the rotation is the best, to the check-stub system. But none is proving more successful than the "Farm Account Club" work, sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and in which Mr. Rohrer participates.

So far as crops are concerned, wheat is the only

one sold off of the farm in a natural state. Everything else is refined into beef, milk, pork, lamb, mutton, wool, eggs and poultry. There are two definite cropping systems on this farm, due to the fact that half of the ground is upland and half is

bottom. The high ground gets wheat three years, oats one year and then Sweet clover. The clover is a new adventure, but it promises well on this farm, the same as on others. Last year was Mr. Rohrer's first experience with the crop, but this year's wheat on the clover ground makes promises of yielding considerably more to the acre than the 20-bushel average of the last five years. According to expert opinion the percentage of legumes in this farm rotation is sufficient to build up and maintain a high production of wheat and other crops. Besides the legumes the upland gets heavy applications of manure. Bottom land rotation includes corn two years, wheat one year and alfalfa. Most of this at present is new land, or it has been or still is in alfalfa.

The beef cattle department is operated to turn roughage into cash. Only a few animals are on hand at present, but when roughness is available again more will be purchased of various ages and handled according to the individual. The dairy end isn't worked heavily. Just enough milk cows are kept for family use and to help keep the table. Feed produced on the farm practically takes care of the milkers, so costs are held to a minimum.

Purebred Chester White hogs are paying good profits from spring and fall litters. Mr. Rohrer raises something more than 100 head a year. The average right along is eight pigs saved and marketed to the litter. Spring litters arrive early in February in a circular, heated hog house or "brooder," if you please. These early pigs get off to market weighing 250 to 270 pounds in August, as a rule, when prices are good. Fall pigs come August 1 to 15 and are on the market in March, as heavy as the spring pigs.

Mr. Rohrer is satisfied that his central farrowing house is the thing for efficiency with the job of farrowing. This portable pig brooder is set up in the sheep pens first of all about January 1, and is used for lambing. A poultry brooder stove supplies the heat. By the time the lambs are out of the way the pigs take over the carefully disinfected quarters, and in a pinch the same house could be used for brooding little chicks, but there is plenty of equipment in addition to handle this important job.

Keeps the Pigs Healthy

Pigs and parents have separate pens for each litter inside the pig brooder as well as outside. These are easily made with panels. Spring pigs are kept up about six weeks and then go on alfalfa pasture. Every effort is made to see that the youngsters never come in contact with contaminated ground. They are given access to self-feeders either shortly before or right after weaning. Thereafter the feeders are filled once a week and water is turned to the porkers automatically, so this job takes a minimum of time and labor. A good ration is provided, so development is rapid. Mr. Rohrer shows by his records that it costs 5½ to 6 cents a pound to produce pork for the market under his conditions. Last year he received \$10.90 a hundred for hogs. "I held them too long," he said, "or I would have gotten \$12.50." This spring he received \$10.65 to \$10.90 for last fall's pigs.

Everything is worked out to handle livestock. One of the most important items in this business is good fences. The farm is hog-tight, which means Mr. Rohrer can handle the porkers, sheep and cattle just like he wants to. Movable cross-fences make it possible to divide the fields to good advantage. And the owner is ready to prove how the fences have paid for themselves and earned profits every year. In fact, good fences are part of the necessary equipment in such a business.

The sheep project runs from 100 to 150 head of breeding ewes, with the increase. This year Mr. Rohrer is feeding out the old ewes with the lambs, and is replacing them with 130 young ewes. He

(Continued on Page 28)



Mr. Rohrer and His Son, Dickinson County. Greet You in the Top Picture. Next Tier at Left You Will Note the Half-Screen Run for Chicks, and Right, the Portable Lamb-Pig Brooder. The Barn, at Center, Provides Plenty of Room for Horses, Other Livestock and Feed. In the Oval is the Remodeled Laying House That Boosted Egg Production. The Bottom Picture Gives a Glimpse of the Sheep Pens and the New Sheep Shelter

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I NOTICE that Arthur Brisbane says farmers cannot get any benefit from the so-called bonus in the farm relief law. Now if that is a fact, what good can that 1/2 billion dollars do the farmers? If the farm co-operatives can use this fund to build elevators and store farm products what law or trade custom will prevent them from exporting the same as the middle-man that Brisbane speaks of? I believe a clear explanation of this would make an interesting article in the Kansas Farmer.

B. F. Hartley.

The opinion of Arthur Brisbane may or may not be of particular value. The effect of a law affecting agriculture can only be determined by experience. Furthermore, it cannot be determined at this time what kind of a bill is going finally to get thru Congress. When the two houses and the President finally agree on a law I am going to analyze it to the best of my ability, but even then the ultimate effect of the law can only be guessed at.

I do not apprehend that whatever law may be passed will undertake to prohibit exporters who may not belong to any co-operative associations from doing business, if that is what Mr. Hartley has in mind.

If I understand the position taken by the President, it is that the farming business is suffering from a lack of orderly system; that a part of this lack is in orderly marketing. He believes that co-operative farm organizations furnish the most practical machinery by which this orderly marketing can be brought about. The proposed revolving fund would be lent to such organizations as may be approved by the board provided for in both the House and Senate bills, to provide capital for storage facilities so the supply can be fed into the market as the demand justifies; in other words, theoretically at least, a surplus would not be dumped on an already overloaded market. In his message President Hoover declared that farm relief was not one problem, but several problems, and they are not all connected with each other.

What may be to the advantage of farmers in one part of the United States may be to the detriment of farmers in another locality. Also before the farm business can be generally stabilized there must be orderly production as well as orderly marketing. More and more the farm problems are becoming world-wide problems, and before they can be solved intelligently there must be an extensive study of world conditions. By world conditions I mean conditions affecting world-wide demand for various farm products, and that includes not only the world needs but the ability to buy. It also involves world-wide educational propaganda that will encourage on the one hand increased consumption and on the other limitation of or increase of production of certain products to suit the demand.

It also involves a world-wide study of transportation and distribution, so that products may be transported and distributed at a minimum cost from the place of production to the places where there is a demand. Very frequently prices are depressed, not because the total supply is greater than the total demand but because a certain market is glutted, and if this market is one of the great market centers, the prices there largely govern prices in other markets. For example, the Chicago market, one of the greatest in the world, can absorb, let us say, a certain number of carloads of potatoes every day. So long as no more potatoes come into the Chicago market than can be absorbed there the price remains stable, but if a few hundred extra carloads are dumped on that market the price immediately breaks, and potato prices go down all over the country. That does not mean that taken as a whole more potatoes are produced than the country as a whole can consume, but it does mean that there is not an orderly system of marketing. It is, however, entirely possible to produce more of the principal farm crops than the world demands. The United States, under the best methods of cultivation, can produce more wheat than is necessary to supply the entire world, and if that should occur it is certain that the price of wheat would fall below the cost of production. Therefore it is just as necessary that there should be orderly production as that there should be orderly marketing.

I do not look for any bill that may be enacted into law by Congress to solve all of these various problems. The best that can be hoped for is a law that will improve marketing and production problems somewhat. We learn by experimenting, and sometimes an experiment that fails is as valuable

as one that succeeds; in other words, we may learn by our failures as well as by our successes.

Confidence in the People

LAST Sunday I listened to a sermon on leadership and the pessimism of the present age. The burden of the sermon was to the effect that there is a growing pessimism and lack of faith in the capacity of the people for self-government. The World War put several kings out of business, but in their places have come dictatorships. There still is a nominal king in Italy, but he is a mere figure-head. Mussolini is the real ruler of Italy, and does not hesitate to proclaim his authority. He has practically abolished parliament in Italy, and frankly proclaims that the people are not competent to govern themselves, even to the extent of selecting members of parliament.

Don Alfonso, king of Spain, has perhaps a little more to say in the management of his kingdom than the king of Italy; at any rate he gets his name in the papers oftener, but Rivera is the real ruler of Spain. The Russian revolution wiped out



When Charley Gets on the Job

the old royal family, but the Soviet government is run by a small group of autocrats with a boss autocrat, Stalin, at the head. The war was supposed to be fought in large part to make the world safe for democracy and to end war, but there is less democracy than there was before the war, and autocracy is gaining ground everywhere.

The preacher, who is the head of the Meadville Theological Seminary at Chicago, deplored this pessimistic tendency, and declared that the purpose of his seminary is to combat this growing pessimism and help to restore faith in man. Then he stressed the need of trained leadership. He did not seem to realize the inconsistency of his position. His school is training men for leadership. And what do these leaders propose to do after they are trained? Why go out and instruct the masses of people how to act and how to think? If that is not their object, then I cannot imagine how they can be leaders. But if they go out to instruct the people how to think and how to act, the implication is that the people at present do not know how to think or how to act for their own best interest; in other words, they are not capable of governing themselves until they have been instructed properly.

Now that is exactly what Mussolini thinks. He believes, and maybe rightly, that he knows better what is good for the Italian people than they know themselves. He has no faith in democracy. Neither has Stalin of Russia, or Rivera of Spain.

Every church is based on the same idea; that the masses need to be directed; in other words, they are not competent to govern themselves religiously, and therefore priests and ministers are trained to tell them how to think and how to act. A limited number of men always have arrogated to them-

selves superior knowledge and autocratic powers, both in civil and religious affairs. I think perhaps that always will be so. The average man rather seeks leadership. He distrusts himself in politics, religion and business. That is the reason he is religious; that is the reason he prays to a supposedly supernatural being; he is looking for outside help. That is the reason he joins a political party and follows its leaders. He does not really feel able to govern himself or think for himself.

There has been in the past, a great deal of talk about democracy, but very little actual democracy. This minister and head of the theological school thinks that he believes in democracy, but his whole plan proves that he does not believe in it, altho he does not believe in the extreme autocracy of a Mussolini.

Should Obey All Laws?

SHOULD a citizen obey a law simply because it is a law? asks F. B. Within certain limitations, yes. That is to say, a law may not entirely suit you; there are a good many laws which I think might be improved, some laws which in my opinion might be wiped off the statute book without any harm resulting to society, but these laws do not interfere with my liberty or pleasure to any considerable extent, and therefore I obey them, altho they do not entirely suit me. I have no doubt that a great many folks have the same feeling in regard to some law or maybe toward several laws. I would say, speaking generally, that it is the duty of a citizen to obey all laws which do not unreasonably interfere with his individual rights.

I might go a little further than that and say that all laws regulating the social order interfere to some extent with the natural rights of the individual. He is compelled as a member of organized society to give up some of the rights he would have if he were living where there is no organized society and no neighbors to interfere with him or he with them.

However, I do not go so far as to say a law should be respected and obeyed simply because it is a law. My own father was a deliberate law breaker. He kept a station on the Underground Railroad, as it was called, and helped many a fleeing slave to freedom. Of course he was subject to arrest and severe punishment. Fortunately he was never arrested except once, and that time he had a perfect alibi. It happened that on the same evening a crowd was taking a fugitive slave away from the master and a deputy United States Marshal my father was attending a wedding. There was a relative by the name of McNeal in the crowd, and my father was arrested on the assumption that he was a well known abolitionist.

I can conceive of laws that might be passed, just as the fugitive slave law was passed, which would outrage every sense of right and humanity, and therefore good citizens would be justified in refusing to help enforce or to obey such laws.

I am a believer in prohibition, but I do not argue that the prohibitory law should be obeyed simply because it is a law; it must stand upon its merits, not merely on the fact that it is a law.

A Business-like Church

THE little town of Navarre, with about 200 inhabitants, is in the fertile Smoky Hill Valley, 14 miles southeast of Abilene. It has a church congregation of the denomination known as "The Brethren," mostly made up of prosperous farmers, and with a membership of perhaps a hundred. The pastor of the church is the Rev. W. A. Kinzie, who is a very practical sort of minister, combining religion with good fellowship and business.

Last fall one of the members of the congregation purchased a half section of the valley land lying adjacent to Navarre. It had no improvements, except an old barn. The land was naturally fertile, but had been badly farmed, and as a result was not in good condition. The Rev. Kinzie conceived the idea of renting a part of this farm for the use of his congregation and combining profit with pleasure; in other words, making the farm a source of social enjoyment as well as putting some money into the treasury of the church. He proposed that the congregation rent 150 acres of this land, giving the usual grain rent. The owner was willing. The minister called a meeting of his flock and put it up

to them. They fell in with the plan, putting in enough money to buy the necessary wheat to seed the land and pay for the gas and oil for the tractors, harrows and drills necessary to plow, harrow and seed it.

Practically all of these farmers own tractors and gang plows. On a given day 14 tractors, most of them pulling three plows, started in on that 150 acres. They began at noon, and by noon the next day the entire 150 acres was plowed and ready for the harrows. Meantime the ladies of the congregation prepared a great meal for the workers. To use a slang expression, I gathered from the minister, they had a bully good time, and did a glorious day's work. In less than two days the land was later harrowed and seeded. The brethren and sisters enjoyed the three days, and did a good job of farming.

It seems now as if the yield of wheat on this 150 acres will be up to the average in the valley, and I do not think I have ever seen a better prospect for wheat than the Smoky Hill Valley promises now. Of course, it never is safe to count chickens before they are hatched, or grain before it is harvested, but if nothing happens to this church-cultivated wheat field, it will yield perhaps 2,500 or maybe 3,000 bushels of wheat.

These same thrifty brethren nearly all own combines as well as tractors and gang plows. If the wheat makes a crop, combines belonging to the members of the congregation will gather some day and harvest the entire crop between sun-up and sunset, and they will have anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels for the church's share. That will go a long way toward paying the church expenses.

If the venture pans out as well as is now expected, next year the congregation will rent 240 acres. There will be another picnic, and in a short time that entire 240 acres will be plowed and seeded. The occasion will be remembered fully as much because of the good time these neighbors and fellow church members had as by the work that was done.

They have demonstrated that work can be made more joyous than play; in fact, work can be turned into play.

Vegetable Dairying

HEV you ever heard," asked Bill Wilkins of his side partner, Truthful James, "about the experiments made by Jed Heffelfinger in vegetable dairying?"

"I have not, William," replied Truthful James, "and what is more, I take no stock in the theory that you can substitute vegetables for good old cows and milk-givin' goats when it comes to producin' milk, butter and cream, but of course, I would like to hear this story. I must say to you, however, William, that some of these stories you have been pourin' into my receptive ears sound unreasonable to me."

"It pains me, James," replied Bill, with a tear in his eye, "to hear you say that you air skeptical about the veracity uv a man who hez knowed you intimately since you were a child, and whose life motto hez been to hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will. But as to this interestin' experiment uv Jed Heffelfinger. Jed wuz somethin' uv a scientist in his way, always experimentin' on one thing and another. Fur instance, he wuz the original discoverer uv the celebrated cross between the onion and the potato, which wuz

a self-irrigatin' plant, the onion causin' the eyes uv the potato to water, and in this way keep the plant growin' vigorous during the most prolonged drouth. Also, the product uv the onion, which he give the name uv potaonion to, bein' as you will note, a combination uv the words potato and onion, made a most appetizin' salad when cut up and sprinkled with vinegar; but to git back to the experiment in dairying I spoke uv. Jed claimed that there wuz too blamed much work involved in milkin' and carin' for cow brutes, and hit on the idee uv vegetable milk, butter, cream and cheese.

"He first proceeded to cross the milkweed, which grew plentiful in his neighborhood, with the cowslip, which also grew down in the swampy land which wasn't any good for any other purpose. By careful selection and cultivatin' the grafted plant, he produced a beautiful bush which yielded rich milk and cream; some uv the best plants would yield as much as a gallon a day. He tapped the bush like you would tap a sugar tree and went round every mornin' and gathered the milk. The milk hed a somewhat peculiar flavor, but when people got accustomed to it, Jed told me they simply wouldn't hev no other kind.

"But there wuz one thing that bothered Jed. He couldn't seem to be able to propagate the plant. Then he made the interestin' discovery, he told me, that both the milkweed and the cowslip were uv the female gender. I presume you know, James, that plants hev gender the same as human bein's, or it is possible, your education bein' more or less limited, that you were not aware uv that interestin' fact. Well, fur a time Jed wuz stumped. Every time he wanted to grow a new plant he hed to go out and dig up a milkweed and also a cowslip and graft the one onto the other. Then it occurred to him to try plantin' bull nettles next to the crossed plants. It worked like a charm.

There wuz a new natural cross between the bull nettle and the cross uv the milkweed and the cowslip, and he commenced to grow new plants from the seed. The milk and butter and cream from this new plant hed a little different flavor from the product uv the straight cross between the milkweed and the cowslip. Some uv his customers complained that when they drank his milkweed-cowslip-nettle milk it stung them a little on the inside, and to overcome that he hed to develop a stingless bull nettle. He wuz doin' fine, he told me, till the blamed Dairy Trust got on to him, and succeeded in legislatin' him out uv business, thus crushin' a new and important industry."

A Weed Patch Now

I rented a farm and got a lease for five years. I lived on the farm three years. The 10 acres of alfalfa is all dead except a little spear here and there. Last spring I disked the alfalfa ground. There was no alfalfa there, so I sowed it to millet and gave the landlord half of it in the stack. This place is owned by a woman and her husband, but I rented it from her. There was no one else's name on the rental contract except hers. I asked the husband about plowing the millet and alfalfa ground and putting it in corn. He said, "No, if you ask her she won't answer because she wanted you to move off." Can I plow that ground up? And if I do not can they sue me for damages? If it isn't plowed it will be a weed patch.

Here was a rental contract for five years, presumably in writing. At the time the ground was rented I assume there was 10 acres of alfalfa and the renter was to give a certain part of this alfalfa

alfalfa along with the landlord's share of the other crops in consideration of the rental of the land. The alfalfa for some reason died out, apparently without any fault on the part of the renter, or at least his question does not disclose any fault. Assuming that he was not in any way to blame for this alfalfa dying out, which it very frequently does, then the question arises, is he compelled to leave this 10 acres idle and unproductive and permit it not only to be unproductive but also permit it to go to weeds and become a menace to the rest of the land? My opinion is that any court would decide that the rule of reason would apply here, and that the rule of reason would say that this ground should be cultivated and put into some crop which would be profitable, and the proceeds of this crop should be divided between the renter and the landlord in accordance with the general terms of the lease.

No Income Tax Exemption

Does an ex-soldier have to pay an income tax? If so, on what amount of compensation? What is the law concerning the payment of compensation to a soldier's family where there are children, if the widow remains single? Do the children just receive a certain amount until of age, or for life? D. T.

The ex-soldier is not exempt from the payment of income tax, but if he is drawing a pension in the way of compensation money, that is exempt. In other words, that would not be considered a part of his taxable income.

The compensation law provides for certain payments to the widow of the deceased soldier and to the children up to a certain age, as I understand, but does not provide for a lifetime pension for these children. If the soldier referred to is a soldier of the Civil War, unless he married after January 1, 1905, his widow would be entitled to draw a pension, and at the present time the pension, I believe, amounts to \$40 a month, and in some cases the widow receives as high as \$50 a month, if the marriage occurred during the Civil War or prior thereto.

No Widow's Pension

What is a widow's pension in Kansas? Do her children receive one? If so, how much? What age must the children be before the pension ceases? S.

There is no such thing as a widow's pension in Kansas. We have what is called a mother's pension, which is paid by the various counties to women who have children under the age of 14 dependent on their labor for support. This applies to women who are widows, of course, or who have been forsaken by their husbands or whose husbands are unable to provide for their families or are confined in some institution in the state. The mother must have been a resident of the county for one year and of the state for two years. If she can show that she is qualified the county commissioners are required to give her a pension of not to exceed \$50 a month.

Not on Insurance Policies

If a man has an insurance policy and dies owing debts, can the bank or other creditor levy on the proceeds of this policy which is made out to the man's wife? S.

My opinion is it cannot.

The Attempt to Buy Public Opinion

EFFORTS to obtain control of big newspapers in various parts of the country by the International Paper and Power Company read like melodrama, but prove sordid fact. They recall the days when big business was frankly predatory and lawless, both within and without the law.

Coming so soon after the efforts of another power trust to edit our school books for us, the news would be disquieting if it were not incredible that big business men should think they could get by with such a program.

The means adopted by the International Paper and Power Company to control newspapers was to lend them large sums of money or buy their stock. Its agents seem to have canvassed the East, South and West pretty thoroly. Testimony so far discloses that in less than a score of instances they were partly successful. Publishers generally declined to be bought. In the case of two southern papers that sold themselves, their editors refused to be included in the deal, one resigning by telegraph. Twenty million dollars was offered to the owners of the Cleveland Plain Dealer—and declined. An unsuccessful attempt was made to buy the Boston Post.

The publisher of a chain of newspapers, including the Brooklyn Eagle, who had borrowed heavily from the power company, has since canceled his debt.

When it became known that the International Paper and Power Company had bought a half-interest in the Boston Herald and the Boston Traveler, it stirred Massachusetts, and the Federal Trade Commission began investigating. This inquiry has uncovered a bold plan to "buy public opinion," and to obtain control of the public's sources of information.

It is a sinister thing, it seems to me, when concerns controlling one of our most important natural resources—concerns administering what amounts to a vast public trust—feel it is necessary to take over, or to try to take over secretly, the nation's free press. This is the Twentieth Century. Certainly it is incomprehensible that any group of men in the United States should have thought it possible to impose such a condition of vassalage on an intelligent people!

Mr. Graustein, head of this hydro-electric giant with plants in the United States and Canada, appeared before the commission as a voluntary witness. He had bought, he said, an interest in 13 nationally known American newspapers last year—as a means of "finding an outlet for his print paper."

The commission had evidence also of the power company's efforts to buy eight or 12 big western and southern newspapers. It was disclosed that the New England Power Association—an International Subsidiary—had paid \$1,075 to the Boston Herald's state house correspondent for services, and \$400 a month to another New England newspaper man.

Methods used were not so frank as the power-head's testimony seemed to be. It is the Publishers' Investment Corporation, of Delaware, which publishes the Boston Herald and Traveler. Back of it is the International Securities Company, of Massachusetts. Still higher up is the International Power and Paper Company.

Few persons would know that the Piedmont Press Association, Inc., which was a large owner of securities in the Brooklyn Eagle, is a subsidiary of the International. Nor does a reader of the Chicago Journal have any notion that Bryan-Thompson Newspapers, Inc., represent the interests of the International.

The American newspaper has made us a homogeneous people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our newspapers give us daily the news of the 48 states. They report all important matters of government or Governmental policy from Washington. We learn first from them of every step of progress or achievement, as well as obtain from them a fruitful knowledge of the country's wide and varied experience day by day, year by year.

The free press of the United States is in truth the People's University. It is the American spirit incarnate speaking for and of the oneness of us all and making such unity possible. It is actually and no less the guarantor of our liberty—so long as it shall be free!

Our Government itself recognizes these powers of the press. A subsidized press and a free government cannot live side by side. Therefore, it may be we should have definite legislation restricting the purchase of public opinion.

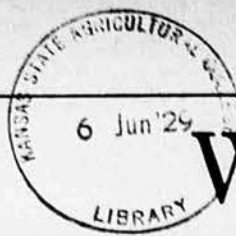
I do not fear the corruption of the press. A bought or controlled newspaper wears a scarlet letter, subconsciously, if not objectively, apparent to all. The least literate of its readers knows it for what it is—a harlot.

A newspaper must be written sincerely, must have the welfare of its readers and the public at heart, or it cannot live. Its publisher is a trustee, operating their most important utility. The subsidized newspaper betrays itself and is shunned.

Mr. Graustein will have to sell his print paper some other way.

Arthur Cappe

Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



Constance Morrow, Youngest Daughter of Ambassador Morrow, Who According to the Boston Post, Was Made the Subject of a \$50,000 Extortion Plot, With Death Threatened



The Teacher-Acting as Maestro, Directing a Harmonica Symphony, Part of the General German Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Manufacture of Mouthorgans. There Are More Than 300 Such Mouthorgan Bands in the Public Schools of Germany



King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, Addressing the Populace During the Unveiling of a Tablet to the Fallen War Heroes of Florence. Recently the King Has Been Sharing the Limelight More With the Premier



King Christian, of Denmark, Dressed as Chief of the Royal Life Guards, Photographed With the Guards With Whom He Served as a Mere Recruit 40 Years Ago. He Served Luncheon to His Old Comrades at the Royal Palace



President Herbert Hoover With Members of the Freight Claims Division of the American Railway Association at the White House in Washington. The Group Includes H. T. Lively, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Association, and J. D. Shields, of Illinois, First Vice Chairman



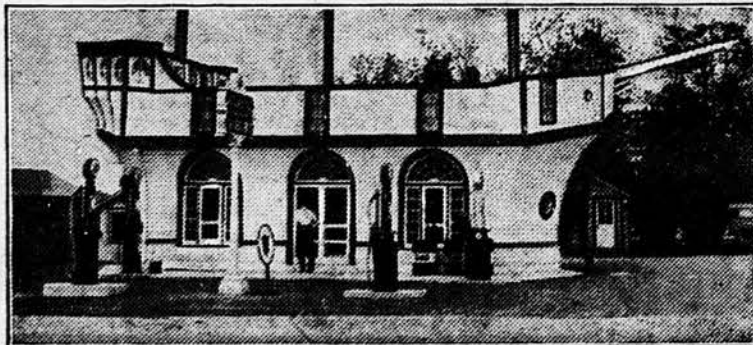
Unveiling the Plaque at the Entrance to the Ancient Saint Honore Portion of Paris, the Spot Where Joan of Arc Was Wounded 500 Years Ago. At Left Is Mile. de Sully of the Comedie Francaise, Reciting "l'Ode a Jeanne"



Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War Under Coolidge, Who Has Been Appointed Governor-General of the Philippines by President Hoover, to Succeed Former Gov. Gen. Stimson, Who Now Is Secretary of State



Bumping a Boy on the Embankment Boundary, London, an Unusual Observance of a Custom Started in 1245 A. D., in the Manor and Liberty of the Savoy. The Early Idea Was to Teach the School Boys the Boundaries of Their Manor



A Novel Gasoline and Oil Filling Station on the Outskirts of Atlantic City, N. J. It Is Built After the Fashion of a Centuries-Old Ship, and Attracts the Drivers of the Flashing New, Modern Cars



Center, Princess Mary of England, Passing the Guard of Honor of Girl Guides—Like the Girl Scouts of the United States—on Her Arrival at Hertford, to Open the New Science Building at Christ's Hospital Girls' School

As We View Current Farm News

Lime and Legumes Help Build Fertility and Terraces Hold It

WHEN guided in the right direction, speed is a wonderful asset. For example, it's a mighty fine thing to have the tractor and combine, and other power equipment, to hurry up the job of getting crops planted, cultivated and harvested. Likewise, it is economical and enjoyable to have the comfortable motor car that will make the trip to town and back—or to any desired destination—in "zip" time.

But there is speed which applies to agriculture alone, and is undermining farm profits. In one instance it is the attempt to get too much of the same crop in too short a time from the same piece of land. A big lot of Kansas farmers and a good number of agricultural specialists say that "one-cropping" a farm year after year is the quickest way to cut down acre yields.

Apparently Kansas farms have been cropped to the same things too long, because yields are not what they should be. Farm folks need money, of course, and a lot of it. In an effort to have the greatest number of dollars available at all times, Kansas agriculture drifted into a "rush" system of growing "cash" crops. The result of this in too many instances is that a lot of fertility has been taken out of the soil and hurried off to market. Cash returns have been less from year to year, due largely to smaller yields. Something had to be done. Specialists in the "agricultural laboratories" at the agricultural college and experiment stations, and numerous farmers, worked together and found that in the eastern half of Kansas, in particular, fertility could be put back into the soil, with resulting increases in crop yields, thru the rotation of legumes with other crops. Yields after legumes have shown almost unbelievable results in some instances.

Soil Needed Some Sweetening

But one couldn't merely say "presto" and have a good stand of alfalfa or Sweet clover. Plenty of seed was planted but it didn't stick. Specialists found the soil was "sour" and needed lime. Since then tons and tons of lime have been used, good stands of legumes have been obtained and wonderful increases in crops have been enjoyed.

Last week a "lime and legume" tour was held in Jefferson county, which is typical of the work being done thruout the eastern half of the state. We are going to tell you something about this tour, but first, let's mention the other type of "speed" that is hurting net profits on Kansas farms. It is the rapidity with which original or "rebuilt" fertility is carried away by soil washing. The Jefferson county tour also showed how the "brakes" can be applied to this galloping malady.

The farm tour discovered how to grow alfalfa to build up the land at the Charles Hamon farm. Where lime and manure had been applied the growth was best of all, and it was excellent. Then in order came the growths coaxed along by lime and superphosphate, then lime alone, manure alone, superphosphate alone, and down to the poorest where there had been no treatment. L. E. Willoughby, a specialist from the agricultural college, was on hand to make numerous remarks, but one that will be remembered longest perhaps was to the effect that, "Whenever I see a good stand of alfalfa or Sweet clover, I see in the future 100-bushel corn yields." It was on the same farm that terracing was demonstrated. In a field that had washed seriously, terraces were constructed at measured intervals—a 5-foot drop was allowed between each one. Heavy, gully-washing rains now fail to disturb the fertility of this field. "Under present conditions, far too much Kansas soil is filling the Gulf of Mexico," Willoughby insisted time after time. "What is the use of building fertility on the upland if a few rains are allowed to carry away the results of your labors? We need to hold this fertility at home to produce better crops at lower costs so farm life will be more profitable and more worth while." In other words, cutting down the "speed" with which rainwater runs off of the land by use of terraces will accomplish the desired results.

At the T. A. Corkill farm, where alfalfa that received no treatment produced 1.6 tons to the acre, application of lime and manure boosted the yield to 2.57 tons; superphosphate and lime to 2.51 tons; manure alone to 2.13 tons; lime alone and superphosphate alone to 1.86 tons to the acre. So it shows in actual results that treatment including lime pays well.

No Lime—No Clover

Sweet clover had its inning on the Will McBride farm. Where there was no treatment there was no clover—weeds and grass took the field. But manure and lime produced a waist-high growth next to the cloverless patch. Other treatments gave good results but not equal to the lime and manure.

The same thing holds true wherever lime is ap-

plied. It has been proved the most necessary factor where soils are sour, to getting a good stand of alfalfa or Sweet clover. On Robert McCullough's place the land without treatment produced 35-100 of a ton of alfalfa to the acre, while the lime and manure land made 1.13 tons.

"We have a dairy country here," said County Agent O. B. Glover, "but before we go the highest in net profits we must develop the lime and legume work to its fullest extent. When we build up the soil and get a good bunch of cows and a cow testing association, we will have nothing to worry about." Use of adapted seed, cutting at right time, and the use of Grimm and Kansas Common for best results were stressed during the day by experimental plots.

In Kansas, alfalfa has been worth \$34.25 an acre, which is nearly double the average acre value of corn and wheat, according to Willoughby. So it is about time that considerable attention was given to this particular crop. The years have been hard on alfalfa. In 1928, the crop was something more than 806,000 acres. This is 600,000 acres less than it was 12 years ago. Of course, many things are to blame and in many cases the reduced acreage likely could not have been avoided. But there isn't anything to hinder our building back to the correct per cent of alfalfa and other legumes on every Kansas farm that should grow them in rotation.

Took Over Big Job

KANSAS hens certainly are ambitious this year. Previously on this page we have told how they have adopted kittens, squirrels and skunks. This time it has to do with pigs and puppies.

Sam Beck, who farms near Pratt, reports that a Wyandotte hen on his farm, after being persuaded not to sit, exhibited her motherly instinct by adopting a family of 11 small pigs. The hen struts quite



proudly, and scratches and clucks while the pigs root and grunt. The mother of the pigs did not understand all she saw at first, but finally accepted the situation. She probably thought Mr. Beck was providing a "maid" to help her rear the piggies after the McLean system. The pigs and hen eat and sleep together.

Down in Cowley county a hen owned by H. A. Menish assumed the big task of mothering four Fox Terrier pups. She had been "residing" in one of the dog kennels, and laying her eggs there. The reason the female Terrier resident didn't object to this was due to the fact that said dog liked eggs. One day the pups arrived. About the same time the hen decided to sit and made her way to the dog kennel. The mother Terrier didn't chase her away as Mr. Menish had anticipated. No sir, the hen marched right into the "house" expecting to take possession of her eggs and brood them into fluffy, downy chicks.

Imagine her consternation upon finding her domicile occupied, not by several white eggs, but

by four bouncing puppies! Maybe nature had played a bum trick on her, but she wasn't to forego the duties of motherhood. Promptly the hen adopted the pups and hovered over them. Things looked queer to the mother Terrier by this time, but since she had been living with the hen so long, she decided to refrain from making a scene in the neighborhood.

But the pups grew and grew and are rough in their play. Mother hen doesn't quite understand, but she will stick to her children regardless of how they turn out. The pups eventually had their tails cut off and were moved to a different kennel, and the hen moved with them. Four fat pups, one mother dog and a hen make a small kennel quite crowded. And the pups continue to grow.

Might Grow Extra Drumsticks!

WASHINGTON county's latest curiosity is a three-legged chicken at the home of John Baird. The extra instrument of locomotion is as well developed as the others, with the usual number of toes. But it is used just as a spare, being kept in readiness, apparently, if one of the other legs goes flat.

But you haven't heard anything yet! Frank Mahan of Scandia is reported to be the owner of a four-legged chicken. Two regular legs with two spares attached to the pelvic bone, and all fully developed.

Now folks, here is the opportunity to fill the hearts of boys and girls with happiness, eliminate family squabbles at the dinner table and add another sideline specialty to the big business of agriculture. Let's start growing chickens with more drumsticks!

Not All Wheat Country

PERHAPS you think of Wichita territory as mostly wheat country. But just listen to this. Last year five packing plants in that city received and converted into food and other products, 1,105,912 head of livestock. Sales amounted to \$21,825,000. These plants represent an invested capital of 3 million dollars, and the payroll is about 2 million dollars a year, divided among 1,530 employees. And mind you, that accounts for only a small part of the livestock produced in our western country. Come to think of it, Kansas agriculture keeps a lot of town folks busy, and eating three meals a day.

Still Room for Children!

WELL folks, a landlord can't be so hard-boiled when he assumes the attitude that R. Collman of Haven has taken. Mr. Collman owns several farms in Reno county, and rents them. But he will not rent to tenants unless there are children in the family. On the other hand, just try to rent a place in the city. In most instance everything goes lovely until the landlord suspects that you have children. Then, mygosh! Said landlord puffs up like a poisoned pup and looks at you as if you had insulted him, defamed his character and tried to get him to fix up the place a little all at one and the same time.

\$100 for Being Single?

HERE it is June, and Oklahoma is talking about making a levy of \$100 annual tax on single blessedness. Bachelors and spinsters would be made to pay for the privileges, if any, of living unhitched, under a bill just introduced in the legislature down there. These unmarried folks would be required to pay \$100 a year to the office of the state superintendent of public instruction, the money to be used to aid indigent school districts. And two can't live as cheaply as one, even on the farm. But this certainly is the psychological time for such a bill.

Might Eliminate Over-production

THERE is getting to be a lot of airplane agriculture in Kansas. There are nearly 6,000 acres in the state now set aside by municipalities and individuals as landing fields or airports, exclusive of Government ports. If we keep on, between landing fields and golf courses, we soon will have the acreage of wheat and other crops down to the point where there will be no overproduction!

"Ain't No Sich Animal"

A FARMER in Republic county, Floyd Howard, told a story of seeing a rabbit with 16 horns. And this was different from fish yarns because he had the rabbit with him to exhibit while he told about it.

Jayhawkers Into Marketing Economy

The Pacific Northwest Tour, August 11 to 24, Provides a Fine Opportunity to Study Co-operative Associations as Well as to View Wonderful Scenery

There is no question but that the coming annual Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest, August 11 to 24, offers more in the way of a regular vacation and outing for the least money than any similar jaunt planned by any organization.

For example, you travel more than 5,500 miles over land and water; you are routed over the fertile prairies of Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas; across the Majestic Rockies, climaxed at Glacier National Park; you cross the Cascades and glide down to the Pacific Ocean thru forests of dense pines, unsurpassed in size and height in America. And over every mile you will be traveling in luxurious Pullmans. You will be greeted by civic bodies in the principal cities—really as emissaries of the great Jayhawker state.

But this trip will not be one of pleasure alone. Should you care to study the economics of agriculture as practiced in the Northwest you will have ample opportunity. Particular attention will be given the different co-operative concerns along the route. In fact, the routing of the Tour in Canada was planned so that Jayhawker wheat farmers may study the different wheat pools.

The accompanying article describes particularly some of the economic phases of the tour. Please read every word of it.

—The Editor

LEAVING Kansas City Sunday evening, August 11, the party will awaken Monday morning aboard the train speeding swiftly thru the prosperous dairy farming sections of Southern Minnesota to St. Paul. Arriving at St. Paul at 9:30 a. m., the party will go at once to the South St. Paul Stock Yards, to visit the Central Co-operative Association, a livestock selling agency organized in 1921.

This co-operative handles livestock for more than 700 shipping associations, with a membership of 125,000 farmers. In 1928 it did a business amounting to \$33,134,065, and handled more than 28 per cent of the total receipts of livestock on the St. Paul market. Thirty per cent of the commissions received by it in 1928 were refunded, and at the beginning of 1929 it had surplus and working capital reserves of \$128,800. This co-operative probably is the largest of its kind in the world. J. S. Montgomery, a former Kansan, is manager.

The afternoon will be spent in visiting the Land O' Lakes Creameries, organized in 1921, and now marketing the butter, cream, cheese, powdered milk, powdered butter-milk, poultry and poultry products for 465 co-operative creameries located principally in Minnesota and Wisconsin, with a few member creameries in the Dakotas, Missouri and California. Land O' Lakes markets milk powder for the Challenge Cream and Butter Association of California under a recent arrangement which was brought about when the Challenge group, a co-operative, found it was underbidding Land O' Lakes on the eastern markets in the sale of that product. It has 100,000 farmers in its membership.

In 1928, Land O' Lakes did a total business of \$47,834,068. Butter sold under Land O' Lakes brand is Government graded and weighed. It must be churned from

sweet cream produced by herds tested for T. B., and must score 93 points or better. It is unexcelled by any other co-operative in this field.

Early Tuesday morning will find the party in the fertile Red River Valley and leaving Minnesota for North Dakota. At Grand Forks, North Dakota, where a short stop will be made early Tuesday morning, is the state-owned mill and elevator established in 1920-22 as a part of the Non-Partisan League program in North Dakota.

Here, too, is the headquarters for the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, a co-operative marketing organization formed in 1922 by wheat farmers for the purpose of selling their wheat thruout the year direct to millers and exporters. The association only recently purchased a modern terminal elevator at Minneapolis, as a part of an

elevator system the pool is acquiring. Besides a number of country houses which it owns outright, there are 155 local elevators under contract to this organization that handle wheat for it.

The Wheat Growers' Credit Corporation, a subsidiary, was established in 1926 to supply production credit to its 20,000 members in North Dakota and Northeastern Montana.

Leaving Grand Forks at 10:00 a. m., the route leads across North Dakota, thru the spring wheat, flax and general farming section of the state, where harvest should be in full swing, into the grazing sections of Eastern Montana. In the western part of the state the Rockies will be encountered, and the trip up the eastern slope and over the Continental Divide is thru one of the real scenic regions of the continent.

After crossing the Rockies, the state of Washington confronts the traveler—the state made famous by Wenatchee apples, by the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers' Association and by the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association. There are many other important co-operatives in this state, to be sure, but time does not permit a visit to more than the three mentioned.

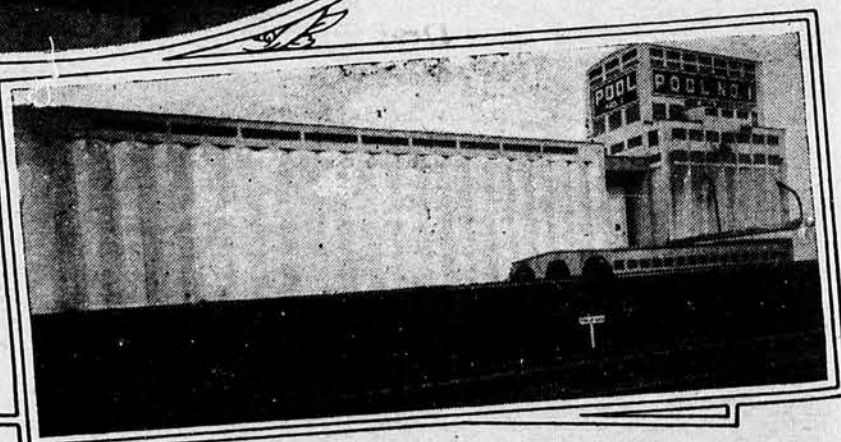
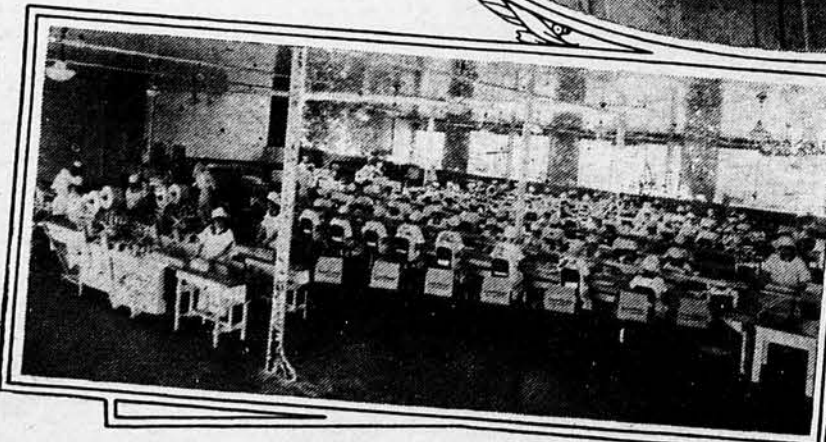
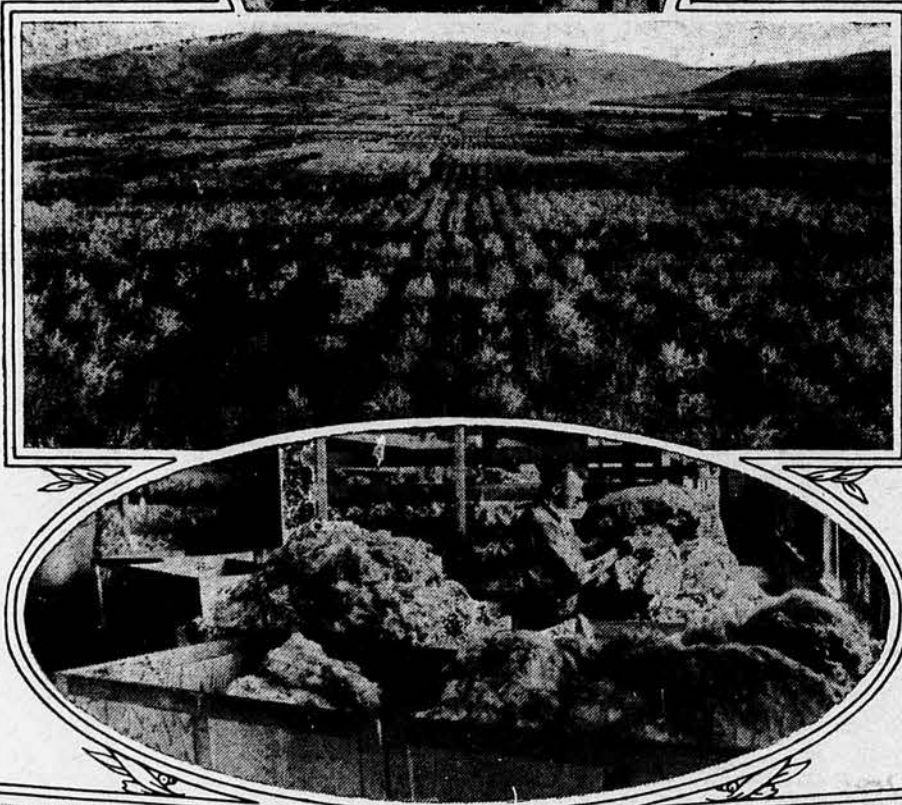
The Jayhawker party will reach Wenatchee Thursday at 2:45 p. m., and will be guests of the Chamber of Commerce at that place for a tour thru the principal apple-growing sections. The area known as the Wenatchee Fruit District is located in the four counties of Chelan, Okanogan, Douglas and Grant counties, and is sometimes referred to as the North Central Washington District. The main producing section is located tributary to the City of Wenatchee; that is to say, roughly figuring, one-third of the tonnage is produced within a radius of 10 miles of Wenatchee; one-half within a radius of 25 miles, and the rest in outlying districts.

Following the Columbia and Okanogan Rivers from Wenatchee to the Canadian boundary and beyond are orchards that make Washington known for its quality apples in every state. In 1906, there were 603 carloads of apples shipped from the Wenatchee section. The industry has grown until in 1928 approximately 20,000 carloads of fruit were sent out from this area. The fruit is marketed co-operatively and the heaviest movement comes usually in October and November. The districts have some of the most modern packing plants in the world.

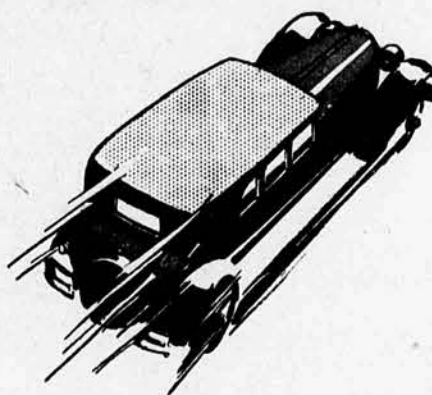
The Wenatchee-Okanogan Co-operative Federation, Wenatchee, Washington, was organized in 1922. This organization is a federation of independent local growers' co-operative associations located in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district. Several large individual properties whose tonnage is of sufficient size to warrant recognition as separate units are included in its membership.

Leaving Wenatchee late the afternoon of August 15, the tourists will pass thru a mountainous country of rare beauty to the east entrance of the famous new 8-mile Cascade tunnel between Wenatchee and Everett. After the tunnel is passed, the party will see forests of giant fir trees, sawmills, lumber camps and rich farms until Seattle is reached. Here the Jayhawker trippers will be taken to visit the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Association.

(Continued on Page 32)



Pictures on This Page Tell a Graphic Story of the Coming Jayhawker Tour. Beginning at the Top Is a Forest of Douglas Fir to be Seen in Washington and Oregon, Unsurpassed in Size in America. Next is the Marvelous Wenatchee Valley in Eastern Washington at Apple Blossom Time. Below Is the Interior of a Co-operative Wool Warehouse in Portland. At the Bottom, on the Left, Is the Interior of One of the Land O' Lakes Creameries in Minnesota, Showing Girls Packing Butter. On the Right Is a Canadian Wheat Pool Elevator at Vancouver



Here's the way to whip carbon

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Regular users of Shell Motor Oil declare that it forms only very little carbon . . . 20 to 33 per cent less than other good lubricants. And that little carbon is soft, fluffy and soot-like. It does not bake on metal surfaces or cling to moving parts. Instead, it actually blows out with the exhaust gases, leaving the motor clean and free.

In addition to the marked saving in carbon removal jobs, users of Shell Motor Oil enjoy amazing freedom from the power losses due to "frozen" piston rings and pitted valve seats. They are not bothered by the danger of scored cylinders and bearings. For Shell does not form

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Shell Motor Oil is made from nature's richest lubricating crude, the richest we can find. It is refined by the exclusive Shell-developed low-temperature process — never scorched, never weakened by the high temperatures of ordinary refinery practice. And before it reaches you it passes 259 tests which certify the rich, unvarying quality of every quart.

That quality covers every essential — provides every one of the four requirements of complete and correct lubrication: Ideal Body at all Operating Temperatures and Low Pour Point, as well as Low Carbon Content and Non-Fouling Carbon.

You will find it both convenient and economical to have Shell Motor Oil delivered to you in either the 30-gallon or the 55-gallon drums with the handy faucets. Order from the Shell tank wagon salesman, from any Shell dealer, or from the nearest Shell bulk station. The complete Shell Lubrication Chart will tell you what grade of Shell lubricants to use for your car, truck, tractor and other farm machinery.

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—starts quickly, burns completely and delivers full power because it's a "dry" motor fuel. Ought to cost more, but it doesn't.



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GASOLINE . . . MOTOR OIL . . . KEROSENE . . . TRACTOR OIL . . . GREASES

A Cow Herd Has Its Advantages!

But Calves Must Be Given a Good Start If They Are to Pay

By Henry Rogler

Chase County Farmer

I OWN a ranch in Chase county, midway between Emporia and Eldorado, in the famous Flint Hills pasture country. We keep a large herd of cows. At weaning time in the fall, usually about November 1, we begin feeding them 1 pound of cottonseed cake daily on the grass, dropping it in piles of a pound or so about a rod apart. Ten days later the cottonseed cake is increased to 1½ pounds and gradually to 2 pounds as the grass is frozen down. The cows are fed in this way until about December 1, at which time the stalk fields are available. As soon as the best of the roughage is used, we start feeding a little bundle feed or preferably alfalfa, feeding on the fields except when they are excessively muddy, when the animals are moved to convenient pastures adjoining or to lots.

We do not like to use feedlots unless they are roomy and dry. Tramping the fields does much less harm than usually is supposed, and by feeding on them all winter, a large amount of fertility is conserved and distributed.

After the stalks are grazed or the straw stacks are eaten down, we feed as cheap roughage as possible, such as sowed cane or kafir supplemented with alfalfa. We always try to conserve the hay for late winter unless we have a large supply. Alfalfa hay as a half ration for cows is ideal.

It is not necessary to feed cows much grain, but they need an abundance of good roughage. Sheds are of little advantage if the animals can get around timber, brush, banks or breaks in the ravines or hills.

6 Acres to the Cow

Cows should be handled quietly and carefully, especially as calving time approaches. Usually little care is needed, altho careful, frequent watching saves loss. It has been our practice to have calves dropped during the latter part of February or near the first of March, and we usually have 75 per cent of the calves before the last of April. Cows kept in a strong condition breed more uniformly.

We sort out and keep the cows and heifers that have not calved in smaller and more convenient pastures, where they can be seen frequently. Cows are greedy feeders and need a large acreage of grass, usually 6 acres, as they are grazed all summer from April until October. We nearly always ship out all dry cows, especially any old ones that may have lost calves. In this way a strong, vigorous herd can be easily maintained.

Bulls should be well wintered and either be isolated or kept with the calves or yearlings, so they can be well fed, as they eat slowly. They should be turned out strong and in good flesh, not from grain but from an abundance of good roughage and silage, with a little oats or cottonseed meal.

It has been our practice to castrate and vaccinate all calves about the middle of June. Most of the calves are dropped by that date and are small enough to be handled readily. Creep feeding calves while still nursing the cows is a growing practice, and a good way of handling the early

natural gathering places, and if the pastures are large, it would be better to have a number of creeps accessible so that the herd will come near them daily. Care must be taken to keep the feeders clean from wet or sour grain.

When calves are weaned, it is better to keep them somewhat closely confined for several days, as they quiet down more quickly. We usually have a manger full of the last cutting of alfalfa for them. They also take readily to silage, to which a little meal can be added.

After weaning, we sort out all off quality heifers and the small or plain steer calves, putting them on full feed. We keep only about 50 per cent of the best heifer calves for replacement and the more uniform steer calves to winter over. Small calves, say those of 300 pounds, are better feeders than 400 or 500 pound calves, and will often out-sell them in April or May. Stock calves usually are turned on wheat or alfalfa pasture in November or let roam about alfalfa stacks, but they should not be left out too long, as they will do better if fed in small lots.

100-Day Feed is Enough

In the spring, heifers are sorted off to themselves, and it has been our method to turn in a young bull with them about July 1 so the calf will come late the next year. If the heifer calves have been well wintered, classified as yearlings and kept in a strong growing condition, there usually is little trouble at calving time. When calving, they should be kept in a pasture where they can be seen daily, as occasional assistance is necessary. I wish to emphasize the need for feeding the heifers well and keeping only good aged calves for replacement when bred as yearlings.

If steer calves have been well wintered they make splendid feeders the following fall. Feeding may start late in July or early in August as the grass fails. I believe it is best to start them on the grass until well on full feed, as the change can be made more gradually. However, as soon as they are eating a half ration or more of grain, they do better when confined in smaller lots, where they do less traveling and eat more regularly. A 100-day feed ought to make them good enough to sell well.

For pasture feeding, coarse ground corn with a pound of cottonseed meal and 2 pounds of some form of molasses make a good ration, which should be well mixed, starting very light and gradually

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calves. August is soon enough to put up feeders in the pasture, as the grass usually is dry or short at that time, but I do not think it very profitable with young calves that have not developed a strong digestive system or if they get sufficient milk to make their appetites indifferent or irregular.

When calves are to be creep fed, feeders should be placed in convenient places near water or

The Yields Were High at First

But Soil Fertility Is Now a Much More Serious Problem in Kansas

By Joe Koelliker

Doniphan County Farmer

FROM 50 to 75 years have passed since the great prairies of the Middle West were changed by the rugged pioneers of this country into broad acres of golden grain. It was the generally expressed opinion in those days that the black, loamy soil would never lose its fertility. All of the preparation that was necessary in that early era before planting the corn was to chop up the stalks so they would not catch in the old wooden beam cultivator and cause the operator to lose his temper. Sixty, 70 or 80 bushels of corn an acre, and even greater yields, were very common, and no one questioned the possibilities of the soil.

It is no wonder that in the face of these enormous yields the large grain surpluses lay on the markets like a wet blanket and prohibited any rise in prices. Many times the market price was below the actual cost of production.

As the years went by these enormous yields were harder to obtain, and as the surpluses vanished, the price gradually rose to a higher level.

Of course these higher prices caused the farmer to plant a large acreage to corn and wheat in his desire to take advantage of the improved market situation. About this time he found, to his surprise, that to maintain his crop yield he must return to the soil some of the elements he had taken away. He also found that in order to hold the moisture, it was necessary to prepare a better seedbed and cultivate his ground more thoroughly. Many farmers were indifferent about these facts, or slow to realize them, with the result that their farms became badly depleted of their fertility. These conditions greatly complicated the whole farming scheme. New methods of farming had to be worked out. It might be well to bear in mind that every farm presents a different problem, and requires its own plan. However, a few general principles apply to all farms, such

as field arrangement, crop rotation and seedbed preparation. In my opinion much depends on the field arrangement, as I believe that larger fields with fewer permanent fences will save time, labor and soil.

For my cross fences I make them temporary and move them as frequently as I need them to protect fields from livestock. With fewer fences it is easier to keep the weeds down, there will not be so many turn rows and there will be less ground wasted. The larger fields can be farmed better, according to the lay of the land, to prevent soil washing, especially on the rolling land. It is easier and much better in plowing ground to move the dirt down hill as much as possible instead of throwing it up hill. In planting corn much soil can be saved if rows are run crosswise on the slope of the ground, instead of running them up and down hill.

In planning crop rotations the lay of the land must be taken into consideration, as to whether it is rolling, level or bottom land. The land that is most likely to wash should have more soil binding crops than soil not so likely to wash.

It has been proved by the agricultural college that land properly rotated builds up the soil rapidly. To raise corn and wheat continuously will not pay—the land should be rotated with legumes. In Northeast Kansas, especially in my county, Doniphan, Red clover is valuable as a soil builder and hay crop, while Sweet clover is valuable as a soil builder, pasture crop, and to establish inoculation for alfalfa.

We also grow alfalfa, and I consider it one of the most valuable crops a farmer can raise. It excels other leguminous crops in several ways. Alfalfa lives indefinitely, while Red and Sweet

clover live only 2 years. Nearly every farm has a few acres that are rolling and likely to wash. If that land were seeded to alfalfa it would make the owner more money than any other crop he could raise, and the soil would not be washed away, but would be increasing in fertility every year. Alfalfa needs no attention except to cut the hay three or four times a season. I know what I am talking about because I have 8 acres of just such rolling land that if farmed to other crops, such as corn, the land would deteriorate very fast, and get poorer every year.

That 8 acres of alfalfa is paying me more an acre for the time and labor spent on it than any other acreage on the farm. I have been getting four cuttings a year, and last year I sold my surplus hay for \$19 a ton; this year I am receiving \$20 a ton, and the land is getting better every year.

Twice the effort is required to rebuild rundown land as compared to the task of simply maintaining the soil fertility already in the ground. The cost of farming poor, rundown land is just as great as that of farming the better land, and the returns not nearly as much. I know of several farms in my immediate neighborhood that are producing twice as much an acre now as they did a few years ago, as the result of crop rotation and the use of leguminous crops. It behooves every farmer, whether landlord or tenant, to see to it that the soil does not lose its fertility. I consider the following a good plan of crop rotation on the average farm in my section of the state: Three crops of corn, one crop of oats, two crops of wheat, and then one crop of some legume. That would mean on 160 acres about 60 acres to corn, 40 acres to wheat, 20 acres to oats, and 20 to 30 acres to a legume.

Now as to seedbed preparation. Farmers are apt to get in too big a hurry in planting and

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Consent Decree is Obsolete?

The Kansas Live Stock Association Believes it Injures the Producers

IN THE issue of the Kansas Farmer for June 1, Harley Hatch suggested that it would be desirable to eliminate the consent decree and allow the national packers to enter the meat retailing field, if they desire. His observations reflected a growing interest in this subject on the part of Kansas live-stock producers. The Kansas Live Stock Association already has taken a position on this matter, by a resolution passed March 8 at the annual meeting at Wichita. Here is the resolution:

"We urge the setting aside of the consent decree of the United States Courts, on the ground that this decree is operated to the injury of our industry. We instruct our board of directors to consider this matter and take such action as practicable to secure a revocation of the decree."

Opinions From Farmers

Similar resolutions have been passed recently by the Utah Horse and Cattle Growers' Association, Montana Wool Growers' Association, American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers' Association, Nebraska Stock Growers' Association, Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon, Oregon Wool Growers' Association, California Cattlemen's Association, Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, Western Marketing Association, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association of Texas, Washington Wool Growers' Association, Executive Committee of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, Colorado Stock Growers' Association, Idaho Wool Growers' Association, Arizona Cattle Growers' Association and the Missouri Live Stock Association.

The interest has been so widespread that we asked an executive with one of the national packers to make an analysis of the packers' consent decree, telling of its history and of the effect it has had. His statement follows:

"Among the changes brought about by the World War was one which affected the machinery utilized for the distribution of food products. The need for meat for the armies of our allies, and for our own army, brought about the export of a very large portion of the meat handled by the large packers. In 1917, over one-third of one company's total output of meat was sent abroad. Other packers' exports were large in proportion to their ability to handle that kind of business in a manner satisfactory to our Government. Obviously, this threatened to leave the domestic sales machinery partly idle, and to prevent it the packers looked around for some product to sell so as to keep their enormous branch house organization intact and employed, and the cost to sell within reason.

Wholesale Grocers Were Active

"The packers soon demonstrated ability to become serious contenders for at least some of the business handled by the wholesale grocers, and, thereupon, the wholesale grocers took cognizance of this new competition, and set about to eliminate, or at least check it. Thru propaganda of various kinds they stirred up and fostered widespread belief: 1. That the packers did not compete among themselves. 2. That they 'froze' out other competition. 3. That they had monopolized the meat business. 4. That they sought a monopoly of all foods. 5. That their entrance into the general food business would constrict rather than expand competition.

"The wholesale grocers posed as the champions of the people, and they were aided and abetted by the Federal Trade Commission, which had conducted a series of ex parte hearings in which the packers were accused of many wrong doings, without having opportunity to explain, answer or deny. The injustice of the claims of the grocers and the Federal Trade Commission can be judged from the statements made by Walter I. Durand, assistant chief economist of the Federal Trade Commission, and A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. Durand, testifying before an in-

terdepartmental committee after the decree was entered, stated that the Federal Trade Commission did not have any evidence whatsoever of a combination or a conspiracy in restraint of trade among the packers in the handling of wholesale grocery items. Mr. Palmer, in a press release, stated: "The principal agent in stifling competition in unrelated lines was, as has been stated, the fact that the distributive system of the great packers was an efficient and cheap way of handling, not possessed by other competitors."

"The wholesale grocers were very successful in arousing ill feeling against the packers, and before long the packers were being condemned in the public prints, on the rostrum, and even in Congress. In an effort to end a situation which was rapidly growing worse, and which was not productive either of business happiness or profit, the packers voluntarily agreed to quit competing with the wholesale grocers, providing their agreement should in no way be construed as evidence or admission of any wrong doing of any

kind on their part. And so the packers' consent decree was entered in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in February, 1920."

The decree, along with stipulations, consents, petitions, and answers, fills a book containing 143 pages, but the net result can be expressed briefly as follows:

"The packers were enjoined from: 1. Violating the various anti-trust acts, (a needless prohibition because the laws themselves were just as binding and effective as any injunction could be.) 2. Dealing in certain substitute foods and certain unrelated commodities. (This refers to substitutes for, and foods unrelated to, meat.) 3. Owning or controlling public cold storage warehouses, retail meat markets, stock yards, terminal railways, or market or trade journals. 4. Utilizing their refrigerator cars, route cars, automobile trucks, branch houses, or other distributive facilities for the distribution or sale of commodities of the character or kind described as substitute foods or unrelated commodities.

"With the signing of the decree it became unlawful for a meat packer to handle fish of any kind, vegetables of any kind (except in combination with meats), fruits of any kind (except in minced meat), confectionery, sirups, soda fountain supplies, jams, jellies, and preserves, spices, sauces, condiments, relishes, sauerkraut, coffee, tea,

chocolate, cocoa, nuts, flour, sugar, rice, bread, cereals, grain, and miscellaneous articles ranging from cigars and furniture to brick and brass.

"No packer handled all of the items listed in the decree. Some of the items, however, were very useful in utilizing the spare moments of sales forces, and otherwise unoccupied space in refrigerator cars carrying fresh meats from the packing plants to the branch houses.

Not Sauce for the Gander

"Sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander, for while the packers were prohibited from handling hundreds of food products, wholesale grocers were still permitted to handle thousands of non-food products.

"The packers' consent decree is of interest to producers of livestock, and to consumers of meat and other food products, as well as to the packers and wholesale grocers. In truth, the interests of producers and consumers are paramount to those of the packers and wholesale grocers, for in the final analysis the packers' and wholesale grocers' right to be in business rests primarily on the quality of the service they render. The producer of livestock is entitled to the best service that can be given him in the marketing of his animals and in the preparation and in the sale of the resulting products. The cost of these services affects the

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"Here's lunch for the whole crew"



The McCORMICK-DEERING Harvester-Thresher is the modern wife-saver

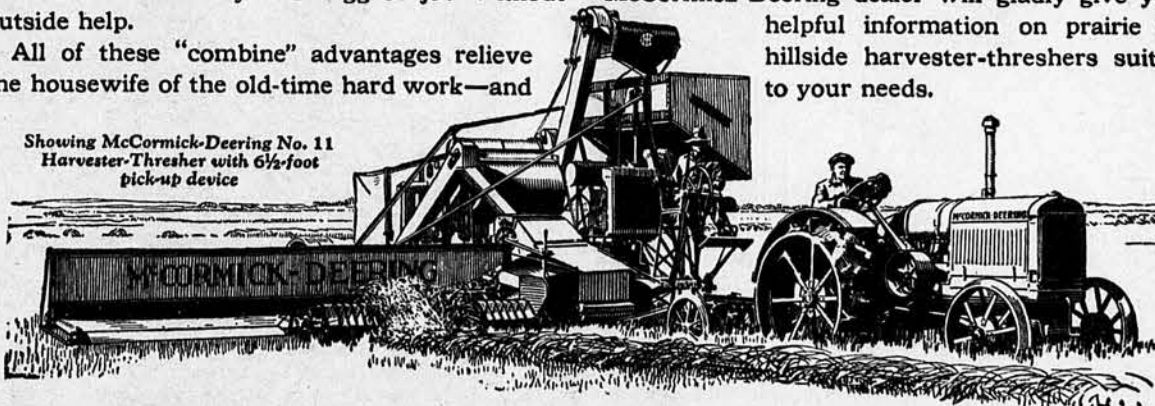
WHEN a McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher joins the equipment on the farm the housewife bids goodbye to a lot of extra work in the kitchen. No more hungry threshing crews to cook for—no more extra mouths to feed—the powerful tractor and the efficient harvester-thresher make it possible for father and son to handle the year's biggest job without outside help.

All of these "combine" advantages relieve the housewife of the old-time hard work—and

they help put good money into the family bank account. There is more left at the year-end with which to buy modern equipment for the home, and to buy the little luxuries that make life more worth living.

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Luncheon of Tea and Wafers

And We Were Very Hungry: a Thick Steak Would Have Been Much Better!

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

AFTER 150 miles on our bamboo raft, floating down the Menam river thru the heart of the "Chang" jungles in Central Siam, we had finally arrived in Paknampoh, the first railroad town. It was 150 miles from there to our ultimate destination, Bangkok, the capital and principal seaport of Siam, where we expected mail. A train runs every day.

But we didn't have enough money to buy tickets. First class fare—which is the only way a white man should travel—was about \$8 for one ticket, and there were four in our party, counting the two dependents Jim and I had picked up, the German Professor and the Burmese Newah, for whom we felt responsible. That meant \$32. Jim and I had only about \$8 in Siamese money besides the counterfeit Siamese note, which should have been worth about \$10. Our two companions had \$1 in small change.

Second Class for \$20

A white man does occasionally ride second class, but four second class tickets would cost over \$20. We would have gone so far as to ride third class, along with the commonest coolies in Asia—but we lacked about \$2 of having even enough to buy third class tickets—to say nothing of food—for our party of four. We had missed the train for that day, and so we couldn't arrive in Bangkok, even if we had money, until the next evening, and our food was gone.

In the market place up town we found a Siamese lawyer who could speak enough Shanghai Chinese, which our Professor could understand, to invite us to lunch. He also found a Chinese bamboo buyer who became interested in buying our raft—until he saw it. It was so broken up and water-logged that it was really more of a wreck than it was a raft. It began to appear as if we had a piece of dead property on our hands, a perfectly good \$2.50 investment that we couldn't liquidate.

Cost \$2.50; Brought \$2.50

The Professor and Jim and I went to lunch with the Siamese lawyer, and we left Neewah to guard the raft which we had poled up into a little creek or sewer, I'm not sure which. The lunch consisted only of tea and tinned English wafers, and so we went back to our little raft disappointed. Neewah had been making signs to all the Siamese river folks that we wanted to sell our raft, and he hoped for prospects in the morning. The next morning, after hours of bargaining and haggling and threatening and pleading with the whole population of the Paknampoh River front, we did succeed in selling our wretched old raft for the Siamese equivalent of \$2.50, just what we had paid for it 150 miles up the river 10 days before. Then we dashed to the station, bought our third class tickets and climbed on board the train with about 30 cents left in our entire crowd of four.

All day we rode thru the great rice plain of Southern Siam. Early in the day a Siamese, walking thru the train, spoke to us in English, and asked us to come back and ride in his second class carriage with him. He was a rice merchant and enthusiastically explained all we could understand about that greatest of all of Siam's industries, rice.

We had heard that picturesque little monarchy, the only independent country in all of Southern Asia, called "Lotus Land," "An Asian Arcady," "The Land of the White Elephant," and all my life I had thought of Siam mainly in connection with twins. But it should more properly be known for something else.

Siam is "The Land of Rice."

To appreciate the importance of rice to Siam I need only to repeat two facts which our enthusiastic little yellow Babbitt hammered into us with all the vigor of a secretary of an American Chamber of Commerce: rice is Siam's principal product, which accounts for 80 per cent of all her ex-

ports, and, secondly, it is her people's staple food.

As our friend warmed up to this great subject—rice—his face shone, and his enthusiasm was as stimulated as tho he had been boosting some such inspiring commodity as California climate, or Hawaiian pineapples, or champagne from the hillside of France, or the tulips of beautiful Holland. His ardor could not have burned more brightly had he been an Arab talking about his horse or a poet singing of his love.

He was, instead, a Siamese telling about rice.

Rice is indispensable to a Siamese as long as he lives. He learns to eat it while still in his cradle, and continues to do so until he dies. Everyone has rice in some form every meal of the day. It is made into cakes, sweetmeats and puddings. As a drink, it is distilled into the famous "Lao Rong" or Arrack liquor, which is drunk all over the country. The manufacture of Lao Rong is a government monopoly. Rice figures prominently in all religious ceremonies and social gatherings. Elephants, horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, cats and fowls eat it, and so do fish in the ponds. It is the universal food. A doctor might prescribe that some fruits and foods would be unwholesome, but never rice. A patient would find himself doomed if he could not take his rice.

Rice is so intimately bound up with the life of the Siamese people that the word "rice" has become part and parcel of many common phrases. For instance, when we say "goods and chattels," the Siamese say "rice and chat-

tels." For famine, they say, "rice is difficult." Among the peasant class a very common morning and evening greeting is "Have you eaten your rice?" which corresponds to our own "Good morning" or "Good evening."

The ordinary "pot of rice" is the most common use made of rice, and the Siamese recipe is as follows: Once the rice has been put in the pot, usually an earthen one, cold water is poured on, with which it is washed in the pot itself. The water is then drained off and a new supply put in, just enough to cover the rice. The pot is then set upon the fire. As soon as it comes to the boil the contents are skimmed and stirred. After boiling a few minutes, all the water is drained off and the pot set on the charcoal fire to steam in order to complete the cooking. In this manner the rice will swell up to its full bulk, and when removed from the fire it is almost dry, with its grains intact, and it possesses a delicate flavor.

In the Planting Season

I learned to like it particularly well when served with curry, which is a highly flavored and pungent sauce used in most tropical countries as a relish for boiled rice. In the homes of the American and English people with whom we stopped in Africa, India, Siam, and even later in Hong Kong and Japan and Honolulu, I was always glad to get a big plateful of dry, fluffy, boiled rice and a hot dish of curry sauce to pour over it. On board ship I would always prefer that to any of the fancy dishes that were ever served, and I have had my wife practicing with all the recipes that she can find for this English-Indian dish, curry and rice.

Curry powder is flavored chiefly with the leaf of an East Indian tree, and blended with other pungent spices and chilis. A stew made of fish, or chicken or game, or sometimes even of bananas, and then flavored with this curry sauce constitutes "curry," which is served hot as a side dish to be

poured, like gravy, over plain boiled rice. It is a most popular dish in all of Southern Asia—and, like the cool and comfortable English colonial costume of "shorts," I wish it could become more common here. I like my curry and rice.

The great rice crop of Siam was just being planted as we crossed the rice area north of Bangkok. The solemn national ceremony which officially inaugurates all work in the rice fields every spring had only recently taken place, and our friend on the railroad train told us about this important annual event. For centuries it has been the custom to invoke the favor of the gods and of nature on the coming crop thru this impressive national ceremony before any individual would think of doing any spring work in his rice fields. It has always been conducted under the auspices of one of the highest government potentates, and nowadays it is presided over by the Minister of Agriculture himself.

Early in May the oxen, the plows, and the rice seed are blessed and sanctified by the Brahman and Buddhist priests and clergy. The field to be plowed is decorated with flower bouquets and religious charms of many kinds. Then three furrows are plowed around the field and the new-plowed ground is sprinkled with holy water. Sacred seeds are planted—and the season is opened. Then, and not until then, may the rice farmers of Siam feel free to begin their spring agricultural operations.

The two methods of planting rice which we saw from our car window were explained by our enthusiastic rice expert. The land is plowed just as soon as the rains have sufficiently soaked the ground. This plow is made entirely of hardwood except the share, which is a piece of iron shaped like a small triangle and little larger than the palm of a man's hand. Our friend explained that a steel plow, such as we use in America, is too heavy to handle, and so these farmers puddle along in the wet ground with their

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BEATRICE, NEBR.

Branches: Kansas City, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Amarillo, Tex.; San Antonio, Tex.

tiny little makeshifts hitched behind the clumsy, poky, ugly water buffaloes. These beasts have no sweat glands, and cannot sweat, and thus work to their best advantage in wet places such as the rice fields, which are submerged under water most of the time. The plowed ground is then harrowed and the seed broadcasted, after which another shallow plowing covers the seed. Then the field is furrowed at intervals of 6 feet for drainage during the rains.

The other method of planting rice is more work, but it produces a greater yield and a better quality of rice. The ground is not plowed until it is entirely submerged with water, either from the heavy rains or from irrigation. It is then churned up into a thick slush by the plows, and the weeds and grass are killed by the harrow. In the meantime the rice plants have been sprouting in a nursery in manured soil which causes rapid germination. These young plants are taken out and transplanted by hand in the mud in the water-covered fields.

While the rice is growing in these muddy little "padi" fields no cultivation or work of any kind is necessary, except a certain amount of bird-scaring by the children.

The crop is cut with small sickles, all by hand, the whole village working together until one field is finished and then starting in on the neighbor's field. It is loaded on carts or sleds and drawn to the nearest winnowing, or threshing ground, where the earth has been beaten down hard and smooth. There the sheaves are spread out and tramped upon by the cattle until the grain is broken from the straws. Then it is sifted from trays, the wind blowing the grain into one pile and the chaff into another.

Then the year's work is over—except for the marketing.

It was interesting to note that in Siam, even as in the United States, much of the profit that should go to the cultivators, the producers, the farmers themselves, goes, instead to the middlemen. The farmers would like to sell direct to the rice mills, but they are not organized and an individual farmer cannot handle his own little crop. Instead, it is sold thru middlemen who visit the padi districts and exact a large share of the rice profits of Siam.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Wheat has been a little slow getting up to the point of heading out, but when it did get to that point it headed out quickly. Almost all the fields in the country are headed. The heads are of good size and at present there is no reason why they should not fill well. Most of the wheat thru this locality is a little above the usual height. Heavy rains and strong winds would do much damage to the thicker wheat. It is likely some of the heaviest wheat will "go down" and make cutting bad. With a combine, tho, it doesn't make much difference what condition the wheat gets in, you can save it. The machine may have to move pretty slowly and cut only part of a swath, but it will get the grain. We usually figure it will be six weeks from the time the wheat heads until time to harvest. If that holds good this year there will not be much cutting here before the Fourth of July. The earliest we ever began cutting with a header was June 10, and the latest date was the Fourth of July.

What to do with the rye in the wheat is becoming a serious problem in this locality. We have seen but very few fields over the country but what show some rye. The use of the combine has made the rye problem more serious. When we used the header, the rye, if there was any, was all gathered up and piled in the stack, but now the combines scatter it all over the fields. It is next to impossible to do good enough farming to get rid of it. The trouble is that the rye will stay in the ground a year or two and then come up. We saw a field today that has been in corn two years, and we noticed quite a lot of rye bunches over the field all headed out and ready to reseed the ground. We have been fighting the rye problem every year, and this season it seems we have more rye than ever!

A few farmers have tried to thin out the rye some by going over the field with a header just as soon as the rye heads out. At that time it is several inches higher than the wheat; most of the heads can be cut off and the grain is not well enough matured for the grain to grow. Driving the horses and header over the wheat at that early stage of growth does not do any damage.

The reel of the combine scatters considerable rye, also. The rye is taller than the wheat, so the reel pushes the rye heads over, and the sickle fails to cut them. There is no way to set the reel so it will get both the wheat and rye, because they are of different heights. But at any rate some solution of the rye problem must be worked out pretty soon.

Several federal employees are being located thru the Wheat Belt this season to do protein testing, and most of them will have equipment to make moisture tests on wheat. We are fortunate in having one of these men located at Larned for the season. His headquarters will be in the farm bureau office. Considerable wheat will be stored this season and it is important that something should be known about how much moisture it contains. Since the local farm bureau is sponsoring this work, it is hoped that many farmers and elevator men will take advantage of this free moisture test-

ing service. The protein testing will cost the usual state price.

Just what to do and when to get rid of the little Leghorn cockerels is quite a problem with us. They are not very valuable property unless they weigh 1½ pounds and reach this weight early in the season. We like to get rid of the cockerels just as soon as possible. The little pullets then do much better and mature more quickly. Last season we sold most of the cockerels when they weighed a pound to some of the neighbors who did not raise many chickens. We got 20 cents each for most of them. These small cockerels soon make very good fries, and are about as cheap meat as one can buy.

Last Sunday afternoon we visited two unusually fine flower gardens. It is remarkable what results can be accomplished in flower culture if one has the time and knows what to do and when to do it. At one of these places the owner specializes in peonies. He has 600 plants, and most of them are loaded with blossoms. Visitors had been flocking to see his wonderful peony garden all day. The garden is well protected from the wind on all sides with trees and shrubs, and is on a rather heavy black soil. The owner discovered this year that by mulching part of the plants he could delay the time of blossoming several days. Ordinarily most of the peonies are about

gone by Decoration Day, but his peonies that were mulched were hardly out by that time.

The second garden we visited had many kinds of very rare plants. The owner has traveled in foreign lands, and has gathered together many flowers that are very rarely seen in this country. Some of his Iris plants cost him as much as \$30. In his garden were several bird houses and a large bird bath. In one corner of the garden was located a sparrow trap, which caught the sparrows that usually destroy the nests of the desirable birds that come to such a place.

On Fattening Beef Calves

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,416-F, Fattening Beef Calves, which should be of interest to every farmer in Kansas who is raising calves, may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For the Dairymen

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,473-F, Cleaning and Sterilizing Milk Utensils, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.


They call woman the weaker sex, but did you ever hear tell of a barber talking one into a shampoo when she came in only to get a haircut?

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SOME farmers are influenced by the difference of a few pennies when they buy binder twine, forgetting that they may lose dollars when they come to use it.

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Upward Goes the Production

But the Population of America Is Not Increasing Nearly So Rapidly

FARM production in the United States has increased a half more rapidly than population since the World War. This increase in production certainly has been more rapid than at any time since 1900, and probably more rapid than any time since 1890. Moreover, it has been accomplished despite a decrease in the number of farms and in farm population, a decrease in the number of farm animals, and a slight decrease in crop acreage.

Incomplete data for 1927 and 1928 indicate that agricultural production is still increasing at a rate more rapid than the rate of increase in our population. These facts, together with evidence that population growth is slowing up, are cited by Dr. O. E. Baker, an economist in the United States Department of Agriculture, in support of his belief that the welfare of agriculture necessitates careful consideration of any proposals involving an increase in crop acreage.

Tractors Brought a Change

It should not be necessary, he believes, to expand the net farm area of the nation during the next decade. "Nearly all the requisite increase in our crop acreage," he says, "could be obtained by cultivating the crop land that is now idle in farms. In addition to this idle crop land, our farms contain more than 100 million acres of plowable pasture, as well as large areas that could be cropped if cleared or drained. However, there will undoubtedly be a notable increase in crop acreage in the Great Plains region, where the tractor and combine are making super-marginal millions of acres of semi-arid land that was formerly sub-marginal; and probably there will be a continued decrease in crop acreage in the hilly or less fertile lands of the East and South.

"After 1940 the country will still have available some 500 million acres of potentially cultivable land, an area greater than the total cultivated land at present. Less than half of this amount would need to be added to the existing crop area in order to supply a population of 200 million. As acre yields of the crops are likely to increase, and the increasing production of meat and milk a unit of feed consumed by farm animals is likely to continue, it may be that not more than one-fourth of this 500 million acres of potential crop land will ever need to be used for crops, unless the United States should be called on to contribute increasingly to the foreign demand for food and fibers."

Overexpansion of the country's crop area, says Doctor Baker, is one of the fundamental causes of the present agricultural depression, but excessive stimulation of agricultural settlement during the last half century was more or less excusable. No one, Doctor Baker remarks, could have foreseen the coming of the automobile and the tractor, which have released a large amount of land formerly required to feed horses and mules, nor the increasing production of milk and meat a unit of feed consumed by the farm animals. Nor did anyone realize the influence of shifts from less productive to more productive crops, and from less productive to more productive classes of farm animals. Moreover, he says, prior to the World War no adequate evidence existed of the rapid approach of a stationary population in the United States.

New Forces Are Abroad

All this, it appears, is now changed. It is plain to everyone that new forces are abroad in the world, and Doctor Baker believes the application of science and invention to agriculture is advancing at an accelerating rate. Nevertheless, he thinks the tendency will be, as it has been in the past, to bring more land into use for crops than is needed. Unless agricultural settlement is prudently guided there is grave danger, he says, that periods of agricultural depression will recur.

Facts relating to the trend of production, the trend of consumption and

the trend of population growth form the basis of Doctor Baker's analysis of the long-time agricultural outlook. From a combined acreage of crops and pasturage that has remained practically stationary since the war, agricultural production in the United States in the five-year period 1922-1926 was 13.5 per cent greater than in the five-year period 1917-1921. In production per capita of the population, the increase was about 5 per cent.

More than two-thirds of the gain is attributed by Doctor Baker to animal products, and the remainder to plant products. Increased use of automobiles and tractors in agriculture in the period from January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1925, released from 5 to 10 million acres of crop land previously required to feed horses and mules. In the decade from 1918 to 1928 the amount of crop land thus released probably amounted to at least 15 million acres, and perhaps 20 million acres, or from one-fifth to one-fourth of all the land required in 1919 for that purpose. This land is now largely used to feed meat and milk animals or to grow cotton.

Turning to consumption, Doctor Baker finds additional evidence that caution should be exercised in increasing the area of land in cultivation. At present the per capita consumption of beef and veal taken together, and also of eggs, is about the same as at the beginning of the century. Per capita consumption of mutton and lamb, and also of chickens, is much less. Consumption of pork per capita is about 10 per cent greater, and of milk about 12 per cent greater.

A Stationary Population?

A continuation of the indicated trend toward a greater per capita consumption of milk and pork, and lessened consumption of mutton and lamb, and beef and veal, would reduce the amount of land required to feed a given population, for the hog and the dairy cow produce more human food a unit of feed consumed than do other farm animals. Since the war the consumption of animal foodstuffs has increased at the expense of the consumption of plant foodstuffs. Any change in this tendency would decrease the amount of crop land required, for animal foodstuffs need much more land to produce a given amount of human food than do plant foodstuffs.

Consumption of farm products depends, of course, on the aggregate of the population, as well as on its per capita requirements. It was formerly taken practically for granted that the

growth of population in the United States would eventually press upon the limitations of the land supply. In recent years, however, statisticians have shown that the United States, and also the countries of Northwestern Europe, are approaching a stationary population. It now seems improbable, says Doctor Baker, that the population of the United States will ever attain the high ratio to agricultural resources that exists in Europe. In fact, he says, it is calculated that within a few decades the United States probably will be dependent on immigration for its increase in population, and that a stationary population will be attained in from 50 to 75 years at somewhere between 175 and 200 million.

Since 1920 the birth rate in the United States has declined rapidly, and a rise in the death rate is expected soon because the population will include an increasing proportion of people in the older age groups. Since 1915, when the registration area became sufficiently large to constitute a fair sample of the United States, the birth rate has declined by nearly five births a thousand people, or about 20 per cent. "A further decline of four a thousand," says Doctor Baker, "would bring the birth rate down to that necessary merely to maintain a population whose average span of life is 61 years, which is 4 years longer than the average at present."

(Continued on Page 28)



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Give your order to the Marland truck salesman, telephone the nearest Marland Station, or stop anywhere at the sign of the Red Triangle. Remember—the new and finer Marland Gasoline is *High Test*—at no extra cost!



**new MARLAND GASOLINE
Hi-test at no extra cost**

Give Hoover's Plans a Chance

The Kansas Wheat Pool Is Much Against the Debenture Subsidy Theory

OFFICERS and directors of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association regard the Hoover stabilization program, with its half-billion-dollar revolving fund, its powerful Federal Farm Board and its hook-up with leading co-operatives, as a revolutionary and far-reaching attack on the marketing problem. While they admit the Haugen bill is not perfect, and while they expect its weaknesses to be corrected later by amendments, they say it is no weaker as it stands than the measure which created the Interstate Commerce Commission. However, that law has been so changed by amendments, they point out, as to give the Interstate Commerce Commission today broad powers possessed by few agencies of the Government. "We propose to give the Hoover Administration a chance to make good on its promise of relief to the farmer," says Ernest R. Downie, general manager of the wheat pool. "We know now that no plan of legislation will ever be able to do as much for the farmer as the farmer can, if he will, do for himself thru organization. We know, too, that whatever law may be passed will necessitate organization on the part of farmers if they are to get full benefit from the law. We are, therefore, going ahead with our field work in the hope that some sensible plan will evolve from the muddle, and that the plan will not contain either the equalization fee or the debenture plan."

Co-operation Gains Steadily

"It is highly significant that since the World War there has been more actual international co-operation, economic as well as political, and a greater sense of the common interest of all human society than history has yet recorded," said Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, at its recent annual meeting. "The Treaty of Locarno, by which the great European powers avowed co-operation as a condition of their further dealings and intercourse, was a political master stroke and a fine gesture of statescraft, but it was possible only as a sequel to the war. It would be a misplaced cynicism that would make light of its deep significance. . . . It required, however, a devastating war to create this attitude of rational compromise and to bring about a more willing acceptance of the simple truth that all life is give and take. It was economic necessity that motivated the 'Spirit of Locarno,' which is nothing more nor less than the realization of an economic interdependence which compels co-operation. Thus, economic necessity and co-operation are increasingly becoming the chief motivation in all international dealings. Individualism has its place in the scheme of things, social and economic, but quite evidently mankind has arrived at the time when social action—that is, co-ordination and co-operation—is the keynote, the logical policy in response to the challenge of events. Individual motive and competition it involves bring out the best there is in man; yet economic necessity, omnipotent and holding the power of destiny, compels men to unite, to co-operate, to subordinate individual striving to the common good."

Poor Sales Methods

As industry has found it practical to assemble money, men and machines in the process of production and in the preparation of their products for market, so farmers themselves must likewise assemble their commodities for marketing. In industry the form of organization is known as a corporation, and in agriculture the form is known as a co-operative. The co-operative must apply to the distribution of agricultural products the same principles of sound and successful business and merchandising methods that corporations apply to their corporate undertakings. Until this is done in a practical and effective way, and to the extent that the farmer is able to eliminate all unnecessary costs and wastes in processing, distributing and marketing, and until the farmer himself is

able to obtain the consumer price less only the cost of economical and efficient conduct of his business, there is little hope for the permanent prosperity of the American farmer. Imagine what would occur in the automobile industry if the mechanics who produce the cars were compelled to hawk them about on the street in competition with one another! If, in addition, they were under the necessity to sell, regardless of price, in order to feed and clothe their families! Yet this is the situation in which the individual farmer finds himself. And, in addition, he does not even know the quality of his product, which determines its value. He must ask the buyer what his product is worth and, incidentally, the lower the price, the larger profit the transaction yields the buyer.

Would Improve Farm Methods

Planned and supervised farm colonies as a means toward complete reorganization of southern agriculture from the ground up are sought in a bill pending before the present session of Congress, and sponsored by

southern legislators. Agriculture in the South is a distinct problem which cannot be solved by ordinary farm relief legislation, according to Senator Simmons of North Carolina. At present it is beset by factors which menace the very existence of southern rural life, he said. The plan outlined in the bill calls for the appropriation of 12 million dollars for the purchase of sufficient land to create 200 farms in seven southern states. These farms will then be sold only to bona fide settlers with approved qualifications, and supervised colonies will thus be built up. All farms purchased will be good tracts, and no attempt will be made to drain swamps or reclaim marginal lands. The crops developed will be those best adapted to the particular land and the immediate market requirements of the surrounding urban communities. The farms will be acquired at low prices so that they can be re-sold at a nominal figure to producers. The purpose is to demonstrate the value of organized community life that will endure and transform a section in which agriculture is still decadent into one capable of sustaining a prosperous and happy rural life.

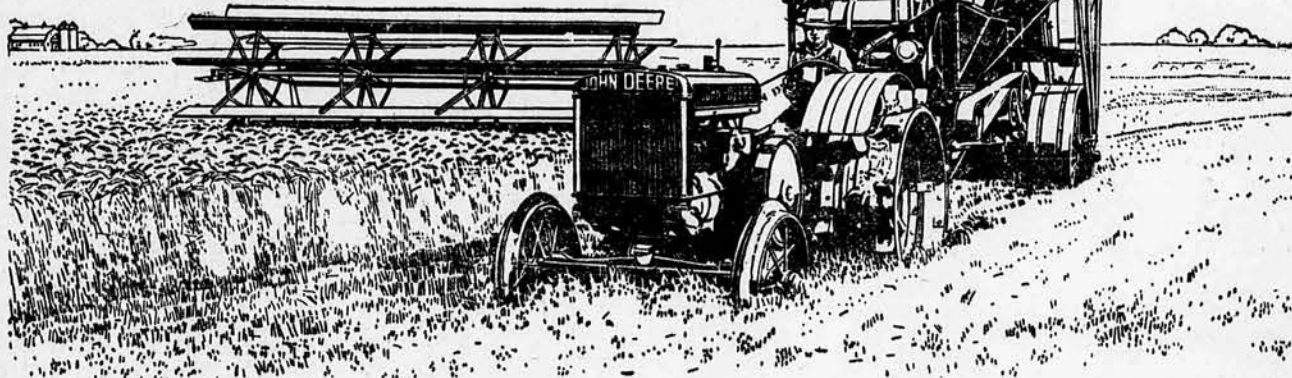
Too Much Child Labor

The larger percentage of children working on farms is found to be engaged in the South, according to a recent survey by the United States De-

partment of Labor. Two conditions are responsible, says the survey; the necessity for much "hand work" and economic conditions which force children to work. A larger proportion of southern farmers than of farmers in other parts of the United States are tenants. Very often they work on shares. Their principal and in many cases their only contribution is the labor supply, and the number of acres of cotton or tobacco they can cultivate is determined by the number of children they can put to work in the fields. As a result, children of such tenants seldom get the same educational advantages as children in other sections, and, besides, are frequently found physically defective. Farm work, says the report, seems to overdevelop the major or fundamental muscles, while the finer or accessory muscles are neglected. Young men reared on farms tire more easily than those reared in cities, according to the survey. These conclusions were based in part on the fact that farm boys in the army camps were slower to respond to play stimuli and reached the point of fatigue more quickly than city boys in activities that required the use of the whole body.

One of the things that even President Hoover himself may be wondering about these days is how a fellow can accomplish so much with a starving nation and an overflowing river and so little with Congress.

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Fewer but sturdier working parts, carefully made of highest grade materials—all of which are enclosed in a dust-proof case and operate in an oil bath—assure low maintenance costs and long life.

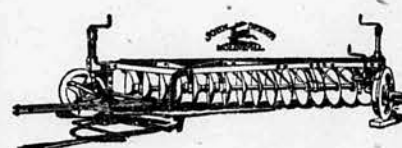
The John Deere is easy to understand, simple to operate and mighty easy to keep in good running order. In fact it has all of the features essential to practical and profitable farm power.

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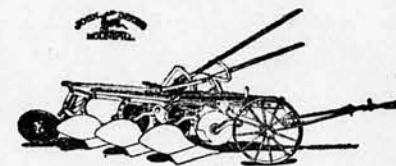
Investigate the John Deere before you buy. See your John Deere dealer—get the names of owners near by and talk to them. Write to John Deere, Moline Ill. for interesting tractor booklet ME-211.

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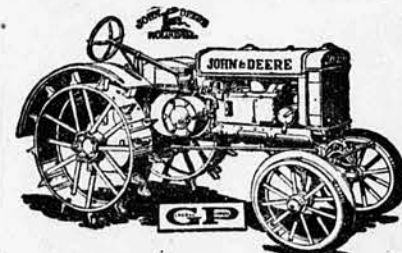
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The John Deere Disk Tiller—a favorite wheatland implement with many distinctive features.



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



The John Deere General Purpose Tractor for the row crop farmer—a tractor of standard design that plants and cultivates three rows at a time and does all farm work equally well within its power range. Has four sources of power—drawbar, belt, power take-off plus power lift for raising planter, cultivator and other equipment.

So Australian Sheep Industry Grows

Producers There Have Learned of the Power Co-operative Selling Brings

By J. F. Walker

AUSTRALIAN wool growers decided, more than 75 years ago, that if they secured values for their product, they would be obliged to inaugurate a better system of selling wool than they enjoyed at that time. As matters then stood, all wools were consigned to the English markets, and it frequently required a year's time before the grower had any account of the wool he had shipped.

On two occasions the industry of Australia had practically gone bankrupt, due to the dumping of wool at low prices on English markets, and they felt that the concern of the London broker was more to secure low prices for the mills than high prices for the buyers. A system of selling wools at home at public auction was decided on as the logical plan to pursue, and the first year less than 1,000 pounds of wool were so disposed of. This seemed like a very small beginning, and doubtless was laughed at by many folks, who felt that it would be impossible for Australia ever to be able to induce wool buyers to come half way around the world to secure wool.

There is neither time nor space to tell of the gradual development of this effort, but for many years Australia has been able to dispose of practically all her wool clip in her own markets at prices which are very satisfactory to the growers.

Clip of 900 Million Pounds

The present clip of Australia runs between 850 and 900 million pounds of wool annually. This is practically three times the size of the clip in the United States, and the placing of this tremendous volume of wool on the market is one that requires careful consideration if values are maintained.

Originally most of the wool was purchased outright by local buyers. The next step forward was the erection of brokerage houses. These brokerage houses handled all of the products coming in from the farm, and sold to the farmer practically all the supplies which he required in his farm operations. Everything is handled on a commission basis, and the money with which they operate is secured thru the sale of shares largely among the sheepmen or cattlemen themselves. These houses finance the operations of the livestock men, and many of them own large areas of land which are stocked with sheep or cattle.

The development of the co-operative marketing organizations within recent years has been along lines quite similar to those of the old brokerage houses. These co-operative concerns have various departments representing the various commodities handled. In all of them one will find a wool manager, a livestock manager, a wheat manager, an insurance manager, a financial agent and a purchasing director. The board of directors of these co-operatives is composed of the actual producers of the commodities handled, and every departmental head is given almost complete jurisdiction of the management of his department.

Dividends of 8 Per Cent

Co-operatives are financed thru the sale of stock. Dividends, however, are limited to 8 per cent, which is the usual rate of interest in that country and patronage dividends are paid back to the members of the co-operatives in accordance with the volume of business they do thru the organization. This, briefly, is the general set-up of the organizations handling wool. There are a few specialized groups, particularly the dairy groups and the fruit organizations, which are not connected with the larger corporations that handle varied farm products.

Many years ago the Australian sheepmen decided that wools should be merchandized thruout the year if they hoped to get full value for their clip. The coming on of the World War, which threw all of the wools in the hands of the government, served to bring about a centralized system of

marketing wool, which is still practiced voluntarily along lines somewhat similar to the compulsory methods which the government used during the period of the World War.

Before getting into the marketing systems, it may be well to discuss briefly the methods of breeding and preparation of the clip, practiced on the farms, or "stations."

The Australian sheep breeder breeds with a strictly utility standpoint in view. He observes carefully his climatic conditions and available feed supplies and selects those sheep which give him the best return out of the conditions which he has in his particular section. We find, therefore, quite varied types of sheep even of the same breed in different sections, and there is not the intermingling of breeds or breed types so common in

try. Double cuts, torn fleeces and things of this sort are practically unknown in Australian shearing sheds. This preparation of the wool gives it an added value on the market, and as soon as the fleece is removed from the sheep, the belly is put to one side and all offsorts are carefully taken away from the fleece proper and packed separately. Fleeces are even graded according to their quality and length and put in separate bales. A large outfit may have as many as 12 to 15 different types of wool coming from the same band of sheep.

In the smaller outfits no effort is made to perform this work at the point of shearing, but service is rendered for the grower by his brokerage house or co-operative. This means that the purchaser of these wools is assured of a satisfactory quality and

handling charge, which commonly runs between 2½ and 3½ cents a pound. So successful has this system been that it has attracted buyers from all wool producing countries of the world. It has given Australian wools the reputation of being the best prepared and best merchandized of any wools in the world. It has helped the grower to stabilize the markets by only offering wools in quantities that will be readily absorbed by consuming centers, as there is a provision that if sales do not reach the prices which seem to be fair, they are withdrawn from the sales.

In 1927 the wool clip in Australia averaged 8.8 pounds a head. It netted the grower about 30 cents a pound. In 1928 the clip was slightly heavier, it averaging right at 9 pounds a head and netting the grower 35c a pound. The 1927 wool clip in the United States averaged about 7½ pounds a head and netted the grower a fraction over 30 cents a pound. The 1928 clip averaged about the same number of pounds a head and netted the grower approximately 35 cents a pound. When one considers that the American tariff today gives the American wool grower an advantage of 15 to 17 cents a pound in the grease on medium wools and 8 to 10 cents a pound on fine wools, it requires but little mathematical calculation to discover that our system of breeding, preparation and selling could certainly be improved to the financial advantage of the American sheepman.

TB Work Grows

An official announcement by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, contains the names of 706 counties and 27 towns that have successfully completed the campaign against bovine tuberculosis. This number is an increase of 219 counties within the last year. The announcement, effective May 1, is officially designated B. A. I. Order 317, copies of which may be obtained free on request to the department at Washington.

In all of the 706 counties now designated "modified accredited areas," the extent of tuberculosis among the cattle is less than ½ of 1 per cent, as disclosed by the last tuberculin test. In addition all reactors were removed.

"The area plan of tuberculosis eradication," says Dr. A. E. Wight, chief of the Tuberculosis Eradication Division, "has been in effect for some time in the counties and towns listed in the official notice. Necessary precautions to prevent reinfection with the disease will be taken, and the required retesting of previously infected herds of cattle will be done. A premium of 10 cents a hundredweight is voluntarily paid by many packing concerns for hogs originating in modified accredited areas, provided the hogs are properly tattooed to indicate their origin. Another noticeable benefit is the increased demand and better prices for dairy cattle in such areas."

It is noteworthy that the 706 counties are in 15 states, Doctor Wight says, thus showing the widespread interest and demand for tuberculosis eradication work.

Up Go the Yields

H. F. Taylor & Sons of Cherokee county three years ago this spring limed and seeded down to Sweet clover and oats one of the poorest, if not the poorest, 40 acres on their 480-acre farm. They received rather a light stand, due to a hot, dry summer. They harvested an oats crop that made about 30 bushels an acre the first year, in addition to getting some late summer and fall pasture. In the spring, they pastured 60 head of purebred Holstein cattle in the clover. The cattle were taken off about June 1, and the clover was plowed under for soil improvement about July 1. The field was seeded to wheat in the fall. The average estimated yield an acre made by visiting farmers was from 28 to 30 bushels an acre, or nearly four times the average estimated yield of wheat for the county.

We Give the Farm Flock Good Care

By Mrs. Henry Farnsworth

DID you ever stop to figure where you got the most for the dollar spent? Friend husband and myself, reviewing past years, not long ago, tried to decide what our most profitable investment had been along poultry lines. We found our conclusions as to our poultry were not so much different from those of folks we have talked with who have built up a profitable strain of livestock. We agreed "unanimously" that the money we had spent in laying the foundation for the improvement of our flock had been the basis of the profits from our poultry, which has followed later.

Our success hadn't been our poultry houses or equipment, altho these had been a great help and had paid well, too, and had enabled us to get better results out of the good investment in stock. And yet I talk with flock owners every year who do not hesitate to buy expensive feeders or water fountains for their birds, yet who will raise their eyebrows skeptically when asked \$10 for 100 good hatching eggs, or a good cockerel.

It is easy to look at equipment and figure the good results, but of course it is harder to see the improvement in our flocks over a two or three-year period. We have used much homemade equipment in order to have the best breeding possible in our flocks, for we have found it much more profitable to have a \$10 fowl eating from a good homemade hopper that cost 50 cents than to have a \$1 cockerel eating mash from a \$10 hopper. The lesson we have learned thru watching our income and expenses is to have the best of bloodlines and breeding in our flock, and get other equipment as we feel able.

It doesn't make any difference, tho, how good the chicks we hatch, or how well we start them and get them growing nicely, if we next turn them on range to pick up their living as best they can. Good feed and care are necessary to develop the chicks into good paying stock.

I have seen chicks from the best of stock, but which given poor care and meager rations during the growing period, resulted in birds with little resemblance to the parent stock. It isn't always the easiest way that is best, in caring for chicks.

the United States. After deciding what type of sheep is best suited to his conditions, the Australian sheepman each year before shearing goes thru his flock, examines each individual carefully and marks them, so that he may mate to overcome defects or strengthen desired qualities or even reject inferior specimens. It is freely stated that even in purebred flocks culling will average about 30 per cent yearly. This heavy elimination of offsort sheep is rapidly standardizing the type of wools that come out of the country. Desirable stud rams are eagerly sought for, and no price is considered too high for an individual that will work improvement in the flock. Prices up to \$25,000 have been recorded for rams to go into purebred flocks, while it is not unusual to see \$500 to \$2,000 paid for rams for purely commercial flocks. This price encourages the breeder to put forth his best efforts to still further improvement in his sheep, knowing that he will be paid in direct proportion if he is successful in doing so.

Shearing is done by hand on the purebred flocks, and by machines on the commercial flocks. The average price for commercial flocks is about 10 cents a head. Double that price for the rams and double these prices for hand-shearing in purebred flocks. The careless and slovenly way in which fleeces are frequently taken from sheep in Kansas would not be tolerated for a moment in that coun-

grade without off-sorts. Because of this they are willing to pay the top market price, knowing exactly what is in the package, and not having to make allowances for such wools as may not be desired by their particular house.

There were 25 concerns engaged in handling the Australian clip of 1927 of almost 900 million pounds of wool. Ten of these concerns handled 80 per cent of the wool. Contrast this with the method in the United States, where there were 500 concerns handling a clip of one-third the size of that of Australia. The Australian wool clip was concentrated at six selling centers, and put up and sold by auction, the sales extending thru 10 months of the year.

At the beginning of the sales season, the Association of Wool Growers meets with the Association of Wool Sellers and arranges for financing the oncoming clip as well as the amount of wool that is going into each monthly sale. The system is so arranged that every selling center gets its quota of the monthly sales, each house selling wool gets its percentage and each producer's clip has a value passed on it called the "upset" price, which must be reached when wools are offered at auction. This protects the interests of each concentration point, each house operating at these various points and each producer with wool. Wools are sold at auction and the price is remitted to the grower less the

ITS



DELICIOUS FLAVOR
is just half of it

"The Wake-up Food" brings you
**quick new
energy**

HOW wonderful it is that in the delicious bowl of crisp Post Toasties you enjoy so much, there's *more* than flavor! There's energy—an abundance of it. And so easy to digest that its store of ready energy is quickly released to the body. That's why Post Toasties is called the Wake-Up Food—for wide-awake bodies—for wide-awake brains.

Mellow, golden flakes of nature's great energy-giving grain—pure white hearts of corn, deliciously seasoned and toasted to delicate crispness! Served crisp from the package with cool, fresh milk or cream, here is just the energy-breakfast those growing youngsters need. And what an ideal addition to the morning meal when the man of the family wants something delicious but wholesome, easy to digest and rich in energy!

Remember—if you're to get the Wake-Up Food you need—ask your grocer for Post Toasties. You'll know it by its red and yellow wax-wrapped package.

**POST
TOASTIES**

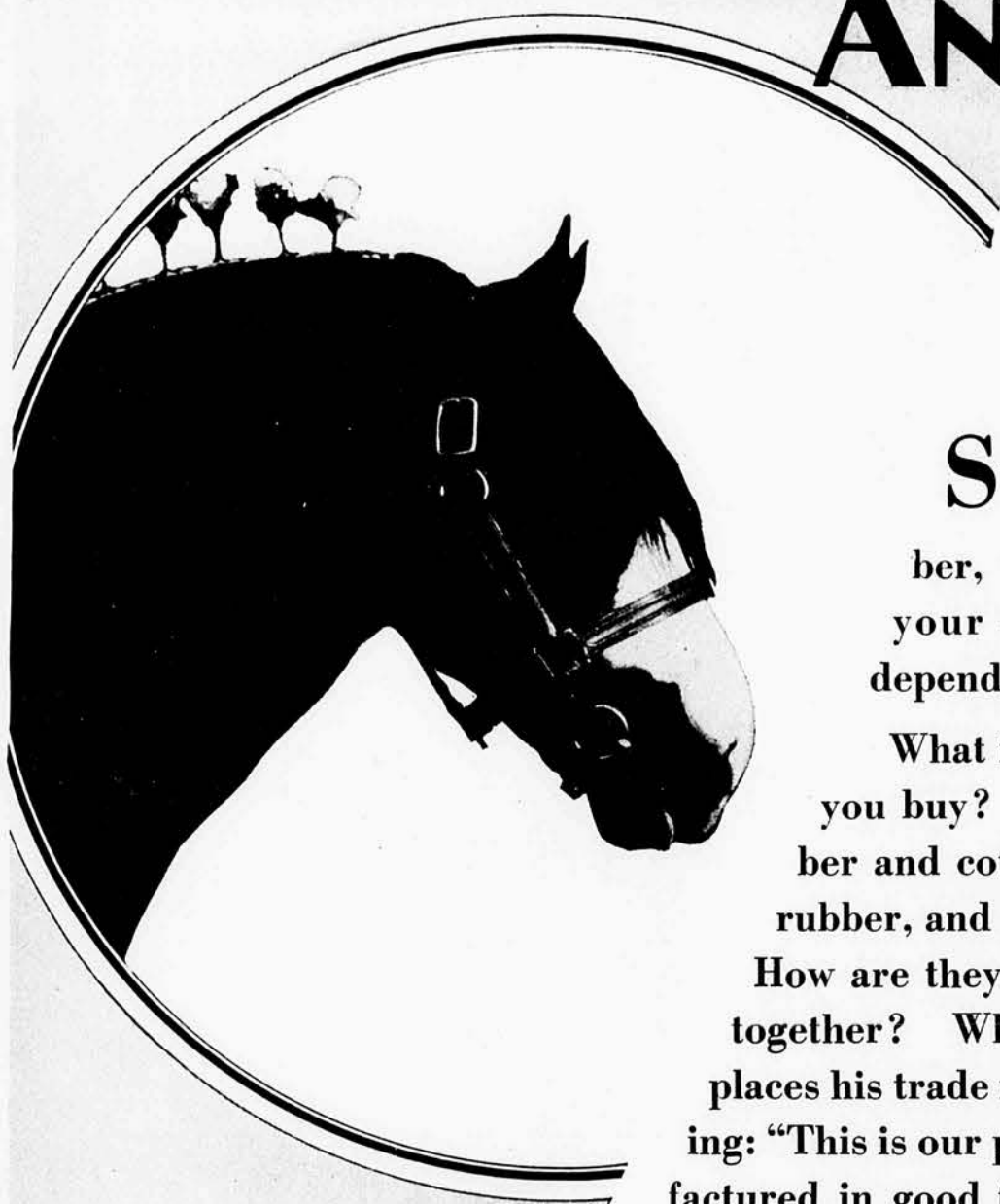
The wake-up food

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ANCESTRY

MEANS A LOT
TO LIVESTOCK
-AND **TIRES**



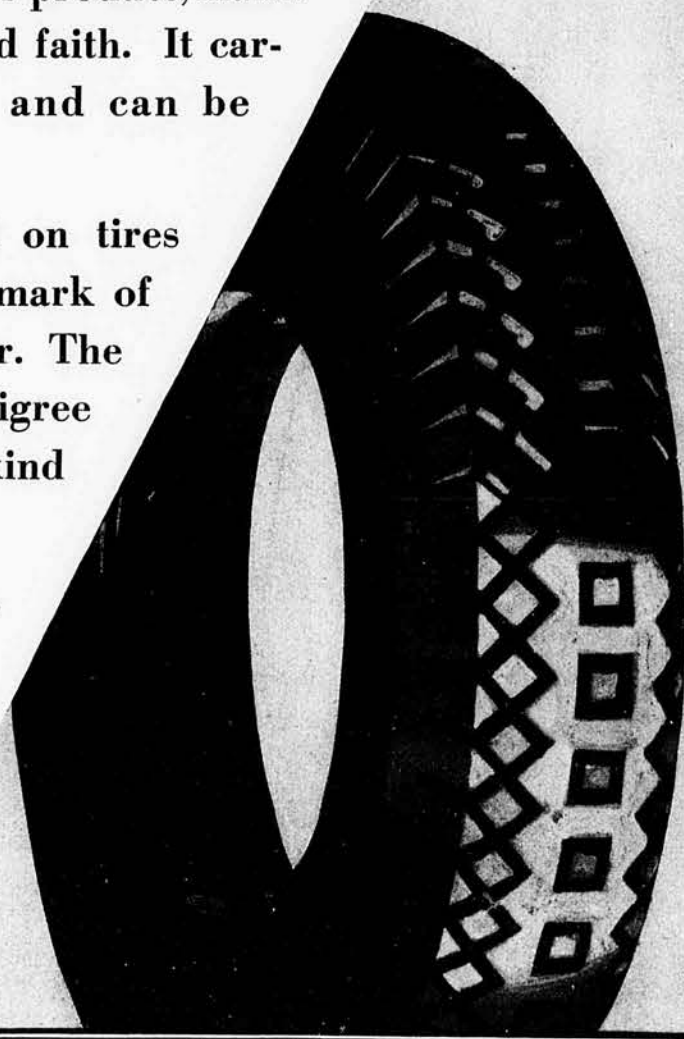
SAVE time, money and temper by driving on good tires. Remember, the tire is the foundation of your car or truck. Everything depends on it.

What is the ancestry of the tires you buy? A tire is made of rubber and cotton—but what kind of rubber, and what kind of cotton? How are they processed and put together? What manufacturer places his trade mark there, saying: "This is our product, manufactured in good faith. It carries our name, and can be depended on."

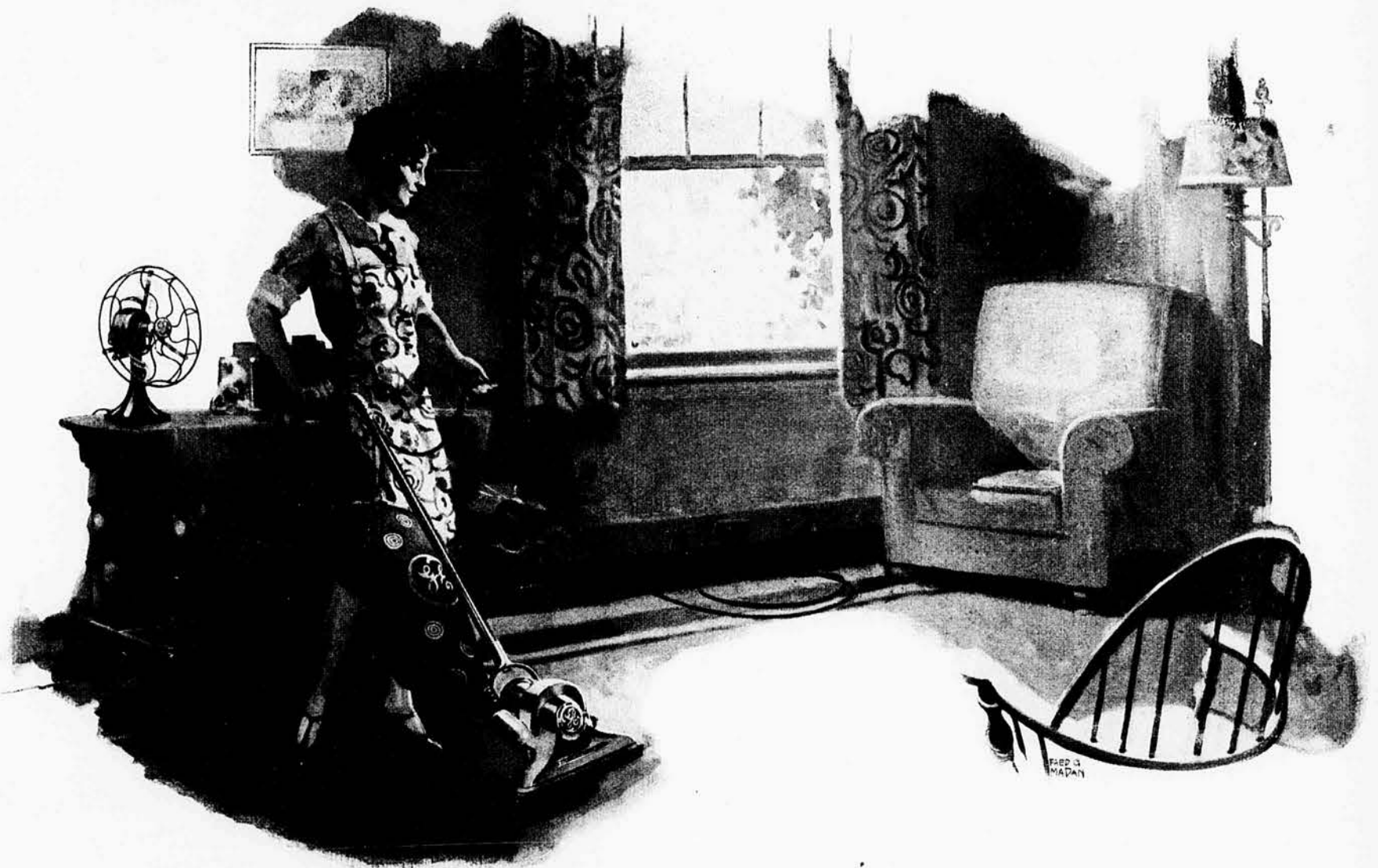
You can depend on tires that carry the trade mark of a reliable manufacturer. The trade mark is the pedigree that stands for the right kind of ancestry.

No need to take chances. Tires that are advertised in these columns must be good or you would not find them offered here.

Why worry along
with poor tires?
It's more economical to buy
advertised tires.
That's the way
to pack up tire
troubles and
forget them.



GOOD TIRES ARE ADVERTISED IN THIS PAPER



Woman's work..

Woman's work is never done—certainly not if she lives on a farm! From early till late she cooks, cleans, and mends. In her "spare time" she is expected to take care of the chickens and the garden. Rarely has she even a few precious moments of leisure.

¶And if she sweeps and washes by main strength she is wearing herself out for three cents an hour! ¶For that slight cost, electricity will run a vacuum

cleaner, a washing machine, or a refrigerator or fan. For a little more it will operate electric cooking and heating devices. ¶Save her time and strength with electric servants which bear the G-E monogram, your assurance of economy and good service. ¶If you are located on or near an electric power line, ask your power company for complete information concerning the possible uses of electricity on your farm.

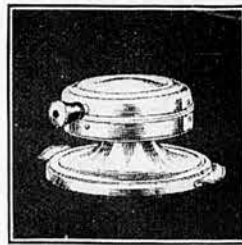
Tune in on the General Electric Special Weekly Farm Program on WGY (Schenectady), KOA (Denver), KGO (Oakland). In addition, every Saturday evening at 9 P.M. Eastern Daylight-saving Time the "General Electric Hour" is broadcast over a nation-wide chain.



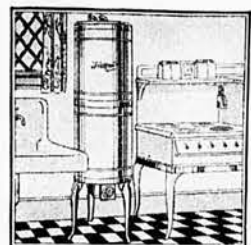
The G-E refrigerator is entirely automatic and makes it safe to be hungry



You set the throttle and this Super-Automatic Hotpoint iron maintains any desired temperature



Delicious and appetizing dishes are made on a Hotpoint waffle iron



The Hotpoint electric water heater and electric range provide comfort and convenience

GENERAL ELECTRIC



C. G. ROHRER, Sibley, Illinois,
Manager of Burr Oaks Farms, writes:
"I have used Goodyear tires for fifteen
years. They are the best for heavy
duty, driving through rough pastures,
stubble fields, and in all kinds of
weather. For last five years I have
insisted on Goodyears as original
equipment and for all replacements. I
purchased Double Eagle Goodyears
for the business car used practically
every day of the year in superintending
13,674 acres of Illinois farm land."

Copyright 1929, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

A BIG, HUSKY TIRE

—combining *OUTSTANDING* quality and *LOW* price,
and backed by the greatest name in rubber!

Pathfinder tires are now well and favorably known to a great army of American motorists.

Millions of Pathfinders have been built by Goodyear, and they have served satisfactorily and well.

Now Goodyear offers a *new* Pathfinder tire—a *vastly improved* Pathfinder—embodying all the experience gained in making the earlier Pathfinders.

It is literally a great step ahead in tire-making, because it successfully combines *outstanding* quality at surprisingly *low* cost.

You will notice first what a big husky tire this new Pathfinder is—big and handsome and rugged.

Its wide and heavy tread is designed for slow and even wear, and it delivers exceptional traction.

Beneath that stout tread is a tough and sinewy carcass made of genuine Supertwist cord, with its matchless vitality and resistance to fatigue.

Big, strong, good-looking, dependable—*high* in value and *low* in price—this new Pathfinder is a genuine Goodyear product through and through!



PATHFINDER



Pickwickers Call on Osage Club Boys

Ole and Katinka Take a Lesson in Poultry Keeping, During Which Chickens Lose Their Feathers and Keepers "Lose Their Heads"

Act I

Signature Song—(Chorus)
Telephone rings . . . rings a second time.

By J. M. Parks

Manager, The Capper Clubs

CLUB MANAGER: Hello. Yes, this is J. M. Parks, Manager of the Capper Clubs. . . . Why, is that you, Ole? . . . Where are you? . . . Ask Abner what? . . . Well, we'll try to get out that far some way. . . . Yes, you may help Katinka feed the chickens. . . . Goodbye.

Abner Crabtree: What was it Ole had to say about you's truly?

Club Manager: Why, he's out at Uncle Able's. He says it's right on our way, and if you'll take his place that far, he'll just stay and help Katinka feed those Brahma chickens we bought for him at Elva Ruppe's out in Trego county last week. Can you do it, Abner?

Abner Crabtree: Oh, I guess I can help him out a little. I think, tho, it's going the limit when it takes two to feed half a dozen feather-laid chickens.

Doctor Sudermann: There's seven chickens, Abner, if you count the rooster. But, if you take it from me, it's not the feather-legged chickens that's so interesting to Ole.

Mrs. Sudermann: Well, you can say one thing for Ole. He is certainly an ardent lover. Now take the Doctor here; he never wooed me like that.

Dr. Sudermann: Like what? By helping you feed chickens? I could have if somebody had furnished the chickens gratis.

Mrs. Sudermann: Anyway, I'd like to see these two congenial souls together for once, before they're married. Couldn't we start early enough to stop for a few minutes at Uncle Able's?

Club Manager: That's a happy thought, Mrs. Sudermann. You drive the truck Abner, and everybody who wants to go to Osage county with us just climb into some one of these cars. Professor Chilcott, Vocational Instructor of the Carbondale High School is to join us as we pass thru Carbondale. But we'll have time to stop at Uncle Able's a short while. As soon as we get there we'll just tune in and see how Ole and Katinka are making it. Perhaps we'll get there in time to see them feed the chickens.

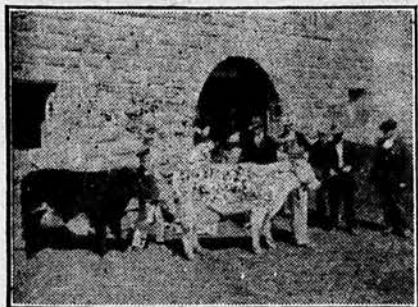
Music—

Act II

PLACE—Uncle Able's

Ole: Katinka, you bane so swate in da leetle sheekered dress. Ay could just eat you up.

Katinka: Ach nein, I tink you better not, Ole, then you'd have no Katinka. But mebbly there will come times



Charles and Russell Israel of Osage County and Their Beef Calves at the Time of the March Club Tour

when you will wish you had eaten me. **Ole:** Never, Katinka. Ay keep you always—just to taste—a leetle at time—like das—Kiss!—Kiss!

Katinka: It's not you that's so hungry, Ole! It's the shiekens. Come mit, we must feed them now.

Ole: Aw right, Ay brought corn in ma pocket. Har it ba.

Katinka: Save the corn till next time. The can of peaches I brought from the cellar for dinner was all soured—white on top. Uncle Able said it's no good but for shiekens. We'll feed the peaches this time.

Ole: Paches it ba. Ay carry das can. **Katinka:** sing to ma bout your love as

ve go to yicken-yard. No time ven gang get har.

Katinka: All right—(sings and plays zither.)

Ole: Das bane good, Katinka. Look how das yicken eat soured paches! Das beeg fallar ha try swallow whole pach. Ha stretch neck and open haas mouth like ha sing second tenor.

Katinka: Do you know some good names for our shiekens? You know, ve ought to name them!

Ole: Sure, das Capper Club Pickwickers gave yickens to us. Ay guess ve name yicken for each vun of Pickwickers. Yu know das yickens and Ay know da people.

Katinka: Der rooster hatt, oh, so long legs, it makes him big and tall.

Ole: Aw right, da beeg, rooster iss name for Club Manager. He bane long fallar so ve call heem Parkie for das shorts, as Americans say.

Katinka: This old fat hen, she won't come when I call her. Just stands and looks silly.

Ole: Das hen, she beeg and fat—she girl yicken—but ve name her Uncle



Left to Right—Raymond Rabe, Miles Went, Arthur Wheeler, Wilbur Reaser, Raymond Baird, Brooks Vermillion, All Capper Club Boys of Shawnee County

Abie anyhow. Maybe she not hear you—iss well.

Katinka: Now, this one, she all the time preen her feathers, try to look pretty.

Ole: Oh, ha bane a high falutin yicken—she dandy. In da name of das Pickwickers, ve christen heem Mrs. Sudermann. Ay tank it do.

Katinka: This one is so careful about her pretty white feathers on her ankles.

Ole: Das fallar, ve call heem Doc. Doctor Sudermann ha wear white spats—ef yu know what das ees.

Katinka: Look, Ole, this is the homeliest looking one of the bunch.

Ole: Oh, ha bane easy to find name, no guess. Ha ba Abner.

Katinka: See mal here, these two seem to be looking for a nest.

Ole: Ay tal yu, Katinka, das beeg ting—das hunt love nest. Shure, ve do dat too—soon—now. Ve call das two yickens Ole and Katinka.

Ole—Sings "Let Me Call You Sweet-heart."

Ole: Katinka!
Katinka: Ole! (Kiss! Kiss!)

Music—

Act III

PLACE—The C. N. Hansen Farm, Osage county (Dog barks)

Club Manager: Well, here we are at the C. N. Hansen farm in Osage county. I'll walk out here to the hog lot. I think I see Irvin waiting for us there.

Mrs. Sudermann: I like farm life because of the multiplicity of interests—always something new—something unique at each farm we visit. But farmers have their difficulties, I suppose. Take the gentleman in the wagon there across the fence. Why, he seems to be losing what he's hauling and doesn't know it. Speak to him about it, Doctor.

Abner: Never mind, Doc. He's spreading fertilizer.

(Laughs)

Club Manager: How do you do, Irvin? (Irvin Hansen speaks). I want you to meet Doctor and Mrs. Sudermann of New York, Uncle Able of Bottsville, Abner Crabtree of Tennessee, and of course you know Professor Chilcott here. (All speak.)

Mrs. Sudermann: Oh, just look at the hogs eat clover. I almost want to eat a twig myself.

Uncle Able: Eh, You want what?

Mrs. Sudermann: I said, the clover looks so good I almost want to try a twig.

Uncle Able: You say you want to buy a wig? Well, now, I have a good used one I'll sell cheap, or trade it in, either.

(Laughs)

Club Manager: Now, Irvin, we've all come to hear you tell about your club project.

Irvin Hansen: I purchased this purebred sow from my father for \$35. She farrowed me these 11 pigs March 25. You see there are nine good ones besides the two runts standing there by the gate. The nine now weigh 35 pounds each and have cost me to date \$7.38. I shall wean them soon and feed them for a ton litter.

Club Manager: Now, club folks, we have with us Professor E. I. Chilcott of the Carbondale High School. He's one of the best vocational agriculture instructors in the state. I know you'll be interested in hearing what he has to say about the projects we visit on this tour.

Professor Chilcott: As you can see, people, Irvin's pigs are surely doing fine, and are going to make real mortgage lifters. That house you see over there is Mrs. Hansen's old brooder house Irvin moved over here across the road so his pigs could be on clean, worm free ground and pasture away from his father's hogs. That self feeder and trough the pigs are eating out of are the ones that Irvin made in school.

Club Manager: Thank you, Mr. Chilcott. Our next stop is to be at the A. L. Cooper farm north of Carbondale.

All tell Irvin goodbye and make other remarks.)

Music—

Act IV

PLACE—The A. L. Cooper Farm, Osage county

Uncle Able: Can't you drive up closer to Mr. Cooper's barn, Abner?

Abner Crabtree: We'll leave the truck out here so we won't roll in them ditches.

Uncle Able: Eh?

Abner Crabtree: I said, we will leave the truck out here so we won't roll in them ditches.

Uncle Able: You say you have a hole in your breeches? Then you walk on ahead. I'll follow along to shield you the best I can. I see they are gathered around the hogs out there at the barn now.

Club Manager: Walk over this way, folks. Edward Cooper is going to tell us about his Poland Chinas.

Edward Cooper: I bought this Poland China sow as a bred gilt from Mr. Ferguson of Wakarusa for \$40 to start my project with. She received a ration of alfalfa meal, corn, oats and shorts till March 17.

She farrowed eight pigs March 23 and saved these six you see here. A week after she farrowed the sow and litter were put on alfalfa pasture and given 6 pounds of corn and oats a day, which was gradually increased, until I'm feeding 7 pounds a day at present. I am going to wean the pigs when they are 8 weeks old and put them on the new alfalfa pasture you see there across the fence. They will be out by themselves where it will be more convenient to self feed them.

Club Manager: Mr. Chilcott, shall we hear from you again?

Professor Chilcott: Edward, it looks as if your pigs are as big as Dad's all right. Good alfalfa or clover pasture

surely puts the kinks in their tails, doesn't it? They will look pretty good to the butcher next fall, for good quality meat from these pigs that have been well cared for is what he wants. I'll bet that Senator Capper himself would like to eat some of their pork chops.

Club Manager: We'll step right over this way. Charles Cooper will now tell you about his project which is Poland Chinas also.

Charles Cooper: I bought this Poland China sow as a gilt for \$40. She farrowed six pigs March 4, but one of them died at the age of 6 weeks. During the time the pigs were running with the sow, I fed her 4 pounds of oats, 7 pounds of corn and some protein and mineral mixture a day.

Club Manager: Now, Professor Chilcott, we are anxious to hear from you on this project.

Professor Chilcott: Mr. Parks, I don't believe there is much I need to say about Charles's project, for you folks can see from the appearance of these pigs, the house here on clean alfalfa pasture, and water and feed before them that they are being well cared for.

Club Manager: From here we go to the Bert Gardner farm to see Wallace's sow and litter. Better be getting out to your truck, Abner.

Uncle Able: Wait, Abner, till I get behind you. Remember them breeches.

Music—

Act VI

PLACE—The Bert Gardner Farm

Abner Crabtree: Uncle Able—that boy we gave a ride on the truck back up the way, what was that he was tellin' you?

Uncle Able: (Tells about Scotchman's wife.)

(Laughs)

Dr. Sudermann: (calls from distance) Abner, you and Uncle Able come on up here. We've got to see if this boy knows his hogs.

Club Manager: Wallace Gardner will now tell us about his Durocs.

Wallace Gardner: This sow is not registered but she is a purebred Duroc.



James J. Hesler, County Leader for Rooks County, Takes Much Pride in His 15-Inch State Championship Club Booster Ribbon, Kodak, Egg Production Cup and High Record Rhode Island Red Hen, All of Which He Exhibits in This Picture

On March 16, she farrowed 10 pigs, of which four were runts. I weaned them when they were 7 weeks old. My four runts averaged about 16 pounds apiece, while the six others averaged 33 pounds apiece. When they were weaned I put them on green pasture with corn and oats and plenty of milk. They didn't lose much weight in weaning.

Club Manager: Mr. Chilcott, did you have a remark?

Professor Chilcott: Wallace, you have a nice bunch here. Pour the feed into them now, and they will make all of these other Capper Pig Club boys over the state get right out and hump if they beat our Osage county boys.

(Continued on Page 32)

What the Folks Are Saying

GRADING of poultry and eggs is a necessary process incidental to successful marketing. It consists of the separating or sorting of miscellaneous quality and condition into two or more lots or grades of greater uniformity, thereby making it easier to determine the market values of the various grades and making the product better adapted to the various market outlets available.

Buying eggs on a graded basis is undoubtedly the most effective way to improve the quality of eggs which reach the consumer. This method gives the farmer an incentive to produce better eggs because it carries back to him a reward for careful handling of the product. It discourages slipshod methods of handling because it penalizes the producer who is careless.

The consumption of eggs in the United States is considerably lower than that of Canada. There is little question but that quality makes the difference. An improvement in quality of eggs would mean an immediate increase in consumption, which would stimulate egg prices. The best way to improve quality is to offer a reward for it. Under the "case count" system the reward goes to careless flock owners, and the good poultryman pays his reward.

Those who are satisfied with our present system and feel satisfied with the present quality of the eggs should answer these questions:

Why do California eggs travel twice the distance and then outsell Kansas eggs on the New York market?

Is it because California hens lay better eggs than Kansas hens?

Is it because of their efficient marketing organizations on the Pacific Coast?

Are they better poultrymen than we of the Middle West?

Those of us who keep poultry for other purposes than a hobby should be interested in these things.

The answers to these questions are not difficult. Most of the hens on the western coast are similar to our hens. In fact, a great deal of the blood used there has been diffused into our flocks. One advantage western flockmen have is their method of standardization. A large percentage of the flocks are S. C. W. Leghorns, which make the product more nearly uniform. It is easy to ship a carload of white shell eggs from one community and to have them enroute before the oldest eggs have aged 48 hours. The great difference in the eggs is in the way the flocks are fed and managed and the handling of the eggs before they go into cold storage.

The great trouble with our eggs is not their size but the way they are handled and the management the hens receive. Produce buyers inform us that a large percentage of the low grade eggs are put in the lower grades because of dirt. Such a condition may be remedied by using clean litter on the floor, screening the droppings platform, and providing more clean nests for the hens. Hens must be confined to the house in bad weather. The use of prairie hay and excelsior for nest material will greatly reduce the number of stained eggs.

The interior quality of the eggs is lowered by the presence of the male birds in the flock during hot weather, by infrequent gathering of the eggs, and by long delays before reaching the market. To produce a large percentage of No. 1 eggs, they must be gathered twice a day, marketed twice a week, and held in a well-ventilated basement in egg cases with the large end up.

It is not difficult to produce 70 to 80 per cent No. 1 eggs by taking a few added precautions. In flocks of 800 to 1,000 hens, the grading of eggs is increasing the return from the flock \$25 to \$30 a month.

Manhattan, Kan.

G. T. Klein.

Daisies—for Memory's Sake

"I know where the daisies are blooming All a'glisten with dew of the May." And every spring, toward the last of May, or the first of June, I make a journey to this daisy field, and load myself down with these starry-eyed blossoms, that speak to me so poignantly of other days; their snowy petals hold for me the memories of sunny skies and flower-scented breezes of springtime "when life was young, and all the world was gay."

Within their hearts of gold are woven many mystic dreams of childhood, associated with wide, velvety lawns, spreading elm trees, brilliant hued poppies and purple larkspur.

I love daisies, and always have. What flower better expresses innocence and purity? Or what one is better cherished by lovers, the world over? And do we not all remember when we "wove the daisy chain" or plucked the snowy petals to learn our future destiny, with "He loves me, he loves me not?"

O, magic flower, and magic words that still may keep alive our hopes and illusions of childhood and youth. Then let us plant a few daisies this spring, "for memory's sake."

For window boxes, no flower is finer, when grown among other bright hued flowers. They are lovely, when peeping from among red geraniums, or Balcony Blue petunias. In bouquets they are lovely when arranged by themselves or with various color combinations. They are most effective and charming when loosely arranged in long-stemmed glasses, with decorative grasses, or asparagus among them.

Daisies are very popular for decorative purposes, on Children's Day, Flower Day, Graduation Day, birthday and wedding anniversaries. In a color scheme of white and yellow, they lend themselves admirably for social occasions.

The Daisy (Bellis Perennis) is largely cultivated in both Europe and America. Among the several species are the African Daisy (Arctotis) which has flowers of pure white on the upper surface, and the reverse of the petals being lilac-blue. It withstands dry weather better than most annuals, is fine for cutting, and blooms until frost.

A very showy variety is the African Gold daisy, which grows from 12 to 15 inches high, with flowers of a glossy, terra-cotta orange, with dark disks, surrounded by a black zone. They love a sunny location.

Then, there is the English daisy, a hardy perennial, a low growing plant, blooming in the spring. It is fine for edging and borders. Of the English daisy there are two kinds, the giant-flowered white, with pure white flowers of flat petals, and the Longfellow, with large double rose-colored flowers. Both are especially fine for bouquets.

My favorite is the Shasta, a giant daisy of California, which grows about 2½ feet high, and bears enormous white flowers, often 4 or 5 inches in diameter, with small, yellow centers. It blooms in July and August, in large clumps, with hundreds of blossoms to a plant. The yellow Shasta is much like the Giant Shasta; it has fern-like foliage and yellow flowers.

Then there is another species, the ox-eyed daisy, bearing pure white flowers in great profusion. Hartze and Elder's daisy resemble the Shasta, but bloom earlier. Also there are the hybrids, mixed, from shades of purest white, thru various shades of yellow and orange, to a rich salmon.

A new kind, the Marguerite, is double and blooms in two colors, white and gold. These two varieties are handsome when grown together. In Burbank's new sorts, Alaska and Westralia, one finds larger flowers, and a greater range of color than in the Shasta. These are spectacular in a field show, and are quite valuable for cutting.

Allie M. Heistand.

For the Heavy Milkers

Should grain be fed to dairy cows on pasture? Since spring or summer grass is relatively low in nutrients, a cow producing 25 to 30 pounds of milk a day must eat about 150 to 300 pounds of grass to get enough feed for her daily requirements. Since this is practically impossible, a grain supplement must be given. For cows producing 20 to 35 pounds of milk a day, a mixture of the ordinary farm grains, such as oats, corn, wheat bran and barley, fed at the rate of 1 pound of grain to 4 to 6 pounds of milk produced a day will be sufficient. For cows producing more than 35 pounds of milk a day, the ration should contain one high protein concentrate, such as cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal.

H. J. Brooks.

Manhattan, Kan.

One unpleasant consequence of the swelled head is the cold shoulder.



Feed

GEE BEE EGG MASH

DOUBLE the egg yield of your flock with Gee Bee Egg Mash. The average hen lays 72 eggs per year. The average hen fed Gee Bee Egg Mash lays 150 eggs per year. Think of the extra profit this means.

Gee Bee Egg Mash provides all the materials your hens need for greater egg production. It is the result of constant testing at our Poultry Experimental Station, under direction of Prof. L. S. Kleinschmidt, formerly of Penn State College.



Go to your local Gee Bee dealer for this tested and proved egg mash. Also for other Gee Bee Feeds—there's one for your every feeding purpose. Mail coupon for valuable literature. GRAIN BELT MILLS CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

FEED SERVICE DEPT., GRAIN BELT MILLS CO.
Desk B-629, South St. Joseph, Mo.

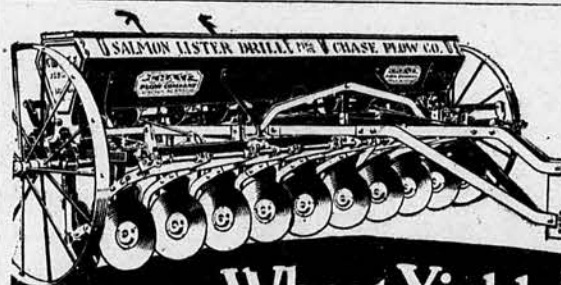
Please mail me free literature on how to increase the egg production of my flock.

Name
R. F. D. Town
State

MAIL THE COUPON

"I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

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



CHASE-SALMON Double-Disc LISTER DRILL

Bumper Wheat Yields on "Dry Land" Farms

Plants Wheat Seed in Deep Furrows

Bigger yields of better wheat make "dry-land" farms pay B-I-G! It's easy when you plant in furrows the Chase way. Many advantages.

Seed sprouts quicker. Firmly embedded roots go down to moist sub-soil. High ridges protect the plant from wind and cold, promote rapid growth. In winter the furrows hold a protecting cover of snow that avoids winter-killing. In the spring, moisture drains down to the plant roots. No cracks in the narrow furrow-bottom. 12-inch rows leave little room for weeds to start. Result—every plant, deep-rooted and protected, THRIVES. Heavy growth... full heads... bumper yields... big profits!

Double discs make a perfect, V-shape furrow. Seed dropped in extreme point at uniform depth. Covered perfectly in wet or dry soil. Improved disc bearings insure free-turning. Absolutely dust-proof. Discs cut through trash without clogging.

Extra heavy and rugged. Works in stubble without plowing or discing. 10-foot size. Tractor-drawn. Accurate feed. Improved feed-change. Open or closed boot... Zero-lubricated. WRITE N-O-W!

CHASE PLOW CO.,
1010 West P. St., Lincoln, Neb.

Coupon Brings Complete Details

Increases the Value of "Dry-Land" Farms. Boost your wheat yields 50% and you greatly increase the value of your farm. Many CHASE users are doing it. Investigate!

Government Tests Prove Furrow Drill Best. Free book shows tests in many states. Contains many photos. Shows Chase advantages. Gives low price. Get your free copy. Send the coupon N-O-W!

MAIL COUPON NOW!
CHASE PLOW CO.,
1010 W. P. St., Lincoln, Neb.
Please send, free and postpaid, copy of CHASE-SALMON Lister Drill book and prices.
NAME
TOWN
STATE



Protective Service



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

Law Shields Criminals—Therefore, Citizens Must Protect Themselves

JURORS are too sensitive about not being willing to convict a criminal if there still remains the shadow of a doubt regarding the guilt of the defendant, believes County Attorney C. L. Thompson of Sheridan county. The Kansas statutes say, "A defendant is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved. When there is a reasonable doubt whether his guilt is satisfactorily shown, he must be acquitted. When there is a reasonable doubt in which of two or more degrees of an offense he is guilty, he may be convicted of the lowest degree only."

According to Mr. Thompson, before the work of law enforcement officers can be effective there must prevail a strong public sentiment for law enforcement. Trial juries are selected from the public, and if juries vote for acquittal when responsible guilt has been shown, law officers cannot be expected to be other than discouraged after having captured the criminal.

The hardest task of any prosecuting attorney is to get witnesses to testify against a criminal. If the man who takes the witness stand is a farmer he is afraid to tell all he knows because he fears if he does the criminal will burn his house or barn when he is released. If not that, he fears some other personal damage. Law enforcement officers know, however, that worry from such threats is ungrounded. Once a man establishes a criminal record he is aware that he will be more easily apprehended and convicted for any future criminal acts he might commit after being released.

The Bill of Rights of the Kansas constitution states, "In all prosecutions the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. No person shall be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense."

It is evident, therefore, that because the law so effectively shields the innocence of any defendant, that it is the duty of the public by its sentiment and thru the action of its jury to mete out conviction to every guilty criminal.

The law defends the criminal and there is no recourse if he is guilty and not so judged by the jury. Once the alleged criminal is tried, he cannot be tried again for the same offense. There is only one chance at conviction and the prosecuting witnesses and the trial jury should remember that they do an injustice to the public if they fail to convict a guilty defendant.

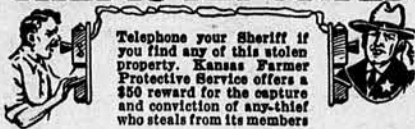
A New Combine Pick-up

The Gleaner Combine Harvester Corporation of Independence, Mo., has recently placed on the market a new pick-up attachment designed for use with the well-known Gleaner-Baldwin combine harvester. The windrowing method of harvesting wheat is becoming more and more popular in Kansas, especially during some seasons when the weed growth is particularly rank, and a good pick-up device is an essential adjunct to a combine in many parts of the country.

The pick-up attachment also is particularly advantageous in the harvesting of crops other than wheat. Soybeans, cowpeas, beans and other leguminous crops may be harvested and threshed to best advantage by cutting with a windrower; they are thus allowed to lie in the windrow for some little time before being threshed. The pick-up attachment on the combine in such instances is indispensable.

It is always risky to give a man who cannot control his own man-power 50 or 75 horsepower to control.

THEFTS REPORTED



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

J. C. Burt, Haddam. New single barrel shot gun, bedding, money, 5 dresses, 2 pair trousers and other personal property.
Roy Ashcraft, Hollis. Thirty-five S. C. Rhode Island Red hens.
Frank Holladay, Kingman. Indian laprobe, tool chest containing 2 pipe wrenches, crescent wrenches, saw, hammer and set of dies.
J. I. Manley, Wakarusa. Langshan hen with 15 six-weeks old chicks.
E. S. Figgs, Bushong. Thirty-six Jersey Giant chickens. Mr. Figgs, personally, offers an additional \$50 reward.
F. R. Killian, Hattville. Two 25 and 18 pound milk cans, each bearing the number 413.

Use This on the Next Picture Agent Who Comes Your Way

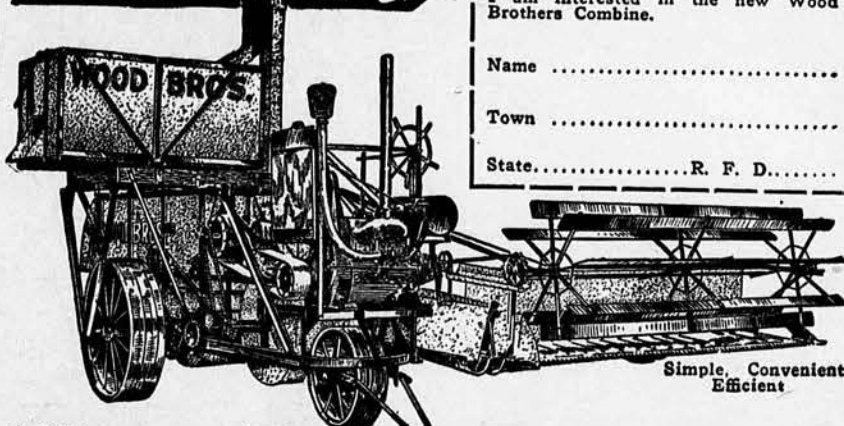
THE following letter is typical of many that are mailed by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service in answer to complaints received from members of the Protective Service Department. Beware of agents who are strangers and believe only what they present in writing over the signature of the company for which they work. That is the only answer that can be given to folks who are sorry because they did not investigate before signing the innocent looking slip of paper which later turned out to be a binding order. The letter:

Your recent letter regarding your wife's experience with the portrait enlargement company has been received.

Since you state that the agent got your wife to give her order because of a large discount check contained in a lucky envelope she drew (otherwise a lottery scheme) you have plenty of grounds for refusing to take the picture when they try to deliver it to you. Doubtless another agent will deliver the enlarged picture, but you will not have to accept or pay for the picture since the order was gotten from your wife by use of a lottery.

If the agent, when he attempts to deliver the enlarged photograph, tells you that his company will sue you to collect the money, you may feel safe in knowing the portrait company never will make you any trouble because you can use the lottery evidence against the company. In Kansas there is a law against the use of such a lottery scheme.

Mail this Coupon for FREE Catalog



Wood Brothers Thresher Company,
Dept. 100 Des Moines Iowa.
Please send me your latest book as I am interested in the new Wood Brothers Combine.
Name
Town
State.....R. F. D.....

Simple, Convenient, Efficient

WOOD BROS. COMBINE

GRAIN SAVING and LABOR SAVING are acknowledged advantages of the WOOD BROTHERS COMBINE HARVESTER-THRESHER. Why?

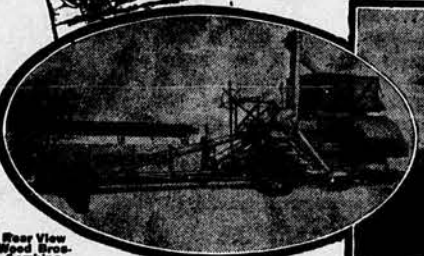
Because it has every desirable feature a combine should have.

SIMPLICITY—that makes it possible for anyone to operate it. **CONVENIENCE**—that saves time and labor. **EFFICIENCY**—that increases capacity, handles grain in any condition and saves the grain.

Send coupon today for latest book, "Profitable Threshing," giving full details of construction, etc.,—FREE.

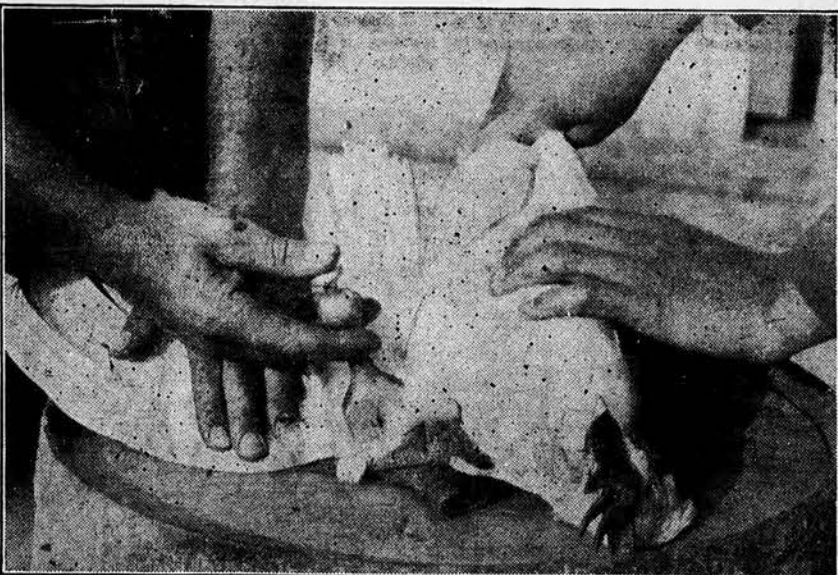
Wood Brothers Thresher Co.

Dept. 100 Des Moines, Iowa
Branches: Minneapolis, Fargo, Portland, Ore., Lincoln, Wichita, Indianapolis, Peoria, Madison, Wis., and Des Moines



To Thriftville and Comfort

After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.



Place marker squarely on triangular piece of skin in web of wing. Push plunger thru web into burlap below. Thoroughly rub and press holes full of marker ink. This will insure a plain mark, prevent bleeding and stop infection. You then can prove ownership and convict any thief

Marking Your Chickens Will Insure:

- Capture and conviction of the thief
- Return of your stolen poultry
- Payment of the \$50 Protective Service reward

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
6-1-29

Puzzle Fun for the Girls and Boys

What Bird Should Lift the Heaviest Weights?



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.

Try These on the Family

If a Uneda biscuit is a soda cracker, what is an ice pick? A water cracker. What is that which lives in the winter, dies in the summer, grows with its roots upwards? An icicle.

Why is a nobleman like a book? Because he has a title and several pages.

What is the best time to study the book of nature? When autumn turns the leaves.

Why is a music teacher like a baseball coach? Because he frequently says, "Try that last run over again."

What musical instrument is the most untrue? The lyre.

Why are mortgages like burglars? They secure (seek your) money.

How would you make money go as far as possible? By giving it to foreign missions.

When is a penniless state of things the cause of rejoicing in a poor man's family? When bread is a penny less a loaf.

Why are the actions of men like great rivers? Because we see the course that they take, but not the source whence they spring.

What is the difference between a ballet dancer and a duck? One goes quick on her beautiful legs; the other goes quack on her beautiful eggs.

What is the difference between a beached vessel and a wrecked airplane? One grounds on the land and the other lands on the ground.

Marvelous Walking Stick

The Marvelous Walking Stick is the name of this trick, and it is as easy to do as it is mysterious to those who do not know how. First, the magician sits down and holds an ordinary walking stick between his knees. He carelessly lets it fall, picks it up, and holds it erect with his left hand while he makes mysterious passes over it with his right. After some difficulty it is seen to stand alone with neither hand touching it. To make this happen, tie a piece of black silk to the center of the stick, leaving the two ends free. Sew these ends beforehand to the inside seams of the magician's trousers at the knees. When the knees spread apart the cane easily stands alone.



"Oh! Can Your Baby Walk Already?"

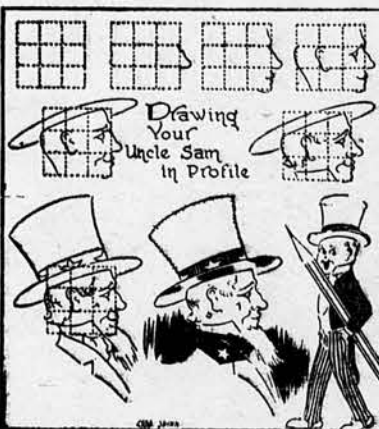
Doris Likes Her Teacher

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have three brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Clif-

ford, Leland and Armond and my sister's name is Velma. I go nearly 1 mile to school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Wallace. I like her very much. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me.

Tyro, Kan.

Doris Burns.



Nine squares, all the same size, make it possible for you to draw this good looking picture of your Uncle Sam. He would make a very clever poster for advertising your Sunday school class picnic.

School Attendance Record

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Odell school and I like to go to school. I never have missed a day or been late. My teacher's name is Miss Hosey. I enjoy the children's page.

St. Paul, Kan.

Vera Volmer.

Did He Strip 'Em?

Dentist: "So you have broken off a tooth, have you?"

Patient (tough youngster): "Yes sir."

Dentist: "How did you do it?"

Youngster: "Oh shifting gears on a lolly pop!"

Rosalie's Dog's Name Is Bus

For pets I have a dog named Bus. He is white. My cat's name is Yellow Tom. My teacher's name is Miss Garrelts. The name of our school is Mt. Zion District 38. My birthday was January 14. I live on a 100-acre farm. I

have two brothers. Their names are Elmer Junior and Melvin Elmer. Junior does not go to school and Melvin is in the fourth grade. I am 9 years old and in the third grade. We have 16 pupils in our school.

Rosalie E. Lindstrom.

McPherson, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Part of a circle; 3. To fear; 4. A covering for the head; 5. Stands for five hundred.

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

The Trials of Elmer Gum

I made a scooter yesterday. 'Twas working swell, I'll say Until that cat of Missus Jones Got standin' in the way. My scooter bumped the Joneses' cat Right off the Joneses' lawn And when I got the scooter back The Joneses' cat was gone.



It wasn't 'til my paw come home That I knew they was wise, But when I heard, I heard it all 'Cause that cat took a prize. An' Missus Jones she talked to Paw Until I thought she'd faint, An' then my Paw he talked to me An' now my scooter ain't.

—L. B. Williams.



The Hoovers—It Was no Picnic for Buddy



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Learn to Examine the Throat, and if in Doubt Call a Doctor Promptly

NEVER slight a sore throat. If your child complains of the throat make an examination. This is not hard if you go at it right. In anticipation of possible need some day, it is well worth while for you to practice looking at the throat when the child is well. This gives you a little practice, teaches the well child that there is nothing to fear, and seeing how the throat appears when it is well enables you to tell when it is abnormal.

To examine the throat get the help of an assistant if possible. Choose a good light. Let the assistant be seated facing the light and holding the child on her knees in such a position that the child's head may go back slightly. Swathe the child in a sheet so as to confine the arms. Take your own position a little to the side so as not to shut off your light. Place a smooth spoon handle well back on the tongue and make a gentle and steady pressure, but using no roughness. In a few seconds the stubborn tongue will yield, and you will have a good view of the throat. Notice if the tonsils are enlarged. Look for a whitish deposit. Look for the bright red of inflammation and the dark engorgement of congestion.

Before you examine the throat take the temperature and pulse. Always do this first because your examination may cause an aggravation.

If in combination with a rise in temperature and pulse you find a throat that shows inflammation you must suspect diphtheria, even tho there are neither white spots nor membrane in the throat.

There is only one thing to do if you suspect diphtheria; in fact this one thing is essential in every case of severe throat trouble. Call the doctor as quickly as possible. Ailments of the throat have such potentialities of danger that you cannot afford to take a chance.

There is one important thing that every parent can do to guard against diphtheria. You may have your children immunized against the disease by the use of Toxin-Antitoxin. The time to do it is while the child is well and no exposure to diphtheria has been suffered. After exposure Toxin-Antitoxin is too late.

Pyorrhoea Can Be Cured

Can pyorrhoea be cured? I have one tooth that is loose. I noticed the disease about a year ago. I have always kept my teeth clean. Is there any danger of the other members of the family getting pyorrhoea?

J. H.

A few years ago pyorrhoea was classed among the incurable diseases, but late discoveries have shown how to cure it. The dentist must clean the teeth and drain all abscesses. Some cases that will not yield to ordinary remedies are treated successfully with a vaccine prepared from the pus around the teeth. This is known as an auto-genous vaccine. So far as danger to the rest of the family, I think it not at all likely unless they were so indiscreet as to use the same toothbrush.

Send a Stamped Envelope

Answer to Inquirer: Troubles of too delicate a nature to allow you to send a stamped reply envelope bearing your name and address are also of too delicate a nature to answer in the columns of a family paper. You must remember that our paper is read by children and adults alike.

Elastic Bandage May Help

On one of my legs below the knee, the blood in the veins or arteries seems to clot or clog; the lumps seem pretty hard. The leg swells a little during the day but by morning is normal size. At times it itches most intensely, no breaking out or skin eruption. I am 60 years old.

R. I. M.

Varicose veins are not unusual in late middle life and old age. Cold bathing and bathing with witch hazel are of some help. Anything restricting the circulation, such as tight garters, abdominal bands or corsets must be re-

moved. Prolonged standing is more harmful than an equal amount of walking. The veins must be given support, and this is most easily done by applying a well-fitting elastic stocking. A cheaper method is the use of an elastic bandage. This should be applied carefully from the foot upward every morning before rising from bed. In massaging the leg always rub from below upward. In severe cases, especially those attended by ulceration, an operation for cure is sometimes desirable.

Sulfur Treatment May Help

What can be done to get rid of the itch? Is a baby 3 months old liable to catch it? How can one prevent the other members of the family from getting it when one child only has it?

R.

Babies 3 months old may take the itch if the itch mite is allowed to infect the bedding or clothing with which they come in contact. The only way to prevent others taking it is to exercise the greatest care against using towels, bedding, clothing or anything that has been used by the infected person. To cure the disease scrub thoroly with hot water and green soap and then apply sulfur ointment all over the body. Repeat after three days. Two treatments should cure if the patient does not get reinfected by using contaminated underclothing or sheets. I do not advise applying sulfur ointment to the tender skin of a baby unless carefully supervised by a doctor.

Consent Decree Is Obsolete

(Continued from Page 11)

producer's opportunity to make fair returns from his labors. Whatever the packer, or any other agency serving the producer, can do to lessen cost should be permissible. Under the consent decree, however, packers are prohibited from lowering their overhead expense a unit of product thru spreading it over a greater number of products.

"The national packers are equipped to handle many products other than meat. Canned fruits and canned vegetables can easily be added to the packers' lines and sold by the regular salesmen, and these products could be handled in such fashion to take up slack, both in shipping space and in selling effort.

"The prohibition against entering into the retail field also operates against the best interests of both producers and consumers. In recent years there has been a tremendous development of chain stores. Some of them have already gone into the packing business. All of them, by reason of their great purchasing power, and their ability to engage in packing if they choose, are very close buyers. Freedom of competition is the best safeguard against unreasonably low livestock prices and unreasonably high meat prices—but the consent decree does not permit the packers to compete in the retail field.

"Legally there never was justification for the packers' consent decree; economically there is no justification for its continued existence. Ever since its inception the decree has been the subject of litigation in one court or another, and several years ago its operation was suspended by order of the court which issued it, following a mandate from a higher court permitting the intervention of the California Co-operative Canneries, who claimed rights in the matter. Just recently the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the Court of Appeals had no jurisdiction, and that the canneries should not be permitted to intervene. At the moment, it is not known whether this will result in the restoration of the decree."

The Democratic party is not dead, but four more years away from the pie counter is going to give it that boyish figure so much admired.



Ethyl saved \$39.00 per 100 acres



A PRACTICAL FARMER in Nebraska made a careful test of Ethyl Gasoline on his farm. Here are the results of his test:

Using kerosene as a fuel in his tractor he plowed one acre in 75 minutes.

Using Ethyl, he plowed one acre in 51.6 minutes. That represents a saving, when Ethyl was used, of 23.4 minutes per acre.

At that rate he was saving 39 hours per 100 acres. Let us calculate very conservatively and say a man and his tractor are worth \$1.00 per hour. That means that he would save \$39.00 every time he plowed 100 acres. The added cost of fuel, as between Ethyl and kerosene, would be approximately 10 cents.

Here are hard pan facts showing why Ethyl is an economy in the end. (That is why it is a premium fuel!) The hours it saves mean dollars earned at the end of the season. Ethyl brings added power out of any equipment which cannot be obtained with ordinary fuel. The easing of the labor of driving makes for greater efficiency.

Stock up on Ethyl. Test it out. You will see the difference it makes.



ETHYL GASOLINE

© E. G. C. 1929

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION, 25 Broadway, N. Y. C. 56 Church St., Toronto 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London

Here's What the "Other Half" Eats

A Kansas Girl Peeks Into Foreign Kitchens and Selects Choice Recipes

AS A KANSAS homemaker I have wrestled with the problem of what to cook for dinner, supper and breakfast. As a traveler in England and Holland, one of my biggest interests has been to observe how homemakers over there solve this universal question.

The first thing we Americans noticed on entering England was lack of cream for the coffee and lack of napkins at meals, except in the more expensive restaurants. Coffee is served with hot milk. I did not know this the first morning, and seeing a small pitcher of cream and a larger one of milk before me, I put the cream into my coffee and—with a sigh—the milk onto my oatmeal. The next morning, there was a friendly English woman—they are all intensely courteous—at the table, and, when I started to do the same thing I had done the morning before, she said, "The cream is for your porridge. Coffee is served with hot milk in England unless one especially orders cream."

Not wanting to insist on American customs, I tried the milk—and it was not bad—for English coffee, I mean. I believe we serve much better coffee on American tables than is served in England or in Holland.

Now tea is a different matter. English tea is delicious, as is that of Holland. Yet it does seem that tea and coffee are served much too often

Twenty Years After

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

Were I to count the joys and not the tears,
Were I to count each smile and not each frown,
Were I to count the milestones of the years
That mark the wide highway of married life...
I would now stand with humble head bowed down.

For merry trifles make poor souvenirs
To treasure as keepsakes for man and wife...
For love is fashioned of gray days and tears.

Why should I count the days, the years, the miles

We traveled side by side on this highway?
They say we are now married twenty years...
But yet my love for you marks but one day.

and water and milk not often enough. It is difficult to get water to drink with meals in Europe. If you ask for it without explaining very carefully to the waiter, he is likely to think that you want mineral water. Plain water seems to be incomprehensible to him.

Most Americans do not take milk or cream in tea. If you are one of these, you might find tea made the way an English friend of mine made it, an entirely new drink. I suggest the method below, not as the way all English people make tea, but as this woman described it to me:

Most English people like a good blend rather than an all black or all green tea. Make the tea fairly strong, using about 1 heaping teaspoon tea to a cup. Have water freshly boiled, pour it over the tea, and allow to steep about 5 minutes. To serve, fill the cup about $\frac{1}{4}$ full with hot milk and sugar to taste. Then pour the tea from a height of about 1 foot. Coming from a height, its weight mixes the milk, sugar and tea, into just the proper blend of flavors. Whether this is true or not, I, who had always preferred weak tea with lemon, discovered that this strong English tea with milk was an unusually good drink.

The tea cozy, a hood affair put over the pot to keep the tea warm until the second cup, is seen over and over in the gift shops. Some of them are very beautiful in design. If afternoon tea drinking spreads in favor in America in the next few years as it has been doing, our handwork artists will have yet another kind of gift on which to spend their talents.

We seem to prefer cold drinks or ice cream for our afternoon diversion, however. And how we Americans miss ice cream here in Europe! It can be obtained, but is not prevalent.

Sweets are served with afternoon tea. Otherwise, they are conspicuous by their absence from meals—except the ever present marmalade or jam for breakfast. Candy stores and pastry shops abound, however, proving that such things are popular.

Last Minute Catastrophes

BY HELEN JUNE DREW

HAVE you ever been all dressed, rouged and powdered ready to go to some special party, hoping you'd look your prettiest and at the last second torn a finger nail or discovered a pimple on the tip of your nose that marred the whole effect?

By Mary Polson Charlton

Surely it is the most discouraging thing, even worse than to find a run up the front of your stocking because you can change the stocking but the nose or the finger-nail! Horrors!

But there is always a way over these problems. That split finger nail—don't grab the scissors and make that one nail short, but get a tiny piece of adhesive tape just the size of the split and just as long, paste it carefully over the split, on top of that give the entire nail an extra coating of liquid polish and no one will notice.

That pimple on the end of your nose—or the burn mark from the end of your curling iron, or a pin scratch, or a scratch from a playful pup or kitten, all these unsightly marks may be hidden so your friends will never know the worry they cause you.

Always keep on hand a stick of grease paint—this sounds like amateur theatricals but it is the most useful last minute aid I know of. Get a light flesh color tint, and when you discover any unwelcome skin abrasion apply a touch, smooth it around the spot and powder over it. Make the coating of grease paint as heavy as you need it to cover the spot entirely. Then powder over this and your mishap is covered safely for the entire evening.

Have you eaten blueberry pie for dinner when you wanted to look pretty for that particular party? Or has something stained your teeth so that at the last minute when you won't have time for a trip to the dentist, your teeth are discolored? Simple to remove any stains of new acquisition. Just put some powdered pumice in a saucer, add enough peroxide to make a thin paste—dampen your toothbrush with warm water to make it soft—then brush your teeth with this paste. If you have a stain on one tooth or around the necks of your teeth use this same paste only apply it differently. Wrap a bit of cotton around the end of an orange wood stick. Wet the cotton with peroxide, dip it into the paste and go to work removing the stain.

For stain down in the cuticle under the nail always keep on hand some bleaching strings for this purpose. If you have none in the house dip a piece of white soft cord into the pumice and peroxide paste and run it down under the stained nail. Hold each end of the string in the thumb and forefinger of each hand and run the nail of the stained finger along the cord so the cord gets well under. The flexibility of the cord makes it easy to reach every bit of the under nail.

Perhaps you are all dressed perfectly satisfied with yourself and the thought comes to you, "Oh, if I dance I'll die with those callous spots on the bottom of my feet." Or maybe your pet corn suddenly starts throbbing. This too is simply remedied.

For the callous spots wet a pumice stone and rub it over the callous. It will not dig down into the tender part but will remove all that dead surface flesh that causes the pain and hot soreness. Rub it well until you have a smooth finish and then apply a bit of cold cream. Rub off the surplus, powder it and you're all set.

Every house keeps a bottle of collodion in the medicine chest. Apply two good coatings of this. After it dries make a soft cap for the corn from a piece of chamois skin or an old white kid glove. Cut about the size of a 5-cent piece with a hole in the center that will completely expose the corn. If your corn is very bad make two thicknesses of this, cutting the outside of the top layer a bit smaller. Place two narrow strips of adhesive tape over the top and bottom of this cap and then adjust it over the corn. The hole in the center prevents any pressure from your shoe and the collodion deadens the pain.

While foot ailments may not be called beauty troubles they really are, for you surely can't look your best limping about with a pained expression on your face.

We have a leaflet on foot comfort that not only helps you to relieve the aches and pains that are, but gives preventive advice on buying shoes and exercising the feet to keep them in trim. Address letters asking for this leaflet to Helen Lake, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your letter.

Bright Red Strawberry Preserves

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

HEAVENLY Strawberry Preserves for Christmas! What could be a more delightful gift? Chances are they would be opened for breakfast on the greatest of all holidays and everyone with a sweet-tooth would like them. Now is just the time to make them.

Use the largest, ripe, but firm, berries you can find. After hulling and washing, measure and place in a saucepan. Add an equal volume of sugar and heat slowly until the strawberry juice begins

to run. Then increase the heat and boil rapidly 5 minutes. Pour into a large platter, take out in the sunshine and fold over and over, just as you fold beaten egg whites into a cake batter, until the preserves are cool. You will be surprised how huge the berries become during this manipulation, for the air pores they contain are well filled. Their color, too, is nothing short of marvelous. It is a real strawberry red. This shade may be maintained by storing the sealed preserves in a dark place. The taste is the best part. It is the next thing to the fresh berry. Imagine how good it will be next winter when snowstorms are raging!

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.

Keep Supply of Fresh Water

WHEN you are leaving home in the summer time to be gone all day or on hot summer days when it is hard to keep plenty of fresh water out for chickens, this is a handy device.

Use an old boiler or tub that has a leak in the bottom. Set 4 posts in the ground in a square as far apart as the diameter of the tub or boiler. Nail boards on the inside of the posts as high from the ground as needed. Set the tub or boiler on them, place the watering pan or trough underneath so that the water leaking from the tub or boiler will keep it full of water. If the hole in the upper vessel is too large, tear a square piece of rag, insert one corner and draw it down until the desired leak is obtained, fill the top vessel with fresh water and cover to shade it and it will supply fresh water for the chickens all day.

Crawford Co.

Mrs. Eli E. Neher.

An Invalid's Drinking Glass

A TEAPOT makes an excellent combination of water pitcher and drinking glass for an invalid. Its cover keeps out dust and one can drink from the spout while lying down, without danger of spilling the water. It is easy to get children to take the required amount of fluid when they are ill if the teapot is used, as they think it great fun to drink from the spout.

Labette County.

Mrs. Leta Williams.

Use Bottle as Level

IF YOU need a level and haven't one handy fill a small bottle almost full of water and put the cork in tightly, then lay the bottle on its side and use as you would a level. A round bottle filled with water makes a good substitute for a magnifying glass.

Labette County.

Mrs. Leta Williams.

When the Fish Are "Biting"

DEAR LITTLE COOKS: I can imagine that every little cook has been out on the creek catching catfish or sunfish this spring, and isn't it heaps of fun? And of course, you took your lunch basket along, full of good things to eat, and made a day of it.



But how many of you cooked your own fish after you returned home? Maybe you didn't know how, and if that is why, I am going to tell you so that you will know. Of course, the cleaning is the worst part of it, but if the whole crowd does it together, it isn't any

bother really. Here is how you should fry fish: Cut the fish after it is cleaned, into individual pieces, sprinkle with salt and bread crumbs, dip in egg and then in crumbs again. Fry in deep fat until the fish is brown on all sides.

I'm sure that now school is out you'll have more time to spend on your notebooks. So we're going to start a new notebook and work on it only four months. I will be glad to send a new sheet of directions if you have lost the others. You may work on a notebook again even if you did before. There is to be a first prize of \$1 for the best girl's and boy's notebook, and a second prize of 50 cents for both girls and boys. Better start on your notebook right away, for remember the longer you have to work on it, the better chance of winning you have. The only charges are a 2-cent stamp for mailing the directions to you. Please let me hear from you soon.

Your little girl cook friend,
Nalda Gardner.

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.

Placing the Salad at Dinner

Where should the salad be placed at a dinner service?

If it is served with the main course it may be placed at the left of the plate, but many prefer to serve it at the right of the plate unless a beverage is also served.

For Healthy Hair

I am having trouble with my hair and cannot find what the cause is. Possibly if you would outline some of the common troubles I could discover what mine is.

Flora.

I am sending you a form on Treatments for the Hair which includes the common troubles with hair and am sure you can find the root of your trouble therein. Any other woman who is having similar troubles with her hair is welcome to one of the forms if she will send to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and inclose a 2-cent stamp.

Storing Nuts for Candy

A few days ago I cracked some walnuts, and should like to keep them on hand for use in cakes and candy. How should I do this?

Jeannine.

Pack walnuts in jars, or boxes between layers of fine, dry sand. If they have become shriveled, let them stand overnight in skimmed milk or a solution of milk and water. Chestnuts and filberts may be stored in the same manner.

Remedy for Wrinkles

I have little fine wrinkles around my eyes. What is the meaning of this, and is there a remedy?

Mrs. Garth.

These little fine wrinkles mean that your skin is dry. It needs a nourishing oil that will feed and fill out the sagging muscles. I have a form on Wrinkle Eradicators which gives some directions for caring for these muscles

around your eyes and you may have one if you will write me inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope. My address is Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

Bobby Bumps His Head

AT THE sound of a heavy thud Aunt Anna ran to pick up little Bobby. "Just see what a bump he got. What would you put on it?" she asked my mother.

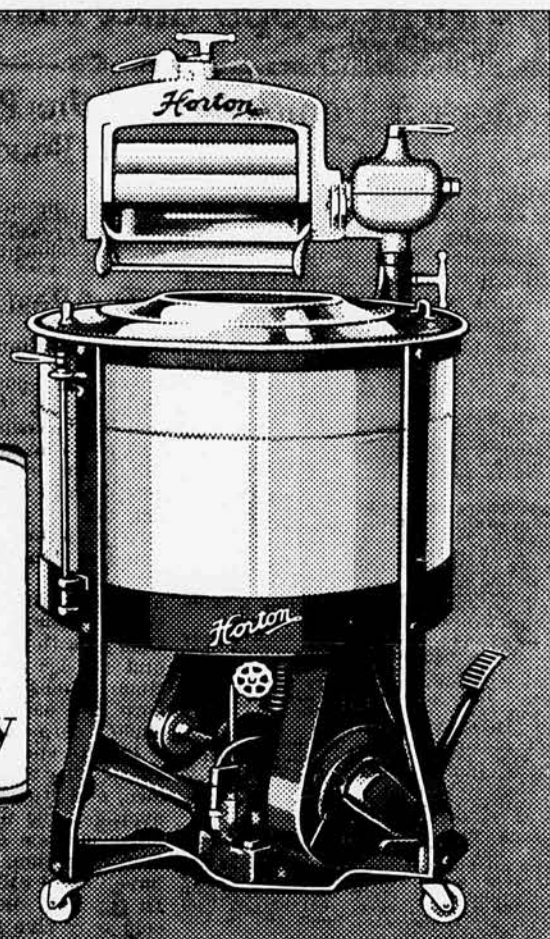
Bobby is an only child. There are three of us children so my mother has had more experience caring for bumps and bruises than Bobby's mother.

"Let's see the bump," said my mother. "He hasn't broken the skin, so we will put cold wet cloths on the bump for a little while. Then we will bandage it with a piece of absorbent cotton soaked in witch-hazel, and by tomorrow you will hardly know he ever had a bump."

After a while Bobby felt all right. Some bumps and hurts seem to be a real part of a little child's growing up. There are some children that are more fortunate than others because they have better control of their motor action at an earlier age.

Mothers should muster a lot of calmness in caring for their children because it has a very great influence on them. There are children who accept their falls and hurts almost with indifference, others cry at the slightest scratch. This is pretty largely due to the attitude the adults about them take toward these things. When Bobby gets a slight hurt assure him that he will be all right and then divert his attention. Of course, in case of a cut where stitches will cause it to heal more quickly and care will prevent infection you should call the doctor as soon as possible. Baby Mary Louise.

Washes
swiftly
gently
thoroughly



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WE SEAL THE MECHANISM at the factory!

What could we say about the dependability of the new Horton Perfect 36 more emphatic than that?

So perfectly is this mechanism made, so precisely adjusted, and so thoroughly tested in operation at the factory, that it comes to you sealed against "tinkering" and repairing. In emergency the entire mechanism may be quickly removed and replaced by another.

Think what this means! A perfect washer, always ready for the wash-day work. You fill the big tub with a full load of clothes. In a few minutes they come out, thoroughly clean and extraordinarily dry, through the big semi-soft rollers of the Horton wringer—every button left on, not a fastener harmed.

Your choice of copper or porcelain tub in several color combinations. For farm homes the Perfect 36 is built with a dependable four-cycle gasoline motor of standard make, as shown above.

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A. J. HARWI HARDWARE CO.
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EXCLUSIVE KANSAS DISTRIBUTORS



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Gentlemen: Please tell me more about the new Horton Perfect 36 Washer and why it is superior. Also send illustrations in the actual colors of the new models—without obligation to me, of course.

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Inexpensive Summer Styles

Simplicity of This Season's Styles Tempts the Clever Homemaker to Better Wardrobes

1229—The ultimate in an easily made, easily laundered dress for general wear. Wash silks, linens and cotton pique adapt themselves to this mode. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2619—Tailored shorts are the newest idea in lingerie for summer. The free-

dom of movement which they allow, together with their amplexness, accounts for the favor that is theirs. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure for the brassiere.

2787—For the youngsters a bloomer dress in soft, washable material ideal. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.



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

Farm Crops and Markets

Livestock Is Doing Well on the Pastures: They Contain Ample Feed

WHEAT has been making a good growth; Kansas will produce another large crop. Farmers are still busy planting sorghums; most of the corn which will be planted is in the ground. The first crop of alfalfa was above average, but it was damaged somewhat by wet weather. Livestock is doing well on the pastures.

Barton—Some corn was replanted, and almost all fields were planted late. All other crops are making a fine growth. More sunshine is needed. Wheat, 83c; corn, 70c; eggs, 21c to 26c; butterfat, 42c.—Alice Everett.

Cloud—There is plenty of surface moisture, and grain crops are making an excellent growth. There is a good stand of corn, and farmers are busy cultivating it. Potatoes are doing fine, and promise an early yield. Chickens are doing well; egg prices are quite satisfactory. Cattle are doing fine on pastures; young pigs are making a satisfactory growth.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—The weather has been cloudy and damp. A considerable acreage of corn was replanted. Wheat is headed, and it probably will produce a very good yield. Oat are short, and yields will be light. Hogs and cattle are selling for very satisfactory prices.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Corn planting has been delayed greatly this spring because of muddy fields; some replanting is being done. The strawberry crop was large, and of unusually good quality. Cherries are ripe. Eggs, 26c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We are having fine growing weather, but will need rain soon. The wheat is all headed; some of the fields are not in very good condition. Farmers are busy planting feed crops and putting up alfalfa. Wheat, 80c; corn, 70c; barley, 50c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 22c; hens, 18c to 22c.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—We have been having warm weather, and crops are making a very satisfactory growth. Wheat is all headed. There is an "oil boom" in the western part of the county. Wheat, 78c; corn, 55c; cane, \$1.10 a cwt.; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 41c.—C. F. Erbert.

Franklin—We have had a great deal of rain recently which delayed corn planting. There will be plenty of "June corn" this year! Not much corn is being sold, but farmers seem to have money, judging from the way they are buying cars and trucks. Gardens are making a fine growth. Wheat, 85c; corn, 78c; oats, 45c; eggs, 26c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—The weather has been windy. Wheat is making a good growth. Corn is rather backward; but few fields have been replanted, despite the fact that cutworms are numerous. Considerable road work is being done. Pastures are making a fine growth, and livestock is doing well. Eggs, 24c; cream, 42c; hogs, \$10; corn, 80c.—C. F. Welty.

Harper—Wheat has been heading out rapidly. There is plenty of moisture for growing crops. The growth of corn has been delayed greatly this spring by cool, wet weather. Livestock is doing well on pastures. Wheat, 83c; cream, 42c; eggs, 24c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—The weather has been very unfavorable for harvesting the alfalfa crop, on account of the wet and cloudy weather. Wheat has headed; harvest will start about June 20. Wheat, 77c; corn, 78c; oats, 42c; eggs, 24c; butter, 45c; light hens, 20c; heavy hens, 25c; broilers, 30c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The first cutting of alfalfa was quite satisfactory. Corn planting has been late, on account of muddy fields. Potatoes are making a good growth. Wheat has headed; some fields contain rust. The strawberry crop is being picked. Wool, 35c.—J. J. Blevins.

Marshall—A considerable acreage of the corn has been replanted, due largely to a crust on the surface. Most of the folks have had "good luck" with baby chicks this year. The first crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Corn, 73c; wheat, 88c; cream, 43c; eggs, 27c; hogs, \$10.40; old potatoes, 40c.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—The weather has been rather cool, and corn has been growing slowly. Wheat is heading; some fields are fairly good, but many will produce only light yields. Alfalfa is ready to cut. A few public sales are being held; everything moves at good prices.—James McMill.

Ottawa—Good stands of corn and kafir were obtained on most fields; some replanting was done, however. The first crop of alfalfa was very heavy. Wheat, oats, potatoes and gardens are making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well on pastures. The spring pig crop is about normal; the chick crop is considerably above average. Wheat, 76c; corn, 65c; cream, 44c; eggs, 23c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rawlins—Wheat has made a good growth; some of the fields have a rather thin stand, however, and they will become weedy before harvest. Corn planting is finished, but many farmers are still planting feed crops. The soil contains considerable moisture.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—Wheat is well headed, and it is making a fine growth. Rowed crops have a good start, and pastures are doing well. Several farm sales have been held recently, with high prices. Wheat, 78c; cream, 42c; eggs, 23c; hens, 23c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Wheat is heading; it will produce about an average crop, or a little more. Some corn fields were replanted, on account of the heavy rains. Grain sorghums are being planted. Pastures are in good condition. Wheat, 80c; eggs, 25c; butterfat, 42c.—William Crotinger.

Stanton—Farmers have been busy planting row crops or breaking sod for wheat. Livestock is doing well on the pastures; grass is making an excellent growth. We received a nice rain a few days ago. Hens, 20c; cream, 40c; milk, \$1 a cwt.; corn, 68c; hogs, \$9.85.—R. L. Creamer.

For Kansas Poultrymen

Circular No. 147, Culling Poultry, by Loyal F. Payne and Howard H. Steup, should be of interest to every Kansas

Farmer who keeps poultry; it may be obtained free on application to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan.

Out-Peaks Price Period

(Continued from Page 3)

keeps two good rams and breeds for early lambs. Getting the lambs early makes it possible to get on the market between the eastern and western supplies. The early lambs have a warm reception in the circular brooder house, get off to a good start and finish strong. Rohrer's methods have eliminated stomach worms. Ewes are made to exercise the same as brood sows and gilts. He feeds alfalfa almost entirely to the ewes until they lamb, and then gets them up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of grain and carries them on that to pasture time. Lambs are creep-fed on ground corn and oats, and are topped off on shelled corn and alfalfa hay.

Profits show up quite well with the sheep. The wool clip is said to keep a ewe, and Rohrer thinks that is so. He averages 120 per cent lamb crop, and he puts them on the market in excellent condition. As a result, the ewes have netted \$10 a head for some years. In the last six years Mr. Rohrer has sold only five cull lambs out of about 1,000 head. All the others have either topped the market or sold within 10 cents of the top. Aside from the regular sheep project, Mr. Rohrer sometimes feeds out an extra carload of lambs. He has his business stabilized so he can take a risk on such things when conditions seem to justify it.

Four hundred to 450 White Leghorns keep the egg crates going to market quite regularly. Hatching eggs are produced on the farm and incubated there at a low cost. "Our baby chicks cost us very little more than the price of the eggs, not counting labor," Mr. Rohrer said, "because we have used our machines so long. This year's hatches averaged 88 per cent, and we make 84 per cent over a number of years." A good many eggs are sold to the hatchery at a good price, as this flock has been accredited for three years. Portable brooders have been used until this year, they being moved to clean ground, of course. In addition, a sanitary hall-screen run is proving its worth. Chicks can get out when the ground is muddy or weather a little doubtful without fatal results. Another feature that is proving entirely successful is the Kansas State Agricultural College "All-Mash" for chicks. A laying house remodeled so that it has a straw loft made considerable difference with the flock. Results of this job were seen in no rump, healthier layers and an increased egg production.

The high prices of 1920 don't mean a thing to Mr. Rohrer. He is making more money today than he did in the much-talked-about high times, and the only peak in prices that interests him is the one in the future—always in the future—that can be reached only thru greater personal efficiency in the business of farming, thereby increasing the profits of the present year over those that have been realized before.

Upward Goes Production

(Continued from Page 14)

This declining birth rate in the United States appears to be associated with the country's increasing prosperity and per capita wealth. In those states where the per capita wealth is larger than the average for the United States, the birth rate is lower. In states where the per capita wealth is smaller than the average, the birth rate is higher. This striking fact, Doctor Baker remarks, should not be accepted as conclusive on the basis of the data now available. It is, nevertheless, an indication that population growth does not necessarily tread on the heels of farm production so closely as was once thought. It suggests that our population may cease growing long before the limits of subsistence are reached.

She Heard Some one going Up the Stairs

A Bell System Advertisement

The family of a farmer in Missouri had gone to town for a Fourth of July celebration. A daughter in another town came home unexpectedly. Entering the house, she heard some one going up the stairs. She called out. It was a burglar. Frightened, he escaped through a window. She telephoned to a neighbor who immediately called the Sheriff. The burglar was caught the next day.

A farmer near Medford, N. J., was offered 10c a pound for a carload of steers by a Philadelphia slaughterer. The farmer wanted 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. He telephoned a Jersey City commission man and described the cattle. He was advised they ought to bring 11c. He shipped the cattle that day and they sold for 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Profit by telephone, \$262.50.

The telephone often saves lives and property in case of burglary, fire, injury or sickness. It pays for itself many times over by running needed errands to town, bringing a spare part when some machine is broken, or in finding where and when to sell for the best price.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



KC Baking Powder

DOUBLE ACTION
First—in the dough
Then in the oven

Same Price
for over 38 years
25 ounces for 25¢

Use less than of
high priced brands

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED
BY OUR GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now
Erect Early
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Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
R.A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile

Laidlaw Bale Ties

Single loop, tube annealed. Absolutely the best tie that money can buy. Write for prices.
LALDIAW WIRE CO.,
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\$150,000

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PREFERRED STOCK
With Common Stock
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Dividends Quarterly

Over \$300 in Assets Back of Each Share

Earnings More Than
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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

IT NOW seems as if we were going to have a slightly new regime in prohibition in this good land of ours. Perhaps slightly is not the word. The American people who want law and order, and are willing to obey the laws themselves, may pride themselves on the new administration at Washington. What might be considered a small thing indicated the direction of the wind, in the Hoover Administration. The clerk of the Senate, in accordance with custom, had the Bible ready which the President-Elect was to kiss, when he took the oath of office. The Sermon on the Mount had been selected as an appropriate passage. But Mr. Hoover had the Bible opened to Proverbs 29:18—"Where there is no vision the people perish; but he that keepeth the law, happy is he," and on this passage he took the oath.

"He that keepeth the law, happy is he." Are we to have a new era that will be marked by law observance? It seems as if we have gone about as far in the opposite direction as it is safe to go—and farther. Said the President, in his inaugural address: "There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that this patronage from large numbers of law-abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating crime. I have been selected by you to execute and enforce the laws of the country. I propose to do so to the extent of my own abilities, but the measure of success that the Government shall attain will depend on the moral support which you, the citizens, extend. Our whole system of self government will crumble either if officials elect what laws they will enforce or citizens elect what laws they will support. For our citizens to patronize the violation of a particular law on the ground that they are opposed to it is destructive of the very basis of all that protection of life, homes and property which they rightly claim under other laws."

But is prohibition worth all this agitation and discussion? Let a few facts answer. A while ago a professor of Dartmouth College made an investigation of 1,200 industrial concerns, employing 1,250,000 men and women, as to their attitude toward the prohibition law. The field covered was New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. He had the testimony of 1,000 insurance agents, and 1,000 names suggested by the Coal Mine Magazine, the annual report of the American Electric Railway Association, and 75 representative street railway companies.

Professor Feldman answers many interesting questions. For instance: "Was liquor consumption decreasing before national prohibition?" The answer is an emphatic no. From 1900 to 1914 there was a steady advance in the consumption of liquor. What about the death-rate from the use of alcohol poisoning and the use of wood alcohol? This was greatest during 1912, 1913 and 1916.

There are plenty of figures to show that the money which went into liquor has gone into legitimate lines of trade. The consumption of milk rose at an almost unbelievable rate. In 1917 the consumption of milk was 36 billion pounds, and in 1924 it was 54 billion pounds. The International Association of Milk Dealers says, "There is no denying the fact that the cutting off of beer has diverted a great deal of thirst to the drinking of milk." Ice cream used in 1916 was 208 million gallons, and in 1925 it was 322 million gallons.

Thrift has vastly increased since the national prohibition law went into effect. The president of the Home Savings Bank of Boston says, "I certainly attribute some of the nation-wide gain in savings deposits to the effects of prohibition." The president of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis is quoted to the effect thus, "There is no question in my mind that prohibition has led to an increase in savings." Four hundred agents of life insurance companies stated that it was much easier to write industrial insurance and to collect the premiums, as a result of prohibition.

In farming, some types may have suffered somewhat, from the decrease

of the use of rye, barley and hops. But this is more than compensated for in other kinds of farming. It was supposed that the grape industry would suffer seriously. But the facts are otherwise. In 1917 carload shipments of grapes were 21,000, while in 1925 these had increased to 80,000 cars.

Opponents of national prohibition repeatedly and heatedly assert that crime has become worse since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. Either the records are wrong, or these wets are wrong. New York is supposed to be one of the worst crime centers, and the police records show that the saloon year 1916 had more arrests than the so-called crime wave years of 1923-24. This includes all such crimes as crimes against persons, against chastity, against family and children, against property rights and against the government.

An Englishman said not long ago that he hated American prohibition, because England would have to adopt prohibition or be unable to compete with America in the markets of the world.

Lesson for June 9—Benefits of Total Abstinence. Jer. 35:1-19.
Golden Text, Jer. 35:6.

The Yields Were High

(Continued from Page 10)

sowing crops, and not put in enough time in preparing the seedbeds. In doing this we many times lose several bushels to the acre at harvest time. I believe the best cultivation a crop can have is before planting. A well-prepared seedbed is as important to a crop as a good foundation is to a building.

A farmer who is keeping up with the times is not slow to agree that there are no possibilities in farming so large as that of building up the fertility of the soil. The progressive farmer no longer leaves the barnyard manure piled on one side of the barn or throws it into a ditch, but hauls it to the field, and to secure the best results spreads it over the land evenly with a manure spreader. Straw also should be returned to the soil in some form instead of burning it at threshing time.

The future of the farming industry in this country is far from discouraging. The ever increasing use of machinery, the better methods of planting, of cultivating and of harvesting all tend to lower the cost of production. And let us remember, too, that any increase in crop production in America will not come from the opening up of new lands, at least to any great extent, but from the increased fertility of the soil and better farming methods. Where that increase fails to materialize, the farmer will be the final loser, whether he be tenant or landowner.

A Herd Has Its Advantages

(Continued from Page 10)

increasing to a full feed. In the lot where roughage must be used, nothing is better than high quality alfalfa hay, which should be pitched up fresh every day and fed regularly. Cattle can be thrown off feed as readily by careless, irregular feeding of roughage as of grain.

I do not favor the heavy use of concentrates, as they are too expensive, and there always is a comparative value. A stockman must learn to use his home feeds to a large degree and keep away from prepared feeds.

We have always made it a practice to keep well-bred stock and use care in trying to secure low down, thick, smooth bulls. Size is important, and one should try to secure mellowness and good bone and follow the same type. A herd cannot acquire any uniformity when a bull that is of the class indicated is followed by one with a coarse frame, high in the flanks or that has a rough top and underline. The pedigree is not so important as the individual, and it is not necessary to buy a high-priced bull to get a good one. A herd can be improved more rapidly by selection than by breeding, and if only uniform, well-bred calves are selected it does not take long to acquire a herd of outstanding quality.



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"I PICK Star Shovels every time because of that reinforced point. The rib on the back keeps them from wearing down blunt like an ordinary shovel—and with that sharp point I can clip off the biggest weed. Star Shovels scour up quick, too, because they're shaped right. They must have the finest steel in them because they last longer and hold their edge better than any shovel I ever used."

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STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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CULTIVATOR SHOVELS

Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

While others experiment— You can be sure . . . by using Cities Service Oils and Gasolene

The farm is no place to experiment with oil and gasolene. To safeguard your crops, your profits and your expensive trucks, tractors and other equipment, you need the best oil and gasolene you can buy.

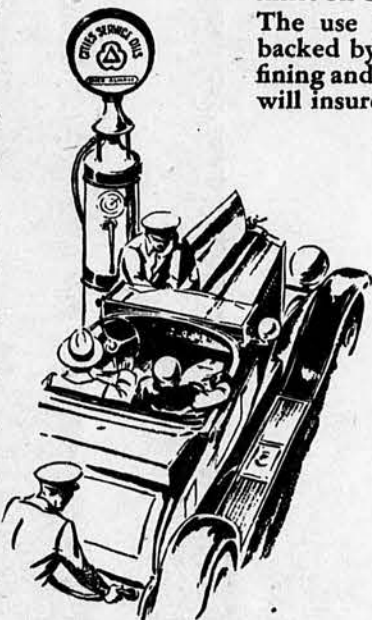
That is why we urge you to play safe—insist on Cities Service oil and gasolene.

The use of these high quality products, backed by 67 years of experience in the refining and perfection of petroleum products, will insure you against:

1. Truck and tractor breakdowns and costly delays for replacement parts.
2. Expensive repairs.
3. Excessive oil and gasolene consumption.

Keep your farm equipment running smoothly and economically by keeping it constantly supplied with Cities Service Oils and Gasolene.

Cities Service Radio Concerts Fridays at 6 P. M. Central Standard Time



CITIES SERVICE COMPANY, 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Cities Service Oils & Gasolene

This Elevator Pays Higher Prices



INSTALL it on your farm. Own it. Operate it yourself. Fill it with your own grain at low harvest time prices. Empty it at higher prices which always prevail during some later months of the year. The investment usually more than pays itself back the first year by improving condition of grain, saving protein and moisture premiums, cutting shrinkage, shielding from rats, fire and weather. Prime quality galvanized steel, outstanding construction, structural strength and durability are pledged you by the Butler 30 year old reputation. Owners report Butler Bins in use 20 years.

Freight Prepaid Prices

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

BUTLER

READY-MADE FARM STORAGE

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

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
 1204 Eastern Avenue 904-6th Ave., S. E.
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FREE BOOKLET

Please send farm storage, elevator and tank booklet.

Name _____
 Post Office _____ State _____

BRIGGS & STRATTON
Fullpower
 4-CYCLE AIR-COOLED
GASOLINE ENGINE

America's Finest Washing Machine Engine!
 The majority of leading washing machines advertised in this publication are equipped with Briggs & Stratton gas engines. These washing machine manufacturers are giving you easy starting with dependable power. We guarantee Fullpower engines for one year.
 Fullpower Engines are sold separately for general farm use. Write Dept. KF10 for Free Booklet.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP.
 MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

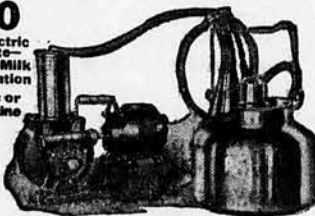
Ground Limestone

For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE sample
DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
 220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas.
 Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.

\$100

Single Electric
 Complete
 Ready to Milk
 No Installation
 Electric or
 Gas Engine



Milk in Half the Time

Save the time of an extra man. Thousands of farmers make milking easy with Fords Milker. Simple and easy to operate. Actually better for cows than hand milking. You get cleaner, higher-priced milk, with lower bacteria count. You can buy no better, more satisfactory milker. Finest construction. Guaranteed for years. Many models and sizes.

Send for Catalogue No. 68
MYERS-SHERMAN CO.
 213-15 N. Desplaines St., Chicago

Fords Milker

'Tis a Good Bluestem Season

And With Cattle at \$10 a Hundred the Financial Outlook Is Not So Bad!

BY HARLEY HATCH

WITH the exception of one light shower, we have been a full week without rain. This light shower was welcome, because it softened the crust on ground that had been worked a little wet, allowing the corn to break thru. The forecast this morning is for "showers and cooler;" we need neither the moisture nor the cool weather. On this farm the crops are all in the ground with the exception of 5 acres which we will plow and plant to Atlas cane. The soil is of a moist nature and should have gone in corn, but it is getting so late we now will plant cane. This has been the big week of the spring for corn planting; it is a very late season, owing to the continuous rains, and planting is no further advanced down here in Eastern Kansas than it is in South Dakota. Despite the wet and cool weather, a very fair stand of corn seems to have been secured in most fields, and if July and August allow us a normal portion of moisture we yet may raise a lot of corn. Another good bluestem hay crop seems just around the corner, and cattle are making weight on the bluestem; if this weight brings us \$10 a hundred this summer and fall, we will come out all right.

One Day of Work!

Corn planting was finished on this farm on May 23. That is, it is finished if a stand is secured. So far, a much better stand is above ground than would be thought possible, considering the heavy and continuous rainfall. To give you an idea of the difficulties under which we have worked in getting the corn planted on Jayhawk Farm, I give a resume of the 1929 corn planting operations: On April 2 and 3, 21 acres were planted, 15 acres top planted with check row and a 6-acre hog pasture listed. A very fair stand was secured on both fields. Rain came, and no more planting was done until May 1, when 33 acres were listed. Again heavy rain ensued, and not until May 9 did we find the ground dry enough to list, and then only for part of a day, when 16 acres were listed. Then came a second edition of Noah's flood, and the pounded down soil was not dry enough to list again until May 16, when 25 acres were planted. As one day at a time is about all we have been able to plant this spring, it was no surprise to see another heavy rainfall. On May 21 planting was resumed, and the work was finished May 23. Up to the May 16 planting the corn has been coming nicely, and even that not above ground is just about ready to break thru.

Corn Higher Than Wheat?

This week local elevators have been paying 80 cents a bushel for corn and 80 cents for wheat. These grains are selling for the same price a bushel for the first time since the war, when the price of wheat at local buying points was fixed by Government fiat at \$2 a bushel. Had the price of wheat not been fixed there is no question but what it would have sold for \$3.50 a bushel. It was all right to fix prices then, but an economic crime even to consider it now. Local elevators say that new wheat will start at 70 to 75 cents if present conditions continue. Old corn is becoming rather scarce locally, and there is not much show for a decline in price until new corn is ready for feeding. Given such a contingency, we may see corn selling for more than wheat, altho the wheat seller has to give 60 pounds to the bushel and the corn seller but 56 pounds. This very low wheat price has been but partly reflected back to the consumer; long patent flour can be bought at the chain stores at \$1.50 a 48-pound sack, but short patent flour still retails locally for \$2 a sack, and wheat shorts sell for \$1.30 a hundred at local elevators.

Rowed Cane Is Best?

We finished drilling a 16-acre field to Sumac, or Red Top, cane yesterday. Many years ago we came to the conclusion that in raising either cane or

kafir for roughness it was much better to drill the seed and cultivate it than to sow broadcast. Not only does the increased seed crop pay many times the cost of cultivation, but the fodder is much easier to handle, as it can be cut with a corn binder and put up in good shocks. Broadcast cane when mowed and put up in big piles, spoils more or less in a wet winter, and stock do not like it nearly as well as they do the rowed fodder. We some time ago gave up kafir for either grain or fodder; Sumac or Atlas cane seed is about as good a grain feed as kafir, and there is no comparison as to the value of cane as fodder when compared with kafir. In only about one year in four is kafir of much value as cattle feed, compared with cane; if kafir is raised as a grain crop the stalk gets dry and woody and stock will eat nothing but the leaves.

Heating Is a Problem

Under the very wet conditions which have prevailed here since last fall, it has been very hard to keep kafir or cane seed from heating, if threshed and stored in any amount. I have known of some 50-bushel lots that heated when ventilation seemed to be good. Heating in the bin when warm weather arrives is one of the great drawbacks in keeping kafir for summer feeding. Some farmers throw bricks or tile into the grain, or stick posts down at frequent intervals, but the best and surest—and also the easiest—method of preventing heating of the seed is to put a layer of unthreshed kafir heads into the bin when the grain is being unloaded; such a layer, every 8 or 9 inches, will take up the surplus moisture. These heads will in no way damage the grain. Another method equally as good, but which requires more space, is to put headed bundles of kafir fodder into the grain instead of unthreshed heads. Anything that will take up the moisture will do the business, but kafir heads or kafir fodder usually are handy to use, and also are clean. Storing kafir in the head is a good way to keep it sweet and clean for poultry feed, but on this farm we have come to like cracked corn for small chicks in preference to kafir.

Soil Needs More Humus

It is very easy during this spring of heavy and continuous rainfall to tell the soil that has been robbed of humus and fertility. We will have to plead guilty to having some on this farm, and it is very easy to tell it after one of these heavy rains. On the other hand, we have 24 acres on which was plowed under last summer either alfalfa or Sweet clover, and this land works just as new land used to, when baking of the soil was unknown. In addition, there are 34 acres on which manure has been spread since last fall. This has not yet had time to decay, and in that way help the soil, but we hope before long to get all the cultivated land on the farm in better condition with alfalfa, Sweet clover and manure. We have today 35 acres growing alfalfa and Sweet clover, and there are 4 acres of moist soil on which Alsike clover has been sown. The new barn is a great manure saver; we plan to clean out both sides every two weeks during the winter and spring, and we get from 18 to 20 loads each time. Since last fall we have taken out of the barn enough manure to cover 23 acres. Keeping up the fertility of our soil under such a series of washing, leaching rains as we have had during the last two years is a problem almost as hard to solve as that much advertised one called "farm relief."

Relations between the United States and Great Britain are not going to be made any more pleasant by the latter country's publication of the authentic passenger list of the Mayflower.

Scientists went clear to Manila, Philippine Islands, to see a total eclipse, when all they needed to do was to watch the groom at a wedding.

To KILL Poultry Lice Just Paint the Roosts with "Black Leaf 40"

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush, a can of "Black Leaf 40" and a few minutes time for "painting" it on top of roosts are required to rid a flock of body-lice.



Works while Chickens Roost

About a half hour before fowls perch, "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When fowls perch upon roosts that have been so "painted" fumes are slowly released that permeate the feathers, killing the lice. Think of the time, labor and expense that is saved! Old disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. There is no individual handling of fowls. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply stores. \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.

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

"Black Leaf 40" Kills Poultry Lice

\$20 for Your Old Separator
 Regardless of Age Make or Condition

Write for Trade Offer
 Write TODAY for our offer to take your old separator in trade for the wonderful NEW Low Model Melotte, on a most liberal Exchange Plan.

\$5.00 Down After 30 Days Free Trial
 Send for free catalog telling all about the NEW Melotte Separator with its many wonderful NEW features. Write at once for Big New Special Offer.

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR
 H. B. Bacon, U. S. Mfr.
 2843 West 19th Street, Dept. A-208 Chicago, Illinois
 2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

SAVE LODGED GRAIN

Over 200,000 Sold 16th Year

HARVESTERS

Equipped with Champion Grain Guards do work no others can do; will pick up lodged and tangled grain, no matter how badly lodged nor how flat it lies on the ground, so that it may be cut the same as if standing. THEY WILL GET IT. Cut all around your field, save half your time and all your grain. MADE OF STEEL. ENDORSED BY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND OVER 20,000 FARMERS WHO HAVE USED THEM. Sold on positive guarantee to do the work or money refunded. Price \$6.40 per set of eight. \$8.00 per set of ten. Fit all machines. Sold also by dealers.

Champion Grain Guard Co.
 3830 Elmwood Ave. Chicago, Ill.

BUCKEYE QUALITY GRAIN BINS

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

FREE WRITE TODAY for cardboard model and complete new prices. Address
THE PIERCE CO., 930-B Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

Free CHAIN AND LIGHTER
 given with this beautiful Valon watch, the perfect timekeeper. Thin model, genuine basine case. Antique bow. Stem wind, and set genuine lever movement, adjusted in 5 positions, tested.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED by reputable company established for 50 years. The ideal watch for beauty and accuracy.

Send no money limited offer includes the beautiful gold f. lighter FREE. Act now as the supply of these Free Gold f. Chains and Lighters are limited. Pay postman only \$3.00.

UNITED WATCH CO., 34 S. State St. Dept. B. CHICAGO, ILL.

Cattlemen Are Encouraged

Competition Is Keen, But Increased Efficiency Helps Production and Distribution

GREATER efficiency and speed in production, studied economy in feeding and better methods of meeting competition were the important themes stressed at the recent 17th annual Cattle Feeders' Convention held at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Threatening weather didn't prevent 1,200 to 1,500 cattlemen from gathering for the event, and with them the visitors brought a spirit of optimism and a feeling of confidence in the industry. This was stressed by the speakers, including Will J. Miller, president of the Kansas Live Stock Association, who presided at the meetings; F. D. Farrell, president of the college; M. L. McClure, Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the board of directors of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, and J. H. Mercer, Topeka, president of the National Livestock and Meat Board, and secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association.

President Farrell said that "so long as we have competition, we must have increasing efficiency in production and distribution." The college and experiment stations continually are working on these problems, and the specialists gave at the convention some of their recent findings regarding economy of production. It is safe to believe that these specialists, with the co-operation of the cattlemen, will make steady progress in helping to cut overhead, and various agencies are at work to put distribution and marketing on a more satisfactory basis, and with some good results.

Outlook Is Encouraging

Mr. Mercer voiced the opinion that producers are justified in feeling encouraged. "In all probability," he said, "a farm relief law will be enacted at this session of Congress. This law will not be a cure-all for low prices or a panacea for agricultural distress, but if intelligently and sympathetically administered by the agencies it creates, and supported by a sensible adjustment of tariff rates, will go far to relieve the present agricultural conditions and to place the industry upon a plane of equality with other industries. If the Government can assist the farmer so he can attain a position where he will control his price-fixing in disposing of his products, he will be able to take care of himself."

Reports of feeding experiments conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station were given by C. W. McCampbell, M. A. Alexander, J. J. Moxley and B. M. Anderson. The last feature of the program was the question box, which every year has approached in value a genuine "short-course" in the cattle business. A tour of inspection to see the results of the experiments and the specialists' talks answered such questions as the comparative feeding value of rations, including alfalfa, corn, silage, cottonseed cake, and other feeds used in Kansas; methods of wintering calves, marketing calves as baby beefs, relative value of cottonseed meal, linseed oilmeal, and gluten meal as protein supplements; wintering stock cows and creep feeding.

In his talk on "More Gain From Less Grain," Doctor McCampbell made the following observations:

"The consuming tendency is working rapidly toward small cuts of beef, and these come from little—or young—cattle. These are fundamental facts that cattle feeders cannot afford to ignore. Demand is calling for young, well-finished cattle every month in the year. This situation demands that agricultural experiment stations and others develop methods whereby young cattle may be marketed every month in the year, as well as methods of reducing production costs. This is being done at Manhattan with promise of satisfactory solution.

Full-Fed for 100 Days

"In this experiment young cattle were to be finished for the fall market on a minimum of grain. Calves were purchased on range in the fall, wintered, grazed on bluestem grass until about August 1, and full-fed in a dry lot for 100 days. Work previously reported

indicated that calves that were to be handled in this way must be fatter when they went to grass than calves that simply were to be grazed during the summer season. The question of just how fat they should be was yet an undetermined matter, so one lot was wintered on all the cane silage it would eat, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 1 pound of cottonseed cake. A second lot was fed 5 pounds of corn, in addition to this ration. Both were grazed in the same pasture until August 1. They were fed in dry lot after August 1, because it has been shown in other tests that cattle fed this way produced almost 20 per cent more gain from the same amount of grain than cattle fed on pasture.

"Lot 1, fed 5 pounds of corn during the winter, weighed 345.67 pounds at the start and gained 2.08 pounds a head a day during this 137-day test. Their winter feed cost was \$22.20 a head; their necessary selling price to break even at home at the end of the wintering period, \$9.55 a hundredweight; their appraised value at home, \$12 a hundredweight; and the margin to the steer over calf and feed cost, \$15.45 a head.

Should Grain Be Fed?

"Lot 2, fed no corn during the winter, weighed 344.67 pounds at the start and gained 1.40 pounds a head a day. Their winter feed cost was \$13.82 a head; their necessary selling price to break even at home was \$9.63 a hundredweight; their appraised value at home, \$12.50 a hundredweight; and the margin to the steer over calf and feed costs, \$15.41 a head.

"It is interesting to note that the calves that received no grain during the winter gained less, were appraised at 50 cents a hundredweight more than the calves that received some grain, and that each lot would have made almost identically the same profit had they been sold. The calves that had received no grain during the winter were appraised at a higher figure than the calves that had received a light feed of grain because they were thinner and, therefore, more desirable as cattle that would be grazed all summer. But will they in the end prove to be the most profitable when grazed to August 1, and then full fed 100 days?

"True to the prediction indicated by the appraised value to the hundred, the calves that had been fed no grain the previous winter gained more on grass, to August 1, than the calves fed a limited amount of grain; the former gaining 119 pounds in 90 days, and the latter 80.5 pounds. The difference in weight in the two lots when they went to grass was 93.5 pounds, but only 56 pounds when they came off grass, showing that the thinner cattle are when they go to grass, the greater their gain on grass.

"On August 1, these cattle were put in a dry lot and each group was fed 1 pound of cottonseed meal a head a day and all the ground shelled corn and alfalfa hay it would eat.

"The lot that had received a limited amount of corn the previous winter gained 2.86 pounds a head a day in the dry lot; the necessary selling price to break even at home was \$10.34 a hundredweight; the appraised value at home, \$15.50 a hundredweight; the margin to the steer over steer and feed cost, \$51.47 a head.

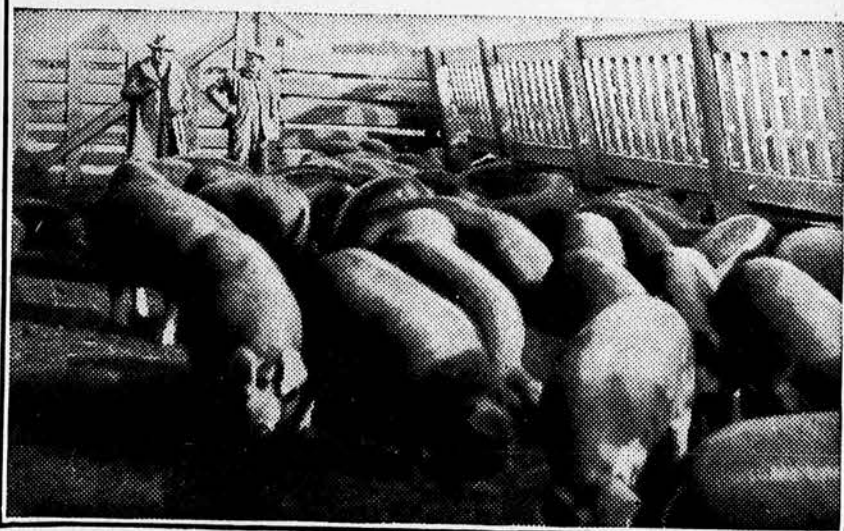
A Margin of \$45.34

"The lot that had received no corn the previous winter gained 2.76 pounds a head a day in the dry lot; the necessary selling price to break even at home was \$10.13 a hundredweight; the appraised value at home, \$15 a hundredweight; the margin to the steer over steer and feed cost, \$45.34.

In the end, the calves fed a limited amount of grain during the preceding winter returned a margin of \$6.13 greater than the calves fed no grain the previous winter. This test will be repeated again next year."

"For the man who raises and feeds his calves, he can do well by producing early calves of good type and creep-feeding them," J. J. Moxley assured.

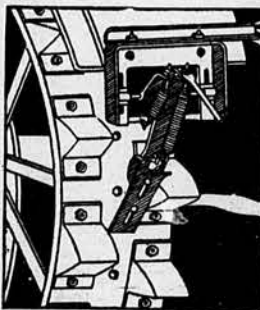
"Each 100 pounds of pork we raise now costs less"



This fine bunch of hogs raised by Rasmus Stangeland (right) of Jewell, Iowa, shows what may be done with modern improved methods of feeding and care. "Each 100 pounds of pork we raise costs us much less than formerly," says Mr. Stangeland. "The difference is due largely to regular use of Moorman's Hog Minerals and practical methods given in the new Cost-Cutting Plan."

Cut costs and build bigger profits with Moorman's Hog Minerals—save on feed; get faster gains; farrow stronger litters; help prevent disease. Your local Moorman Man will gladly advise you. Meanwhile, write for free Cost-Cutting Plan—a simplified system of increasing hog profit through lowering costs. Address: The Moorman Mfg. Company, Dept. G-10, Quincy, Illinois.

MOORMAN'S HOG MINERALS Helps Cut Hog Costs



TRIP-O Cleans Tractor Wheels!

Prepare your McCormick-Deering spade-lug tractor for harvest and save time, labor, and money with Trip-O Tractor Wheel Scrapers. Spade lugs increase traction, loosen top-soil, pulverize sub-soil. Mud-filled lugs reduce drawbar horse-power, cause slippage, lost time, wasted fuel, deep ruts. Trip-O Scrapers attach easily, wear long, keep drivewheels clean without danger to fenders, platform, or frame—trips if anything solid lodges between lugs. Guaranteed, money back if not satisfied. If your dealer can't supply you, send his name and get free literature. McCormick-Deering dealers invited to write for proposition.

TRIP-O SALES CO., Hannaford, North Dakota

Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

RATES 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on insertion (48.40 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an inch line per abbreviation and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

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

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/4.....	\$4.90	\$15.80	2 1/4.....	\$24.50	\$77.00
1/2.....	7.35	23.60	2 1/2.....	26.95	\$83.10
3/4.....	9.80	31.40	2 3/4.....	29.40	\$89.20
1.....	12.25	39.20	3.....	31.85	\$95.30
1 1/4.....	14.70	47.00	3 1/4.....	34.30	\$101.40
1 1/2.....	17.15	54.80	3 1/2.....	36.75	\$107.50
1 3/4.....	19.60	62.60	3 3/4.....	39.20	\$113.60
2.....	22.05	70.40	4.....	41.65	\$119.70

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

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

BUY SUMMER CHICKS NOW! 8 LEADING breeds 7 1/2 and up 100 live delivery guaranteed. Tucker Hatchery, Weaubleau, Mo.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, 17.00 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 8c to 13c. 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.

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

GUARANTEED-TO-LIVE CHICKS FROM 200-218 egg pedigreed stock. Guarantee protects you against loss first 14 days. 12 varieties 6 1/2c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

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

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

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

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.

BABY CHICKS

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, \$9.00. 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.

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LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



GENERALLY speaking, Northern Kansas never appeared better than it does right now. Pastures and meadows are green; wheat is nicely headed; and while corn planting was retarded by heavy rains during May, most of the crop is doing well. It might be added that in many fields the weeds also are very green, indicating that it is going to take a lot of work this month to successfully combat them. But all in all it seems like a mighty good year.

The best crop of alfalfa hay ever cut in the state has been harvested. One peculiar thing about this crop was that it was cut without showing a single bloom, owing, no doubt, to the cool weather while the crop was growing. The second crop, already started nicely, promises to be a splendid one.

Prices of dairy and poultry products are holding up well. Butterfat is bringing 42 and 43 cents, except in Washington county, where the co-operative creamery association at Linn paid 46 cents to its 878 members in April. The association supplies free trucking service to its members, there being 10 big trucks employed to bring the cream from the farms to the creamery at Linn. During April \$33,729 was paid the 878 active members of this association for butterfat, the factory output being 91,000 pounds of butter. The association is making more than 6,000 pounds of butter daily.

There are 26 members of the Washington County Cow Testing Association who averaged more than 300 pounds of butterfat a cow for the year ending April 1, 1929. In Kansas there are 22 cow testing associations that test 489 herds, with 7,430 cows in all. These associations have proved their worth in placing dairying on a more profitable basis by eliminating the unprofitable animals, and more are being organized.

Poultry is coming in for more attention every year, and poultry raising has become a very profitable industry. Cloud county, a fair example of the average North Central Kansas counties, marketed 1/4 million dollars' worth of poultry and eggs in 1928. William Bowers, who owns a good 200-acre farm near Clay Center, marketed \$6,000 worth of dairy and poultry products in 1928. This season he hatched 20,000 chicks in a mammoth incubator. Most of these were sold as baby chicks, 3,000 White Leghorns being retained. Recently Mr. Bowers sold 300 broilers for 47 cents each. The White Leghorn breed predominates in Clay county, and it is no uncommon sight to see 500 or more White Leghorns in one flock. Other breeds are raised in this county, which is easily one of the leading poultry raising counties in the state.

3 Million Bushels of Corn

While these counties are not far enough west to be termed wheat counties, there is considerable wheat grown in this territory. In 1928, Clay county had 100,000 acres in wheat that produced 2 million bushels. The same year Clay county had 81,000 acres in corn and raised 3 million bushels. There probably is about the same acreage in corn and wheat in that county this year, and wheat all over the state promises a bumper crop. With the large surplus of last year's crop on hand and the bumper crop coming on, it seems that the price of wheat might be pretty low, but most of the farmers in that section are not exclusive wheat raisers, and it is very doubtful if anything like as large an acreage of wheat will be planted this fall as there was last fall.

There were only three counties in Kansas in 1928 that produced more than 5 million bushels of corn. These were Jewell, Marshall and Smith in the order named.

Jewell county, according to the State Board of Agriculture, had more hogs in 1928 than any other county in the state, with 43,000 head. Smith county was a close second, with 40,000 head.

There is very little purebred livestock for sale. With the good prices that cattle and hogs and dairy products are commanding, the average farmer would rather buy breeding animals than sell them. Especially is this true of females in both the beef and dairy herds. Young bulls of serviceable age are very scarce, and command exceptionally good prices. Pastures were never so good as they are this season. They have not been overstocked for several years, and this spring they are in fine condition. There is considerable old corn in the country, and farmers that have it seem to be inclined to hold it until another crop is assured.

The Geo. Young & Son herd of registered Holsteins at Manhattan, Kan. will be dispersed June 18. This herd is one of the oldest and best known herds in the state and has the proud distinction of having owned and developed the world's record three full sisters, all of which produced more than 1,000 pounds of butter in one year and the herd is made up very largely with daughters and granddaughters of these three cows. The herd has always been maintained on the farm joining the college at Manhattan and in the Kansas shows this herd

has always been winners whenever they exhibited of ribbons near the top and there are few breeders or herds if any that are any more deservingly popular than is the Geo. Young herd at Manhattan. The sale of the entire herd of about 40 head is made necessary because the son is going into other business and the sale is made for that reason and is certainly going to be the right place to buy foundation cattle. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer and is being managed by W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., who will be glad to supply you with a sale catalog promptly upon request to him at that place. The sale will be held in the show pavilion at the Agricultural College and this is going to be a mighty good opportunity to attend an important dispersal sale of one of the best herds in the west and at the same time look over the college herd and dairy department. Come

SHORTHORN CATTLE

J. H. Deggenger's Shorthorn Sale

at farm near

Albany, Mo., June 26

40 Head of Useful Registered Cattle

20 cows mostly with calves, others bred. 13 yearling and two-year old heifers and 10 young bulls ready to use, all T.B. tested and sold subject to 60 day retest. A useful lot of breeding cattle that will make money for any farmer who will give them a little care. Catalogs ready to mail. Send for one and come to sale.

J. H. Deggenger, Albany, Mo.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Polled Shorthorns

headed by winners, Kansas State Fair. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 imp. sires. Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Deliver 3 head 150 miles, free.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KAN.

Polled Shorthorn Bull

12 months old, nice roan. Registered and a good individual. Priced for quick sale.

Harry C. Bird, Albert, (Barton Co.) Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Holstein Cows and Heifers

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

MAPLEWOOD FARM, Herington, Kansas

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.

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

for June and July farrow: some fall boars. Live in Crawford Co. Drive over or write.

WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

15 Fall Boars

30 Fall Gilts. Trios not related. Also spring pigs. JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

Outstanding Duroc Boars

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

PUREBRED DUROC BOARS

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

HUSKY FALL BOARS

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

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval



Choice gilts sired by grand champion boar and bred to a son of a champion for fall litter. Short time offer.

F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.

5 HAMPSHIRE BOARS

Register and ready for service. Good individuals, best of breeding, also 10 bred sows and gilts. John A. Yeak, Rexford, Kansas

the night before if you can, and spend the forenoon at the college. The sale starts promptly at 1 o'clock.

Because of the expiration of the lease that the Clover Cliff ranch corporation held on this ranch it is necessary to disperse their large herd of registered Holsteins, something like 80 head and one of the very important things worth mentioning in this field note is the fact that they have never had a reactor or an abortion on the place. Most of the Kansas breeders will remember when this herd was started by buying the tops of the C. W. McCoy herd at Valley Falls and hiring Mr. McCoy to go to the ranch and manage the herd for around two years. The larger part of the McCoy herd was daughters and granddaughters of U. S. Homestead Korndyke Segis, the famous show bull that was shown so successfully all over the Middle West. He was a grandson of King Segis Pontiac. Nearly all the cows and heifers in milk have C. T. A. records and the herd is the highest ranking herd in the cow testing association of which it is a member. Every animal in the sale will sell without reservation and it is certainly places like this that those who need cows can afford to come miles to buy. Every animal in the sale is a worthy one and not a single cow would be for sale if the dispersal was not necessary because of the above stated facts. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is the sale manager and will be glad to mail you the sale catalog if you will send him your name and address at once. The sale is June 17 at Elmdale, Kan.

J. W. Pautler, Stratton, Colo., will disperse his herd of Registered Holsteins and his herd of purebred Poland Chinas at his farm, one mile south of Stratton, June 20. While there are not as many head of purebred Holsteins in Colorado as there are in some states, it is a well known fact that Holsteins in Colorado are of a very high order. The dispersal of the Pautler herd, June 20, affords an unusual opportunity to buy in the auction ring Holsteins, 45 of them, and 20 of them sows, many in milk and some that are springers that could not be bought at private sale anywhere. Good Holsteins are hard to find and when you do find them they are usually priced very high. But here you can have a chance at 45 registered cattle at auction and they are all selling. The herd is Federal Accredited and in good condition. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is the sale manager and will be pleased to send you the sale catalog at once if you will send him your name and address. There will be 80 purebred Poland Chinas in the sale. Many of them gilts with May litters and others are mature sows that will farrow in September. Stratton is 65 miles west of Goodland on Highway 40. This highway is sanded clear thru from Salina to Denver.

The week of June 17 there are three herds of Holsteins to be dispersed, and all three herds are making a complete dispersal sale and every animal in the herd will be sold. The Clover Cliff herd at Elmdale, June 17, is the first sale and the day following George Young & Son, Manhattan, disperse their herd in the judging pavilion at the college, and June 20 at Stratton, Colo. J. W. Pautler will disperse his herd. All three herds are away above the average herd and all are registered cattle and all three herds are Federal Accredited. Anyone at all familiar with the dairy business right now knows that they are not selling out because there is no money in the business of milking Holsteins, but in each instance there is a business reason back of the sale that is good and sufficient and it is the buyers opportunity to be at any one of these three sales if he wants profitable cattle. I think there are around 170 cattle in the three sales and it would be utterly impossible for a buyer to start out and find that many Holsteins of that quality that are for sale at private treaty in the state at anything like the prices they are sure to sell for in these public sales. It is a little late to write for the sale catalogs but you will find plenty of them at each sale. W. H. Mott is sale manager for all three of the sales.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



A few years ago Lloyd Mathes, of Smith Center, began breeding registered Shorthorns with considerable care. He selected breeding females from such breeders as Tomson Bros., S. B. Amcoats, Johnson & Auld, and other good breeders. He has in the herd now daughters of Marshal Joffre, Oakland Stanmore, Village Supreme and other well known sires. His herd bull, Diamond Joffre, is a son of Marshal Joffre and his dam is a daughter of Cumberland Gift. The Mathes herd is very uniform for type and indicates that some thought was given to the matter of buying foundation stock. One of the good females in the herd is a daughter of Village Marshall.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine
1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

We called last week at the J. H. Deggenger farm near Albany, Mo. Mr. Deggenger is the owner of the most intensely bred Rosewood family of Shorthorn cattle in the west and for years the farm has been known as headquarters for high class herd bulls. The herd now numbers more than 100 head of breeding cattle, most of them tracing back to the Rosewood foundation cows. Mr. Deggenger is planning a reduction sale in June at the farm. The catalogs are now in print and will be mailed only on request.

Public Sales of Livestock

Holstein Cattle
June 17—Clover Cliff Ranch, Elmdale, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
June 18—Geo. Young & Son, Manhattan, Kan. W. H. Mott, Sale Manager.
June 20—J. W. Pautler, Stratton, Colo. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
June 26—J. H. Deggenger, Albany, Mo.
Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette, Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.
Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 16—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Blumont Farm, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.
Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., Sale manager.
Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.

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

Clover Cliff Ranch Dispersal

75 Head Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle at the Ranch.

Elmdale, Kan., Monday, June 17

55 head of females, consisting of C. T. A. Record cows, springers, bred heifers, yearling heifers and heifer calves.

20 head of bulls, including the senior herd sire, (a show bull) the Junior herd sire, 8 other bulls ready for service and 10 coming yearling bulls.

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE SALE

25 daughters of Union Pontiac Homestead, a grandson of Canary Paul Fobes Homestead.

Six daughters and a number of granddaughters of U. S. Homestead Korndyke Segis, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac and Kansas' greatest show bull.

Nearly every female of milking age has a C. T. A. Record.

The herd ranked the highest in the association, making more fat at a lower cost than any other herd in the association.

Federal Accredited, never a reactor nor a case of abortion on the ranch.

Sale begins at 10 o'clock sharp. Write today for catalog to

W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers—Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; John McLinden, Cedar Point, Kan.; Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman Kansas Farmer.

Owner—CLOVER CLIFF RANCH CORP.

H. C. Prather, President; Edward Thurston, Secretary-Treasurer; W. E. Credit, Superintendent.

Geo. Young & Son's Dispersal

50 Holstein-Friesians

Sale in the show pavilion at the Agricultural College

Sale starts promptly at 1 o'clock.

Manhattan, Ks., Tuesday, June 18

Some of the outstanding features of the sale:

A Maid Henry Colanthis 1st prize aged cow Topeka and Hutchinson state fairs and all her offspring.

Four daughters, a 4-year-old, a 3-year-old and a 2-year-old and a yearling of Lady Volga Colanthis Segis, Kans. State record 4 year old, 26,600 pounds of milk, 1044 pounds of butter in the year.

Two daughters of Count College Cornucopia, both young cows.

Daughters, granddaughters, great granddaughters and grandsons of the three famous world's record full sisters, bred and developed by Mr. Young. Several daughters of U. S. Korndyke Homestead Segis, noted show bull and sire of show ring winners.

Five bulls of serviceable age, including our herd sire, a son Joe and from a dam that holds the state record in the yearly division for her age.

Fifteen head of last fall calves, many of calf club quality. Several heavy springing cows and heifers from record dams. Write today for catalog to W. H. MOTT, SALES MANAGER, HERINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers McCulloch, Newcom and Craven.

Fieldman Kansas Farmer, J. W. Johnson.

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 Colanthis 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 Colanthis 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, Nebr., 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.

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

Well Bred Guernsey Bulls

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

Two Reg. Guernsey Cows

For Sale. \$200.00 each. Two nice heifer calves \$100.00 each. Also fine male calf. Dam on official test. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Leek Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Jersey Bulls on Approval

Two real bulls 10 mo. old from real producing cows and show prospects good enough to head any herd.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Reg. Jersey Bulls

2 to 8 months of age. Their Sire's dam has 2 State Championship records including R. of M. record of 724 lbs. fat 1 yr. Prices reasonable. Brice L. Newkirk, Hartford, Kansas.

Jersey Cows and Heifers

For sale, best of breeding and production. Registered. Glad to show them.

PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

AYRESHIRE CATTLE

Bull Calves FOR SALE

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

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

PUREBRED AYRSHIRES

Several Advanced Register cows and heifers by proved sires for sale. Also bulls up to serviceable age from high record dams. Reasonable prices. Herd guaranteed tuberculosis and abortion free.

K. S. A. C. Dairy Dept., Manhattan, Kansas

AYRSHIRE BULL

About ready for service. Dam a daughter of Willmore Etta Ann. Good individual. Price right. C. L. WHITE, Arlington, Kansas.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE

Young Purebred Brown Swiss

Bulls for sale. Choice breeding.

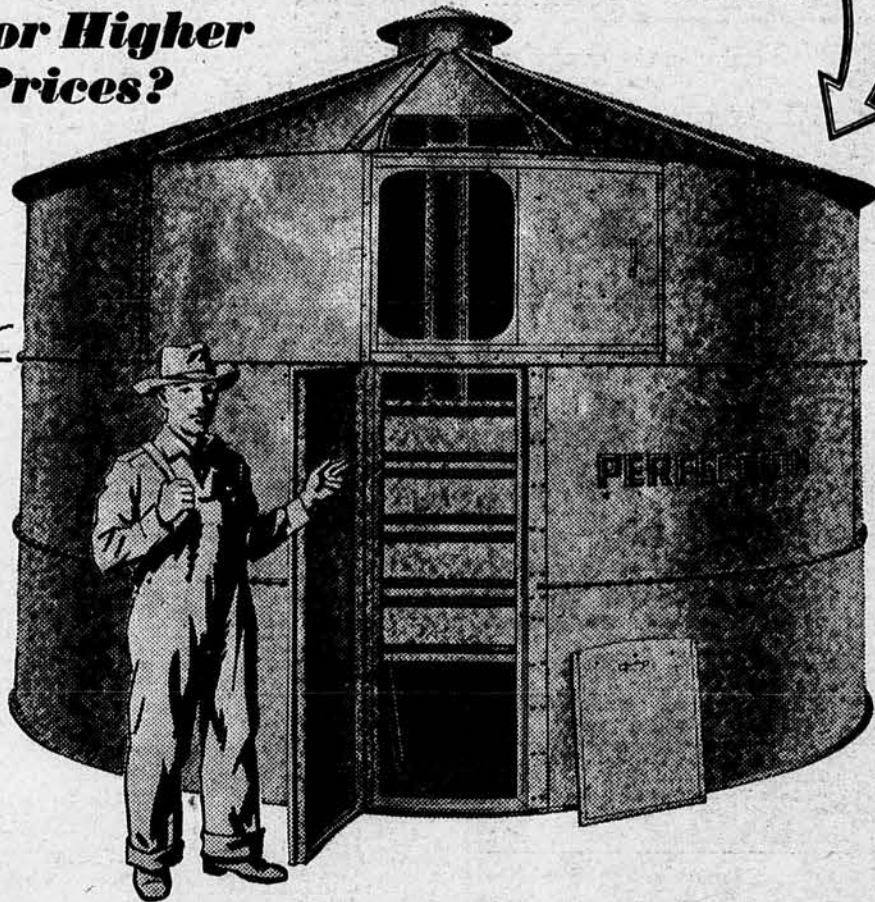
J. L. WRIGHT, DENISON, KANSAS

Which Will Be You? at Harvest Time?

*Will You Be Caught
in the Flood of Low
Priced Wheat?*



*Or Will You Store Your Grain
for Higher
Prices?*



HARVEST time. Roaring tractors tugging combines through rippling fields of wheat. Truck after truck filling with nature's bountiful gift of golden grain. A boomer wheat crop this year.

Some farmers will sell right from the combines. They'll get low prices because of the flooded market. Others, wiser, will store their grain in Perfection Grain Bins on their farms, and hold it for the higher after-season advance. Which will be you?

Store your wheat in a Perfection Grain Bin and make more money. This bin of superior features will many times over pay for itself in the bigger profits you make on your wheat. Will give satisfactory service for years under roughest handling.

PERFECTION ALL STEEL GRAIN BIN

Superior to Wooden Bins—There is no comparison between the Perfection All-Steel Grain Bin and a wooden bin. The Perfection can be erected much quicker. Lasts years longer. And it's proof against rodents, vermin, fire, water, wind, lightning—all the elements and animal life that constantly endanger grain stored in a wooden granary.

Superior to Other Steel Bins—Special construction and selected quality material make the Perfection the superior steel bin. Extra bracing prevents bulging, bursting or collapsing. A new, unique ventilator cap keeps every drop of rain out and aids in curing grain. Special scientific ventilating tube helps to prevent overheating and makes for proper ripening of grain. And, there are numerous other points of superiority which make the Perfection the most profitable bin for you.

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

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Know more about the profit-making Perfection Grain Bin. Know all its points of superiority over other granaries. With the long-life Perfection you can store your wheat year after year and make more profits. Low in price, it costs only a few cents per bushel to own. Pays for itself quickly. Guaranteed. Ask your dealer about the Perfection Bin at your first opportunity. And mail coupon for free descriptive literature today!

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With a boomer wheat crop almost a certainty, farmers will want to store their wheat for higher after-season prices. This offers an unusual opportunity to sell grain bins. We have a liberal offer for progressive dealers. A number of territories still open throughout Kansas and neighboring states. Write or wire for our generous Dealer Plan at once.

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Get our FREE beautifully illustrated literature. Tells how to get higher prices for wheat. Explains method of stopping waste. Gives complete information about the Perfection All-Steel Grain Bin, and points out in detail its superior features. This literature will help you make more money. Mail Coupon below today!



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Gentlemen: Please send me at once your FREE Literature, "How to Get Higher Prices for Wheat", and full details about the Perfection Grain Bin.

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I have..... acres in wheat.