

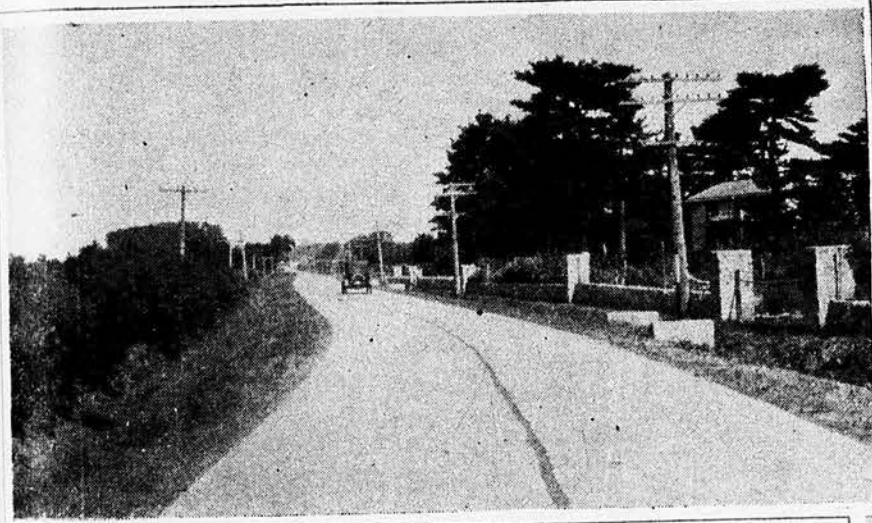
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

June 9, 1928

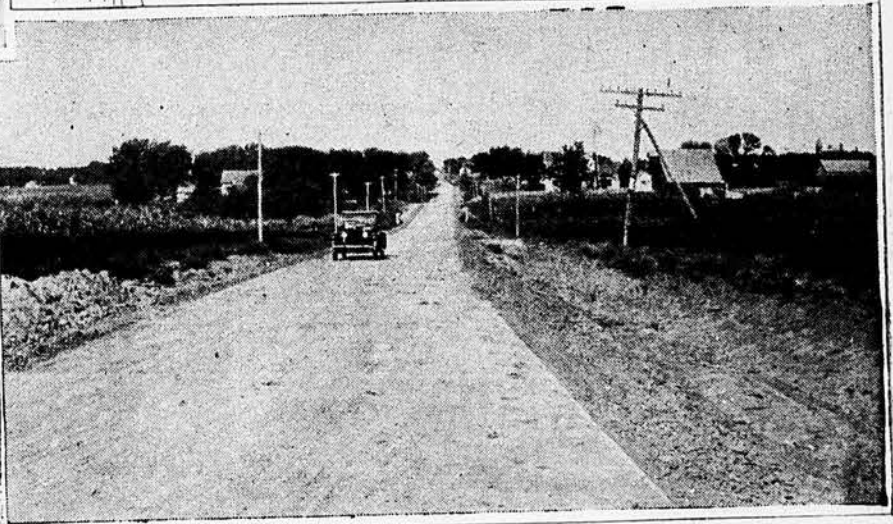
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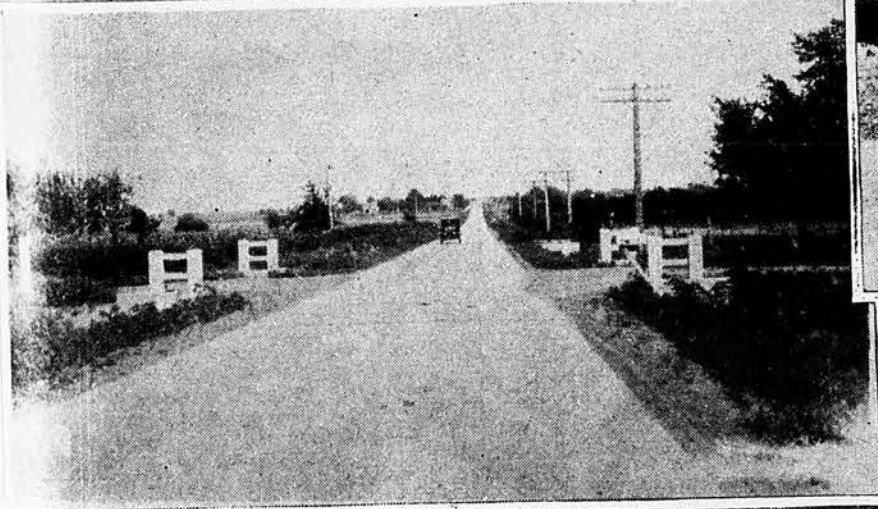
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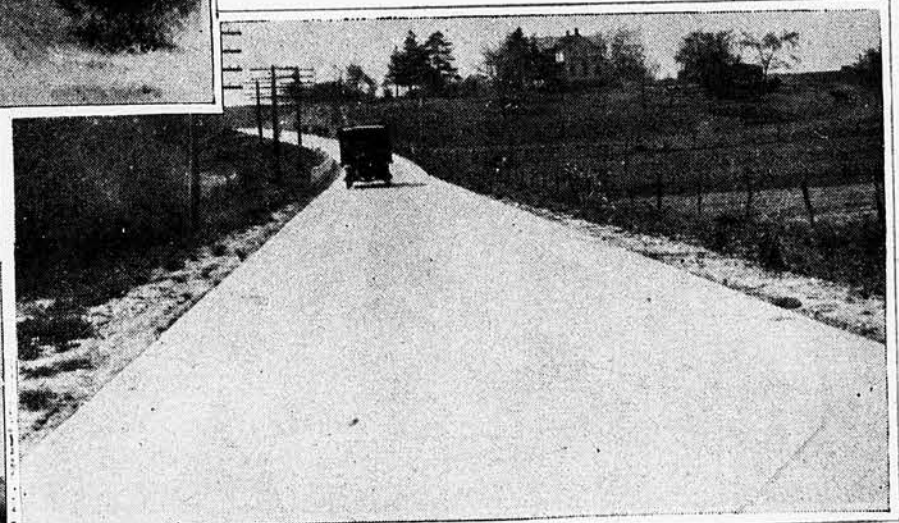
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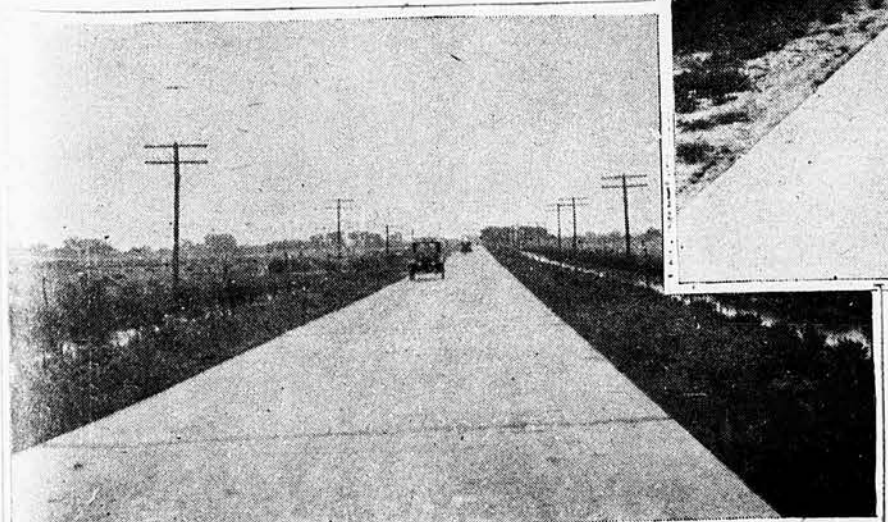
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Good Gains With the Cattle

And Crops Are Coming Along in a Satisfactory Way, Altho a Shower Would Be Welcome

BY HARLEY HATCH

A SHOWER of an inch or a little more would do considerable good in this locality. Perhaps the corn needs no moisture; I have always thought that a dry period at the start made corn root better in this heavy soil. But farmers fear that if it does not rain during the last half of May dry weather is likely to continue. Oats need moisture more than anything else, for they are just heading out, and if no moisture comes the straw will be short. Wheat, too, could handle a good shower, but it is much better to have wheat fill when the weather is a little too dry rather than when it is too wet. But a short distance east of this farm two good showers have fallen recently; it seems that in a dry time these stray showers have a way of following each other; when one breaks thru the next one seems to make for the same track, on the theory, perhaps, that "to him that hath shall be given." Grass is plentiful and of good quality and, as the flies are yet few in numbers, cattle are making good gains.

"Action Front" for Gardens

The gardens are now providing green peas, to my notion one of the finest products any garden can provide. Strawberries came suddenly; one day we had a small picking of not more than 2 quarts. The next day several gallons were found, and if we get a little moisture inside the next three or four days these berries will provide the bulk of the fruit raised on this farm in 1928. Tree fruits are almost a failure here, but a good friend at Perry writes that in his locality some varieties of apples have set but little less than an average crop. One variety, Minkler, he mentions as being a total failure. Jonathan bloomed heavily, but a large proportion was killed by the mid-April freeze, while York Imperial, which bloomed lightly, has set a very good lot of fruit. Our friend mentions the vagaries of such freezes as that of mid-April, when plants, ordinarily killed by a light frost, survived that heavy freeze. In this locality I know of some sweet corn in a garden which was well above ground when a freeze came that crusted the ground hard enough to bear up a wagon, and the corn was not killed to the ground, only nipped a little.

Three Cuttings Are Best?

Our Perry friend also mentions that the first crop of alfalfa is very light, owing to the April freeze. That condition rules over all the West; unless favorable conditions prevail during the summer alfalfa will be in the lightest supply it has been for many years. In parts of Nebraska alfalfa suffered heavy winter-killing, some folks reporting a loss of 40 per cent of the stand. On this farm none of the stand was lost, but the first crop, which is now ready to cut, will be only about 65 per cent of the first cutting of 1927. Many farmers have already cut the first crop in order to get it out of the way so the second crop may come on, but it has always seemed to me that too early and too frequent cutting soon thins the stand. I believe it better, on our upland, to make but three cuttings. Four cuttings might make a little more hay, and the quality would, no doubt, be better, but both yield and quality would be obtained at the expense of the stand. Up to this time our spring sowing of alfalfa is holding and is growing well with less grass and weeds starting in it than usual.

Hollow Tile Came Promptly

We had a car of hollow tile ordered for shipment on May 25 from the plant in Southern Kansas, but on May 21 we found the work well caught up, the roads good and seemingly fair weather ahead. So we telephoned to the main office and asked if they could send the car a little earlier, and they said they could send it the next day. On May 23 it arrived at Dunaway, a little station 5 miles south of this farm, and by noon on May 24 we had the entire 5,550 tile unloaded and on the ground where the barn

is to be built. These tile weigh 25 pounds each, and 200 to 225 make a fair load for the ordinary farm truck. The cement bill for laying up these tile calls for 78 sacks, and we will use as many more in the foundation, which is now nearly in. For "headers" over the doors steel "I" beams will be needed, and these I think we can find in the scrap iron of some of the abandoned county bridges. If so, that will cut the iron bill considerably. Closer figuring has added about \$150 to our first cost estimates, and by the time the barn is done more no doubt will be added, for I never knew a building to be put up with the cost under the first estimate.

Production is Too Large?

In what degree are unprofitable prices for farm products due to over-production? Isn't it true that every instance of profitable farm prices is due to a scant supply? Isn't it also true that farmers are, in large measure, responsible for over-production? If cattle are profitable, we all rush to get hold of cattle; the same holds good with every class of livestock. It is fortunate that cattle numbers cannot be quickly and easily increased; if they could the financial wrecks of cattlemen would be strewn all over Kansas. If a year of profitable wheat production occurs the acreage sown for the next crop is increased to the limit. A dynasty of "wheat kings" may be fine for consumers of wheat products; it sounds well to tell of these "kings" of production, but would it not be better for the average Kansas county if it had 20 farmers each producing 250 acres of wheat than to have one "king" reigning over 5,000 acres? It may be said, and perhaps with truth, that one producer with 5,000 acres can get wheat on the market for a less price a bushel than can the man with the smaller acreage but it is hard on the ordinary farmer and fine for the Eastern consumers. Are factory methods of farm production good for the country as a whole?

A Spray Will Help

From Elmdale comes an inquiry regarding the bagworm, which is killing many cedar trees in Kansas. This pest can best be controlled by an arsenate of lead spray. The first spray should be applied during the first 10 days of June, and for the best results a second spray should follow about 10 days later. This spray is made by mixing from 1 to 2 pounds of arsenate of lead in the powdered form with 50 gallons of water. If a less amount is wanted mix in the same proportion. Put enough arsenate in a small amount of water so that it takes on a milky color and it will be about right; more or less will not harm the trees. Cedar trees are the easiest grown of any of the evergreens, and can withstand extreme drouth; their worst enemy is the bagworm, and that can be controlled by the arsenate spray. These trees add much to the appearance of the farm grounds, and I would be sorry to see them disappear. In regions where apples are raised the cedar is the cause of much loss, as the pest spreads from the cedars to the apples. I am told that in Southeast Nebraska farmers are cutting down the cedar trees because of this rust.

Working on the Springs

Attendant (in the padded room at the booby hutch)—"And this room contains the saddest cases of all: the all-time automobile mechanics."

Visitor—"But I don't see anybody in the room at all. Where are they?"

Attendant—"They're all under the beds, working on the springs."

Too Much Protein

York, Pa.—Mrs. R. C. P.—38. Hashed seven husbands in 20 years—Hornell (N. Y.) paper.

GRAND LEDGE BOYS COOK AND SERVE SENIOR GIRLS—Grand Rapids Press.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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June 9, 1928

Number 23

Frizell Is Curing Young Criminals

Misguided Boys Are Taught Good Citizenship and a Trade

By G. E. Ferris

INMATES of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson must work. Superintendent E. E. Frizell believes that idleness is a demoralizing influence among them, and that the labor of able-bodied inmates should be used to diminish the cost of their confinement. He further believes that steady employment at productive labor has a wholesome influence on discipline and prison morals, and helps the inmate to bear the tedium of confinement.

Superintendent Frizell always dislikes to see a young man sent to the reformatory. But he says, "When the young man's family and the local and county courts have failed in trying to get him to go straight, we are glad to see what we can make of the young man here at this institution."

When boys are paroled from the reformatory they go away on trial for one year. Paroled young men are not permitted to leave the institution until suitable work has been found for them. About 10 per cent of the boys paroled do not go straight the first time. They are brought back and given more training. Ultimately, however, there are only about two boys out of 100 that finally the reformatory officers are not able to send out as good citizens.

"If boys thruout the state had the compulsory physical training and the compulsory military discipline the lads at this institution receive, we would have a better citizenry," Frizell maintains. "The rock pile is the penalty for laziness and dishonesty

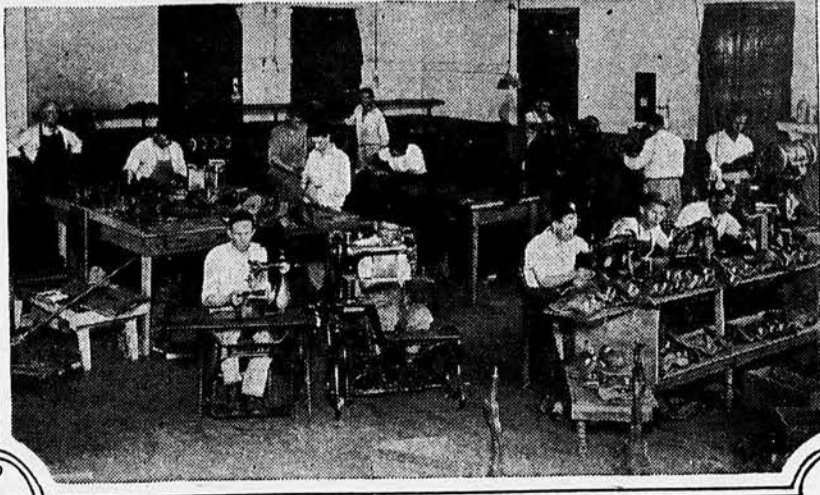
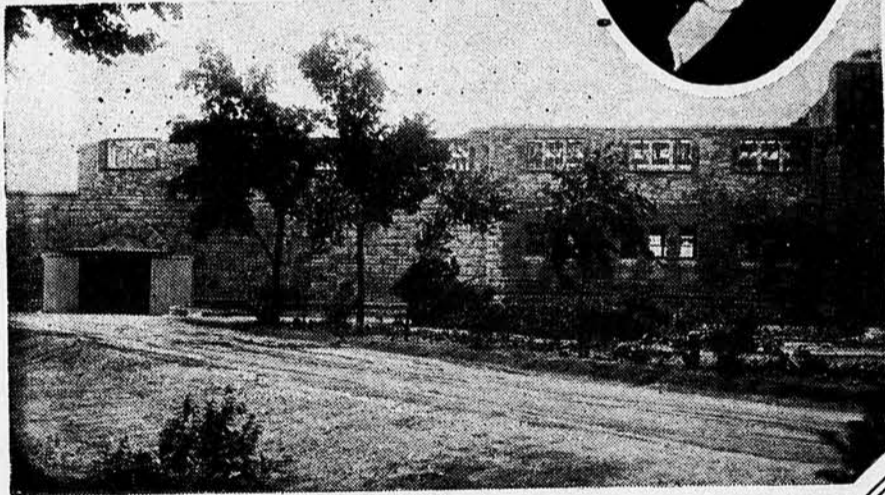
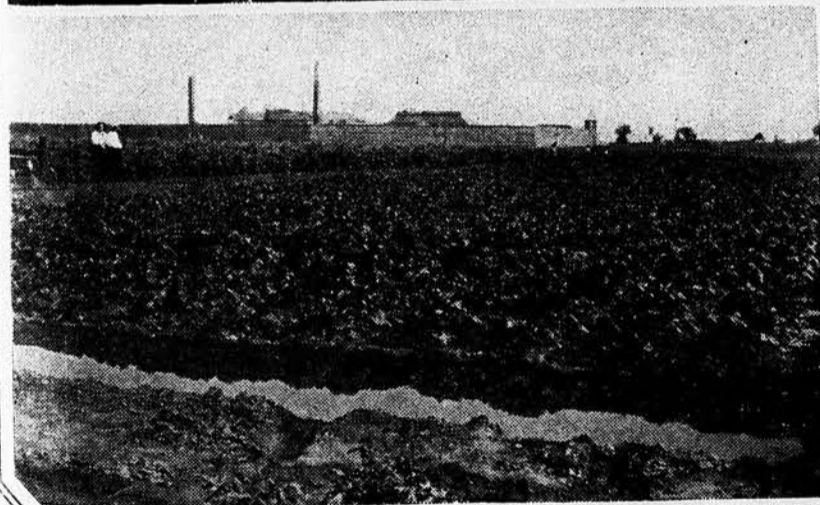
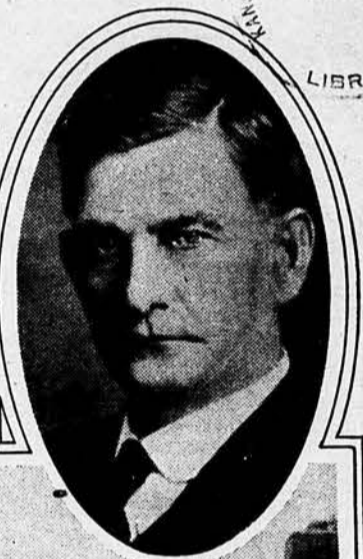
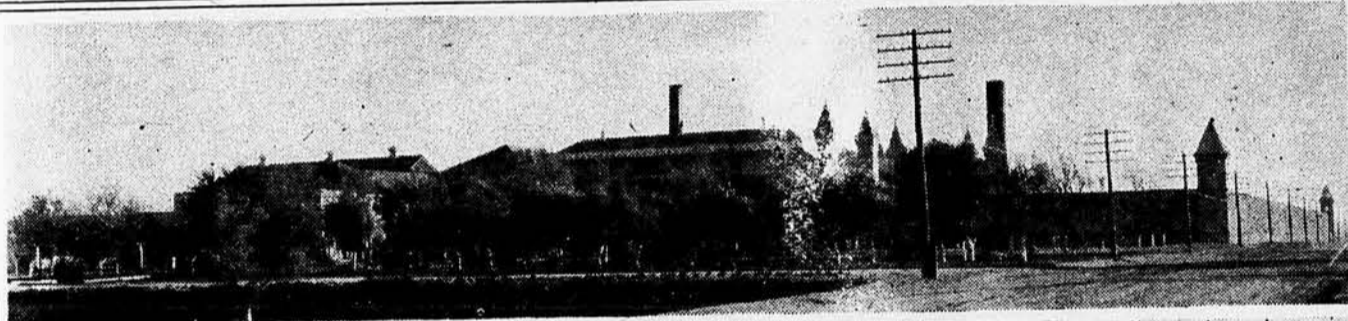
he explains. "The boys must work while I am superintendent. If we cannot find one thing to do, we will find another. There was not sufficient work inside the walled 14 acres when the inmate population was from 200 to 250. With a population today of more than 900, we have work inside the walls for less than one-third of the boys. Outside the walls the state owns 1,300 acres. We have rented 22 additional farms. On these 5,000 acres we are growing every crop adapted to this part of the state, keeping enough good dairy cows and hogs to provide milk and pork at the institution, and are raising fruit and vegetables which are canned for winter use. The farm crops are sold to help pay the institution expenses."

Appropriations have been provided and permission has been granted by the legislature for the manufacture and sale of manual trades department products at the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. Young men in this department learn to skillfully make farm wagons, harness, cedar chests and porch swings. They are making the Kansas automobile tags for 1929. All manufactured products in the manual trades department are sold to the best advantage of the state, preference being given to orders from residents of Kansas.

Because the last legislature appropriated only \$232.67 for the maintenance of each reformatory inmate for a year, as against \$440.11 and \$344.40 each for the yearly maintenance of inmates at the penitentiary and the industrial school for boys respectively, it has been necessary to manufacture and sell a number of articles at the institution in order to clothe and feed more than 900 inmates. Clothes and shoes are made in the tailoring and cobbling departments of the trades school. The clothes are washed in a very up-to-date laundry operated by inmates.

Superintendent Frizell is very proud of the institution's \$30,000 hospital which was built without an appropriation from the state legislature. With inmate labor and with money he saved from a conservative appropriation made three years ago with which to rebuild that part of the reformatory destroyed by fire, he has built and adequately equipped the hospital. The health average of the inmates is very high. Most of the hospital cases accrue from minor accidents the inmates receive while working.

Generous shower-bath facilities are provided at the institution and some of the boys learn for the



The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Top. Senator E. E. Frizell, in the Oval. Middle Left, One of the Irrigated Sugar Beet Fields Farmed by the Boys With Striped Shirts. Middle Right, Erecting the Industrial Building Inside the Reformatory Walls Is Another Job Senator Frizell Found for the Young Men He Is Training. Bottom, Learning Shoe Cobbling and Making Inmate Shoes

here. It is a mighty good thing for any boy to learn to work, be industrious, obey orders and be honest. While a boy is learning these things here he gets to finish his grade school education as well as to learn a trade. He also goes to chapel regularly."

Senator Frizell is completing his fourth year as superintendent of the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. He wishes that more Kansas people could visit the reformatory and learn for themselves the conditions under which the young men, who have been criminally inclined, are confined. He is certain that if more folks knew how the reformatory inmates are treated and knew the training they receive to make them good citizens when they are released, that they would correct in their minds a very false impression regarding the institution.

When Superintendent Frizell conducts visitors thru the reformatory

first time to liberally use soap and water. Reformatory officers insist that the inmates keep clean personally and their cells also will bear a rigid inspection for cleanliness. Last year the average gain in weight for each inmate was 13.5 pounds. Each boy gets all the well-prepared food he wants to eat, but he must eat all he takes on his plate. The inmates eat 1,488 large loaves of bread each day.

Statistics from the records kept at the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory are interesting. Of the inmates confined, 755 are white and 130 are negroes. Other races account for the more than 900. There have been only 45 parole violations and only 37 inmates have escaped or attempted to escape. Seventy of the inmates are married and have from one to six children, while 69 married inmates have no children. Two hundred and twenty-one inmates come from di-

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

A GREAT political convention will meet next week at Kansas City to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Two weeks later another great convention will be held at Houston, Tex., also to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. The candidates nominated at one or the other of these conventions will be elected in November. There will be other tickets in the field, but no other ticket will have a single electoral vote. This does not mean that the candidates who will be nominated by other parties have no merit or that the platforms on which they will stand have no merit, but the fact remains that 95 per cent of the people who actually take the time and trouble to vote next November will divide between the two major parties.

There is more being written and spoken these days about popular government than there has been for a long time. A comparatively few years ago it appeared as if the whole civilized world was moving rapidly toward democratic government. The slogan promulgated by President Wilson just as we got into war, "We must make the world safe for democracy," undoubtedly reconciled a great many folks to the war who otherwise would have been opposed to it.

The result certainly has been disappointing. The trend of the world since the war has not been toward democracy but toward autocracy. Kings have been overthrown, it is true, but popular rule has been weakened. In Italy Mussolini has practically abolished constitutional government. In Germany the tendency is to look rather to the old war lord Hindenburg than to the Reichstag. Russia is ruled by an oligarchy; there is not even a pretense that it is a democracy. Poland has a parliamentary government, but really is ruled by a military dictator. Spain has a king, but the real ruler is a dictator. In England democracy is growing weaker instead of stronger.

In our own United States not more than half the qualified voters take enough interest in government to go to the polls. Do the people want self-government? If they do, they have a strange way of showing it. The pendulum seems to have swung away from democracy toward absolutism.

There is no indication, however, that where hereditary monarchs have been abolished they are to be restored. Royal families have gone out of fashion, largely, and are not likely to come into favor again. The trend of the times seems to be toward the dictatorship of the strong man.

This does not apply as yet to the United States. While there seems to be a growing indifference on the part of the voters, there is no indication that they are hungering for a dictator. As a matter of fact they cannot see much difference between the two great political parties, and therefore are not so vitally concerned as they once were about party success. In a way, indeed, their very indifference indicates confidence in their Government. They have the feeling that things probably will run along pretty well, no matter which party is in power, and therefore it is not very material whether they vote or not. But here, as elsewhere, the people are looking for leadership. A great many, perhaps a majority, are not certain what they want, but are vaguely dissatisfied with what they have. Still I think I can safely repeat that there is no indication, so far as I can see, that we here in the United States are drifting toward a dictatorship, and neither is there any indication that we are drifting toward Bolshevism.

A Big Population Ahead?

IN A RECENT speech in favor of the Mississippi flood control bill, Representative Guyer of the Second Kansas district predicts that even if the population of the United States increases only at the rate of 1 per cent per annum, in the year 2000 A. D. we will have a population of 200 million persons, and by 2400 A. D. we will have a population of 3,200 million.

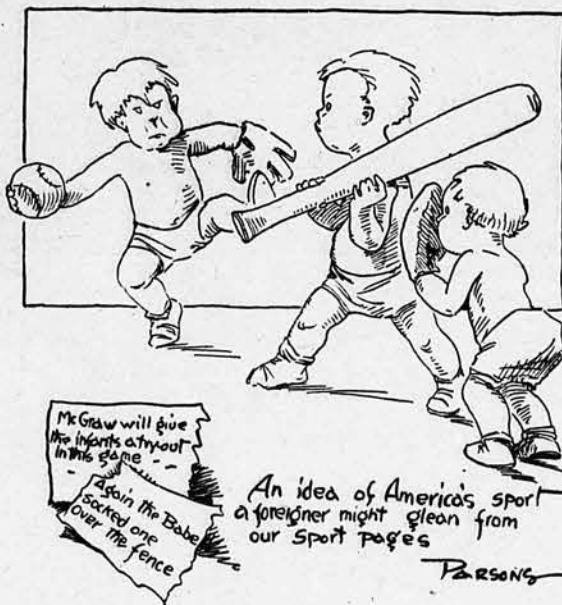
Eighty years ago it was predicted that if the resources of the North American continent were fully developed it would support a population of 3,600 million, but at that time none of the modern methods of development were known. If, according to the methods of that time it would have been possible to make the North American continent capable of supporting 3,600 million persons,

under present modern methods it might be possible to make it support twice that many. I merely mention this to show that you need not sit up nights worrying about over-population for some little time yet.

It seems as if another airship, this time the Italia, is lost somewhere on her flight back from the North Pole. So far as I can see, nothing was to be gained by the flight to the North Pole. It already has been visited three times. Now that someone has been there and come back to tell what the locality around the Pole is like there is no further reason why anybody should go there again. It is simply risking life without gaining anything.

People spend a great deal of time in doing useless things. An Oklahoma boy has won the transcontinental walking match with 50 or 60 other folks trailing along behind him. But why should any set of men enter into a walking race across the continent? What important knowledge has been gained? None, so far as I can see.

There are things that are worth doing. Men have been found in every generation who were willing to undertake experiments for the benefit of humanity at the risk of their own lives. Take the case of a very few men, especially two, James Carrol and Jesse W. Lazear, who literally offered



their lives in experiments to find the cause and the cure for the most dread disease of tropical countries, yellow fever. They were doctors, and, magnificent as was their sacrifice, it might be said for them that the fear of death was overcome by their love of scientific discovery. They demonstrated that the disease was transmitted by a mosquito and in no other way. Lazear died as a result of his own experiment. Carrol recovered from the yellow fever, but with a weakened heart that caused his death a few years later.

Possibly they were spurred on by their professional ardor. But not so the three humble private soldiers, and a humble civilian clerk. The three private soldiers were John R. Kissinger, Levi E. Folk, and Warren G. Jernegan. The humble civilian clerk was John J. Moran. They were not urged on by professional thirst for scientific discovery; they had very little hope even of reward; they stood eight chances of dying of the terrible disease with which they permitted themselves to be inoculated to two chances that they might possibly recover. That was a more desperate chance by far than soldiers have taken in the bloodiest battles of either the World War or any other war. These men of humble station faced death in a terrible form, and faced it without hesitation or protest.

There is considerable talk of organizing an army of 10,000 farmers to march to Kansas City June 12 to demand farm legislation. My opinion is that such a demonstration will not accomplish much, but maybe the marchers will have a good time and maybe they can afford to waste it. Personally this thing of marching in big processions and milling

around conventions never has appealed to me greatly, but it does to some folks, and as it is a harmless kind of diversion let those march who want to do so.

So far the search for the bank robbers who held up a bank at Lamar, Colo., killed the cashier and his son and afterward called on a Dighton doctor to dress the wounds of one of them and then brutally killed him, has been fruitless, but sooner or later the murderers will be caught. They will be taken back to Colorado, tried and probably hung. I suppose there is a lure about crime, but in the long run it doesn't pay.

Nearly every session of Congress winds up with some kind of filibuster; that is, a group of Senators, who want to prevent the passage of some measure, set out deliberately to talk it to death. At the end of this last session there were two notable filibusters, one against the Norris Muscle Shoals bill and the other against the Boulder Canyon Dam bill. Senator Johnson of California was trying to push the Boulder Dam bill thru, while the Senators from Arizona, Ashurst and Hayden, were determined it should not pass. One of the Arizona Senators talked six hours and the other 11 hours. Of course there was very little sense in most of their talk. No living man can talk sense for 11 hours at a stretch. A filibuster never has seemed to be a fair deal. Each Senator has, in theory at least, a right to vote as he pleases on a measure after it has gone thru the regular course, and according to our theory of government, the minority should yield gracefully to the will of the majority, but minorities never have been willing to do that if they could help it. As unlimited debate still is permitted in the United States Senate, at the end of the session, if the opposition to a measure, which on a fair vote will be passed, have the physical endurance to hang on long enough after they get the floor, they can defeat the measure. That is especially true when Congress ends by Constitutional limitation on March 4. All the opposition has to do to beat a measure is to get the floor and then talk by relays until the session ends by law. That has been done a great many times. There has been a good deal of talk about some plan to stop filibustering, but no plan so far has gotten anywhere.

Real Flood Control Now?

AFTER many years of talk and vast sums of money spent on the Mississippi and a considerable sum on the Missouri, which did not make either river safe for democracy or for any other purpose, it seems as if we are now to have a real, comprehensive plan worked out that will not only prevent destructive floods on both the great rivers but also will make them real avenues of transportation. One of the very last bills signed by President Coolidge before the final adjournment last week was the Denison bill which provides for the extension of the service of the Inland Waterways Corporation, operated by the Government on the Mississippi and its tributaries under certain conditions. The barge line will be extended to the Missouri River when the channel improvements from Kansas City to St. Louis have been completed. Army engineers say this work will be finished in about two years. The Missouri River is one of the most difficult to handle in the United States. It does no good to clean out the channel unless some way can be found to confine the river to that channel, as it has a habit of going off somewhere else and starting a new channel, leaving the one that was cleaned out for its use to go dry. A generation ago there were a good many boats on the Missouri River. They went clear up as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone. Of course the river was treacherous then as well as now, but as there were no railroads in the country thru which it flowed it was necessary to use it for transportation. If one travels along the banks one can find some old rotten piles at different places, where there used to be wharfs where the river boats tied up. These old piles may be a mile or more from the present bank of the river, which simply changed its course and left the old wharf out in the country.

Now the engineers believe that they have solved the problem. They are making banks that they believe will not wash, and which will confine the current to a comparatively narrow space. Then

the river will do the work of keeping this channel clean. It is expected to make this channel with a minimum depth of 6 feet, and on this will be established a line of barges which will carry bulky and non-perishable freight from Kansas City down the Mississippi and on to the Gulf of Mexico. This, it is expected, will give Kansas City practically ocean freight rates, and ought to add 5 cents a bushel to the price of the Kansas and Missouri farmers' wheat and corn. In addition to this, the flood control measure contemplates the prevention of destructive floods on the Missouri, and the storage of flood waters along the tributaries of the Missouri and other streams whose waters find their way to the Mississippi, such as the Kaw, the Republican, the Saline, Solomon and Smoky Hill. There are great possibilities in this plan of future development.

Answers to Anxious Inquirers

VIOLA—I am not a mind reader. I have heard of persons who say they can tell all about character by hand writing, and after reading a letter can advise the writer just what he or she ought to do and what business the writer ought to follow. I will not say that handwriting is not an indication of character. Maybe it is, but I personally have received a good many thousand letters, written by all kinds of folks, male and female. Some of them write well, some don't. Some spread their written characters all over the page, and some write cramped hands. Some of these experts who pretend to tell character by the writing might be able to tell the dispositions, abilities and general tendencies of all these thousands by just reading their letters and examining their style of writing, but I am not that smart. My private opinion is that the smartness of these experts lies not in their ability to read character and ability from handwriting but from their ability to persuade suckers to send their money for these character readings. I might also say to you that if you are a person of ordinary sense and judgment and will be honest with yourself you can make a better analysis of yourself than any of these supposed expert character readers can do. You know or ought to know what your disposition is, what you like to do and what you don't like to do; what you can do pretty well and what you can't do well, and why. If you are lazy you know it, and you also know that there is only one way to overcome laziness and that is to make up your mind that you are going to be industrious and then stick to it. You may make a fool of yourself, everybody does that once in a while, but if you have ordinary sense you know afterward that you have made a fool of yourself and that the best you can do is to try not to make a fool of yourself again if you can help it. Now, as I have said, this power to make a self-examination and correct analysis depends on your common sense. If a person hasn't ordinary common sense there is no hope for him or her and no expert can tell, either, by examining the hand writing, or any other way, how such person can succeed.

SLIGHTED—You think that there are a lot of persons who don't treat you right. The chances are that this is mostly imagination on your part, but just assuming that you are correct, why spend time worrying about it? You are just as good as they are, are you not? If you are, and if they are trying to high-hat you, high-hat 'em right back. If you don't think you are in their class then you have no particular reason to complain if they regard you as an inferior. Maybe you are.

VOTER—You ask if I think there should be an intelligence test applied to citizens before they are permitted to vote. Perhaps so. But who knows what the test should be? I have known some

quite well educated persons who seemed to me to have less sense about voting than a good many folks, who had no education at all. I suppose that preachers, teachers and lawyers will, on the average, rank higher in the matter of book knowledge than any other class of our citizens, but my opinion also is that if the Government were turned over to these three classes and everybody else ruled out, so far as voting is concerned, they probably would get the Government into a worse mess than it is in now.

Those Township Roads!

I should be glad if you could give the sources of revenue available for township roads. Also the substance of the law governing their construction and upkeep. Does the making of gravel and other like roads belong only to the county or state? The township gets a share of the gasoline tax, I understand. Does it come with strings tied to it or do the trustees use it as they see fit?

The general provision of the statute in regard to township road building and taxation for road building is found in Chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes. Section 535 of that chapter provides that for carrying out the provisions of this act the township board of highway commissioners, which consists of the township trustee, clerk and



treasurer, shall certify to the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties on the last Saturday of July each year the aggregate amount determined by them necessary for township road purposes for the year next ensuing. The board of county commissioners at the time fixed by law for levying county taxes shall determine the rate of levy necessary to raise the amount of money certified by dividing the aggregate assessed value of the township outside of cities into the amount so to be raised and of the rate so obtained. All decimals beyond hundreds of a mill shall be dropped out, but in no case shall the levy exceed 3 mills.

The following sections have to do with the collection and use of this levy.

The township treasurer shall receive from the county treasurer the road tax in compliance with the provisions of the act quoted, and the township board of highway

commissioners shall appropriate the same for the construction and maintenance of township roads and township bridges and culverts and for overseeing and supervising the same within their respective townships outside the corporate limits of cities and for the purchase of tools, machinery and equipment. The road improvement in townships is done under the supervision of the county engineer.

In 1925 the legislature passed an act for the division of the motor vehicle registration fees. This act provided that 25 per cent of the motor vehicle registration fees remaining after the 50 cent fee for registration has been sent to the Secretary of State shall remain in the county where it originates, and shall be placed in the township road fund and shall be divided between the township road fund in the proportion that it bears to its place of origin in the township.

In 1927 the legislature further amended the road law to take care of the distribution of the gasoline tax. This act did not change the law of 1925 concerning the 25 per cent of the motor vehicle registration fees, but did provide that the money derived from the fuel tax—that is, the gasoline tax—should be placed in the highway fund and apportioned as follows: First, a sum of \$300,000 shall be placed quarterly in the state treasury for the benefit of the state aid road fund and expended in the various counties upon the state highway system. Township roads would get none of this unless it happened that a state road was running thru a township, and of course they all run thru certain townships, and in such case the townships would incidentally get the benefit of this aid fund. But the aid fund is not given to township roads. Out of this the state might appropriate not to exceed \$10,000 a mile to assist in the construction of state roads. Second, provision is made for the maintenance of the State Highway Commission and the State Highway Department. The balance of this highway fund constitutes a county highway fund, and shall be disbursed and used as follows: \$100,000 shall be paid quarterly into the state treasury to the credit of the county free fund. This county free fund shall be used to close gaps or complete the state highway mileage in those counties where the funds otherwise available for such purposes are insufficient. The remainder of the county highway fund shall be distributed as follows: 40 per cent distributed equally among the 105 counties of the state, and 60 per cent apportioned among the several counties in proportion to their assessed valuation. Twenty per cent of the fund that is taken out of the 60 per cent fund shall be expended on county and township roads and bridges, at the option of the county commissioners.

As you will see, the township roads depend first on the tax which may be levied, according to the law, not to exceed 3 mills. Second, on the 25 per cent retained by the counties of the motor vehicle license tax, and third, if the county commissioners see fit to appropriate it that way, 20 per cent out of the amount allowed to the various counties out of the gasoline tax. To this extent I might say that the township aid from the gasoline tax has a string to it. The commissioners may or may not be willing to help the township roads to that extent.

With these sources of revenue understood, the township highway commissioners, with the approval of the county engineer, might build such roads as they see fit. They may gravel the roads or improve them in any other way that meets the approval of the county engineer.

A Lien on the Mare

A has a stallion. B breeds a mare to this stallion and later sells the mare, and when B sees A, B tells A the mare was not with foal. Is B liable for the service fee? F. E. W.

Section 216, Chapter 58, of the Revised Statutes provides as follows:

The owner of any stallion licensed by the Kansas State Livestock Registry Board to stand for public service in Kansas, or the owner of any jack standing for public service in Kansas, shall have a lien for the amount of the service fee charged on each mare bred to such stallion or jack, also on the offspring resulting from such service, for 12 months from the time of such service if the mare bred does not produce a colt, and 20 months from the time of service if she produces a colt from such service.

Unless, therefore, there was an agreement between the owner of the stallion and the owner of the mare that no service fee should be charged unless the mare produced a colt, the owner of the stallion is not only entitled to the service fee but also has a lien on the mare for 12 months, provided his stallion has been duly registered, as the law requires.

The Too-Eager "Power Trust"

EXTRAORDINARY uneasiness in regard to public opinion is being manifested by the electric power interests which grid-iron the country. And the financial exploitation of these properties which sometime must be reflected in charges assessed the consumer, indicates there may be good reason for this uneasiness about what may come in the future.

The Federal Trade Commission learns that more than a million dollars annually is being systematically expended by the so-called Power Trust in schools and colleges and in furthering other propaganda to "educate" the public, young and old, against regulation of the power giant and to teach the people that government ownership is a bad thing.

Obviously the simpler and the rational way to teach these things would be to convince the public by good service at nominal rates that strict regulation was not necessary and that government operation of utilities would be a backward rather than a forward step. The public would be most susceptible to such a lesson. The Power Trust or any other trust has only to be on the square with the public to win its confidence and lasting friendship.

Instead, we read of a utility magnate trying to buy a senatorship for the former head of a state utility commission, and prevented only by the vote of the Senate itself. Now we learn of college pro-

fessors who are kept on power corporation payrolls as long as they are "right;" of textbooks favorable to the subjects opposed by utility propaganda being banished from the schools by subtle methods which the Power Trust seems to know how to employ.

Utility managers, it appears, are directed to interest themselves in professors of economics or engineering in their local colleges to "have him lecture on your subject to his classes." "Once in a while," it is suggested, "it will pay you to take such men, getting \$1,500 or \$1,600 a year, and give them a retainer of \$100 or \$200 a year for the privilege of letting you study and consult with them."

A utility director reporting on methods of "banishing" inimical textbooks from the schools, indicates two methods. One is "getting in touch with the publishers." This is "a very slow process," he notes. The other method "gets action in the form of the immediate removal of the books from the schools of the city, and I can certainly see no objection to that."

Just what this effective action is, is not explained. It may be that it would not look well on paper.

The Federal Trade Commission also refers to "the extreme degree to which 'pyramiding' has been carried on in superimposing a series of holding companies over the underlying operating companies."

The commission goes on to explain that "such pyramiding not only affects the financial stability of the electric power industry" but also may lead to "an undue concentration of control in the electric power industry."

As the Federal Trade Commission says in its report:

The right of the industry to present its case before the bar of public opinion is unquestioned, provided such presentation is made openly in the name of the industry and therefore without even a semblance of deception such as may be involved in subsidizing authors, teachers, universities, or research organizations in order that inspired textbooks or other materials may be given greater credibility. . . . Truly no greater calamity could happen either to industry or to the public than for educators, or educational institutions, to become the paid mouthpieces of economic groups.

Hearing of such a "campaign of education" the public has its worst suspicions aroused.

When corporations meddle in politics and interfere with the public school system they offer one of the most convincing arguments there are for federal supervision of their acts. There probably is no better evidence that it is needed.

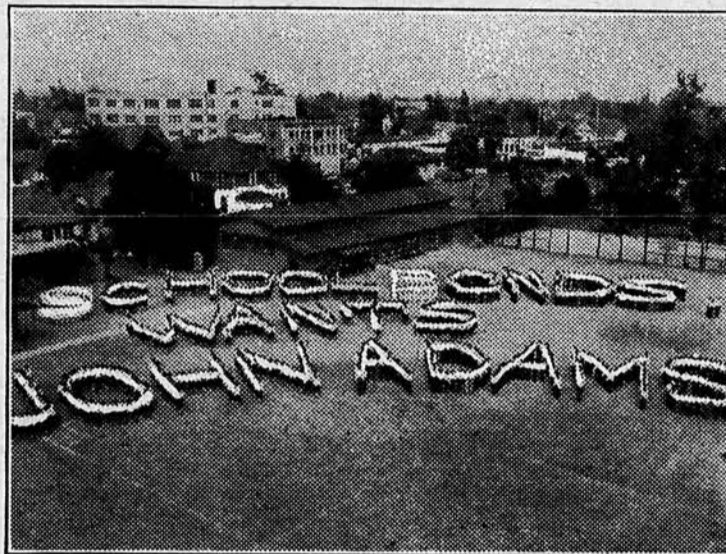
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



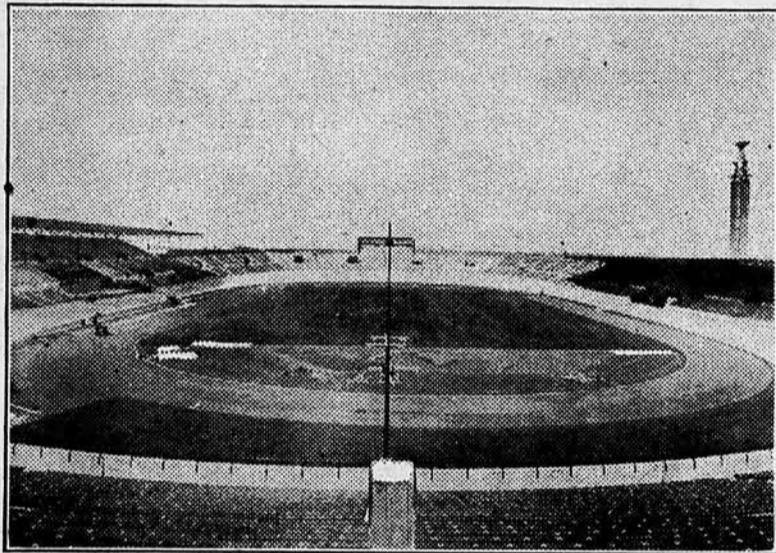
Queen Mary of England, Attended by a Nurse of Queen Mary's Hospital, East End, London, Where Ceremonies Were Held for Opening of New Dr. Nicoll Memorial Wing



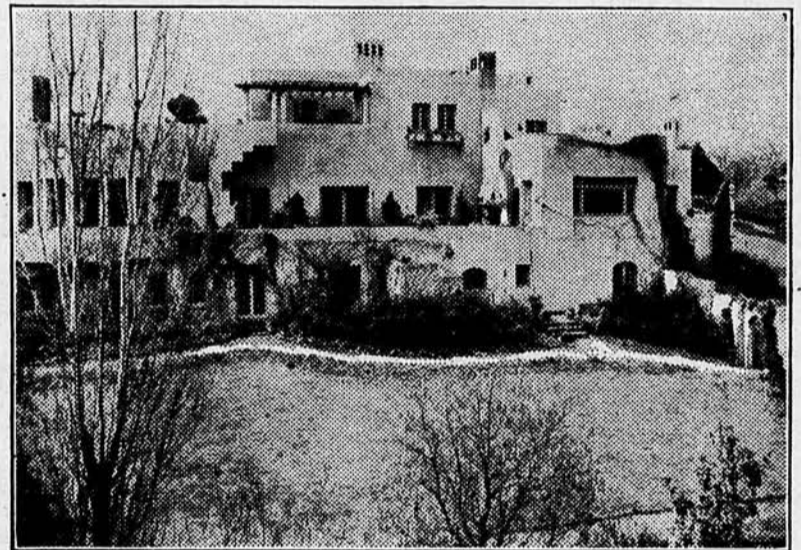
A New Kind of Spelling Bee—1,250 Pupils of the John Adams Junior High School, Los Angeles, Form the World's Longest "Human Message." They Are Making It Plain That They Are in Favor of the \$29,400,000 School Bond Issue That Has Been Proposed



"Flash," the Famous Movie Dog at the Wheel, and Dolores Brinkman Riding in Flash's Specially Built Sidecar, Which is Cushioned, Has a Windshield and a One-Pup Top



First Picture of the Nearly Completed Stadium Where the Olympic Games Will be Held, Amsterdam, Holland. It Will Seat 40,000 Persons. At Left is the Royal Balcony; at Right the Marathon Tower, and at Rear Center is the Indication Board Where Results of Contests Will be Posted



The Beautiful Home of Herbert Hoover, Stanford University, Calif. This Unusual Architecture—a House Built of Three Terraces and an Outdoor Fireplace on the First Terrace—Was Designed by Mrs. Hoover and Built in 1921. It Commands a View of the Campanile at the University of California Across San Francisco Bay



A Girl Athlete Introducing a New Type of Traffic in London. In Her Gymnastic Ayro Wheel She Spins Around Trafalgar Square. This Device, Now a Fad in Europe, Has Been Tested and Okeyed by the British Army



A Miniature Billy Sunday—Preacher and Ball Player—Richard Headrick, 11 Years Old, Who is Called the World's Youngest Inspirational Preacher



Something New Under the Sun—a Dome-Shaped, Portable Solarium or Sun Bath Made of Wire Mesh with a Light Linen Surface. It Holds an Even Temperature and Lets in the Beneficial Sun's Rays. It Was Invented by a Los Angeles Woman



The Bellanca Sesqui-Plane "New Yorker" in Which the Italian-American Crew, Capt. Bonelli and Pilots Sabelli and Williams, Will Attempt to Fly from Roosevelt Field, L. I., to Rome. Note the Unusual Wing Struts. The Plane Has a Speed of 125 Miles an Hour, and a Range of 5,000 Miles



Three Smart Chapeaux—Left, a Black Satin Trimmed with a Large Velour Flower; Center, a Pastel Blue Straw, Trimmed with Strips of the Same Straw; and Right, a Black Straw, Trimmed with a Ribbon Flower of Blue and Rose. The Hats Are Worn by "Miss France," Raymonde Allain, the Girl Who Represented Her Country in the Galveston Pageant of Beauties

As We View Current Farm News

Master Farmer Nominations Closed With Total of 375 Candidates

INTEREST in the Master Farmer Project, sponsored by Kansas Farmer, is more wide-spread than ever this year. Nominations closed June 1, with 375 candidates to be considered, representing 73 counties. Last year 270 nominations were made from 72 counties. Both years some of the men were nominated as many as four times. This is very gratifying. And the response from the farmers who have been nominated is equally encouraging. Each candidate, you will remember, is required to fill out a questionnaire regarding his farming operations and business methods, and about other points pertaining to progress in his work and home life. After this has been received by Kansas Farmer a member of the editorial staff calls on each candidate who qualifies up to this point, to get additional information, check over the questionnaire and take pictures about the farm. All this is done so that each candidate will receive the fairest possible consideration. Standards by which these men are judged are exceedingly high, so it is no empty honor to be selected as a Master in the big business of agriculture.

Farm visits will be made between June 15 and October 1. After that time the judging committee will meet to consider the qualifications of each candidate. The judges this year are F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and Will J. Miller, the new president of the Kansas Live Stock Association.

Sometime in the fall a special banquet will be given by Kansas Farmer in honor of the 10 new Master Farmers selected this year. At that time Senator Arthur Capper will present the gold emblems and the Master Farmer certificates. The 15 men selected for this honor during 1927 also will be present, and on the day of the banquet the second annual meeting of the Kansas Master Farmers will be held.

Another point of interest in this connection is the fact that several of the Kansas Master Farmers selected during 1927 will go to Urbana, Ill., for the first national meeting of Master Farmers on June 19.

Kansas Farmer takes this opportunity to thank the many subscribers and friends who nominated the outstanding farmers in their communities to be considered for the degree of Master Farmer, and pledges the most conscientious work in considering each man nominated.

Chicks Flew to Boston

EVER hear of day-old chicks flying? It is true. The Stewart Ranch, Sherman county, sent a dozen chicks by air mail this spring to a customer in Boston. This was the first time the Stewarts utilized this branch of the postal service—and perhaps they are among the leaders who have used it—but it may prove practical to use in sending their chicks out of the 72-hour limit set at present by the train schedules.

Valuable stock could be shipped this way, according to Mrs. Stewart. It costs 60 cents a chick for postage and, of course, that would be added to the price. Recently the Stewarts shipped some pedigreed chicks with four generations of 300-egg dams behind them from Greenwich, Conn. These chicks cost \$4 each and will be used next year in special pens. Apparently the Stewarts are going to have the "royalty" of the poultry. And, of course, airplane transportation wouldn't be out of the line for them.

Use 'Em for Entertainment

ONE never can tell when some pest is going to turn into a cash income for someone. There is the case of the cottontails and jackrabbits, for example. At present thousands of them are being shipped from Southwest Kansas, especially Stevens county.

Shipments are going to Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, Louisiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Maryland, Indiana and many other places for coursing meets and to gun clubs.

This suggests that we popularize non-stop flights for Hessian fly and trans-Atlantic swims for Chinch bugs, and the corn borer if he gets active in Kansas.

Dropped in for a Visit

IT WILL not surprise Albert Schlickau, Reno county, one time Kansas wheat champion, to have at least one relative "drop" in on him for a visit. A group of relatives living in Wisconsin decided to visit the Kansas folks, making the trip by train. Just at the last minute, George, one of the boys, decided not to accompany the family.

But scarcely had their train pulled out from the Wisconsin station until George was back on the farm tuning up his airplane. He made the trip to

Kansas in 7 hours. Imagine the surprise of the Wisconsin Schlickaus when George was the first one to greet them on their arrival at Haven.

Perhaps the airplane will prove to be one of the farm conveniences of the near future. Certainly there are possibilities of its shortening the distance between Kansas producers and distant markets.

A Real Radio Fever

NOW what do you think? Somebody has started the story that radio causes fever. Wives who couldn't get their husbands to come to the table when dinner was ready, because of the radio, didn't call it that. They said it was a "bug." And in the meantime they have succumbed to it. But who wouldn't?

The announcement of the fever business, however, comes from Princeton University. It is believed that low wave length radio broadcasting apparatus can produce fever in the human body. In experiments by Prof. W. G. Richards and A. E. Loomis, a 6-meter broadcasting set created an almost maximum temperature in a salt solution of similar concentration to that contained in the human blood.

Just let some one tune out the static and we'll risk the heat.

Styles for Summer Days

HARK ye good old coundree styles. It was that and nothing else that saved the life of a peasant girl in a rural community near a Czecho-Slovakian village. A jealous swain, having been



rejected, thought to "end it all for the girl. He procured a revolver and shot in her general direction from close range. Thinking he had killed her he hit the road and escaped.

But the girl lives unscratched. In Czecho-Slovakia the traditional peasant costume still is generally worn. As the girl was armored with 10 heavily starched petticoats, the bullet failed to do damage.

Sees Better Farmers in Future

THE American farmer is facing a bright future," F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, told Farm Bureau members in Harvey county recently.

He declared that the farmer of the future will be more alert physically and mentally, more youthful in mind and spirit, more a manager rather than a hand laborer and more of a student of his business.

Further, President Farrell believes the tiller of the soil will modify his individualism thru cooperation with other farmers and other organizations, he will look upon farming as a life work, which will bring better homes and conveniences, and last of all he will be more self-respecting and insist upon his rights with greater vigor and success.

In other words, farming will be better when farmers make themselves better. Farmers of today are far superior in every way to those of 25 years ago. And it is in line with progression that future farmers will excel those of the present. But the farmers of today are working a lot of grief out of agriculture for the future generations.

The Minority Have It

A LAW adopted in only six states is retarding the progress of effective headlighting in the entire country. The law prohibits the use of 32-candlepower bulbs in headlamps of automobiles, and thus forces automobile manufacturers to equip all cars with 21-candlepower lamps. It isn't practicable to ship motor cars equipped with different lights into different districts, according to the manufacturers, so six states control what motorists may have in the way of headlights in the other 42 states as well as their own. The states are Connecticut, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.

Automotive engineers say times have changed,

so don't let mention of 32-candlepower lights bother you. Where formerly the 21-candlepower lamp threw a bothersome and dangerous glare into the eyes of approaching motorists, lamps with 32 candlepower bulbs can be designed that will not endanger anyone, so the engineers say. In fact, improvements made in lenses and reflectors make the use of higher-powered lights safer and much more convenient.

Of course, that interests all of us. We need motor cars, and use them considerably at night. But something of far greater concern might be put this way: When will exactly the right light be focused on the agricultural situation?

Here's a Butterfat Record

HOW many cows in Kansas beat the record of "Verna," the purebred Guernsey cow owned by Mrs. Walter Samp, Allen county? Verna produced 751.4 pounds of butterfat last year. That is about five times as much as the average Kansas cow produces. The Samp herd as a whole averaged 398.8 pounds last year. But it isn't an accident. Mr. Samp is a good feeder and he uses lime and grows fine crops of alfalfa and Sweet clover.

Good as a Gold Mine

WHILE doing some excavating on his farm in Ottawa county, E. A. Wilcox discovered something as good as a young gold mine. About 2 feet below the surface he located a 10-foot deposit of the very best kind of gravel sand. Sales of this gravel for road use have netted him \$500, with the buyers loading and hauling. And the best of it is that there are many, many tons of gravel left. That's one farmer who is making money, even if he is down to rock bottom.

Thieves Caught in Training

HERE is a case—nipped in the bud, so to speak—in which a parent was teaching her offspring the fine art of stealing for a living. It happened in Jewell county. Recently Frank Dugger captured an opossum and 10 little opossums. This accounted for some of the disturbances and losses in the Dugger poultry quarters. Mother opossum was training her youngsters in the way they should go. They had broken up two of Dugger's setting hens when the capture was made.

When Man Has Wings

WONDER what the farm poultry will think when these new-fangled, wing-flapping airplanes start making cross country flights? They are coming. Capt. G. R. White of Florida, a former army aviator who is investigating mechanical simulations of bird flight with a huge foot-propelled, wing-flapping ornithopter, recently completed a successful trial run on St. Augustine beach.

A Dangerous Whip Cracker

THERE is some force in the end of a whip. Dan Jensen, Republic county, tied a piece of insulated wire to the end of his horse whip. When he cracked it over the heads of his team, the wire, about an inch long, flew back, and penetrated his breast, lodging in one of his lungs.

A Cattle Distributing Center

THE little town of Cassoday, in Butler county, is laying claim to being the largest distributing point for cattle that come into the Flint Hills grazing section. Within two weeks 50,000 head poured into this point from Texas and the Southwest.

Has Faith in Peaches

PEACHES will pay in Kingman county, according to C. A. Fowler. At least he has enough faith in them to set out 1,500 trees in an orchard, replacing the Fowler chicken ranch. Last year he made \$178 from his patch of dewberries. More farms in Kansas should grow enough fruit for family use.

Good Prices at Auction

FORTY-SIX head of registered Shorthorns were sold at auction at Ottawa recently by Dr. O. O. Wolf, and they brought good prices. The top price paid for bulls was \$212.50, and the top cow sold for \$240.

An Upward Trend in Hay Prices?

Taking the United States as a Whole, the Condition of the Grass Lands in May Was the Lowest in 30 Years

By Gilbert Gusler

AFTER furnishing a feast of hay and pasture in the last 12 months, nature seems to be considering the introduction of short rations in the year ahead. The loss of alfalfa and clover acreage thru heaving during the winter, the belated growth of meadows and pastures during the early spring, and the probability that this spring's seedlings of clover did not catch well, due to freezes and drouth in some sections, have wrought a marked change in the hay and feed situation.

The May 1 condition of both pastures and hay lands was the lowest in over 30 years. Pastures were only 71.3 per cent of normal on that date, or 12.2 points below average. All but five states were below their 10-year average. The growing condition of tame hay was 76.1 per cent of normal, or 12.3 points under the 10-year average. In California, the condition was up to average, but all other states were below it.

The measures which farmers have taken already, or should take, to meet the emergency vary from section to section, depending on the severity of winter losses, the amount of livestock to be fed locally and the crops adapted for quick growth. The worst situation was reported in the North Central states from Ohio to Kansas and north to the Canadian border. This section contains nearly half of the hay acreage and over 40 per cent of the hay-consuming livestock population. Harvesting oats in the green state, and the growing of soybeans, millet or sorghums are some of the means of providing dry forage this year, while rape and Sudan grass are fast growing pasture crops.

Since alfalfa and clover are prominent sources of protein in livestock rations, the prospect of a poor crop of these classes of hay suggests that some degree of shortage of protein may develop. For this reason, legumes should have first consideration in the selection of substitutes. Since alfalfa can be sown during the summer and fall for

a crop next year, the present situation should stimulate many farmers who have not grown it heretofore to try out alfalfa this year. Fortunately, alfalfa seed prices are on a reasonable basis.

Discussion of the market consequences of this situation must be quite tentative, since weather conditions during the rest of the season can make the final outcome much different from the present outlook. A study of the record in past years encourages the view that the season is likely to finish somewhat better than it began. In most years when the May 1 condition of grass lands was relatively low, improvement followed. Widespread rains and more seasonable temperatures in May al-

ready have repaired some of the damage done this year.

There are other ameliorating factors in the situation. First, the farm reserves of hay on May 1 totaled 17,920,000 tons, or 7,101,000 tons more than last year, and the largest on record with one exception. This difference in carryover would offset a decline of 6 to 7 per cent in the hay crop. It is less important in making good a shortage of pasture, however. Pastures and ranges furnish three or four times as much of the annual food requirements of our livestock population as is supplied by hay crops.

Second, the horse and cattle population probably will decline slightly

again this year. This will reduce requirements from 1 to 3 per cent.

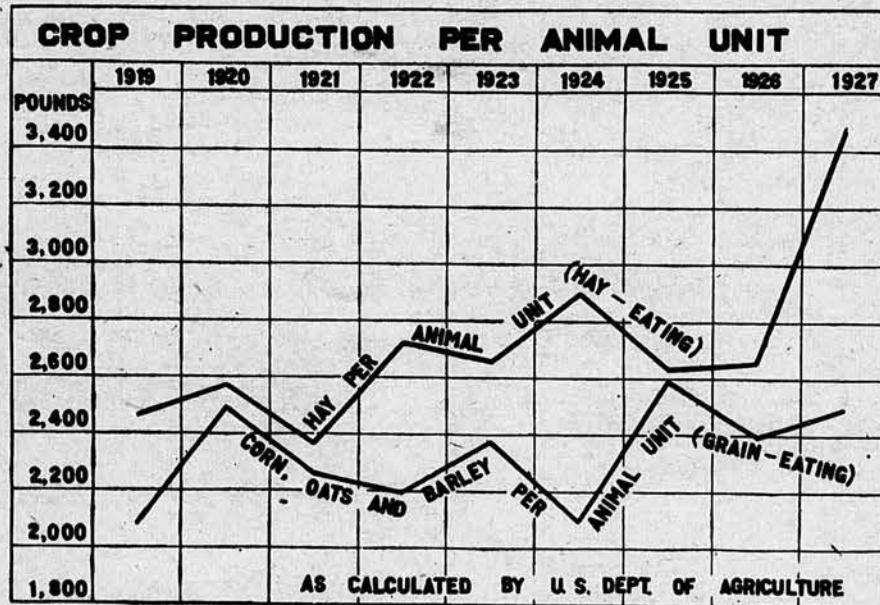
Third, there has been a tendency to overproduce hay in recent years. Owing to the decline in the horse and cattle population, the number of animal units, excluding swine, on farms, as calculated by the United States Department of Agriculture, declined from 85,513,000 on January 1, 1920, to 70,291,000 on January 1, 1928. The decrease in the horse population in cities reduced commercial demand for timothy and grass hay. The hay area, especially tame hay, on the other hand, increased. In 1927, 61,196,000 acres of tame hay were harvested, the largest area on record, compared with 50,888,000 acres in 1919. Acre yields also were the highest on record. Total production of both wild and tame hay reached 123½ million tons, or 11 million tons more than ever before.

The increase in hay acreage is partly traceable to low prices for cash crops and the high cost of farm labor. Instead of allowing fields to remain entirely idle, in trying to readjust agriculture, they have been put into grass. Also, the decline in the livestock population probably reduced the pasture requirements and thus increased the area cut for hay.

The accompanying diagram illustrates this tendency of total hay production to outrun demand. Reducing all domestic animals to hypothetical "animal units," equal to adult cattle in food requirements, the amount of hay produced to the animal unit, excluding swine, on farms has been increasing irregularly since 1919. In 1927 it was far above any other year. The excess would be even greater if the reduced hay requirements of horses in cities were taken into account.

This extreme oversupply of hay depressed the market until the average farm price of loose hay for the last year has been even lower than in the five years before the war. These low prices probably caused much waste on farms. The poor corn crop east of the

(Continued on Page 25)



Hay Production Has Been Gaining in Relation to the Hay-Consuming Population in Recent Years and Was Extremely High in 1927. Grain Production an Animal Unit Averaged Higher in the Last Three Years Than in the Preceding Four Years. Indications for 1928 Are for More Grain and Less Hay Than in 1927

2,000 Cattlemen Met at Manhattan

THE 16th annual cattle feeders' meeting was held May 26 at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. More than 2,000 cattlemen and farmers attended the all-day program. Free lunch was served at noon by the Block and Bridle Club. Until 10 o'clock in the morning the visitors inspected the pens of Hereford cattle that had been fed varying experimental rations. In the morning L. E. Call, the dean, presided at the meeting. F. D. Farrell, president, welcomed the folks gathered in the overcrowded livestock pavilion.

President Farrell's welcome was followed by short addresses from Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau; Caldwell Davis, Bronson, master of the Kansas State Grange; and by Will J. Miller, Topeka, president of the Kansas Livestock Association. Both Snyder and Davis pointed out what had been accomplished by the federation of farm organizations. They emphasized particularly the need for a change in the Kansas direct tax system. They believe that personal income, gross production and luxury taxes should be utilized in lieu of high state direct taxes. Reduced grain and livestock freight rates, and the efforts of farm organizations in favor of farmers and cattlemen also were discussed.

Mr. Miller told how his organization works for the mutual interest of the livestock producers and of the livestock commission merchants. He told his audience, too, that he religiously believes more good will come to farmers thru their co-operative efforts than will come to them thru legislation. "The big question," he says, "is marketing surplus farm products advantageously." He pointed out how sheep

raisers have done this successfully within the last year.

The afternoon meeting, with President Miller of the Kansas Livestock Association presiding, was devoted to reports on cattle feeding experiments conducted by the animal husbandry section of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Reports were discussed by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the college animal husbandry department, and by M. A. Alexander and B. M. Anderson of the same department.

Doctor McCampbell said in explaining one of his cattle feeding experiments that the plan of buying calves in the fall, wintering them well, grazing them during the forepart of the grazing season and full feeding them 100 days in the latter part of the summer and early fall has many advantages and should prove a profitable method on many Kansas farms providing farmers who may wish to adopt this feeding plan recognize that it is a method requiring the use of good quality cattle.

From another feeding experiment Doctor McCampbell has concluded that a cattle feeder can make more money by wintering yearlings and grazing them the following summer than is possible with older steers. Yearlings will gain as well on grass when wintered on silage as they will when wintered on dry feed providing the winter gains have been approximately the same in each case. The gain a steer makes on grass is determined, in the main, by the amount of fat he has on his back when he goes to grass rather than on the nature of the feed he consumed during the winter. If good quality calves handled in this manner cost \$11

a hundred delivered they will have to bring on the average around \$8.50 a hundred at home as yearlings the following fall to return \$10 a head for pasture and interest.

The initial cost of cattle is an important factor in determining profit from cattle feeding operations. This is another reason a cattle feeder can make more money by wintering yearlings. When grass steers more than a year old come on the market fat enough to kill, competition for them between the cattle feeder and the packer is keen, and this makes the initial cost of the older feeder high in comparison with the younger animals.

Cattle feeders in Doctor McCampbell's audience were interested to learn that 1 pound of good ground cane fodder is equal in feeding value to approximately 2 pounds of good cane silage, but 1 acre of good ground cane fodder is worth less than 1 acre of good cane silage because the dry matter of cane fed in the form of silage is worth somewhat more pound for pound than the dry matter of cane fed in the form of ground fodder.

Applicable suggestions from Professor Alexander's talk on factors influencing profits in calf feeding are: Self-fed calves make more of a profit than hand-fed calves receiving the same ration. Calves receiving linseed oil meal in their ration finish better than those receiving cottonseed meal. Linseed oil meal costs a trifle more a ton than does cottonseed meal, but increases the selling price of the finished calves whether alfalfa or prairie hay is used in the ration.

Professor Anderson discussed fully the observations he has gained from his cattle feeding experiments. One of

his tests showed the value of adding ½ pound of ground limestone to a ration consisting of prairie hay, corn and cottonseed meal. The addition of this small amount of ground limestone increased the daily gain .1 pound a day on each animal and increased the selling price 25 cents a hundred. Another test indicated that it is not necessary to add ground limestone to a ration consisting of corn, alfalfa hay and cottonseed meal. This is additional evidence of the very great value of alfalfa hay in a cattle fattening ration. Other experiments proved that it is possible to secure better results when the ground limestone is fed in addition to either alfalfa hay and cane silage or prairie hay and silage than when it is fed with either alfalfa hay or prairie hay alone.

"This and previous tests," said Professor Anderson, "emphasize the practicability of adding ground limestone to a fattening ration, the roughage portion of which is made up of silage and hay, particularly when a non-legume hay is used."

The results of another test prove that either full feeding corn the entire period or limiting the corn for 90 days and then full feeding the latter part of the period may be satisfactory methods of fattening yearlings. The feeding method used will depend on the availability and price of corn and roughages. This same test indicated that gains made by steers are in proportion to the amount of corn they are fed. According to Anderson, it is advisable to full feed more than 60 days in addition to the 90 days on a limited corn ration when the market is rising because the selling price is proportional to the amount of finish shown.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The task of planting corn is fast nearing completion for this season. Last week saw most of the fields in this neighborhood finished. We have two or three days of planting to do yet, and a few acres to plant to kafir. The week just past was fine for field work, and the farmers certainly made good use of their time. One didn't have to wear a coat, as many folks had to do the week before.

The soil is loose and moist away down, and is in first class condition to work. Most of the early planted corn is up now and ready to monitor, and that will be the next job to look after in this neighborhood for a week or two.

One farmer near here made the remark in town recently that he had to do something he never did before, and that was stop planting corn to tend it, but that his first planting was up now and was getting weedy, and he had to tend it to head off the weeds.

The surface soil is beginning to get a little dry and crusty, and a good shower would be a big help in loosening it up.

In walking thru the wheat field last week I noticed that the moisture there came up to within a half inch of the surface. I also noticed that the wheat is beginning to head out pretty well. It is a good stand and has stooled fine. A rain now will be a big help in making it "stretch up."

All hail insurance agents anywhere near here are out scouting around now talking hail insurance. The prospect for a wheat crop in this locality is better than it has been for several years, and they are busy. The rate they are making for this locality, that of 4 per cent, is the same as it was last year. That is about as cheap as I have known them to make. Ten and 12 years ago and before that I have known them to ask 7 per cent, and the maximum amount of insurance they would carry an acre was \$20, while some of the agents now tell me they will write up to as high as \$24.

After being hailed out last year the temptation to insure this year's crop is all the greater. One never knows what is best. I have heard many old time citizens here state that last year's hailstorm was the first one they ever knew to strike in this immediate locality during the growing season, and that being the case the farmer who makes a practice of insuring his crops against hail in this locality over a period of years is the loser in the long run, while at the same time the insurance he collects when the storm does come is a big help to him then. It is a sort of a gamble one takes with the elements of the weather, like fire and tornado insurance. Where one keeps it up right along it is like paying your own loss on the installment plan. Often it is easier that way even tho it costs more than for one to carry his own risk.

The work of putting up alfalfa is just around the corner now, and before many days that job will be occupying the time of those who have it to do. We have been cutting and feeding on the new crop now for a little over a week. We were running short on old hay and began by mixing both together for awhile.

The young alfalfa is mostly too short to cut now, but with a good rain or two it will run up so one can get quite a little bit of hay from it a little later in the season. One crop is all that can be expected from it the first year.

Markets More Hogs Now

The experimental work on which is based the widely known swine-sanitation system for controlling roundworms of pigs has just been made available to the public as United States Department of Agriculture Technical Bulletin 44-T, "The Swine Sanitation System as Developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry in McLean County, Ill." The publication describes the field investigations, conditions affecting ascarid eggs under varying conditions, and results of original experimental control work from 1920 to 1925, inclusive.

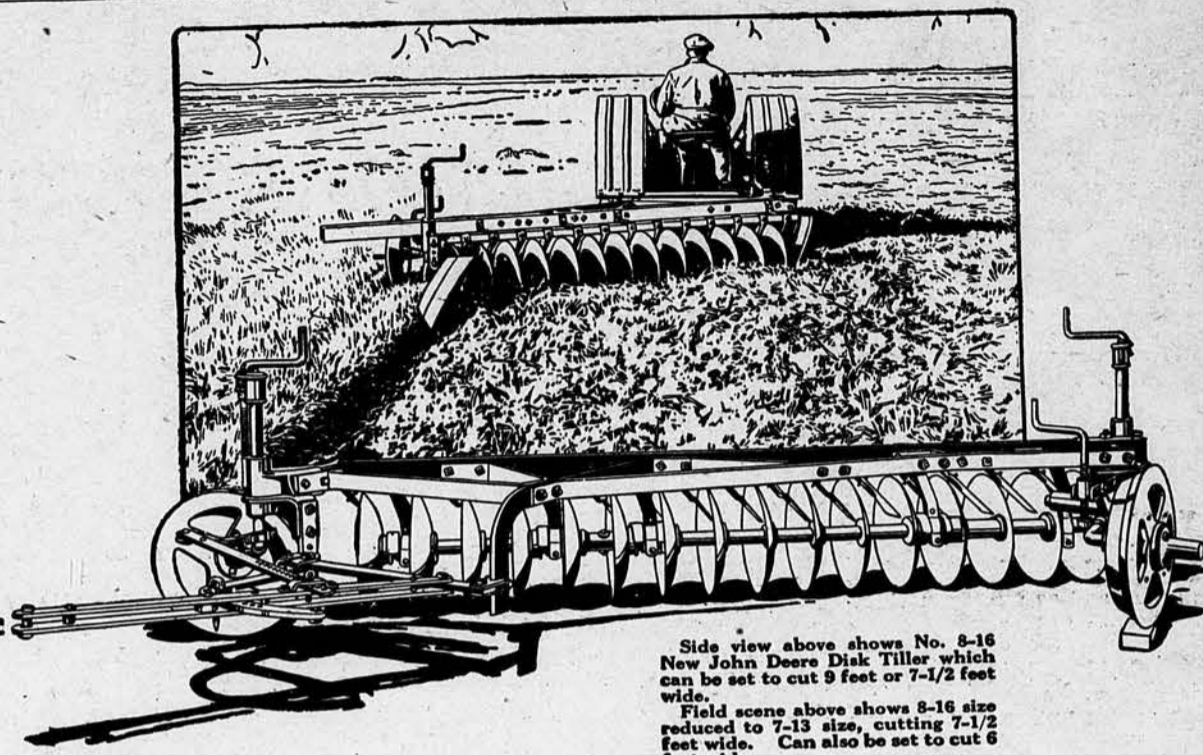
The summary discusses results on farms where the swine-sanitation system was closely followed and also where co-operators did not adhere closely to all details of this method for preventing parasitism. The pub-

lication shows that the system as developed by the Bureau of Animal Industry in McLean county, Illinois, is from about 94 to 99 per cent effective against the conditions it is intended to prevent.

Even when all losses, including those from accident, exposure, hog cholera,

and other diseases, are taken into account, hog raising under the sanitation system is much safer than under ordinary conditions where pigs are raised in dirty hog lots. According to the published results, based on observations of about 40,000 pigs, the farmer who pays slight attention to hog-

lot conditions may expect to lose four and market four pigs of an eight pig litter; under the sanitation system he may expect to lose two pigs from all causes and market six. Thus he markets as many pigs from two sows under this system as he could from three sows under ordinary conditions.



Side view above shows No. 8-16 New John Deere Disk Tiller which can be set to cut 9 feet or 7-1/2 feet wide.

Field scene above shows 8-16 size reduced to 7-13 size, cutting 7-1/2 feet wide. Can also be set to cut 6 feet wide.

New and Better Disk Tiller With Important and Exclusive Advantages

For Faster Wheatland Tillage Watch It in the Field

This new John Deere Disk Tiller is different from every other implement of its type. It is different in design and different in the way it works.

Some New Features

Disks can be angled to cut wide or narrow to suit field conditions. Two settings—45-degree angle or 36-degree angle.

New design of disks—heat-treated with a concave of three inches—last longer and work better.

New semi-floating hitch—easy to control both Tiller and Tractor.

Heavy-duty bearings of new design—big and strong, easy to oil, long-wearing.

Depth and leveling adjustment is provided by screw cranks in place of levers—easier to operate; any adjustment desired is obtainable; practically no lost motion; practically non-breaking and non-wearing.

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You can adjust the New John Deere to work as shallow as two inches, as deep as six inches, or at any depth desired between the two extremes.

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You can work successfully in very hard, dry ground, or you can work in loose, damp soil.

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You can adjust it to work the soil so that all trash is left at or near the surface, or you can adjust it to cover practically all of the trash.

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With the New John Deere Disk Tiller you can cut a strip 9 feet, 7-1/2 feet or 6 feet wide, according to setting, every trip across the field—and every foot of the soil is worked properly.

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You can do good work at a big saving in cost, in preparing wheatland, in summer-fallowing, in tillage operations for a variety of crops.

See your John Deere dealer. Have him show you all the advantages of this new, big-capacity, cost-reducing wheatland implement. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for folder CH-111.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

What the Folks Are Saying

Let's Give the Kansas Lake Building Campaign a Real Boost This Year

LAKE building in Kansas is being pushed just as fast as finances will permit. Every dollar available for this great work comes from hunting, fishing and trapping licenses. Not 1 cent comes from taxes on real or personal property. Less than one out of 10 Kansas citizens is now contributing to this license fund. This means 10 per cent of the people of Kansas are financing the greatest conservation program ever undertaken by any state—a program which not only means recreational facilities of untold benefits to this generation but also is as certain as the sun rises to make a more prosperous, healthy and contented Kansas people of the future.

State lakes and the recreational and camping facilities which go with them will be the means of saving to Kansas millions of dollars now annually spent outside of the state by Kansas folks on vacation trips. Economically, socially, climatically and from an aesthetic standpoint the lake building program is sound and as free from objections as progress can be.

Therefore it is the duty of every Kansas citizen to encourage and speed up lake building. If every man and woman in Kansas would buy hunting and fishing licenses—if they are never used or used only occasionally—it would be of immense help to this project and would permit the commission to speed up very materially this movement for more lakes. Certainly \$2 could not be spent in a more advantageous way for the benefit of Kansas and its posterity. The commission has surveyed a number of lake sites in different parts of the state where water could be impounded that would make lakes varying in size from 200 to 700 acres. The only way is to furnish more funds, and so I urge everyone to buy a fishing or hunting license, or both. These licenses may be secured from your county clerk or perhaps from your hardware store or bank. A whole-hearted response to this appeal will insure more lakes in Kansas this year. Will you not grasp the opportunity to give financial help to a cause which without doubt will be of huge benefit to every property owner in or resident of Kansas?

Ben S. Paulen,
Topeka, Kan.

But Let's Play Safe

Too frequently farmers invest surplus funds in speculative enterprises that ultimately result in little or no return. Farming itself is sufficiently speculative, it would seem, without making the possibility of income more speculative by investing in such securities. Surplus funds, when available from a farm business, should be looked upon as a reserve to be used in emergency and in time of disaster. The most successful business concerns, both in farming and in other industries, invest such surpluses in the most stable securities that can be secured on the market. Government bonds, Federal Land Bank bonds and similar securities are in this group.

Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

Folks Are Real Neighbors

"Neighbors of John Jones gathered on John's farm Monday and did his spring plowing for him. John has been seriously ill for several weeks."

Such news items are quite common in weekly papers representing rural sections. Perhaps John has been injured or he may have been stricken with a serious illness. His wife has spent all her time at the hospital, and there has been no one to take care of the farm.

But thoughtful and friendly neighbors come to a timely rescue. They set a day to do John's work, and that morning they come from every direction with tractors, teams, plows, disks and harrows. A fine procession it makes as they go 'round and 'round the field, swiftly cutting unplowed lands smaller and smaller. It is a sort of field day for the community, good fellowship prevails and everyone enjoys himself.

The wives come, too, a little later in the morning, and make preparations for one of those bountiful din-

ners typical of the farm. Perhaps they will clean house and do the washing for John's wife. If his gasoline engine is out of order they will borrow a tractor from one of the husbands to run the washing machine.

Out in the fields all of John's corn ground will be made ready for planting in a day. They will come again later, these loyal friends, to plant the crop, to cultivate the growing corn and even to husk it if that proves necessary. They have no thought of pay. They are just neighbors.

Can anyone cite an example of such friendliness and good will in our large cities? There are differences of opinion about the advantages of farm life, even among those who themselves live in the country. Sometimes other fields look greener merely because they are quite a distance away. But no matter what the farmer's financial standing may be, he is rich in one of the greatest things life has to offer—friendship.

Chicago, Ill. Bert S. Gittins.

Life of Alfalfa Stands

Since alfalfa was first grown in Kansas we have taken a false pride in the number of years a stand could be retained on a given field. Many of us have boasted of stands that have reached the old age of 30 or 40 years. This has been a false viewpoint because alfalfa is an extremely heavy feeder on phosphorus, potassium and calcium, and after the crop has grown for so many years the soil has a deficiency of these elements in proportion to nitrogen. Again, when alfalfa is grown for so many years in succession, especially in Central Kansas, the soil becomes depleted in moisture to a depth of many feet. Under such conditions alfalfa cannot usually be grown again successfully until after a year of heavy rainfall or summer fallow.

From present indications the life of a stand of alfalfa will be much shorter in the future than it has been in the past. Decreased soil fertility, more insect pests and more diseases are the factors that will tend to reduce the life of the stand. In the final analysis the shorter life of the stand will react favorably because it will necessitate more frequent seeding and including alfalfa in the rotation with grain crops. The increased yields of the grain crops will be more than sufficient to justify the expense of seeding the alfalfa. When alfalfa is grown for only a few years the tendency of following grain crops to lodge or burn will be greatly reduced.

In many sections of the Corn Belt it has become a common practice to grow alfalfa for only two years at a time, just as they grew Red clover a few years ago. We will not derive the greatest benefit from alfalfa production in most sections of the eastern half of Kansas until we include the crop in rotation with grain crops, and leave it on a given field for a period not to exceed three or four years.

R. I. Throckmorton,
Manhattan, Kan.

Then the Pigs Grow

It pays well to provide a place where the little pigs can have access to a well balanced ration at all times. This ration can consist of corn and tankage, or corn, shorts and tankage. If a place is not provided where they can help themselves, plan to feed the little pigs away from the sow, two or three times a day, a mixture of 80 parts ground corn and 20 parts tankage, or 60 parts ground corn, 30 parts shorts and 10 parts tankage, and if skim milk or buttermilk is available, give them all they will drink. Spring farrowed pigs should be put out on pasture just as soon as any is available.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell,
Manhattan, Kan.

The Same With Chickens

A Kansas hog grower is quoted as saying that worms in hogs are the biggest obstacle to successful hog production; that last year he had one more sow than he had room for in the farrowing house, and so placed her in a small new lot with individual house. This lot had not previously been used for hogs. The result was that the pigs grown out in this lot were free from intestinal worms. When the pigs were sold the pigs from this particular litter averaged 300 pounds, and the pigs raised in the old lots averaged 225 pounds, yet the pigs grown on the new ground were 30 days younger than the others. That's 75 pounds more pork a pig in 30 days' less time. And it works just the same way with raising chickens.

Where preventive measures have not been adopted, there is worm infestation in nearly every poultry flock that has not been properly treated. Worm-infested hens soon become unprofitable, either as egg producers or as market fowls. When they become badly infested they are unsalable on the market.

Prevention always is better than cure, but when the birds are infested a worm remedy must be used. A large number of poultry raisers have found

it pays them well to give the worm treatment twice a year—spring and fall—because the result is more pounds of poultry and more eggs to sell with less cost for feed.

If any of the hens and partly-grown chickens are not doing well, 9 chances out of 10 intestinal worms are the cause. Right now is the time to treat the birds and head off a lot of trouble and loss. The best way to destroy the worms is to treat the birds individually. Worm remedies for poultry are put up in capsule form, which makes it easy to give the individual treatment, and by treating individually the poultryman knows that the birds needing treatment get the remedy.

But the most important of all is to constantly bear in mind that sanitary quarters and clean ground are insurance against worm infestation and other poultry troubles. Poultry raisers who adopt a sanitation program and follow it diligently do not often have need of a poultry medicine.

Topeka, Kan. G. D. McClaskey.

A Real Poultry Problem

Sanitation of poultry houses, poultry house equipment and poultry yards is one of the greatest problems of that important farm industry. Every year poultry producers take their losses from disease and insect pests, sometimes making an effort to prevent them but often taking them for granted. These losses usually are most serious where farm or commercial flocks have been raised on the same soil year after year with the same equipment and without plowing the grounds.

It is becoming more generally realized every year that no farm animal can be kept thrifty if grown on contaminated soil in close contact with its own offal. This principle applies to hogs, sheep, poultry and to all other classes of farm animals. Contagious poultry diseases such as cholera, roup, tuberculosis, white diarrhea and coccidiosis often spread thruout an entire flock in a very short time. Such epidemics are only natural under ordinary conditions of sanitation in most flocks.

Clean feed has been defined as feed that has not come in contact with poultry offal. Clean water is said to be water that has not been contaminated by filth or manure. Clean equipment is that which has been scraped, scrubbed and scalded frequently; clean houses are those which have had the same treatment besides being kept light and sunny, and clean yards are those which have not had poultry on them the year previous or which have been plowed and a crop seeded on them.

Modern equipment in the poultry house and yard makes sanitation much easier. Steel hoppers and drinking fountains are easier to clean and sterilize than old-fashioned wooden troughs and hoppers. Well made roosts and nests are now much easier to take down, clean and disinfect than in the old days. Dropping boards which keep floors clean and sanitary can be installed and used with little trouble. Disinfecting and whitewashing are easily done with hand or power sprayers.

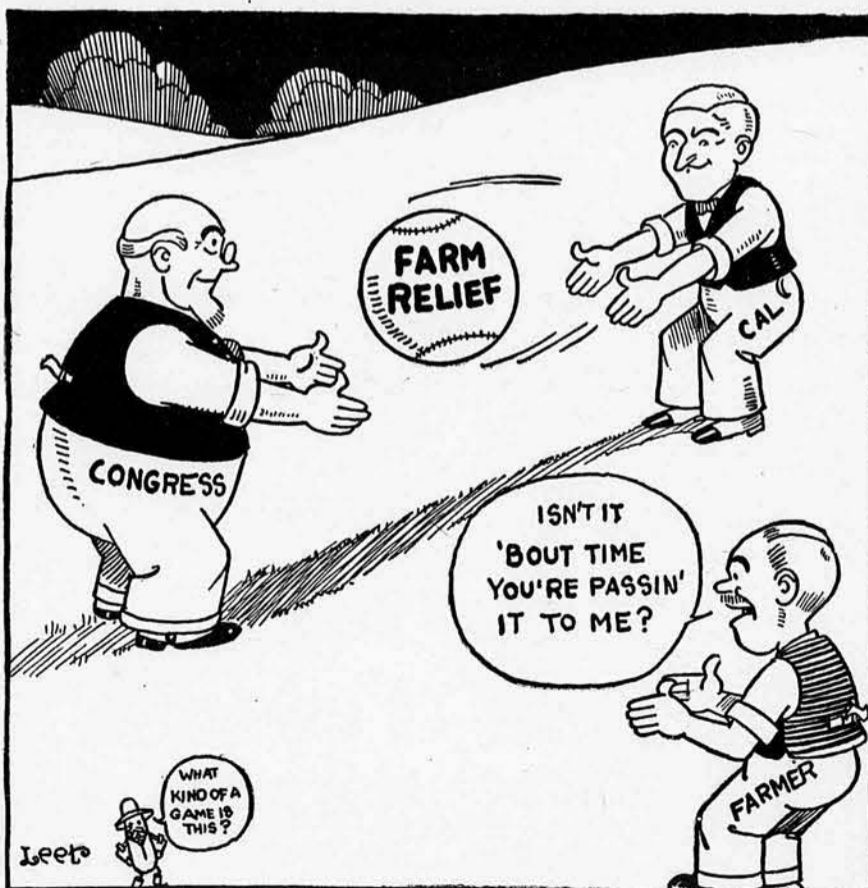
Houses made from sheet steel are comparatively a new development in the poultry world. Such houses are much more sanitary, drier, easier to keep free from insects and mites, and better protection against rats and "varmints" than wooden buildings. Straw lofts are installed in many to keep the house cool in summer and warm in winter.

Chicago, Ill. F. A. Lyman.

Away With the Cockerels

It will pay to separate young cockerels from the pullets when 8 to 10 weeks old. This will give the pullets a chance for better development, and enable the poultryman to force the cockerels for market. Time and labor will be saved by hopper-feeding the grain to the growing chicks after 5 weeks old. Put the grain and mash hoppers out on the range and induce a maximum of exercise. That keeps the chicks out in the sunshine, and this promotes vigor and vitality in the young stock.

Manhattan, Kan. Lester Kilpatrick.



Medicine Ball

Must Depend on Our Efforts

Kansas Wheat Pool Members Believe Farmers Should Cease Looking for Government Help

THE resolution "that farmers of the Great West cease looking forward for relief from our Federal Government and rely on our own collective effort for lasting relief thru commodity co-operative marketing" was adopted without a dissenting voice at the recent annual meeting of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association at Wichita. Pool members also went on record against any increase in the gasoline tax law, but favored a retention of the present refund feature of that statute. Another resolution reaffirmed the confidence of members in all co-operative effort and pledged them "to use every means at our disposal that farmers as a whole be invited to study these matters sympathetically and in an intelligent way, with the hope that the marketing of our crops may show constant improvement." W. C. Epperson, Hutchinson; U. S. Alexander, Winfield; P. A. Tobin, Salina; J. M. Riegel, Great Bend; H. H. Goetsch, Brewster; W. F. McMichael, Cunningham; and Carl Brown, Stockton, drafted the resolutions. Ninety-six members registered in person and 606 were represented by proxy. Milas Lasater, president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita; Dean H. Umberger and E. A. Stokdyk, Kansas State Agricultural College; and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, addressed delegates at the evening meeting.

United Action is Needed

"If farmers are underlings today it is because they have never been willing to subordinate their ideas and prejudices to the will of the majority," says John Vesecky, president of the Kansas wheat pool. "The fact that the farmer is not on a parity with workers in other industries is not the fault of the stars; not the fault of anyone but himself. When the majority expresses a verdict, that verdict is right more than 50 per cent of the time. When members of the wheat pool, even tho they believe they have genuine cause for dissatisfaction, will come to our board meetings and air their views before the board, they are pursuing a course that will mean greater co-operative growth for the future. Such a course is better by far than to preach their discontent at the crossroads and thereby cause other members to become disgruntled. The board of directors of an organization as representative as the wheat pool is anxious that any member appear at any meeting of directors and lend his influence in shaping policies. It is your board. It is your business. Only by such a spirit can organizations such as ours grow to the size they deserve and wield the influence they should in the life of agriculture. Not always will all ideas be acceptable. There are thousands of members and thousands of ideas. But if the right spirit is brought to play in the interchange of these ideas, a new relationship will come out of it all which will dispel for all time the common belief of business men, namely, 'Farmers won't pull together.'"

Five Changes in the Board

Five changes on the board of directors of the Kansas wheat pool marked

the annual election the latter part of May. Thomas F. Jeffries, Leoti, succeeds Frank Thomason, Ulysses, in District 8; George Morrill, Paradise, succeeds J. H. Isenberger, also of Paradise, in District 14; William Z. Johnson, Beeler, succeeds A. L. Sooter, also of Beeler, in District 15; A. P. Hanson, Jamestown, succeeds H. A. Childs, Belleville, in District 17, and Charles Norris, Erie, succeeds Tom Casey, St. Paul, in District 21. The directors re-elected follow: H. H. Goetsch, Brewster, District 1; J. O. Frailey, Ruleton, District 2; John Huber, Selden, District 3; Oscar Grimes, Woodston, District 4; S. C. Towne, Osborne, District 5; T. N. Turman, Ransom, District 6; J. B. Garner, Scott City, District 7; E. J. Fitzgerald, Liberal, District 9; C. E. Cox, Ashland, District 10; Walter V. Scott, Ford, District 11; W. C. Epperson, Hutchinson, District 12; J. W. Hellstern, South Haven, District 13; John Vesecky, Timken, District 16; T. W. Neff, Glen Elder, District 18; U. S. Alexander, Winfield, District 19; and R. J. Muckenthaler, Paxico, District 20. At the organiza-

tion of the board, John Vesecky was re-elected president of the association for the 1928-29 pool year, U. S. Alexander was named vice president, and Ernest R. Downie, Wichita, secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive board besides Mr. Vesecky are U. S. Alexander, John Huber, Henry Goetsch and William Z. Johnson.

Crop Insurance is Possible?

Some day we may be able to get crop insurance, just as we now get life insurance. That is the opinion of Sir John Russell, director of the Rothamsted Experiment Station in England, the oldest agricultural experiment station in the world. His station has been carrying on fertilizer experiments continually on the same land for 83 years. When such experiments are carried far enough, he said, in a recent talk at the United States Department of Agriculture, it may be possible for an insurance company or a fertilizer concern to safely guarantee or insure farmers that if they use certain soil treatments they will get certain yields.

What the Trade Wants

The United States Egg Society suggests 10 commandments for farm flock owners to adopt:

- 1—Thou shalt gather eggs twice each day.
- 2—Thou shalt provide one clean nest for each five hens, and keep eggs clean with clean nests, clean yards, and grass growing on range in season.
- 3—Thou shalt swat the rooster at the end of the hatching season.
- 4—Thou shalt refrain from jamming too many hens in the laying house. Provide 4 square feet of floor space for each bird.
- 5—In a clean, cool, well-ventilated basement or cellar, thou shalt deposit freshly gathered eggs until marketed. Keep them from damp floors.
- 6—Thou shalt hitch up thy Lizzie or telephone thy dealer at least twice a week to market thine eggs.
- 7—Wash not thine eggs unless they are to be eaten at once.
- 8—Honor good feed, clean feed, necessary minerals and especially an abundance of lime and green feed at all times.
- 9—Keep ever before thy flock clean drinking water, cool in summer, and chill removed in winter.
- 10—Thou shalt keep none but a standard-bred flock producing eggs uniform in size, shape and color.

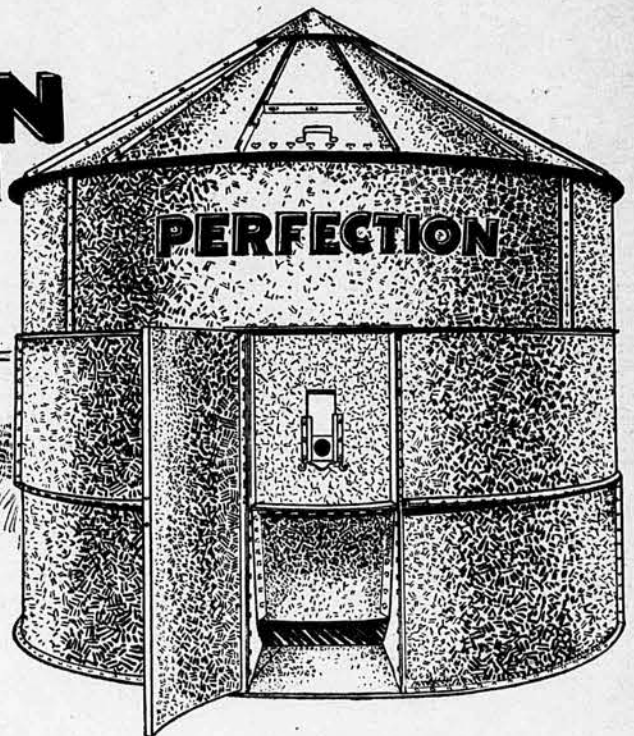
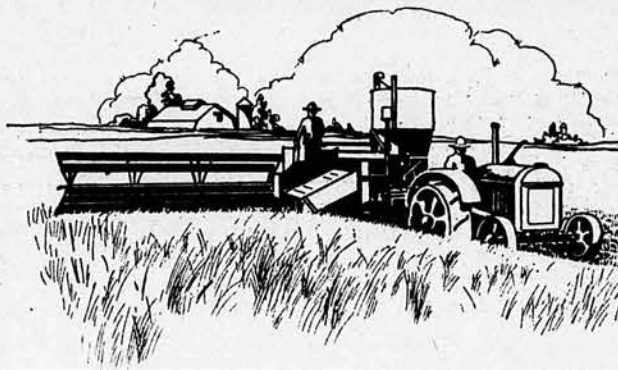
These suggestions are from the men who buy our eggs. They know what the trade wants. Shipping only quality eggs not only brings one a better price, but also helps the dealer to sell more to his customers. A good egg is its own best advertisement.

Tells of Grain Tests

Means for obtaining more accurate results when determining the moisture content of cereal grains and other substances by the Brown-Duvel moisture tester is the subject of United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 1375-D (revised), entitled, "The Brown-Duvel Moisture Tester and How to Operate It." A copy may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Built for Lifetime Service

YOU make money by storing your wheat in the New Perfection Grain Bin. You keep your grain in perfect condition, and sell it when prices are highest.

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1. Ventilator Cap. Protects against rain.
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3. Bridge Truss Roof Construction. Roof can't blow in.
4. 8-inch Breather Tube. Greater ventilation.
5. Rust-Proof, Double-Strength Flanges. No bulging nor buckling.
6. Smooth Floor. No bolts to catch scoops.
7. Heavy lugs support ventilator.
8. Removable Roof Hatch. Makes filling quicker. Fastened with wing bolts. Easy to remove.
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10. Sill over door. Protects against dripping water.
11. 1-piece Removable Door Board.
12. Sliding panel over grain spout. Stops flowing grain.
13. Large opening for sacking grain.
14. Hooks for attaching grain sacks.
15. Fixed Heavy Metal Spout for convenient sacking.
16. 1-piece Heavy Galvanized Door.
17. Extra heavy scoop board.



Benson

Why Not Plow Land Early?

Wheat Fields in Kansas Need the Available Plant Food That This Operation Produces

BY H. R. SUMNER

This is the fourth and last of a series of articles by Mr. Sumner on the preparation of wheat land in Kansas. The first was in the issue of May 19.

MENTION has been made of the great value of early seedbed preparation for wheat from the standpoint of increased soil moisture. There is another reason for the increased yield of wheat on land that has been worked early. This second reason is due to the fact that there is a higher nitrate content in soils worked soon after harvest.

Fields at the experiment station at Manhattan that are worked in July average 21.7 pounds of nitrates an acre, while fields worked in September average 9.5 pounds of nitrates an acre. The amount of nitrates was determined at wheat seeding time. This difference in nitrate content is the principal reason for the early worked field yielding 7 bushels an acre more than the late worked field.

In the above experiment the reason for the increased nitrate content is ascribed to bacterial action. A very interesting situation occurs which should be understood because it affects all tillage systems. When organic matter is plowed under it starts to decay. The decay is caused and hastened by a group of soil bacteria. This particular group feed on nitrates while they work at the task of decomposing the fresh organic matter. The nitrate content of the soil is temporarily lowered as a result. Then, after a period of about six weeks, depending on the type of organic matter, the first group of bacteria have completed their task, and a second bacterial action occurs which results in the formation of nitrates from the humus.

Weeds Use the Nitrates!

As a consequence of this very interesting bit of bacterial life it is realized that first there is a decrease and later an increase in soil nitrates. Now the reason this circumstance should be understood is that in the wheat land prepared late the first group of soil bacteria are still engaged in their work, and so the amount of soil nitrates is quite low just when the young wheat plants are starting their growth.

Still another reason, which in some instances is more important than the one just described, for the lower nitrate content in late prepared soils is the use of nitrates by weeds. Weeds use nitrates, and a late-prepared seedbed having a heavy weed growth will be low in nitrate content for that reason. The early tillage of wheat land destroys weed growth and permits nitrate formation and accumulation.

The second and the most important way in which the nitrogen supply may be increased in the soils of the eastern part of the Wheat Belt is by raising legumes such as Sweet clover and alfalfa. It is a means available to every-

one. The desirable feature is that either crop will more than pay its way, and the increased fertility of the soil will be unworked for gain.

Those who are interested in successfully raising these crops should visit with their county agents or write to the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. A discussion of alfalfa or Sweet clover raising is not a part of this paper. It might be well, however, to explain how these crops benefit the soil, because that is a necessary feature in successful soil management.

Bacteria Do the Work

Alfalfa and Sweet clover do not put nitrogen into the soil. That operation is performed by a group of bacteria, which, like the bacteria that feed on humus, take the free nitrogen from the air and by an unknown process form nitrates. This particular group of bacteria live in small nodules on the roots of leguminous plants. They will not live on the roots of wheat or corn, and it is for that reason that alfalfa and Sweet clover are so desirable and so necessary in proper management of the Wheat Belt soils.

Two practical methods of adding nitrogen to the soil have been suggested. There are only about two dangers or two problems which may or may not result with such practices.

The practice of adding organic matter may result in lowered yields in case a heavy stubble growth is turned under late in the summer preceding a crop of wheat. Such a circumstance would be even more probable if the season is quite dry. The reason is no doubt apparent to everyone. If a heavy stubble is turned under there must be sufficient time and moisture for it to decay by bacterial action as explained previously, and also sufficient time for the soil to become compact. Otherwise seeding time will find the soil loose and full of air pockets. Thus there are occasional times when stubble burning is beneficial for the immediate wheat crop. Of course, if such a practice becomes a habit, the soil will suffer both in fertility loss and in an increased tendency to blow, due to a lack of humus.

The soil after two years of Sweet clover or following six years of alfalfa may be extremely rich in nitrates and low in moisture. A crop of wheat on such a soil may make an extremely heavy vegetative growth, causing it to fire or "burn" in a dry or even normal season. Therefore corn or sorghum are often the best crops to follow a legume. Shallow plowing and an early variety of corn or kafir are an aid in solving this difficulty.

More Humus is Needed

The second chief aid in maintaining the productivity of soils in the eastern part of the Kansas Wheat Belt is humus. It has been pointed out pre-



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To the Jasper National Park

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This question asked Kansas folks undoubtedly would bring a chorus of answers such as "Great," "Wonderful," and "How can I do it?" If there is any one thing Kansas people like to do, it is to travel—Kansas people come of traveling stock. And nothing seems to be liked better by readers of Kansas Farmer than travel articles.

Recognizing that our readers do like travel articles, we have arranged with two Kansas young men, F. L. Hockenull and J. M. Rankin, of the Kansas Farmer staff, to make this trip in June, and write a series of five articles telling how the Pacific Northwest country appears to two Jayhawkers. Mr. Hockenull was born and spent most of his life in Osborne county, and has lived in Douglas and Shawnee counties the last 12 years. Mr. Rankin is a Shawnee county man.

These two Jayhawkers will tell about their stops in the different cities, their adventures on the plains and in the mountains, including Glacier and Jasper National Parks, and will describe the many other places of interest.

What these two Kansas Jayhawkers see and do on the great prairies of the North and among the peaks and glaciers of the Pacific Northwest will be of special interest to Kansas readers, many of whom for years have wanted to see the romantic Northwest country. Their first article will appear in the next issue.

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viously that humus is needed by reason of its relationship with nitrates. There is another reason also for its presence. It is a means of improving the moisture holding capacity of the soil.

Soil moisture is a problem in the eastern part of the Wheat Belt as well as in the Far West. Some of the suggestions for combating the moisture problem in the West may also be applied in the East. Early seedbed preparation and wide spacing may both be used to advantage in this territory.

Humus is a third means. It acts in this capacity because it will absorb water similar to a sponge. Its presence in a soil causes that soil to be porous, and as the rains come the humus absorbs the water and retains it for the plants. The absence of humus in a soil causes it to become a "drouthy" soil. Such soils crust and bake easily and so will not absorb the rain rapidly. It is well known by the older settlers in this territory that some of the soils crust and bake and do not work so readily as they did years ago. This condition is the soil's way of telling the owner that it needs humus.

The proper management of soils in the Kansas Wheat Belt requires an intelligent application of the facts known at present concerning those soils. Knowledge alone is of little value unless the fundamental reasons for such facts are understood and properly correlated with other principles and finally applied to the field or farm.

The purpose of this series of articles has been to explain and show the relationship between different soil management methods. The reason why has been given more deliberate attention than the result of the practices.

The soil management situation in Western and Central Kansas was first explained. Then five ideas were discussed which singly or in combination might be applied to the big problem in the Far West. Next the two problems in the eastern half of the Wheat Belt were discussed, and two or three methods of alleviating each of these problems were explained.

The great territory in Central and Western Kansas known as the Wheat Belt has possibilities of even greater development within the next 10 years than it has experienced within the last 10 seasons. The citizens of that area themselves will cause such development, and it is hoped that the discussions in this paper will aid them in the great problem of more profitable acre production.

Where Soil Needs Lime

Fifty-seven towns in the lime and legume territory of Eastern and South-Central Kansas have been slated to be visited by the Santa Fe Lime Special this summer, according to the "stop schedule" released recently by officials in charge. The tour will begin July 9 and continue until July 27.

The train, carrying the idea of "more lime, more legumes and more crops," will be fitted out with eight coaches carrying a display of 4-H club, home economic and lime and legume exhibits. Working demonstrations and a speaking personnel of nationally known agricultural leaders will accompany the train.

"The program to be given from the Santa Fe Lime Special is being arranged to meet with the favor of every member of the families living in the lime and legume territory of Kansas," says E. B. Wells, of the Extension Service, Kansas State Agricultural College, in charge of the program furnished by the college. "Home economic specialists will stress the importance

of vegetables in the diet for better health and how vegetables may be kept during winter months by means of a storage house which will be built in one of the coaches. Four-H club demonstrations will be features of interest to boys and girls. Two cars on the train will be given over to lime and legume demonstrations."

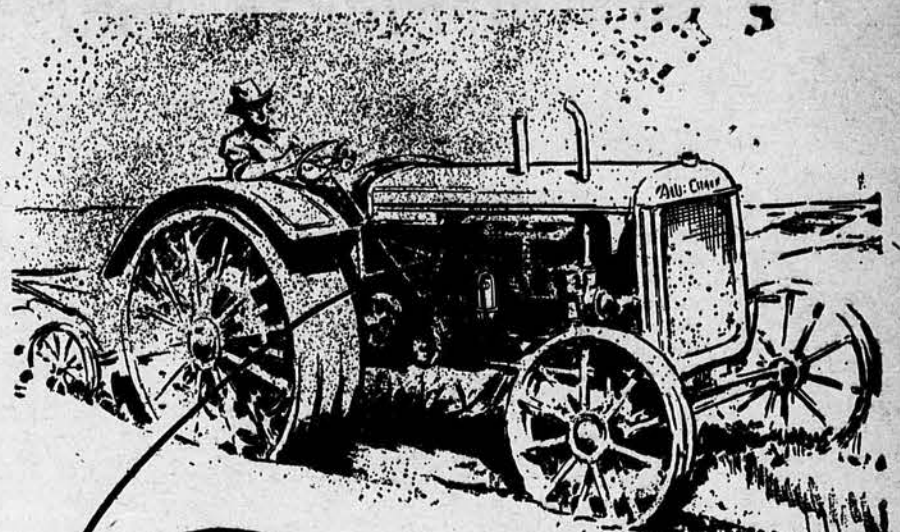
The Santa Fe Lime Special is being operated by the Kansas State Agricultural College in co-operation with the Santa Fe Railroad; Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Kansas Crop Improvement Association; and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

Following is the schedule of stops in Eastern and South Central Kansas:

| Monday, July 9 | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Wakarusa | 8:30 a. m. |
| Burlingame | 11:00 a. m. |
| Eskridge | 3:00 p. m. |
| Alma | 7:30 p. m. |
| Tuesday, July 10 | |
| Lyndon | 8:30 a. m. |
| Osage City | 11:00 a. m. |
| Reading | 3:00 p. m. |
| Emporia | 7:30 p. m. |
| Wednesday July 11 | |
| Strong City | 9:00 a. m. |
| Florence | 1:30 p. m. |
| El Dorado | 7:30 p. m. |
| Thursday, July 12 | |
| Augusta | 9:00 a. m. |
| Douglas | 1:30 p. m. |
| Winfield | 7:30 p. m. |
| Friday, July 13 | |
| Burden | 9:00 a. m. |
| Moline | 1:30 p. m. |
| Howard | 7:30 p. m. |
| Saturday, July 14 | |
| Severy | 9:00 a. m. |
| Eureka | 1:30 p. m. |
| Madison | 7:30 p. m. |
| Monday, July 16 | |
| Toronto | 9:00 a. m. |
| Fredonia | 1:30 p. m. |
| Elk City | 7:30 p. m. |
| Tuesday, July 17 | |
| Cedar Vale | 9:00 a. m. |
| Elgin | 1:30 p. m. |
| Caney | 7:30 p. m. |
| Wednesday, July 18 | |
| Cherryvale | 9:00 a. m. |
| Thayer | 1:30 p. m. |
| Chanute | 7:30 p. m. |
| Thursday, July 19 | |
| Girard | 9:00 a. m. |
| Walnut | 1:30 p. m. |
| Erie | 7:30 p. m. |
| Friday, July 20 | |
| Humboldt | 8:30 a. m. |
| Iola | 11:00 a. m. |
| Neosho Falls | 3:00 p. m. |
| Yates Center | 7:30 p. m. |
| Saturday, July 21 | |
| Colony | 8:30 a. m. |
| Garnett | 11:00 a. m. |
| Richmond | 3:00 p. m. |
| Ottawa | 7:30 p. m. |
| Monday, July 23 | |
| Gridley | 8:30 a. m. |
| Burlington | 11:00 a. m. |
| Waverly | 3:00 p. m. |
| Williamsburg | 7:30 p. m. |
| Tuesday, July 24 | |
| Olathe | 9:00 a. m. |
| Wellsville | 1:30 p. m. |
| Baldwin | 7:30 p. m. |
| Wednesday, July 25 | |
| Lawrence | 8:30 a. m. |
| Eudora | 11:00 a. m. |
| De Soto | 3:00 p. m. |
| Bonner Springs | 7:30 p. m. |
| Thursday, July 26 | |
| Leavenworth | 9:00 a. m. |
| Potter | 1:30 p. m. |
| Atchison | 7:30 p. m. |
| Friday, July 27 | |
| Nortonville | 9:00 a. m. |
| Valley Falls | 1:30 p. m. |
| Meriden | 7:30 p. m. |

Reed is Dairy Chief

Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy husbandry division of the Michigan State College of Agriculture, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. He will take up his duties in Washington about September 1. The position has been vacant since the first of the year, when Dr. C. W. Larson resigned to become director of the National Dairy Council. The new chief has been in Michigan since 1921. He held a similar position at the Kansas State Agricultural College from 1911 to 1918.



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If your present tractor or combine is not Purolator-equipped ask your dealer or service man to install a Purolator at once. (The Purolator can be installed on most makes of tractors and combines.)

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- WESTERN HARVESTER

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LATEST NEWS CULL-ETIN: THEY ARE STILL THROWING THINGS IN CHICAGO.
 PARSONS

And No Water for 18 Hours!

Evidently That French Radio Operator at Zinder Knew Nothing About the Roads

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

FUNNY fellow, my partner Jim—as you've probably guessed already. He still thinks I stole his blinkin' old banjo back in Kano! And I told you he'd try to get even with me some way. Now, I may be wrong, but I think I have it all figured out. See if this doesn't sound reasonable to you.

You see, he wasn't positive I was guilty, just as I can't prove he stole our car six years ago. And he was too conscientious to make me pay a penalty in the ordinary way without being sure. He's queer that way, too. So he planned a clever revenge that included himself in the penalty as well as me. Square, you see. If I wasn't guilty he had done nothing to me that he didn't share himself, and that's fair enough in any partnership. And if I was guilty he had his sweet revenge, even tho he suffered the same penalty. Clever, the way he figured it out.

On this motorcycle trip of ours across Africa, Jim always had wanted to go north of Lake Chad, up in the edge of the Sahara Desert, where everyone in Nigeria told us we couldn't go. They all advised us to try the south side. A motorcycle had never gone even that way before, but it would certainly be impossible north of Chad. And that's why Jim wanted to go there.

Was Darning Socks

Of course we finally compromised by going that way. I made the one reservation, however, that when—and if—we arrived in Zinder we would make careful inquiry again. If they told us there, right in the questionable country itself, that the route north of Chad was impossible we would go back to Kano and try it the other way. Very well.

"Let's go up to the radio station and inquire about the roads," Jim suggested to me our second afternoon in Zinder. He'd been out that morning taking pictures, while I stayed in the house of our missionary friend, Mr. Lee, darning socks.

We climbed the sandy radio hill, and after a barrage of bad French with the operators, were directed to the rambling mud house of an assistant who could speak English. We found him, a burly young chap dressed in the colonial costume of French "Accidental Africa," which is a full black beard and pajamas. He was sitting on an empty wine box gently cursing his dog, "Mistinguette." A voluptuous black young female dressed in silver-colored bracelets and part of a yellow skirt scooped up a salt-and-pepper little "pickin'" and squatted in the corner as we entered.

"We're driving a couple of motorcycles across Africa," I announced after we were properly introduced to Mistinguette, but not to the poor relations in the corner. "How's the road north of Chad, thru N'Guigmi and Mao? For motorcycles?" I felt that Jim's case was lost, for it was very patent that this chap was enough of an old colonial to know all about the roads.

"Oh, eet ees good," he assured us. "A bonne route!"

"What? You mean there is a good automobile road to N'Guigmi and on thru Mao to Abechir?"

He shrugged his pajamas. "Non, not a fine road, m'sieu. But the automobile she march wiz mail each week to N'Guigmi?"

"An automobile goes regularly from here to N'Guigmi?"

"Regularent," he assured us. "And from Mao to Abechir, on the other side, the mail she comes wiz automobile too aussi."

After such news as that it was hard to tell who had won, Jim or I. If the road was that good it probably was better than the southern way. And "Bad Roads" Jim said something about, "If the road is that good all the way there's no use of our making the trip."

Well, that was apparently that.

But we afterward learned from actual experience and from those who had been in the country long enough to have forgotten their first two black wives, that there never has been an automobile from Zinder to N'Guigmi, except a government fleet of armored caterpillar tanks and a young army to handle them. And from Mao to Abechir nothing on wheels had ever been!

I can think of only one reason why a radio operator of several years' experience in the country, talking every day with other stations, would give out such erroneous information of such vital importance—and that reason has red, curly hair. He wanted to go north of Chad, and we have started.

Those Long Knives

Jim is sharing the penalty with me, of course, and the other day when we were lost back there in that shimmering sand and I didn't have a single swallow of water for 18 long, hot hours, Jim didn't either. And, when I finally drank the water out of the carbide generator on my motorcycle, Jim drank the equal half-pint out of his. If we finally get thru to Khar-toum, Jim will be there, too, and I'll give him the credit for selecting the most interesting route.

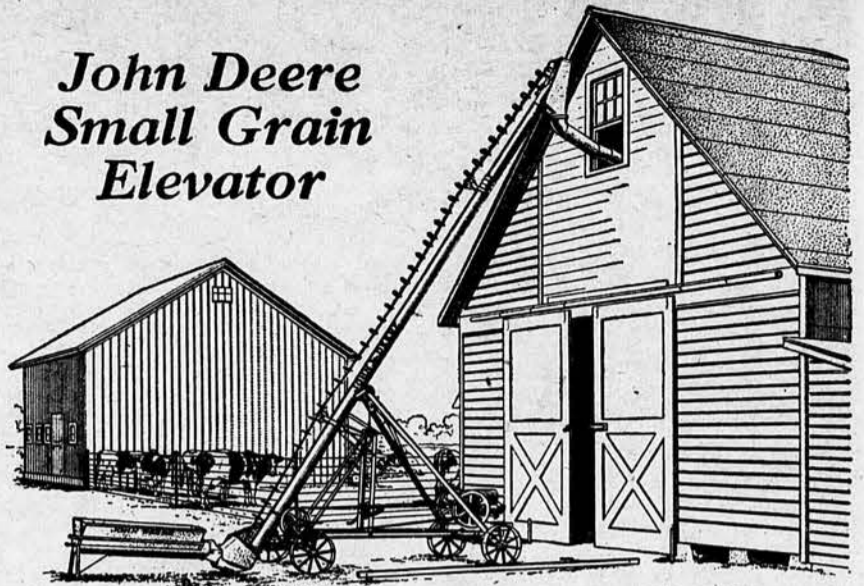
But I'll never forgive that radio operator!

From the roof of Lee's house later in the afternoon we looked out over the sizzling, sand-bound town of Zinder and the routes from the east and west. Yonder came a camel caravan from Kano, the awkward grumbling beasts loaded down with groceries, clothing, and even gasoline, competing with the truck in economy of transportation, slow as the camels are.

On the other side of town toward that haze which I knew unfolded into the great Sahara itself were some other tired caravans, unloaded and encamped on "the rocks," a Tuareg caravanserai a few miles out of town.

These most picturesque of all the Bedouin desert tribes, the "Terrible Tuaregs" as they are unjustly called, will not camp within the city. They are sufficient unto themselves and live accordingly—independent, the freest people in the world. Their gray cloth mask drawn up over mouth and nose reveals only a pair of steady, quiet eyes and a high forehead, too light in

John Deere Small Grain Elevator



Stores Grain Faster, Easier, Cheaper

In three to six minutes the John Deere will elevate the biggest load of small grain into your highest bin or tank without waste and without scooping.

It reduces the number of men, teams and wagons required at harvest time—saves money.

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75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **SOLD ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.** The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

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Flood is Visiting With a Masked Tuared in His Desert Camp

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AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Use APOLLO-KEYSTONE Quality for roofing, siding, gutters, spouting, grain bins, tanks, culverts, flumes, and all sheet metal uses.

color ever to be confused with black. There was for me a strong, mysterious fascination in those firm, masked faces of the Tuaregs.

We rode out with Lee that evening to their camp in "the rocks," and were received as by nobility itself. There was none of the jabbering confusion and awkward staring such a visit usually occasioned among other African tribes. Lee addressed them in Arabic, and they showed us their travel-stained camel trappings, their desert camping gear, and the formidable saddlery of their horses. If we had chosen to spend the night in their camp we would have had, as their guests, all the safety that their short carbines and long knives could insure anyone.

"I mean to come back here sometime and get acquainted with these people," vowed Jim. "I'd like to trek back into the desert with them, learn their language, and live as a Tuareg in their camps."

A Beautiful Tuareg Maiden

I don't know whether it was the mysterious dignity and power of those masked horsemen that fascinated Jim—or the beautiful eyes of a trig young Tuareg maiden that looked alternately at Jim and then at her slim, brown, sandaled feet on a camel's hair rug beneath her. Jim has never been able to make much headway with the ladies at home, but he might do well with the Tuaregs where he could wear a mask.

Next day we packed our kit and started out. We shaved that morning, and then gave our razor to Mr. Lee and vowed we'd shave no more until we reached civilization on the other side of Africa. After four weeks now I find it hard to keep the sand burrs out of my beard, but my long moustache is very helpful indeed, since I've broken my only set of trick teeth on this hard French bread. It had long been a sore point between Jim and me as to who could raise the longest beard in a given time. He has me beaten in sheer length so far, the first four weeks, but his is a hideous, piratical red while mine is a dignified, slate-black. Besides, I think he is beginning to weaken. His growth seems to be going to seed, while I believe mine is actually starting to stool out.

We left Zinder the day before Christmas. The road was fairly good and we made about 60 miles by dark.

Christmas Eve! That night my wife and family at home probably were gathered about a tinsel Christmas tree in their snowbound home. They were singing Christmas carols and thinking of the three wise men of the East, and two unwise men as well, tracking a starlight desert far away.

Christmas Eve! Jim and I spread our blankets in the sandbound caravan trail beneath a straggling little tree that must have grown there for that very Christmas Eve. A howling jackal pack caroled from a distant cove. Off to the right we could hear the pagan tom toms of a little native village. But no spirit of Christmas cheer inspired the thumpings of those pagan drums. Only a few gallons of millet beer instead.

Finally these few noises drifted away into calm and Jim recited before he went to sleep:

"Twas the night before Christmas, And all thru the desert, Not a creature was stirring, Not even a mouse."

We had hung up our stockings that Christmas Eve, partly in honor of the occasion and partly to keep out any black scorpions which might crawl inside to nest. The next morning mine was full of sand burrs—left there, I think, by some red-haired Santa Claus.

About noon, that boiling Christmas Day, we reached the little French fort Goure, about a hundred miles from Zinder. Of all the lonely places in the earth I'd ever seen—up to that time—this pitiful little military pariah was the worst. And this was Christmas Day in the morning!

Back for 40 Miles!

On the top of a barren dune the graceless, flat-topped fort slouched within its walls like a hat crushed on a bald and sunburned head. A black soldier slept in the sand before the gate. The firing niches at intervals along the wall were crumbling at the corners. Even the sentry boxes and the lookout tower on the farther side were all untenanted. But there, on the flagpole above the gate, the French Tricolor, fading in the desert sun, pro-

claimed that it was Christmas Day in the morning.

Two Frenchmen lived alone in this military hermitage, far from the crowd, indeed, but close, eternally close, to the maddening solitude. One had lain ill for weeks. The other wished us a Merry Christmas—and then advised us that we had taken the wrong trail and would have to return to the fork in the road, 40 miles back!

"Mais restez ici," he insisted. "Pour le grand Christmas diner ce soir." The prospects of his "grand" Christmas dinner were more inviting than the prospect of pushing our heavily-loaded motorcycles up those same 40 miles of sand hills we had just skidded down.

"You're on, old timer," said Jim. "And I hope you don't mean maybe." I translated into French Jim's enthusiastic acceptance of the "grand dinner" and assured the young gendarme that my partner had said that we really should push on, but if monsieur wouldn't go to any trouble for us we believed we'd stay after all.

That was our Christmas Day, and thus was our Christmas dinner. It was "grand" all right, and I am sure that if our families at home tried to wish some of their Christmas goose or cranberry sauce to the two unwise men of the desert that night, it met a turkey wishbone coming back. If that hospitable French soldier's desire was to feel that his visitors had all they wanted to eat I'm sure we all three went to bed well satisfied.

125 Acres of Apples

Meck Brazelton of Doniphan county has raised apples for 37 years. He has 125 acres of apple orchard, with trees of most varieties adapted to North-eastern Kansas. "The last few years," Brazelton says, "I have had the best luck with Jonathans. For me they have yielded a little heavier than other varieties, and I get a good price for them. I have had my second best luck with the Ben Davis variety." Mr. Brazelton uses a Hardy and a Friend power sprayer. A Fordson tractor hauls the Friend sprayer, but a team is used to move the Hardy sprayer among the trees. He sprays his orchard eight or nine times a year.

Frizell Is Curing Criminals

(Continued from Page 3)

forced families or from families with both parents dead. The average mental age of the inmates, ranging in age from 16 to 25, is that of a normal 12 or 13 year old boy. A majority of the sentences are for burglary, forgery, grand larceny and robbery.

Trades taught at the reformatory include farming, dairying, carpentering, stone cutting, brick laying, plastering, painting, tinning, plumbing, steam fitting, steam engineering, machining, blacksmithing, shoe making, harness making, tailoring, printing, barbering

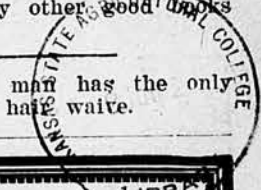
and band musician. Population at the institution has increased from 358 inmates in 1923 to 951 at present.

Senator Frizell dropped a hint that could be followed up to good advantage by a good many Kansas farm folks. He said there is a great need in the institution for school text-books, as well as volumes that are suitable for entertainment.

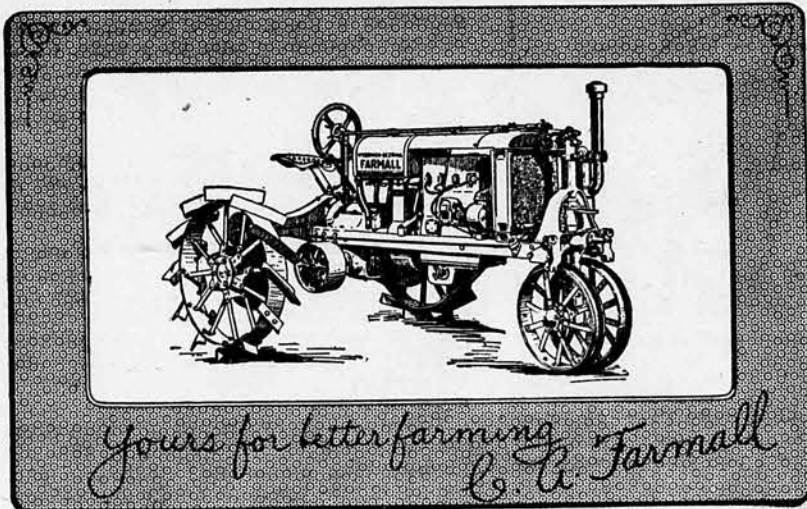
If you have surplus books in your home library, the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory at Hutchinson will appreciate your sending them to Hutchinson for use by the inmates. The institution will gladly pay transportation charges on suitable books. Discarded school books could be used to great advantage as the supply is exhausted and school classes in the institution are larger than ever before.

Books needed include: Morey's Advanced Arithmetic, Morey's Elementary Arithmetic, Wooster's Arithmetic, book No. 2; English Lessons, books No. 1 and 2, by Miller and Kinkead; Advanced Geography by Tarr and McMurray, History of the United States, Graded Lessons in Physiology and Hygiene by Krohn and Crumline, Arnold's Civics and Citizenship, Kansas Spellers, Kansas Readers, books No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; Kansas School Agriculture, Kansas Histories and any other good novels and magazines.

A bald-headed man has the only really permanent hair waive.



An Open Letter from Mr. C. A. FARMALL



From a recent photograph of Mr. FARMALL

DEAR SIR:

I am putting myself on record because you ought to have the simple facts about me. I am built different from any other tractor and am ready to take over your complete power job—corn and other row crops, and all, from plowing to harvesting, and the 'year round. The fewer horses on the place, the better you and I will get along. That's why my name is FARMALL.

Here are some big points I want to hammer home: I have brought in real horseless farming on many farms. That's one point. Another is that I like to work with one man. On most any operation, coupled with most any machine, I'm a one-man outfit. You can imagine what that means in saving labor expense, and keeping your costs down. And that's the secret in profitable farming today.

Look at my photo above: my peculiar style of beauty is what makes me the humdinger I am when it comes to planting, cultivating, haying, plowing, belt work or what have you got? You may say I've got brass but I've also got the goods. Modesty must go by the board to help revolutionize row-crop production, and that's what FARMALL, the one real general-purpose tractor, is doing in every section where its efficiency is known.

I aim to replace an average of six or eight animals wherever I go to work and I've got my own special crew of machines that work hand in glove with me—such as planters (2 and 4-row), cultivators (2 and 4-row), mowers (7-ft., and a 7-ft. trailer mower besides), middle busters, lister cultivators (4-row), sweep rakes, beet tools, potato tools, etc. There are outfits to get things done! These

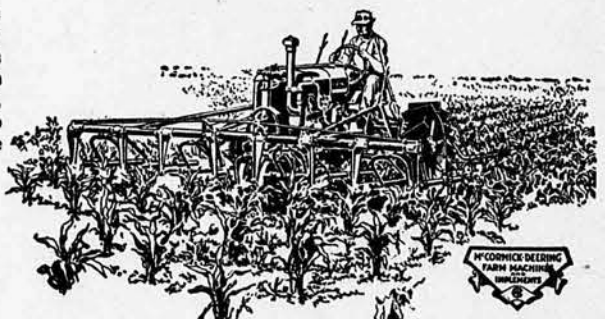
machines help you cash in liberally on the Farmall advantages. Or, I'll work with any machine you've got, from January 1 to Christmas. At plowing, two furrows is my habit and they can't beat me at the job. The same goes for grain and corn harvest, belt work, and everything else.

In every section where I am demonstrated they put me to work in good numbers, and you can find farmers everywhere who will back up every statement made by me or my designers and builders. The dealer is always on hand to help out on any servicing I may ask for in years to come.

My headquarters in your locality is the store of the McCormick-Deering dealer. Go in and look me over. We will be glad to give you a demonstration, there or on your own land. Write to the Harvester Company for a catalog about me.

Yours for better farming, C. A. FARMALL.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of America
606 S. Michigan Ave. (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.



One man and a 4-row Farmall cultivator in early cultivating cleans the rows at the rate of 35 to 50 acres a day, and 50 to 60 acres a day in later cultivatings.

McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL

Include Back Yard in Efficiency Plans

Walks Must Be Both Useful and Beautiful

WOMAN'S workshop is in the kitchen and the back porch. Backyard walks are a necessary adjunct to back porches. Porches and walks, like kitchens, hinder work unless they are well planned and properly arranged.

The porch may be open, glassed or screened in. Wood floors and steps may be built, but a more satisfactory construction is of concrete. Concrete porch floors sloping slightly away from the house are easier to keep clean by scrubbing when facilities are made at the time the porch is built for the scrubbing water to drain off the porch.

Every farm back yard necessarily has considerable traffic. The most attractive back yards are those in which practically planned and well arranged walks lead to different parts and buildings of the farmstead. Not only do walks help keep things in order in the back yard but they are responsible for keeping much mud off the back porch or out of the kitchen in stormy weather.

Primarily walks are simply to be used for traffic. However, they need not be unattractive. Where skillfully handled they may add interest to the

By K. I. Church

by half-dozens. Presently the rooms were filled with the busiest of women—silver haired grandmothers and a few brand new homemakers.

There was a "girls together" spirit as they discussed summer plans—regular club duties, the Summer Festival and all manner of odd jobs. "We carry on our meetings right thru the summer," the little lady next to me explained. This was also the day for a demonstration in colors. Then finally refreshments were brought in by the committee.

After supper that evening, I sought my hostess on her breezy porch. "Is it true that this club is 15 years old and has never taken a vacation? I want you to tell me about it," I said.

"It doesn't require an outside speaker to keep the Country Culture Club full of life and interest," she answered. "Our work is as varied as our everyday tasks. It includes school improvement, bringing in outside speakers, home economics demonstrations, charity, welfare work, courtesy to the sick, shut-ins and brides, Christmas good-will and many other things. Almost at the start our club realized that we could maintain the interest of the members more firmly if we united in working for some cause. We didn't have any loose money, so we began looking about for ways to fill the treasury.

"The home talent play has brought us the greatest financial gain, the sale lunches and dinners have bolstered the club's funds considerably. Five years ago our anniversary was made the occasion for putting on a play in town. It was unique in that our club was the first organization in this section to celebrate a birthday in this way. This entertainment added \$100 to our treasury.

"One of our first achievements was a piano for the schoolhouse. I'd like to have you see our schoolhouse now," she said. "It is a center of interest, and in use thruout the year.

"We next appointed a committee to investigate condition of the grounds. Strangely, we had never before noticed how bare they were. On Arbor Day we planted trees in the school yard. Now we plan to fill the nooks on either side of the front steps with shrubbery, and mass hollyhocks against the coal house.

"Our women have found millinery of special interest. We have lessons in hat-making spring and fall, and some very attractive head gear is turned out.

"Our refreshment demonstrations are very worth while. The club is divided into groups, each group serving once during the year. It may be a demonstration of Christmas candies, a winter supper dish, a new way of making an appetizing soup, or something entirely different. We collect many tested and tasty recipes in this way, which we work into menus at home.

"We also help to furnish playtime diversions for the community. We sponsor the Community Thanksgiving dinner and Christmas party. These festive affairs are held at the schoolhouse. No one ever thinks of missing the Summer Festival. The club always prepares some sort of stunt as well as an outdoor feast.

"Perhaps if you should happen along this way some cold winter evening when coasting is good, you'd see some of our club women boiling coffee over an open fire and warming up the sandwiches they brought from home."

"In the years since this club was started, we have shared in the relief work of every great disaster. We have helped the Library and Cemetery Associations in town. We have hushed the cry of distress in many corners and we never let a Christmas go by without slipping candy, nuts and toys into Santa's pack.

"Why not try a rural community playground?" was suggested. So we are talking that and working up interest, and when a farm women's club pushes a thing it is almost sure to get there."

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

A Tip on One Summer Task

FOR washing windows, in the house or the car, mirrors and glasses in picture frames, I have found the easiest way is to take a pan of water about half full, add a half cup of vinegar then take the usual cloth for washing windows, wet it thoroughly, wring partly dry and wash the glass. Now use a soft cloth for drying the windows. Rub until dry and shiny. Dust the windows outside for the extra dirt, then follow the same process as in

the house. The vinegar cuts the smoke and dirt, while the water helps in cleaning. Woodwork may be washed the same way, but you must add laundry soap. The water should be warm for woodwork.

Mrs. B. G. Roady,
Sedgwick County.

Another Use for Lemon Juice

WHEN making apple salad for a picnic it is often necessary or more convenient to make it quite awhile before it is to be used. Just squeeze the juice of a lemon over the apples or bananas and they will not turn dark. Any dressing can be used. Just the plain lemon juice mixed with sugar makes a delicious dressing for a fruit salad.

Elbert Co., Colorado. Mrs. August Beckman.

You and Your Feet

BY MARY R. MCKEE

THE human foot is a delicate structure having a tremendous responsibility as a base of support for body weight, and as a means of locomotion. When one is on his feet for a considerable part of the waking day he realizes the burden and strain which they bear but most people do not appreciate the importance of giving their feet a reasonable amount of attention and care.

The foot consists of 26 bones joined by tendons, muscles and ligaments, adjusted to support the body weight and to allow free and graceful movement. The bones are arranged to form two arches, one from the heel to the base of the toes, commonly called the instep, and the other across the foot just behind the toes, commonly called the anterior arch. The muscles, tendons and ligaments of the leg and foot are important structures in such movements as standing, walking, running and jumping, the strength of the arches is dependent largely upon the strength of these muscles, and tendons and the ligaments that run from one bone to another in the foot itself.

A baby's foot often has no perceptible arch due to the fact that the sole is heavily padded with fat. A child is able to move his toes in all directions with the greatest ease. In walking he grips the ground. The adult foot and toes usually have limited motion due to the foot having been forced for a period of years into a shoe that does not fit. This limitation of motion causes fatigue, strain on the ligaments, and in time will lead to a degeneration of the muscles which are helping to support the arch. The whole system is often affected, causing nervousness, backache, pelvic trouble and other ailments.

Editor's Note: Miss McKee has prepared a complete leaflet covering selection of shoes, exercising the feet to prevent arch and other troubles and what to do about corns, calluses and bunions, which will be sent you on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

From Little Cooks' Note Books

I STARTED my little cooks' note book about Christmas time. Before that I used my mother's cook book but it is very nice to have my own. I have cut out colored pictures from magazines and pasted them in my book to illustrate the recipes.

Some of the recipes in my notebook I have made for so long that I have forgotten how old I was when I first made them. Our family likes the scalloped corn that I make. This is how I make it:



Scalloped Corn

40 small soda crackers ¼ teaspoon each of salt and
2 level tablespoons butter pepper
1 can corn ¾ pint sweet milk

Grease cassrole with butter. Break 15 crackers in to it. Pour ½ can corn over this. Dot with 1 tablespoon of the butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Break 15 more crackers in on top of this, add the other ½ can of corn. Dot the rest of the butter over this. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Break the remaining 10 crackers over this and pour the milk over the top. Bake in a hot oven.

I hope you will like this recipe.

Reno County.

Eva Unruh, (Age 11.)

This certainly sounds like a delicious way to fix corn and I am sure that other little cooks' families will like it also. Now I am wondering if some of our little cooks wouldn't like to exchange favorite recipes for picnic dinners. Send your recipes to Mrs. Nichols, care of Little Cooks' Corner, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and there will be a dollar prize for every one we can print.

MARY ANN SAYS: Did you ever start to make a salad using marshmallows—on Sunday, too—and find when you came to add the marshmallows that they were hopelessly stale? What did you do? I'll bet you did just what I did not so long ago when confronted with this problem—placed them in the oven for a minute until they were soft enough to cut up readily. Sure, and there's always a way out—if we think hard enough and fast enough.



yard. In some sections flat stones for building walks are obtainable for little more than the labor involved. Tho not as smooth as a modern concrete walk, the rustic effect of a stone walk is very interesting.

Cinders and gravel may be used effectively in making an inexpensive and natural looking walk. Such a walk looks more natural when it is not built straight. A concrete curb or a row of small stones set on edge in the soil to form a curb for the cinders or gravel makes a much more definite and lasting form of construction.

From the standpoint of utility, there is no other material as satisfactory for the construction of walks as concrete. Practices vary in walk construction, depending in part on local soil conditions. In some localities common practice is to use a cinder base for all concrete walks. Under certain conditions this may be desirable, but usually is unnecessary. Any soft or spongy places in the subgrade should be thoroly tamped, or if the nature of the material is such as will not furnish a compact base these areas should be dug out and refilled with solid material. If a cinder base is used, drainage should be provided or the walk will be damaged by collecting water.

General practice for years has been to construct concrete walks in two layers, a base course and a wearing surface. While this still is done extensively, the tendency is more toward the one 4-inch layer, with no chance for the separation of base and wearing surface.

Recent investigations have proved that an excess of water in mixing concrete permanently reduces its strength and waterproofing qualities. Provide division strips not farther than 6 feet apart. For walks of any length, expansion joints are advisable every 50 feet.

Club Becomes Institution

BY JUDITH BASKERVILLE

RECENTLY it was my privilege to visit a club meeting of farm women. It was the day of their anniversary, and they were entertaining a world traveler.

The hostess stood on the porch, greeting all guests who arrived by twos and threes first, then

Summer Frocks That You Can Make at Very Little Cost



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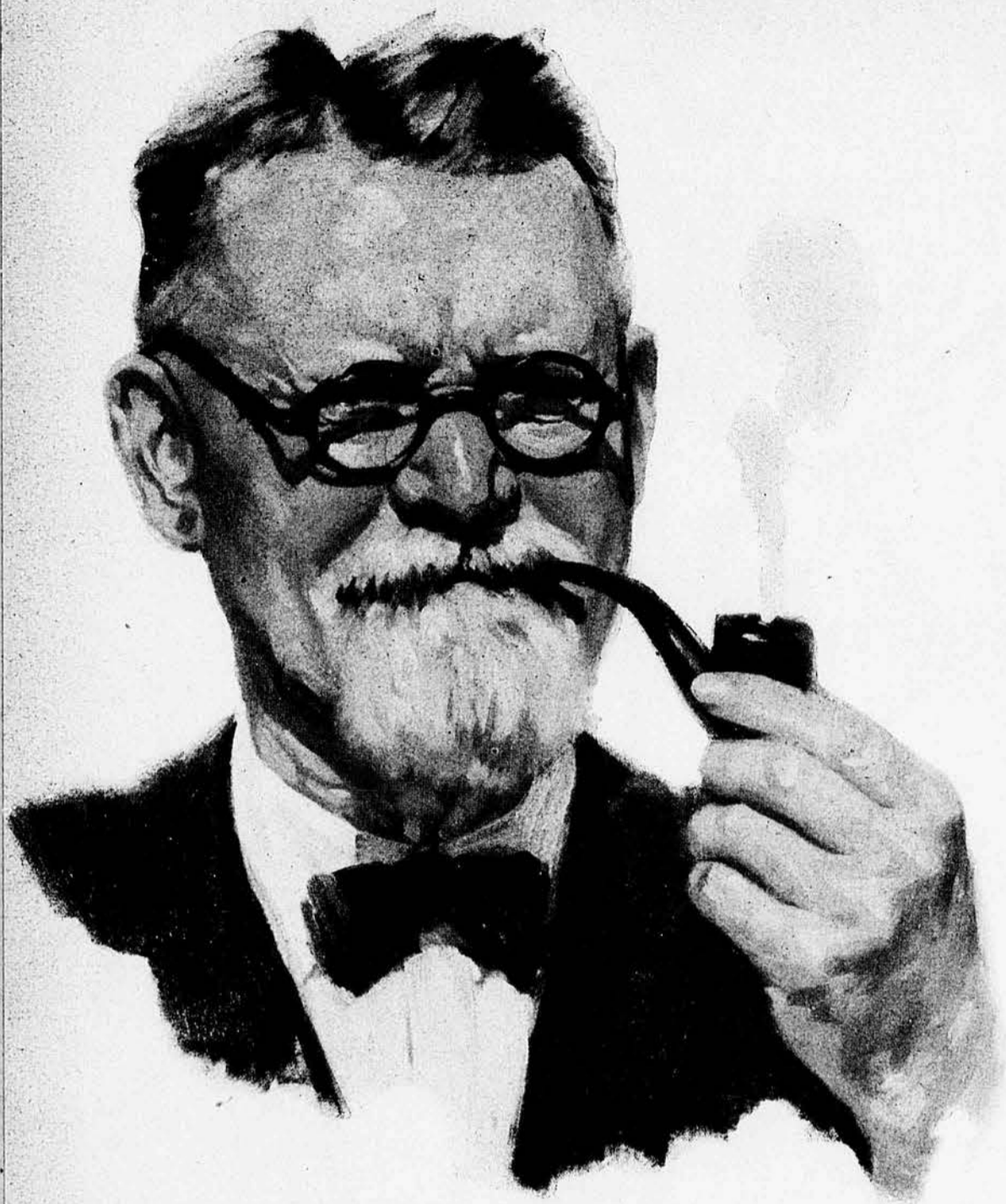
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It's time
you got
squared
away

YOU younger fellows are entitled to make a few mistakes, I suppose. It all comes under the head of Experience. But I'd like to set you straight on the matter of smoking-tobacco. It's too important a thing to be put on a hit-or-miss basis.

So I say to you in all seriousness, go get some Prince Albert. Open the tidy red tin and drink in that P. A. aroma. Then fill your

pipe and light up. Let that cool, comforting smoke roll over your tongue. Get that taste of the grandest tobacco that just ever was.

You'll find it mild, so that you can smoke all you want, from breakfast to bedtime. You'll find it mellow and kind and long-burning, with a rich, tasty body that even an old hand like myself can't describe. You'll know, too, why P. A. outsells the others.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



Here you are—TWO full ounces of glorious smoking.

Answers to Legal Questions

Will "A" Be Allowed to Mortgage the Stock His Daughter Owns?

By T. A. McNeal

A is the husband, B the wife. A gave a mortgage on livestock without B's signature. A is dead. Will this mortgage hold all of the stock described in the mortgage, or what share? Could A mortgage the stock of his daughter, who is past 21 years old if the daughter did not sign the mortgage, the daughter having paid taxes on the stock for years? It takes her stock to make the number that A gave the mortgage on. R.

THE husband, A, did not have a right to mortgage any stock which is exempt under our exemption law without the signature of his wife to the mortgage. The exempt property which he had no right to mortgage without her consent consists of household goods, a team of horses or mules, two cows, 10 hogs, 20 sheep with the wool either on their backs or severed, sufficient food if he has it on hand to feed the exempt stock for one year and also sufficient food if he has it on hand to support his family for one year, and the farm implements. Stock that is not included in this exemption and which belongs to the husband might be mortgaged by him without the wife's consent.

The husband had no right to mortgage the stock of his daughter who is of age. She is the only one who has a right to sell or mortgage that stock, and if her stock was included in this mortgage and if the mortgagee should undertake to take this stock under his mortgage, her remedy would be to replevin the stock.

An Exemption of \$75,000

1—A and B are husband and wife. Both have property and heirs. A made a will willing to B a certain amount of money during her life, and after her death to be divided between his children. B made a will. Her property consists of town property and 160 acres in Oklahoma. She willed to A during his lifetime the use of the town property, and after his death the property is to be given to her heirs. Under these conditions can A and B claim half of each other's property? 2—Would a deed placed in escrow deeding the Oklahoma farm be of any benefit? 3—A and B own 160 acres valued at \$20,000. A has willed to B the farm at his death. Will B have to pay inheritance tax? Would a joint deed be of any benefit? B has property. Can she will A the use of this property during his life and at his death to go to her children? J. E. N.

1—Both husband and wife have a right to waive their statutory rights and "take under the will." Under the Kansas law they simply cannot be deprived of their right of inheritance. That is, the husband cannot be deprived of his right of inheritance to half of his wife's property if she dies before he does, and neither can he deprive her of the same right. But each of them might waive his or her rights and "take under the will."

2—A deed might be made and placed in escrow to be delivered at a certain time. Just what benefit there would be in a case of this kind in making such a deed I do not see.

3—Under our Kansas inheritance law the wife is exempted to the extent of \$75,000. As the estate in this case is less than that amount, she would not be required to pay an inheritance tax. I do not know for what purpose this joint deed is to be given. If A and B own 160 acres jointly or any other real estate jointly, in order to dispose of it both of them would have to sign the deed. If it is merely a matter of agreeing on the division of the property at the death of either I cannot see the necessity for any deed. The matter could be disposed of by will.

A Contagious Disease?

Some shippers of a small town in Kansas bought calves from the stockyards of Kansas City, and then sold them to our shippers here, who immediately sold them to one of our neighbors. One of these died while this neighbor was bringing it home. Since then he has lost two more calves. He told my husband yesterday that three or four more appear to be in bad condition. No doubt the calves had a contagious disease before leaving the Kansas City Stock Yards. What can be done with such persons and the calves? C. A. M.

Section 601 of Chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Any person who shall knowingly bring into this state any domestic animal which is affected with any contagious or infectious disease or any animal which has been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000.

Section 603 same chapter provides that any person who shall have in his possession any domestic animal affected with any contagious or infectious disease, knowing such animal to be so affected; or, after having received notice that such animal is so affected, who shall permit such animal to run at large; or who shall keep such animal where other domestic animals not affected with or previously exposed to such disease, may be exposed to disease, contagion or infection; or shall sell, ship, drive, trade or give away such diseased and infected animal or animals which have been exposed to such infection or contagion; or shall move or drive any domestic animal in violation of rules, regulations, directions or order establishing and regulating quarantine, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each such diseased or exposed domestic animal which he shall permit to run at large or keep, or sell, ship, drive or trade or give away, in violation of the provisions of the act.

They say this is a 60-foot road and that they don't have to fence or pay for the land. S. R. B.

1—Our statute plainly provides that where a ditch is cut in the front of a landowner's premises so that egress and ingress is prevented to and from the road, that it is the duty of the county to put in a good, safe culvert. While no special time is provided by the statute in which this shall be done, unquestionably it is the duty of the county engineer to do it as speedily as possible. You should take this up with the county engineer at once.

2—The legislature of 1927 provided that the board of county commissioners of any county in the state is authorized to cause the removal of any hedge along any road in their respective counties when in their judgment, they having first made suitable investigation of conditions, such hedge should be removed. The county may pay all expenses incident to removing such hedge out of the state and county road fund when applied to state and county roads and out of the county and township road fund when applied to county and township roads.

Nothing in this act provides for compensation to the landowner for damage done to him, but if the landowner is damaged by reason of the removal of such hedge, my opinion is he would be entitled to compensation for the damage accruing. The matter has not been

What the Law Says

1—I live on the road that is called No. 12; from Pittsburg to Parsons. The road graders cut a ditch across my gateway 3 or 4 feet deep and I cannot get out at all with my car. Have not been out for over a month. Can get out with a team only by driving over a cultivated field. They say they cannot let me out for quite a while yet. Do they have a right to shut me in and keep me shut in that long? 2—I had a good hedge sufficient to hold my stock. They pulled it out in March and have not put in any fence. Do they have to put in a fence or do I?

A Fair Deal for Agriculture?

THIS year the two national conventions will have offered to them impartially by the National Association of Manufacturers "a platform of American industry." It is not expected that either convention will take it as a substitute for the usual party platform, or even as an appendix, prelude, postlude, addendum or erratum, such as are sometimes attached to public documents. What is expected by the manufacturers is that the two parties will to a greater or less extent incorporate the principles of "a platform of American industry."

Sixteen major subjects are included in the industrial platform, and it is of interest in the Middle West to note that the first plank of all is devoted to agriculture. In fact, the two parties could not do better than to incorporate the language of the farm plank of the manufacturers, which calls for "equalization with manufacture and industry of taxation, tariff and freight rates" for agriculture.

Both parties are divided on the question of agriculture, which will cut a larger figure at Kansas City, if not at Houston, than for 50 years in national conventions, and may be the decisive question in making the Republican if not the Democratic nomination for President. A Republican Congress—in fact two successive Republican Congresses—has passed the McNary-Haugen bill for agriculture, and on the other hand a Republican President has twice balked it with vetoes. The Republican record therefore is divided.

In their "platforms of American industry" the manufacturers do not favor or oppose the McNary-Haugen idea. Manufacturers like Republicans and Democrats are divided on that proposition. Eastern manufacturers oppose it because they will resist any proposal to increase food costs to labor. Yet organized labor itself has endorsed the McNary-Haugen bill. Manufacturers of the East are willing to see higher prices for manufactured goods by means of tariffs and the federal trades law which permits combinations to "dump" American manufactured surpluses in foreign markets, but they are fundamentally "agin" higher prices for food products. While their opposition is put on the ground that dumping of agricultural surplus products by the McNary-Haugen plan will not work, yet they are more opposed to it for fear it will.

The manufacturers' platform in any case recognizes that agriculture is entitled to special consideration by placing the agricultural plank on freight rates, tariff and taxation before any other subject. Yet it is evident that many manufacturers are ready to go only so far as to give agriculture the particular kind of protection and encouragement that is given to manufacture, notwithstanding that protection originally devised for manufactures and adapted to manufacturing conditions may not be equally adapted to agriculture. This is notably true of tariff duties.

The manufacturing platform opposes political monkeying with the federal reserve system. It vigorously condemns putting the Government into business, except, no doubt, by tariffs and ship subsidies. It stresses individual initiative as an American doctrine. The platform courageously opposes any attempt to relax immigration restriction. It is for the strict enforcement of laws regulating group activity in business, or combinations that threaten monopoly. It is critical of traditional tariff legislation and favors an "independent, non-partisan, semi-judicial tariff commission" as "the only practical alternative to frequent congressional revision, with all its disturbing circumstances."

Nevertheless, the manufacturers' platform wholly misses the point of a tariff commission, which if it is to accomplish anything should have nothing to do with making duties or amending them but should be exclusively an expert, fact-finding commission, leaving the making of the tariffs to Congress, but affording Congress the factual information that heretofore has been furnished exclusively by the industries seeking duties.

The manufacturers' platform opposes a federal estates or inheritance tax, in this respect being against the views of both Congress and the country. But it is for federal aid in a co-operative road building program, and for the development of waterways to reduce transportation costs.

tried in the courts so far as I know. At any rate it has not come to the supreme court.

Where a road is laid out 60 feet in width the viewers are required to assess the damages incurred by reason of the laying out and building of said road, and if those damages included the removal of a hedge fence, thereby compelling the landowner to build another fence in its stead, it certainly would be a proper item of damages to be considered by the viewers. If this hedge is within the roadway already laid out, then the adjacent landowner could not get damages by reason of said hedge being removed by the county commissioners, because he only had the use of the hedge by sufferance. But if his hedge was outside of the road, lying along the roadway, then I am of the opinion he is entitled to damages.

There's Money to Divide

A has a mother who has considerable money. A has two children of her own. She marries B, who has two children of his own. A and B have no children. If A's mother dies what share would B get? What would A's children get? What would B's children get? If A should die what would A's children and B's children get if A and B had no children? B has a stepson, also, who is the son of his first wife. What would be his share? R. M. L.

If A's mother dies without will and before the death of A, her property would descend to her children in equal shares, if she has no husband living at the time of her death. If A is the only child all of the mother's property would descend to her. In the event of A's death before her husband, B, if she made no will, half of her property would go to her surviving husband. This would include her inheritance from her mother. The rest of her property would go to her children. B's children would not inherit any of her property unless she willed it to them. This would apply also to B's stepson.

Is He a Nice Bachelor?

I want to obtain a divorce from my husband and want to know if I could keep house for a bachelor before I was granted a divorce. I would have to work to support myself. V. J.

Further than the possibility that it might cause talk and prejudice your case, there would be no reason why you should not act as housekeeper for a bachelor pending the time your divorce case was in court.

Can Still Marry at 18

I saw in a paper some time ago that the law in Kansas had been changed making it illegal for a girl to marry without her parents' consent or do any other legal business until she was 21. Is this true? R.

This is only partly true. The legal age of majority of a girl was changed by the legislature from 18 to 21, but the girl can still marry at 18 without her parents' consent.

Write to the Warden

Must one have a license to raise pheasants and other game birds in Kansas? If so where does he apply? Can you tell me where I can sell pheasants in Kansas? Can a person sell them outside of Kansas? J. B. R.

Write to the Fish and Game Warden, Pratt, Kan., for full instructions as to the propagation and sale of pheasants or other game birds.

No Interest in the Estate

A is a widower and has one child. He married B, who was a widow and had two children. A owned a house and two lots. B died and shortly after A died, with no will. Under the laws of Kansas can B's children hold their mother's half interest in A's estate? J. F. N.

No, the mother, having died prior to A, had no interest in his estate.

The Judge Would Decide

Should A and B, husband and wife, separate and A put a mortgage on their wheat before separation, could B demand her half of the wheat crop even tho the mortgage was put on? N. S.

In case of a divorce the matter of division of property would be decided by the court.

Have Some Old Coins?

Will you please publish the address of the society in New York that is interested in old coins? C. N.

American Numismatic Society, Broadway & 156th St., New York, N. Y.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles



Each thing that goes to make up this picture is very easy to draw. Yet when placed all together they make a very attractive picture which looks as if it would be very difficult to draw. Try to see if you can rearrange these objects and make a picture that looks altogether different. 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.

Goes to Riverview School

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Riverview school. My teacher's name is Miss Heth. For pets I have a horse and a cow. My horse's name is Fannie and my cow's name is Niger. I wish some of the boys would write to me.

Virgel Paramore.

Fleming, Colo.

Try to Guess These

Where can you find every word of your last foolish conversation in print? In the dictionary.

What common thing is very uncommon? Common sense.

What is that which you and every living person have seen, but can never see again? Yesterday.

What is that which never asks any questions and yet requires many answers? The doorbell.

What kind of an animal grows in the ground? A dandelion.

What kind of a dog has no tail? A hot dog.

What fish is most valued by a loving wife? Her-ring.

Which is wealthier, a rooster or a

duck? The rooster, because he has a bill and a comb, while the duck has only a bill.

What kind of business never makes progress? The stationery (ary) business.

When does a leopard change his spots? When he moves from one spot to another.

Why is a pocket handkerchief like a ship at sea? Because it gets many a hard blow and occasionally goes around the horn.

What is the difference between a pair of pants and a pie? A pair of pants has to be cut before made, and a pie has to be made before it is cut.

What are the most difficult ships to conquer? Hardships.

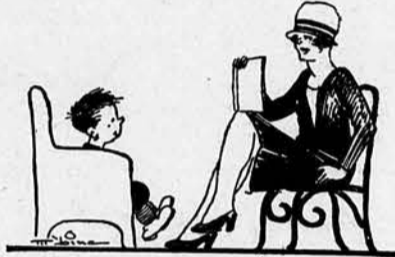
Why is a horse the most curious feeder? Because he eats best when there is not a bit in his mouth.

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. Miss McQuistan is my teacher's name. I live 1 mile from school. I have one sister. Her name is Lola. She is 11 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a dog named Jiggs, two pigs named Blacky and Spot, two cats named Tiger and Graye, one Bantam named Tiny and a horse named Joe. I like to ride him.

Viola Bess Smith.

Peabody, Kan.



Sunday School Teacher: "And when Adam was asleep God took one of his ribs and made Eve out of it."
Willie: "Golly! Don't you bet Adam was surprised when he woke up and saw that strange woman?"

Dortha Likes Her Pets

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Apperson. I live 1 mile from school. I have two sisters. Their names are Leora and Mildred. I have three brothers and their names are Elba, Clifford and Virgil. I live on a 160-acre farm.

For pets I have two cats named Junior and Buster and a dog named Frosty and three ponies named Beauty, Dynamite and Lady Elgin and also six Bantams. I wish some boy or girl would write to me.

Dortha Klick.

Freeport, Kan.



The End of a Perfect Day

My Pony's Name is Dove

I live on a 160-acre farm. I have 1/2 mile to go to school. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. There are 20 in our school and five in my class. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother's name is Johnnie and my sisters' names are Edith and Ethel. One of my sisters is married and has a little boy 2 years old named Carlos. For pets I have a pony named Dove and four white chickens.

Mabel Anderson.

Grand River, Ia.

There Are Five of Us

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have one brother and three sisters. Their names are Junior, Winifred, Helen and Fern. We have three black and white cats and a Collie dog. I go to Pleasant View school. It is 1/4 mile from home. My teacher's name is Miss Coleman. I would like to have some of the boys and girls my age write to me.

Lois Chamberlain.

Goddard, Kan.

Lois Takes Piano Lessons

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have three sisters and one brother. My sister's names are Chry-

stal, Vida and Hazel. My brother's name is Herald. I go 1/2 mile to school. I live in the city. For pets I have a large cat named Tommy. I also have a goldfish. I have red, curly hair. When I get older I intend to be a musician. I have taken piano lessons for about a year and a half. My teacher's name is Mr. Lyda. My father is a preacher. My sister Hazel is in the third grade. Vida and Herald are seniors and Chrystal teaches school. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.

Alexander, Kan. Lois Teeters.

Diamond Puzzle

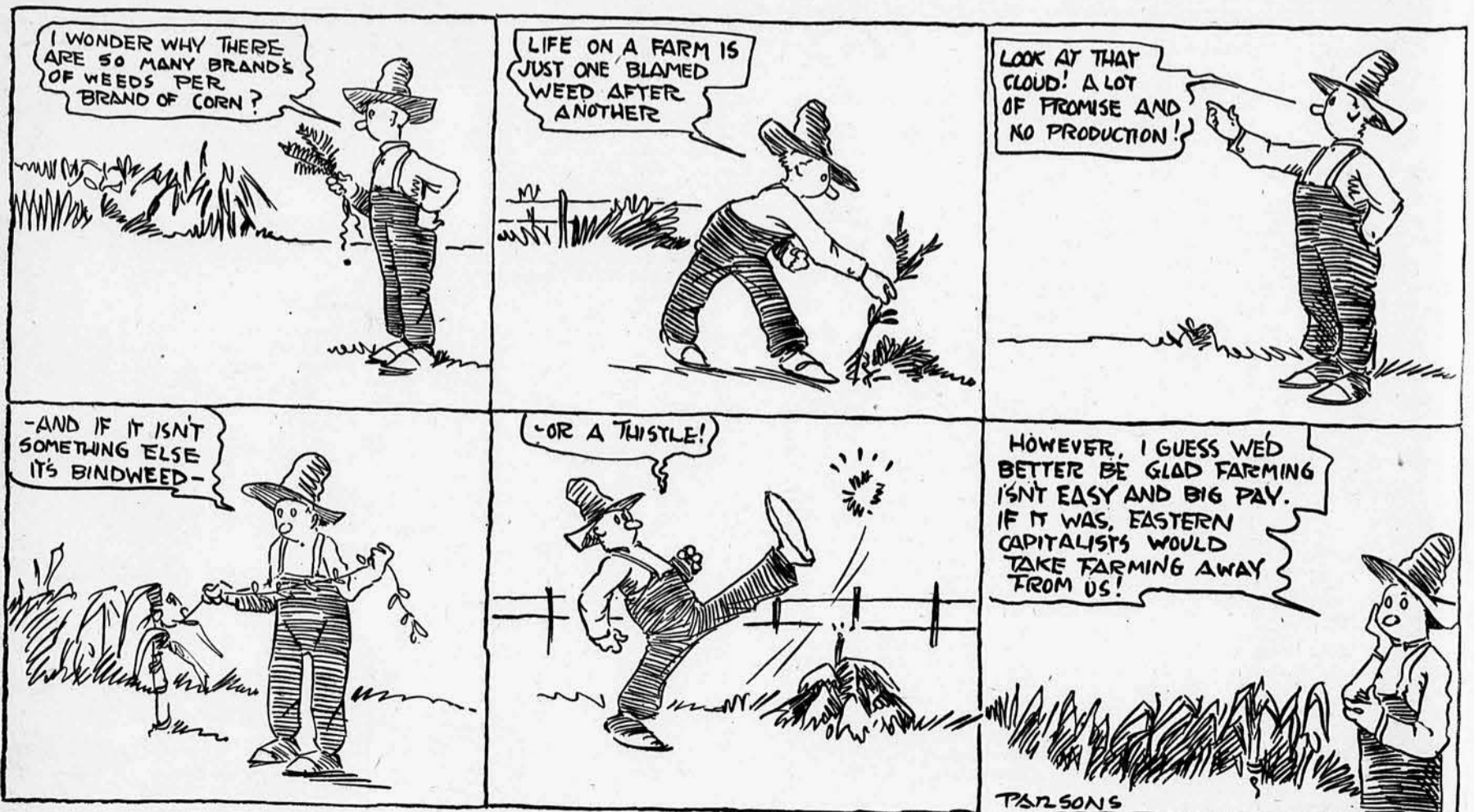
1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. A consonant; 2. Part of the foot; 3. Capital of Delaware; 4. Snake-like fish; 5. A consonant.

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.



If wishes were — — Do you know the rest of this old time Mother Goose verse? To find out if you do know it, take your pencil and complete the letters. Just one line is all that is needed to make each letter complete. 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 Hoovers—That's Why We Are Permitted to Farm!

Three Lines of Amusement

BY LOIE E. BRANDOM

DRAW two straight lines across the floor with chalk. Blindfold two contestants at a time, turn them around once or twice to make them lose their sense of direction and placing them at the end of the lines request them to walk the line. Some become so confused they start off at right angles from the line and never touch the mark at all. A score keeper should keep a record to show the two who walk the farthest along their respective lines and small prizes may be given to the winners.

Using these same lines, place a lemon at the starting point on each line, choose two players to start the contest, hand each a yardstick and request them to propel the lemons down the lines. The one reaching the other end of the line first is proclaimed the winner, providing the lemon has not been allowed to roll from the line on either side.

Seat the guests in a circle. Ask each to choose a line from some old or familiar song or hymn and be prepared to sing it at the given signal. At the word "go" each starts singing on individual line over and over until a sign from the leader halts the melodious chorus.

Stretch two stout lines across the room above the height of a person's head. From these have suspended by short lengths of string, tissue paper balls, each of which contains a small favor. Blindfold one guest at a time, and her a pair of blunt pointed scissors and request her to clip a favor from the string. Only the right hand may be used.

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.

My Record

MY MOTHER ANNA wants to know whether my mother is keeping a record of my development and if she thinks this important. Mother certainly is keeping my record and thinks one should be kept for every baby. I have a little book called Baby's Own Record.

Mother has a similar book that she kept for the other children.

In my book there is a place for weights and measurements and space for the date so that mother can keep track of just how I grow. My length and weight at birth are put down in their places. Each week on Wednesday I am weighed and my weight and the date are marked in my book. Mother does this on Wednesday morning because she has more time then to give me than she has earlier in the week. My length is marked down only once a month.

When any changes were made in my diet they were written in my book with my age at the time. Separate pages are used for writing down events, such as my first smile at 7 weeks old and I first laughed out loud at 9 weeks and 3 days. Mother will keep a record of the dates when my teeth come thru, when I sit alone, when I creep, when I take my first steps and other important happenings during my babyhood.

This record is interesting to my family, will be very interesting to me when I am older and may be a great help to my doctor in case I am sick.
Baby Mary Louise.



Mrs. Page

Women's Service Corner

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

Something New in Candies

I am having some friends visiting me soon for a week-end party and would like to entertain them by making candy. My friends can make fudge and divinity as well as I, so I would like to make something different for them. Do you have some good candy recipes which you could send me?

Yes, indeed, we do have a whole leaflet of them, and I am sure you will find some recipes in it that your friends won't know about and you can surprise them. The leaflet will be sent you on receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope, addressed to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Prepare Yourself for Summer

Young and Old Alike Revel in Dainty, Refreshing Styles

3365—Cool attractive underwear consisting of chemise and bloomer. Bloomer has deep band to assure perfect fit. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

151—The little lady steps to the front with a dress featuring shirring on shoulder, cuff and hip. The back is perfectly plain. Sash tie in front. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

3441—Here is the ideal vest blouse

to wear with your suit or with a plaited skirt. Has eight buttons and is neatly bound with bias tape. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

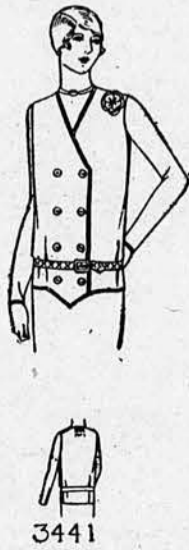
3319—A long-waisted effect is beautifully featured here. Reversed scallops for the neck line are bound with braid, which also binds tight sleeves and skirt bottom. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.



3365 Emb. 713



151



3441



3319

Patterns are ordered from Kansas Farmer Pattern Department. Price 15 cents

Get Summer Comforts at your "Tag Store"



Why let the summer get the best of you when we have so many things in our "tag" stores that will bring a greater measure of summer comfort? We have water coolers, refrigerators, ice cream freezers and such things for refreshing cool foods and drinks. Keep out the flies with our sprays and good window screens. On the porch or in the yard you will want a hammock or a porch swing. If you have electricity, an electric fan will bring welcome cool breezes at a turn of the button. Of course there is no place where you can get as excellent bargains or as serviceable goods as at a "tag" store.

"Farm Service" Hardware Stores are a great place to visit in the summer time for we have a complete line of goods to make the hot days more comfortable, to help you with your daily work in the field, barns or house, and fun-making supplies for recreation days.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



There is one near you!

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25 ounces for 25¢

USE LESS THAN OF HIGHER PRICED BRANDS

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THE GOVERNMENT USED MILLIONS OF POUNDS

THE GIZZARD CAPSULE

A Wonderful New Invention for **WORMS IN CHICKENS**

A combination medicine for Round, Tape and Pin worms, contained in an INSOLUBLE capsule. Invented expressly so medicines cannot mix with fluids of crop or glandular stomach. Nothing else like it. Gizzard crushes capsule, releasing the medicines and correct dose undiluted and in full strength reaches the worms. Far more effective.

HURTS ONLY THE WORMS In this insoluble capsule the strong medicines (poisons) necessary to get the worms, cannot injure the birds; cannot affect egg production, or fertility. Even tape worm medicine sufficient to get the tenacious Tape worms is safely included in this wonderful GIZZARD CAPSULE. 50 capsules, \$1; 100 for \$1.75; 500 for \$7; 1,000 for \$12. Samples free to poultry raisers on request.

As a safeguard against bowel troubles, ptomaine and disease germs, give Germozone in the drink. Use it also for roup, colic, swelled head, etc. "The preventive and remedy that has never been equaled." 12-oz. bottle, 75c; 32-oz., \$1.50. Germozone tablets, 75 tablets, 65c; 200 tablets, \$1.25 postpaid.

More than 10,000 drug stores, feed dealers and chick hatcheries sell and recommend Germozone and the GIZZARD CAPSULE. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Not sold by peddlers. Order now, from your dealer or direct, GEO. H. LEE CO., 160 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Just What Does a Septic Tank Do and How Should It Be Managed?

INQUIRIES about septic tanks disclose many erroneous views as to their value. Some persons think septic tanks may be free from odor; others believe the tank purifies organic waste so as to render it harmless. A common error is that the liquid effluent of the tank is safe. Still others make the mistake of dosing the septic tank with strong acid or alkali disinfectants.

Very little change is made in the sewage liquids that pass thru a septic tank. The chief action is in the settling and decomposition of solids. This is accomplished by the action of certain bacteria. They are known as anaerobic bacteria, because they can live without air. Nevertheless, they demand oxygen, and they get it by breaking up the organic matter discharged into the tank and extracting its oxygen. This disturbance of stable organic compounds causes completely new products, a goodly portion of which are liquid and therefore drain out of the tank. There is an earthy residue, however, and at long intervals this must be removed from the tank. Thus we see that the popular impression that a septic tank never requires cleaning is wrong. On the other hand, those who pour strong disinfectants into it are also wrong, for they stop the growth of the bacterial life on which the action of the tank depends.

Consideration of these facts about the septic tank leads to a few practical conclusions:

1. A septic tank in active operation is not odorless and should therefore be placed where it will not cause annoyance.
2. Septic tanks should not be treated with disinfectants.
3. The liquid effluent from a septic tank is not harmless, but needs further purification by surface oxidation, preferably running it thru a bed of porous material.
4. A septic tank accumulates an earthy residue which must occasionally be cleaned out.

Might Live 10 Years

What is cirrhosis of the liver? Is it incurable? And, if so, how long may one hope to live? And what, if anything, may one do to prolong life? Do you think light work injurious to one in this condition? A.

There are many varieties of cirrhosis of the liver. It is a chronic inflammation that seriously affects the liver cells. Hob-nail liver is one of the common names. I think some cases are cured, and others might be if diagnosed early. When the disease is well advanced, as it usually is before a doctor is seriously consulted, it is hopeless of cure, but the symptoms may be modified. The patient may live from three to 10 years.

More Information is Needed

My ears ring all the time, and at times I am dizzy. What can I do for this and what causes it? K. J. S.

This letter illustrates one of my troubles with inquirers. You don't tell me enough. Not a word as to age, sex, weight or general condition. There are a dozen things which might bring such a condition as mentioned. Impacted ear wax might do it, so might middle ear catarrh, and so might high blood pressure. With so little knowledge of general conditions I can't make a choice.

Are the Dreams Distressing?

I dream every night. Is this a bad symptom? I appear to be in good health, and feel well. Am 10 pounds underweight. Please advise. L. D.

Almost every one dreams. It depends on whether the dreams are distressing and tiring. If so, something is wrong.

Don't Reach Your Limit

What can you advise for a chronic case of neurasthenia of years standing? So long as I don't overdo my strength I get along fairly well, but when I get too fatigued I become so dizzy at times I must go to bed. My eyes are weak even tho I have properly fitted glasses. Talking or reading audibly causes much distress in my head. I am a middle aged woman. Have had a Hysterectomy operation. The work worries me so because I am not able to get it all done. Cooking is extra hard on me. My ears ring and a sort of deafness comes when I get very tired. Some tell me "Forget your feelings." I try to do this and keep on working,

but I soon collapse and start crying. I did not inherit a determined, set disposition which one needs to get well who has had a complete nervous breakdown as I have had. A. M.

Unfortunately you are trying to do the impossible. It is all right to "forget your feelings," but there are physical facts that won't be forgotten. One such fact is that you load up with "fatigue poisons" more readily than would a more robust person, and when these toxins accumulate you have reached your limit. You will get along well enough in just one way, and that is to stop before you reach your limit.

A Demand of the Times

BY C. H. CREED

The old order changeth. When you look back into the history of the American farmer you will see that there is nothing new in that. Since the Pilgrims landed, to the present day we have been confronted many times with the same situation which faces us today. We must not forget that we are in competition with all the world, its cheap labor, and its lower standards of living. We have been supreme thus far because of our intelligence, our unlimited acreage and our ability to beat the world at per capita farmer production. While we were swinging a two-handed scythe much of the Orient was wielding a one-handed curved sickle. When they got to the scythe we were leaving the cradle for the newly invented harvester. Our inventiveness and push kept us always one jump ahead of the world at large and, tho the foreigner could live in a shed and subsist on meager rations, he gave his whole time to production, limited to the few acres he could handle with his crude tools. In our ability to handle many acres we were much better paid for our time than he. By ever increasing our production and lessening costs we have maintained ourselves in advance.

But the world is never still. Today we again face the necessity of cutting costs and increasing production a man. The former is urged on us by the value of the farmer's dollar; the latter will always be a necessity until some way to control the volume of production in the whole world is found. Our agricultural colleges have labored mightily in the direction of larger yields. They have taught us the value of good seed-beds, timely planting and proper cultivation. Yet without the proper tools to carry out their instructions we could not take advantage of their advice. The easily found, dependable farm hand is a rare bird these days, and the new order requires more work than ever. Hence the absolute need of machinery which will enable one man to do the work of several and do it at the right time.

Cost cutting requires the elimination of hired help, cheapening of operating expenses, speedier work and combination of operations. In other words, do it yourself, faster, cheaper and do several things at once. Here is where the tractor with its attendant complement of improved, combined, and newly invented tools comes in. Its power and speed and low operating cost meet all the above requirements.

When you see a tractor going down the field dragging a three-bottom plov with a drag, a packer, or a rotary hoe following the furrow you see all these things exemplified. The driver is taking the place of at least two men. He is making better speed than horses and takes no rest at the ends. He is preparing a better seedbed because the second implement mulches the soil while it is in the best condition and conserves moisture which a delay would lose. He is doing the work cheaper and, more than that, he is doing it at the proper time.

Now that the Senate has given its consent to the Nicaraguan adventure, our motives can be said to be pure, lofty, and noble. At least that can be said to the Marines.

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Better Land Bigger Crops Higher Returns Lower Taxes

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

JESUS had four sorts of enemies. First was the sanhedrin, what we would call the church folks. The sanhedrin was the council of learned men who passed on all important matters connected with the Jewish law. These gray-bearded men had observed Jesus for a long time. When he was brought before them they were ready to vote him off to death. When we read the story of Jesus I think we all wish that the church folks had stood by him. The story would not read so hard if the soft light of religious brotherhood shone in. But they did not stand by him. They joined the general mob and condemned him.

I have asked myself whether the religious folk of our day do not stand in danger of likewise condemning when they should be helping. That, of course, happened to Joan of Arc. She was condemned to the stake by the good people, and the bishop read the sentence of death. The same thing happened to Savonarola. If only the religious people would be a little more discriminating! It would make so much better reading for later generations, and incidentally it would give the defendant a fighting chance.

To come home to our own door yard, here are the youth who worry us so. Some of them are just thoughtless smart-alecs who ought to be taken out behind the barn! Others are honestly misled. But who are the sympathetic ones? Are they in the church and church-school? Are our teachers of religion trying to understand these modern Apollos and Mona Lisas? Or is the most understanding study of them being made in the public school? Are we any better in our treatment of them than the police officer who arrests them at 2 a. m.?

Then, Jesus was opposed even more violently, if anything, by the political bosses, altho it is a little hard to discriminate between the ecclesiastical bosses here, and the political ones. The politicians were good church folks, and they all claimed to be 100 per cent patriotic and 100 per cent religious, so it went hard with Jesus, who was accused of being neither. Pilate, the governor, was very nervous about the whole thing. He admired Jesus. I think that is at least hinted at. But he knew that influential politicians might not like it if he defended the accused. So he took the safe course. And in that he was quite like politicians now. Now and then a politician sees, like Roosevelt, that the straight, fearless way is the only way to travel. But most of them seem to forget it. They are not bad people. The people who voted against Jesus were not bad. They went to church (it was the Synagogue then), they paid their taxes, belonged to the good dinner clubs, and were among the best citizens. But they were out for themselves. Now and then a politician is different. You have known some, so have we all. If they

only were a bit more numerous! Jesus' enemies are often those who do not realize that they are his enemies, and that is the tragedy of it. "He who is not with me is against me."

Another group of enemies was the mob. "Ha!" you say, "those are the human devils that did the dirty business." Hold on. Not too fast. Who composed the mob? Who worked up the mob? Who made the mob into a mob? Did you ever study Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate?" On the steps sits the high priest, in the background are other figures of the intelligentsia, while the main body of the picture is taken up with the rattle-brained rabble that had been led on. An investigation of some of the lynchings in the South reveals that many of the participants were members of churches, and some were in official positions. Mob-mindedness or herd-mindedness, as it is sometimes called, is a powerful and often a sinister thing. When the object is good, the mob multiplies the urge toward it enormously, as in community-chest campaigns, in revival meetings and the like. When the object is bad, the badness is multiplied beyond reckoning when people get together, and one influences another, until all become a united and howling whole, bent on destruction. Someone has written that if only the people had stopped to consider, for 5 minutes, what they were doing, the crucifixion would not have taken place. The same would hold for most lynchings.

The good side of herd-mindedness should never be overlooked. When Josiah had the newly-found book of the law read to him (II Kings, XXII), he proclaimed a general clean-up of the whole nation. Everybody caught the spirit, and a nation-wide moral bath was the result. This would not have been possible without the herd-mindedness. Last summer our ambassador at the Court of St. James, Mr. Houghton, made an address at Harvard University, in which he advocated a vote by the people in case war with another nation threatened. If the people took time to go to the polls and vote on whether they would go to war with another nation, the chances are that the majority would decide no. It is worth while asking ourselves what the principal enemies of Jesus are today. He still has enemies. Are we lined up with them, or with his allies?

Lesson for June 10—Jesus Facing His Enemies. Mark 14:43 to 15:15. Golden Text—Isa. 53:3.

That Annual Soil Loss

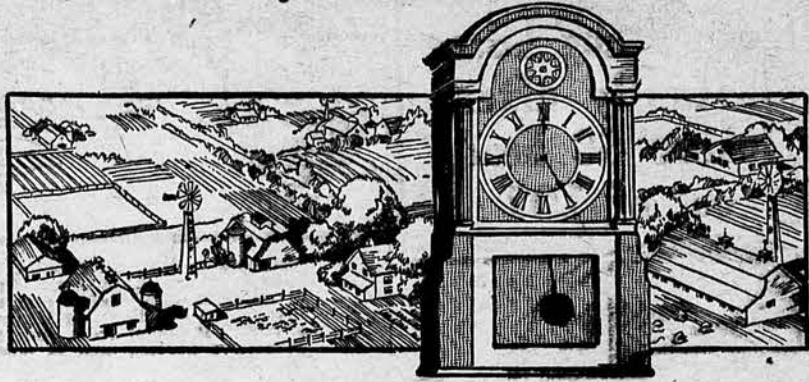
BY W. I. DRUMMOND

Scientists estimate that 2 billion dollars' worth of plant food is lost every year thru the erosion of soils in the United States. This estimate is based on the value of the principal chemical constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, as they are purchasable in the cheapest kinds of commercial fertilizers, and does not take into account the value of the soil as an agency for making use of these plant foods.

This sum is more than 20 times the value of all the plant food removed by growing crops. The real "soil miner" is not the one who grows crop after crop of the same kind without replacing plant food, say the men of science, but rather the one who allows his precious soil to be washed away, his land to be gullied and destroyed, or the top soil to be removed by sheet erosion. Some of the practices responsible for this tremendous annual loss, immediate and to posterity, are unwise clearing of areas which should remain in forest, unwise breaking for cultivation of sloping fields subject to erosion, unwise cultivation of soils that erode easily, and failure to terrace lands that could be saved by intelligent management.

For Sweet Clover Growers

In a new publication just issued by the Government as Leaflet 23-L, "Sweet Clover," some of the essentials of Sweet clover culture and utilization are discussed by Dr. A. J. Pieters, agronomist of the Bureau of Plant Industry. A copy may be obtained free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.



Every Time the Old Clock Ticks \$5.00 Worth of Farm Property Is Destroyed by Fire!

Every time the old clock ticks, farm property worth \$5.00 is burned up. The farm fire losses in a year amount to 150 million dollars, and 90 percent is due to carelessness or to causes which might have been corrected in time to prevent loss.

Worse than this is the sacrifice of over 3,000 lives each year, on American farms, as a result of fires. According to the same figures, more than 2,700 of these lives could be saved if property owners were more careful.

Legal Reserve Insurance is a great institution for the scientific study of fire causes and the prevention of fire. Legal Reserve Insurance makes no assessments. You buy it at a stated price, and know in advance exactly what the expense will be. It is backed by ample capital and reserve funds which must be kept intact for the payment of losses. These companies write Fire and Light-

ning, Windstorm, Tornado and Cyclone insurance, and are represented in your community by agents who make a specialty of farm insurance.

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Judge Miller Believes a Young Man's Associations Build or Destroy His Character



John Craig Standing by the Bins From Which Thieves Stole Grain Belonging to His Son, W. H. Craig. Top Inset: Frank Buck Who Worked With Undersheriff Stephens in Apprehending the Thieves. Lower Inset: E. R. George, Kansas Farmer Circulation Representative in Saline County

A FEW young criminals still have a conscience when the law gets hold of them. Last winter Belvin Fisher helped steal wheat and kafir from a farm where the Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign is posted. Several days later he confessed to Saline county officers. He told of his part in the stealing and made arrangements to pay for his share of the stolen grain. Because he is only 16 years old and because it was his first offense Probate Judge Will F. Miller paroled him. Under parole, Fisher was to have no associations with his uncle, Robert Fisher. He had been responsible for Belvin's first crime. Judge Miller says the reason he made such a provision to the younger Fisher's parole was to keep the boy from being started further on a career of crime by his uncle, who has a police record.

The wheat and kafir were stolen from a farm near Salina operated by W. H. Craig. At the time of the theft Mr. Craig was away, and the farm was being cared for by his neighbor, Frank Buck. On January 31 when Mr. Buck

was doing the Craig farm chores he noticed some scattered grain. It appeared as if it had leaked from a hole in a carried sack. Later he discovered the grain bin doors open. He promptly notified Sheriff E. R. Nelson of the theft.

In response to this report, Undersheriff Roy D. Stephens went to the Craig farm. By the leaked grain he and Mr. Buck tracked the thieves across a ravine to a place hidden from the farm house by some trees. Here they discovered that the thieves' light truck had been driven away with a flat rear tire. With this clue and with samples of the stolen wheat and kafir, the undersheriff started his work on the case.

The day after the theft was discovered Mr. Craig returned and immediately swore out a complaint. Undersheriff Stephens kept busy on the case and found the stolen grain had been sold to a Salina poultryman and to a Salina storekeeper. These men told Stephens from whom they had bought the grain. He identified the grain in



Courtesy Harold B. Wolfe. Con Van Natta, administrator for the Capper Crippled Children Fund, receiving a \$25 check from Kansas Farmer Protective Service Manager G. E. Ferris. Undersheriff Roy D. Stephens of Saline county stipulated that his share of any Protective Service reward should be used to defray the hospital expenses of crippled children whose parents are without the necessary funds.



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their possession with samples taken from the spilled grain on the Craig farm. Then he went to the homes of the men who had sold the stolen grain and found a light truck which had been driven with a flat rear tire. This made Stephens feel sure he had located the thieves.

On February 6 he brought Louis Stagg, 19 years old, before Justice of Peace D. L. Wright. Stagg was charged with petit larceny, and his hearing set for February 13. The next day Stagg came to Judge Wright's court, pled guilty and implicated Robert Fisher, age 18. Both Stagg and Robert Fisher were sentenced to 30 days in jail with a \$25 fine and court costs. Neither of these men implicated their accomplice, Belvin Fisher. After they were sentenced he confessed to Judge Wright and was made a ward of the probate court.

Undersheriff Roy D. Stephens and Frank Buck were found to be primarily responsible for the capture and conviction of Stagg and Fisher, and the \$50 reward was divided equally between them. None of the officers in the office of Sheriff E. R. Nelson of Saline county, however, accept rewards. Stephens, therefore, designated that his \$25 share should be given to the Capper Crippled Children's Fund, started in 1920 by United States Senator Arthur Capper. This fund is for the benefit of crippled children whose parents do not have the necessary money to pay their hospital expenses.

An Upward Trend in Prices

(Continued from Page 8)

Mississippi River probably reduced the amount of forage from this crop and increased hay consumption. The lateness of pastures this spring prolonged the hay feeding season. As a result, the apparent consumption of hay during the last year was the largest on record, despite the reduced hay-consuming livestock population. Even with this large disappearance, the carryover on May 1, as already indicated, was next to the largest on record.

The changed outlook for the coming year has already had some market effect. Hay prices have advanced sharply since midwinter. Alfalfa and clover hay prices have shown most strength, since the winter injury of these varieties was greatest and market demand for them is more active than for other kinds. Alfalfa hay is selling in various markets at \$4 to \$14 a ton more than a year ago, and clover is \$1 to \$3 higher. Timothy and prairie hay prices are still depressed as a result of the large crop produced last year and the narrow commercial demand. Timothy is \$2 to \$4 lower than a year ago in Eastern markets and about \$1 higher in the Middle West. Prairie hay prices are \$3 to \$6 under last year.

During the last two decades, demand has shifted from timothy and other grass hays to legume hay. This was due to increasing numbers of dairy cows, to the decrease in the horse population on farms and in cities, and to more extensive use of legume hay for all classes of livestock because of better understanding of principles of feeding. Farmers have been adjusting acreage to meet this change in demand. Legume hay acreage increased from about one-fifth of the total in 1910 to one-third in 1927. Alfalfa increased from 7 per cent to 15 per cent, and timothy and wild hay decreased from one-half of the total in 1910 to one-third at present. Nevertheless, prices in the last year or two indicate an overproduction of timothy, while alfalfa hay prices, especially choice grades for dairy use, have been high. In the last 12 months, with other hays the lowest in several years, alfalfa hay sold on about the same level as in the preceding year. Coupled with the prospects for reduced production of legume hays, this change in demand will be a prominent factor in maintaining high premiums for alfalfa and clover over other classes of hay during the coming year or two.

Besides its influence on the feed situation, the loss of acreage points to a small clover seed crop. With a reduced supply and a large amount required to restore the lost acreage, higher clover seed prices appear probable in the coming year. If the stands from this spring's seedings should prove to be poor, as seems probable in many sections, then another light seed crop can be looked for in 1929, and the supply and demand situation will be made still more acute.

The poor start of pastures and meadows has affected feed as well as hay markets. Prices of by-product feeds as well as feed grains held on a higher level during the last year than in the preceding year. Increased numbers of hogs, especially in the eastern part of the Corn Belt, and the extremely small corn crop in that section, a higher level of corn prices in foreign markets, two small oats crops in succession, active export demand for barley, a small cottonseed crop following two large crops, and favorable prices for dairy products and beef cattle are some of the principal factors related to this increase in prices of feed grains and by-products. Belated pastures prolonged the winter feeding period and sustained demand for these feeds into late spring. Early in May, most of them were reported to be selling at the highest prices since the war. The possibility of another moderate cottonseed crop, small stocks of cottonseed cake and meal, and the prospects of a shortage of protein feed because of reduced alfalfa and clover hay crops also were market influences.

It is too early to hazard an opinion as to whether feed grains and by-product feeds will average still higher in the coming year, since no accurate judgment of supplies can be formed. Should average acre yields be obtained, larger corn and oats crops will be produced than in 1927. There are likely to be fewer hogs to be fed, as well as slight reductions in horses and beef cattle. With a normal season, lower corn and oats prices seem probable next season.

The level of by-product feed prices is influenced to some extent by corn and oats prices, but they are partly independent. The indicated decline in legume hay production, and prospects of good markets for dairymen and cattle feeders point to continued active demand for these feeds. The supply will vary chiefly with the size of the cotton and flaxseed crops and to a slight extent with the wheat crop. Thus far, no clear reason has appeared why by-product feeds should average lower in the coming year.

Are the Pullets Growing?

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

According to the data given by feed manufacturers, there are 10 times as much starting mash sold as there are of growing mash. Does this mean that farm flock owners are mixing their own growing mashes, or does it signify that the young pullets are not getting a dry mash of any kind thru the summer months and the growing period? Are your pullets, on which you will depend for winter eggs, getting a good dry mash along with the grain feed or are they getting what few bugs and worms they can find, and an occasional grain of corn around the barn?

Home mixed rations if you have proper feeds on the farm may be lower in price somewhat than the commercial ones. The important thing is, however, to see that the pullets get one or the other. It doesn't pay to start chicks properly and then leave them to shift for themselves. One can't expect much size, type or production, no, nor profit, unless they have a chance to show what they can do.

Sweet Clover for Pasture

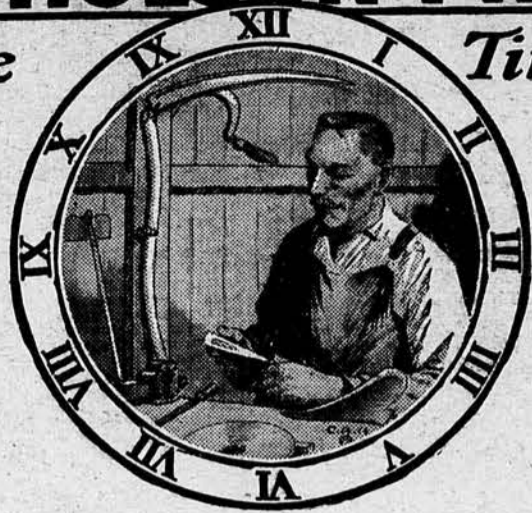
BY T. F. YOST

Several farmers in Bourbon county are demonstrating the value of Sweet clover for pasture. Tim Hohulin of Fort Scott is pasturing 21 head of milk cows on 5 acres of Sweet clover. These cows have been on this field daily for three months, but the Sweet clover is knee high over most of the field. Mr. Hohulin says their production is unusually high because of the excellent pasture. This gave his bluegrass pasture an opportunity to get a good start. This Sweet clover is being grown on a washy field which would be very poor for any other crop. Mr. Hohulin also has a small piece of ground which was left to seed itself to Sweet clover last fall. It has a very thick stand, and will furnish a large amount of pasture this year. Every dairyman should have several acres of Sweet clover pasture.

A psychology class in Chicago has succeeded after exhaustive researches in teaching a herd of mice to turn to the right. It is believed the secret is to place a pound of store-cheese to the right.

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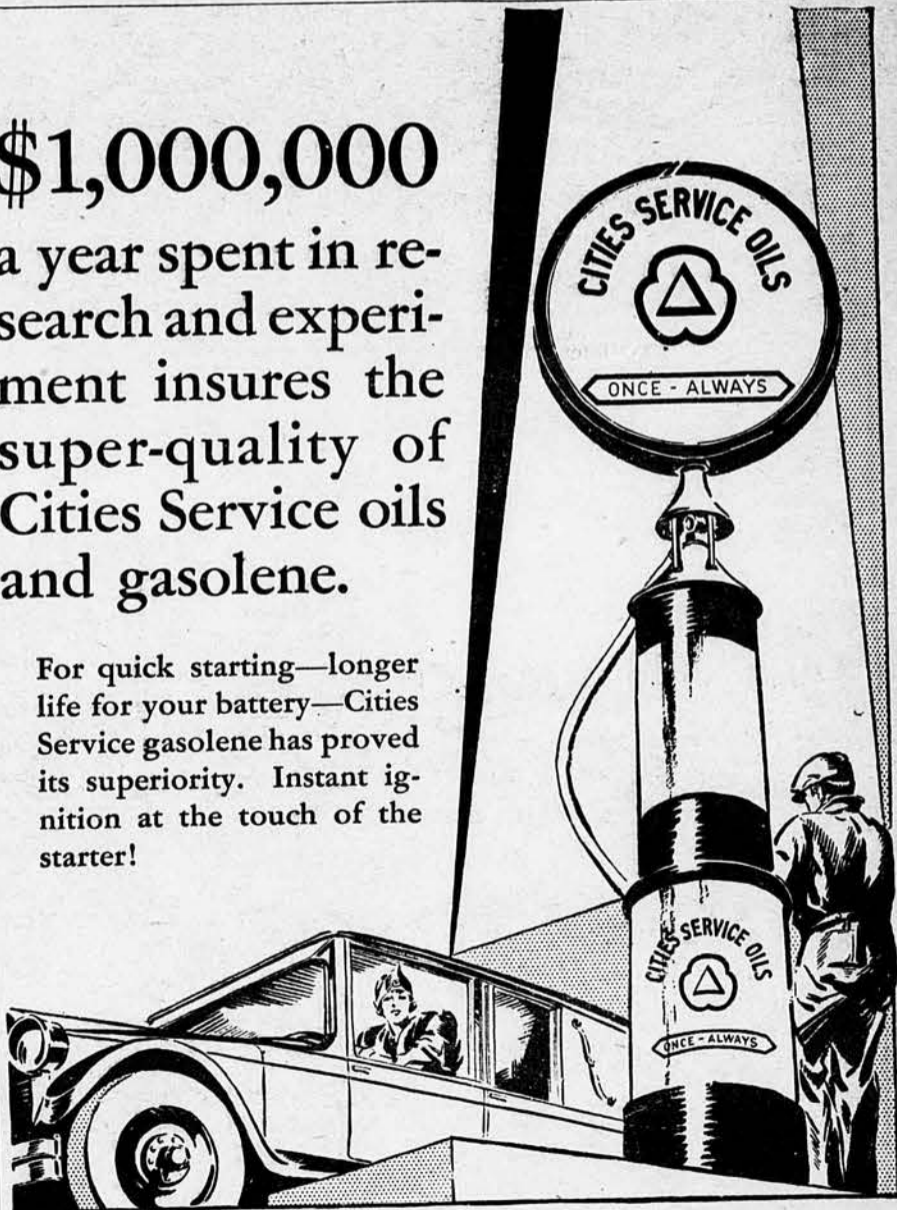
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Farm Crops and Markets

Corn Has Made an Excellent Start This Year, Taking Kansas as a Whole

CORN has made a good start, taking Kansas as a whole, and there has been relatively little replanting, altho in some communities the proportion of replanted fields has been high. Pastures are doing well. The folks are working on the first cutting of alfalfa generally over the state. Wheat is making a fine growth. Taking the season of 1928 as a whole, it still is developing in a mighty encouraging way.

The effect of 17,500 combines in the wheat fields of Kansas on the number of box cars that will be required to move a crop that promises to be one of the largest in the history of Kansas will be the main feature of the meeting of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Board at Wichita, June 20. Seven hundred farmers, country elevator operators, terminal elevator managers from Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Kansas City and other points, board of trade members and railroad operating men will be in attendance. At that time, the Shippers' Board will make its estimate of the number of grain cars required to move the crop, and each of the railroads operating in the Wheat Belt will be asked to report on the number of cars they have stored on side tracks in the Wheat Belt as well as what preparations are being made to meet the demands of the wheat shippers for transportation service. Because of the expected heavy yield, coupled with the great increase in the number of combines in service, it is believed that the wheat belt confronts a possible transportation question more serious than any that have been presented for several years. Car shortages in crop-moving time used to be the natural and expected thing. There has been no serious car shortage since the organization of the Regional Shippers' Boards in 1923.

J. E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island Lines, will address the meeting on "Railroad Transportation," and Colonel Paul Henderson, vice president of National Air Transport, Inc., will be present and talk on the "Future of the Airplane Transportation." Clyde M. Reed of Parsons, is general chairman of the board, and will preside over its deliberations.

Upward Trend of Freight Business

"The total weekly loadings of freight cars promise soon to equal or even exceed those of 1926 and 1927," says the Railway Age. "In January they averaged 84,200 weekly less than in 1927, and about 60,000 less weekly than in 1926. In February they averaged 58,600 less than in 1927, and 22,000 less than in 1926. In March they averaged 53,200 less than in 1927, and 18,500 less than in 1926. In April they averaged 41,000 less than in 1927, and 21,000 less than in 1926. In the first two weeks of May they averaged only 36,000 less than in 1927, and 22,000 less than in 1926.

"These figures clearly show that, month by month, the 1928 volume of freight business has been approaching more closely the total shipments made a year and two years previously. This indicates that the total volume of production and distribution in the country is becoming relatively large, for total freight business in 1926 was the largest in history, and that of 1927 was larger than that of any previous year, excepting 1926.

"Shipments of miscellaneous freight, which consists largely of manufactured products, are often assumed to forecast better than any other class of shipments the future trend of freight business in general. They were smaller until the end of April than last year, but in the first half of May were slightly larger than ever before at that

time of year. Loadings of coal continue to be relatively small, but there have been other influences that have helped to restrict total car loadings. For example, the movement of ore is seasonal because most of it is carried partly via the Great Lakes, and it began to move in large volume unusually late this year. In the first week of May, 1927, loadings of ore amounted to 56,476 cars, while in the first week of May this year they amounted to only about 16,000 cars. The movement of ore is now well under way, however, and will soon exert a substantial influence on figures of total loadings.

"It is by no means inconceivable, and, in fact, it seems not improbable, in view of the recent trend of traffic that, in the late summer or early fall, the railways will find themselves called upon to handle a larger volume of freight business than ever before in history."

Business Outlook is Bright

The general business situation is satisfactory most places in Kansas; the folks generally are looking forward to an excellent wheat crop. The sale of wheat harvesting machinery has been especially large. Even the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City is optimistic; in its June issue of The Monthly Review it says:

"May reports from over the Tenth Federal Reserve District reflected a very marked improvement in the condition and prospect for this year's farm production, following some deterioration of growing crops and delay in spring plantings resulting from abnormally low temperatures in April. Heavy rains during the forepart of May provided abundant soil moisture for present and near-future needs in almost every section of the district. Farm work, altho about two weeks behind the usual schedule, made good headway in the latter part of May, and growing crops showed excellent progress, with indications favorable for good yields.

The Government and state reports as of May 1 gave promise of a winter wheat crop in this district of approximately 259,100,000 bushels, or 26,394,000 bushels more than was produced in 1927; while for the entire country the May 1 official forecast was for a winter wheat crop of 479,986,000 bushels or 73,298,000 bushels less than the harvested crop in 1927. Farmers in the Western Corn Belt states of this district were working early and late in May to make another corn crop, with indications that the planted acreage would not be materially different from that which produced a bumper crop last year. Cotton planting, after some delay in April, was making vigorous progress, with the acreage about the same as last year, from present indications.

"The situation for the livestock industry also improved substantially. Pastures and ranges were filling up with cattle and sheep for summer grazing. Values of all classes of livestock advanced to higher levels, and the industry as a whole was in more satisfactory position than for several years.

"Industrial activity made seasonal gains in May in some important lines, while there were recessions in both wholesale and retail trade activity. Moderately heavy marketings of grain and other farm products, and livestock, selling at highest prices of the year, accounted in a measure for a larger volume of general business in April than in March of this year or April of last year.

"Payments by check at banks, reflecting the trend of business in 30 cities, showed increases during the four weeks ending May 2 of 2.7 per cent over the preceding four weeks and 8.9 per cent over the corresponding four weeks in the preceding year.

"With larger market runs of cattle and calves, the number of these animals slaughtered under federal inspection at meat packing plants in six cities was larger than in March but smaller than in April a year ago. On the other hand, the smaller market

supplies of hogs and sheep resulted in decreases in the slaughter of the e classes of livestock as compared with March, but increases as compared with a year ago. Production of flour at southwestern mills declined during the month, and was smaller than a year ago.

"Further curtailment of production of crude petroleum by leading operators was indicated by the reports which showed the output in this district in April fell below 800,000 barrels a day for the first time since January, 1927. Production of gasoline and other petroleum products rose in response to a seasonal increase in the demand. The soft coal output declined seasonally, but was larger than in April last year. Zinc and lead ore production and shipments were markedly heavier than in the preceding month, but were still short of those for the same month last year.

"The value of building contracts awarded during April was smaller than in March and also fell slightly below the record for April last year. But actual construction in 18 leading cities of the district showed substantial gains over the preceding month and the same month in the preceding year.

"Credit extended by banks in this district increased during April with the seasonal advance in commercial, industrial and agricultural requirements. Loans and investments rose to new high levels, and there was an increase in member banks' use of the credit facilities available at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and its branches. The broader demand for funds in the farming sections was reflected by some decrease in demand deposits in city banks, due to withdrawals by country banks, the time deposits of reporting member banks were at the highest figure of record and savings deposits in a selected list of reporting banks made further substantial gains over a year ago."

A Good Fall Trade?

Taking the United States as a whole, some decline in business activity may be expected in a few lines soon, as this always occurs in the summer. Usually business activity reaches the peak in March. In some of the major lines this year the high point was postponed because of the deficit created by the sharp curtailment the latter part of 1927. The so-called key industries have been operating at an unusually high rate, and a let-down is now necessary to maintain a healthy balance between supply and demand.

From the slump of last fall, the steel industry has made an impressive recovery. Production has been sustained at a remarkably high level, and for the first four months of this year a new record in steel output has been established. Recently a slackening in demand has found reflection in reduced operating schedules, and prices have been inclined to sag. In general, however, the demand for steel is much stronger than a year ago, and in consequence it is highly improbable that we shall have a repetition of the subnormal activity in steel mills that prevailed during the last half of 1927.

The automobile industry has had a busy period since the first of the year. Production of motor vehicles for the first four months was slightly above the same period of 1927. While the majority of automobile manufacturers are now reducing their operating schedules, this reduction is in part offset by the steady increase in the Ford output. Building operations have also been on a large scale. Contracts awarded for 37 states, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, reached a new high mark in April, and activity for the first four months likewise surpassed all corresponding periods.

Cotton consumption during April was considerably under the previous month as well as a year ago. As a matter of fact, takings of the raw material by the industry have been below the previous corresponding period since last December. Because of the backwardness of the crop and the possibilities of rather serious damage from boll weevil, raw cotton prices have moved steadily upward since the latter part of March, and this has been reflected in higher quotations on some grades of cotton goods. Business in woolen goods is somewhat better and sentiment is more cheerful. The wool market continues unusually strong both here and abroad, and average quotations of the raw material are the highest since the early part of 1926. Conditions in the silk industry are not satisfactory. Overproduction has developed, sales have declined and surplus stocks have been forced on the market in some instances at a considerable sacrifice in price. Competition from within the industry is very keen, and to aggravate matters rayon is making serious inroads upon the markets of some of the silk goods. Profit margins are very narrow.

Shoe factories are operating on reduced schedules. Business is coming in slowly and there are little indications that there will be any pronounced improvement until June or July when orders for fall delivery usually begin.

Business conditions are fundamentally sounder than a year ago, when some of our major industries had quite a severe reaction. While dullness will perhaps prevail during the summer months, indications are that fall business will be of good proportions.

Foreign Wheat Markets Out of Line

While factors other than the progress of winter wheat and the crop elsewhere in the United States and Canada momentarily occupy a secondary place in the market, the world demand and supply situation cannot be overlooked. One of the unhealthy phases of the remarkable spurt of prices in the last month or six weeks was the failure of Liverpool to follow in a corresponding course or to maintain its normal differential over the American basis. Canadian wheat prices also failed to move in unity with Chicago and other American exchanges, thus placing the United States market at an abnormal level. For a time wheat futures in Chicago were within 5 cents a bushel of the equivalent values for the same deliveries in Liverpool, compared with a normal difference of practically 25 cents a bushel. The margin has since widened to about 10 cents. Chicago has a time commanded a premium over the Winnipeg price, in contrast with a substantial discount at this time a year ago. Foreign buyers lacked confidence in the extraordinary flurry in American prices and refused to follow.

The United States still has a moderate surplus of wheat above domestic requirements. The surplus is not burdensome, with little probability that its size will make for a seriously depressing force. Still, statisticians agree that the country will enter the new crop year with a materially larger carryover of wheat than in recent years, possibly enough to offset the smaller aggregate yield of winter wheat now in prospect. Visible stocks in the United States total close to 60 million bushels, compared with little more than 30 million bushels at this time a year ago. Mills as a rule are carrying moderately greater stocks than last spring, altho farm reserves are be-



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30 days FREE TRIAL
NOW—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—if they act quick!—to see and USE on 30 Days FREE TRIAL the NEW Low Model Belgian Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-round satisfaction than was ever known before.
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Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte, Special Introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days FREE TRIAL. Write for FREE Book and Special Offer.
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In every rural community to sell our Well Known Mid-West Heavy Duty Steel Grain Bins, full or part time. Write for details.
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Beacons

Advertisements are lights that show the way to better farming and better living. No matter what your age, you can look back to days when farming involved real hardships, if not actual privation. Most of the improvements you now enjoy first saw the light of day in the advertising columns.

Read the advertisements. You will find them interesting and informative. As a matter of fact, you cannot afford not to read the advertisements. They tell you what is new in the way of farm implements and farming methods. They keep you abreast of America's greatest basic industry.

Only goods of merit can stand the light of publicity. It would be business suicide for any manufacturer to focus the advertising searchlight on any article that was not 100 per cent as represented. As a matter of good business, if for no other reason, he must make the article exactly as the advertisements say it is made.

Let the advertisements be your friend and guide to better merchandise. Make it a habit to read every single one of them, big and little. The farmer who reads the advertisements regularly knows what is going on in the world of merchandise. His dollar always buys a dollar's worth!



With Longing Eyes

heved to be smaller. Much of the grain is of low grade and poor quality which merchandisers hope to dispose of on the early new crop movement after blending with new wheat of a better quality. Foreign demand for American wheat has been extremely slack, the sales and clearances from the United States in the last month or two months averaging little more than a million bushels a week. Canada still has abundant supplies of old wheat and is sharing in the major demand from the Old World. But even the Dominion is not experiencing as broad an outlet as it requires to dispose of its surplus.

Farmers are marketing their remaining stocks sparingly. With the rush of spring field work over the entire country, little time has been available for hauling grain, even the materially higher level of prices failing to stimulate sales. The ideal progress of growing wheat in the Southwest will naturally force the sale of the remaining holdings, but it is improbable that terminal receipts will increase to any extent, owing to the fairly close cleanup of supplies in first hands. Largely on this account a friendly attitude prevails toward the premiums for carlot offerings of country wheat. Moderate weakness in the differentials over the futures basis has lately been experienced, but offerings of good quality protein wheat or of any types of soft winters are limited. The premiums on soft winters, incidentally, are at the highest level in recent years. The fact that the plant condition in the important soft wheat producing belt of the country is extremely poor, with a record abandonment of acreage there, suggests that abnormal premiums for soft wheat may persist for another crop year.

Atchison—We have been having cool, dry weather; we need rain badly. Corn is being cultivated, but it is growing slowly.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Brown—The wheat yield likely will be below average. The oats crop also likely will be below average. Most of the corn fields have a good stand; farmers are cultivating the crop the first time. Moisture is needed. Corn, \$1; hogs, \$9.75; cream, 41c; eggs, 21c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cloud—Wheat and oats are heading; the straw likely will be light this year. Potatoes are being cultivated the second time. Pastures are making an excellent growth. More rain is needed.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The weather is fine, but it is a little cool for the row crops. Wheat, oats and rye are doing well. Some Green bugs and Chinch bugs are in the fields, but they are doing but little damage. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. The pig and calf crops are about normal. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 95c; butter, 40c; eggs, 19c; cream, 39c.—E. A. Millard.

Douglas—Wheat has headed, and the crop is in fine condition. Farmers are busy cultivating corn; both corn and weeds are making a good growth this year. Strawberries are plentiful, and cherries are ripening. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut. Sweet clover pastures are doing well.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Elk—The season has been too cool for a vigorous growth of plants. Oats have headed in most fields, with a short straw. Wheat is doing fairly well. Corn is growing slowly, but the fields are clean and well cultivated. The first crop of alfalfa made a very good yield. Pastures are in fine condition.—D. W. Lockhart.

Harvey—The first crop of alfalfa is being harvested; the yields are good. Farmers are cultivating corn—the crop is backward, however, owing to a cool season. Wheat is mostly all headed. Wheat, \$1.38; corn, 90c; oats, 60c; hogs, \$1.80; shorts, \$2.10; butter, 40c; eggs, 20c; hens, 18c; broilers, 26c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—The first cultivation of corn has been started, with the stands on most fields in a very satisfactory condition. Cutworms did little damage this year. A good rain would be very welcome. The first crop of alfalfa was light. Potatoes are making a fine growth.—Vernon Collie.

Labette—A good many fields of corn in this county were replanted. Wheat is doing well, but some fields contain considerable cheat. Strawberries are moving to market at \$3.50 a crate. There is about a half crop of cherries and also of peaches.—Mira McLane.

Lane—The weather has been favorable for field work recently. A great deal of listing is being done. Corn planting is finished with the soil in ideal condition. Cutworms have done considerable damage in the early planted corn fields. Grass is in excellent condition—the outlook with the pastures is the best in several years.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—Crops are not suffering for a lack of moisture, but a good rain would be welcome, especially for potatoes, gardens and wheat. The first cutting of alfalfa on most places was satisfactory, but it was not especially heavy. There is a fine stand of corn on most fields. Livestock is doing well on the pastures.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Millet is mostly all up. Farmers have been over practically all their corn the first time. This section received a fine rain a few days ago. Wheat and oats are practically certain to produce good crops. Considerable road work is being done this spring. Cream, 42c; corn, 91c; eggs, 24c; wheat, \$1.45; hens, 20c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—Fine progress has been made recently with farm work. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut. Wheat heads are filling. A large number of combines have been purchased this year.—James McHill.

Republic—A good rain would be welcome, especially for the wheat and oats. Farmers are cutting the first crop of alfalfa; the crop is fairly good. Most corn fields have a fine stand. Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.43; corn, 88c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 20c; hens, 18c to 17c; springs, 23c to 28c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—This county has had several showers recently, but a good general rain is needed. Wheat is heading and is in fine condition. Corn is making an excellent growth. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut, and it is giving an average yield. Potato prospects are excellent. Gardens and small fruits are doing well. Wheat, \$1.36; cream, 41c; eggs, 20c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have been having warm weather recently. A good rain would be helpful, as it would aid greatly in crop growth. There was very little replanting with corn. There is enough farm labor. Corn, 85c; wheat, \$1.17; eggs, 22c.—Ernest H. Richner.

Roos—Wheat and oats need rain badly. Corn and the feed crops are doing nicely. Quite a large acreage of cane and kafir is being planted. Hogs, \$8.75; corn, 90c; bran, \$2.05; shorts, \$2.15.—C. O. Thomas.

Sedgewick—Red rust and the Hessian fly are doing some damage in the wheat fields. Oats are doing well. Most fields have a good stand of corn. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. The first crop of alfalfa is being cut; it is

making a fairly satisfactory yield. Wheat, \$1.45; oats, 70c; corn, \$1; hens, 18c; butterfat, 39c; eggs, 22c.—W. J. Roof.

Rush—Dry, sunny weather recently has aided greatly in the planting of spring crops and in the growth of those already planted. Wheat is doing well, and is mostly all headed. Pastures are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.47; eggs, 21c; butterfat, 39c.—William Crottinger.

Thomas—There is a good stand of corn on most fields, except on a few farms where cutworms have done some damage. Crops are growing rapidly. Wheat is heading; the straw will be unusually heavy this year. Eggs, 22c; butterfat, 40c; wheat, \$1.45; corn, 87c; barley, 70c.—L. J. Cowperthwaite.

Wallace—Good progress is being made with farm work. Much of the corn is up. We have had some local showers recently. Eggs, 21c; cream, 40c.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—Oats and wheat are heading nicely. Corn is making a good growth. Gardens and potatoes are doing well—there are a good many potato bugs on the vines. There is an ample supply of moisture for the present. A good many hogs are being shipped to market.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Price levels are a little below the spring's highest points, but they compared strongly with prices a year ago. Nearly the whole list of farm products is higher than in June, 1927. The improved buying position of the farmer has become a mainstay of hope for a prosperous year in general business.

Early weather conditions have thrown some doubt on the prospect for a heavy production of grain and cotton, and the same conditions have hindered or delayed the usual large seasonal output of dairy and poultry products and some of the truck crops. Such a state of affairs helps keep prices up. Gains and losses the first week of June were so closely balanced that the average level of most leading products was not far from that of the week before. Grain, cotton, and wool made a stronger showing than livestock and green produce.

Hard winter wheat continued to make favorable progress, with moisture generally sufficient over most of the area. The soft winter wheat crop is doing fairly well, but the condition continues generally poor. Prices still tend generally upward. North African durum wheat is now competing with United States grain in European markets and export demand has fallen off. Demand for rye, however, is rather limited, both from domestic buyers and exporters. Corn planting is now practically completed in nearly all of the great producing sections, which is in marked contrast to last year, when considerable areas in the interior valleys had very little corn planted at the close of the first week in June. Supplies in some of the central western markets were larger than current requirements. Oats have tended slightly higher, but the new crop has made satisfactory progress and demand becomes less urgent.

Better pasturage has materially reduced the demand for most feeds and brought a further decline in prices of the principal feeds, with the exception of gluten feed and cottonseed meal. The production of wheat feeds is somewhat restricted by the poor flour demand. All offerings of wheat feeds for immediate shipment are being readily taken, but there is little demand for deferred shipments, which are quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.50 below current prices. The output of alfalfa meal during April was the smallest for any month since July. Pastures and meadows in the central and northern states showed improvement, but are still backward in the Eastern Ohio Valley. Alfalfa and prairie hay markets are holding about steady.

Price slashings of unabated severity have featured trading on strong weight slaughter steers and the better grades of fat she stock. A depressing feature was an excessive run of heavy steers—and a sluggish dressed beef market, especially on weighty carcasses and cuts. Hog values have fluctuated rather sharply under an irregular marketward movement.

The market on the better grades of fat lambs, both old and new crop, is sensitive to a marked decrease in supply figures, it advancing sharply recently while the lower grades showed a slight decline.

Medium quality fleeced wools graded out of the new clip have sold readily when holders were willing to accept current prices. The market on 56's was about 55 cents in the grease, with a similar price quoted for strictly combed Ohio's and similar wools. Recent arrivals of territory wools showed staple of longer growth, and more grading is being done by dealers. Lines selling in original bags have continued to move out of the market as rapidly as received, with prices firm to slightly stronger.

Altho the butter markets generally have been rather nervous and unsettled, the underlying position seems to be rather firm. Prices in May were higher than they have been since 1920. To some extent this might be accounted for in the late season. General reports regarding production conditions are that a rather sharp increase may be expected in June, with lower prices not unlikely.

The cheese trade has been satisfactory, with some speculative strength noted. Advances indicate production is not up to normal, but with improved pastures sharp increases may be expected. Advances indicate that egg production is late, but is expected to continue over a longer period than last year. Many folks feel that while there probably will be fewer eggs than last year, the supply will be large enough not to warrant higher prices at present. Storage figures are running about the same as last year. Quality is not so good, a feature which will possibly help to sustain prices on fancy eggs.

Broilers in storage show fairly good clearance, but increasing fresh receipts sell lower. Fowls, both fresh and frozen, are reported in good position, with the market firmer. Roasting chickens are also in good position, and prices have been well sustained.

Strawberries, cantaloupes and southern potatoes are holding the center of the stage, so far as volume of shipments is concerned. More than 7,300 cars of these three products moved during the week. Early receipts of Kentucky berries in Chicago brought \$6. Several eastern markets quoted 32-quart crates of Virginia berries at \$3 to \$5, and the quart price was 7 to 15 cents. Maryland and Delaware crates sold as low as \$1.75 in Philadelphia.

The Florida potato season is continuing exceptionally long and shipments of late planted potatoes in the Hastings district still amounted to 1,300 cars the past week. Florida has already forwarded 6,800 cars, compared with 5,400 all of last season. South Carolina increased to 475 and Texas to 470 cars, while Alabama shipped 300 and Louisiana 180 cars. The week's total of 1,035 cars of cabbage was more than double last season's corresponding output.

The Cottage was Ready for Them

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

A FARMER of Boone, Iowa, wished to drive to McGregor, Iowa, with his family for Labor Day. Cottages were available there but the time was too short to write and get an answer before they started. He telephoned to the state capital and got the name of the man in McGregor who had the cottages for rent. Later the same day he got this man on the long distance telephone, and the next afternoon the farmer and his family started on their 200-mile trip. The cottage was ready for them when they arrived.

The telephone makes life more enjoyable. It runs errands to neighboring towns. Calls the implement repair man. Gets the doctor. Summons aid in case of fire or accident.

Often the telephone pays for itself many times over by finding out when and where to sell for the best price. A farmer living near Marion, Indiana, started to sell 75 hogs but decided first to telephone and see if the price was the same. Prices had dropped a 1/2 cent so he waited until next day and received 3/4 of a cent more.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



Read The Topeka Daily Capital During the Presidential Campaign

At This Reduced Subscription Price Eight Months (Daily and Sunday) For Only \$3.50

Every day for eight full months you can get the Topeka Daily Capital delivered to your home for less than a cent-and-a-half a day, if you subscribe within the next 15 days. Eight full months, Daily and Sunday if you order now.

This is Election Year and you need a daily newspaper. The Topeka Capital is the Official State Paper—gives you the best Market Page—prints the most Kansas News—and is packed from cover to cover with interesting features—including comics and a big Sunday paper. Subscribe today, while this Special Offer lasts.

Order Your Topeka Daily Capital Today!!

Eight Months For Only \$3.50 If Ordered Within 15 Days. This Rate Does Not Apply Outside the State of Kansas or in the City of Topeka. Address

The Topeka Daily Capital, Topeka, Kansas

"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.

Next to Being Born and Getting Married

the most important thing in life is the securing of a home where you and those dependent upon you may enjoy

Health, Contentment and Prosperity

If the reader is a city man, wedded to city life, he is not interested in the subject of this article. But if you are farm minded, if you believe in country life with all it implies, then this advertisement is of vital importance to you. The Gateway of Agricultural Opportunity is Now Open into Eastern Oklahoma—

A word of history: Over one hundred years ago the Federal government designated this as the "Indian Territory" and set it aside for occupancy by the five civilized tribes of American Indians, the Cherokee, the Chickasaw, the Choctaw, the Creek, and the Seminole. Oklahoma Territory adjoining on the west was opened to homestead settlement about 39 years ago, and in November 1907 these two former territories were combined as the state of Oklahoma. The old Indian Territory was never opened to homestead settlement. For a long time the lands were held in common by the Indians but under a bill introduced by U. S. Senator Curtis of Kansas, himself of Indian ancestry, known as the "Curtis Act of 1898" the members of the several tribes selected their individual farms. The law to protect the Indian owner placed restrictions upon the sale of these farms, but as time has passed these restrictions have expired or been removed until now conveyances of the allotted lands are made with complete legality. The government has also held sales of the surplus lands which have thus come under private ownership with good and merchantable title. Just as the fertile soil of California was overlooked in the mad rush for gold, so the discovery of oil, coal, lead and zinc in Eastern Oklahoma has overshadowed the wonderful agricultural advantages here. Almost in the geographical center of the nation, with easy and quick access by rail or hard surfaced road to such market centers as Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago; only a few hours' run by rail or motor car to gulf export harbors; with the teeming urban population of Tulsa, Muskogee and other fast growing cities, we have an unsurpassed market for all the products of the field, garden, orchard and dairy.

Alluvial valleys of unfathomed fertility—undulating prairies of black limestone soil—wooded hills and ridges specially adapted for growing peaches, grapes and other fruits—limpid streams stocked with many kinds of fish—the home of the quail, the winter feeding ground of countless wild fowl—this is a panoramic view of Eastern Oklahoma.

Based on production values official records show that farm lands can be purchased here, now, at a lower price than in any of the surrounding states. Located far enough south to escape the long, dreary winters of the North Central States, not so far south as to encounter the dampness of the lower Mississippi Valley, we have here an all-year climate that makes life worth living.

The National Colonization Company is an express Trust organized, existing and operating under the statutes of Oklahoma. Our sole business is to acquaint high-class farmer folks of surrounding states with the opportunities and advantages offered here in this new best Southland. We have a large number of improved farms for sale in the best agricultural counties. They range in size from 40 to 640 acres. We also have two larger tracts suitable for subdivision into farms to suit the purchaser. Our prices are very reasonable, our terms most liberal. We invite correspondence and shall take pleasure in showing those interested over our country.

Our plan has the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of Oklahoma. This may be verified by addressing the secretary at Petroleum Building, Oklahoma City or Tulsa Building, Tulsa. We also refer to The Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, the largest financial institution in the state, to the Exchange Trust Company, of Tulsa, or to any bank, Chamber of Commerce or county agricultural agent in any county in Eastern Oklahoma.

By filling out and mailing us the coupon you will receive free literature and price list of farms.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY
14 East 3rd St., Tulsa, Oklahoma

COUPON

NATIONAL COLONIZATION CO., 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.

Gentlemen: Please send me at once, free literature and price list of your Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bargains.

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A Real Profit From Capons?

These Birds Have a Quiet Disposition and Are Practically Certain to Make Excellent Gains

BY CAMPBELL L. CORY

CAPONS delight the eye, tickle the palate, fatten the purse and are of equal interest to both the consumer and the producer. The demand for capons is steadily increasing, and caponizing is one of the most important branches of poultry keeping today. Consequently more and more poultry keepers are becoming interested in capons and are finding them profitable.

A capon is a gelded or castrated male bird, generally a cockerel, just as a barrow is a castrated male pig. In both cases the operation is performed for the same reason and this operation is known as caponizing. With suitable instruments and a little practice, the operation can be performed in much less time and with less trouble than a similar operation on any other food animal, as a calf, lamb or pig.

The unsexed male—a capon in case of a chicken—has a quieter disposition, is more easily handled, makes better growth on the same feed and produces better flavored meat of finer quality. The capon does not develop comb, wattles, or sickles, and seldom crows. When a cockerel is caponized his whole nature is changed from a noisy, rough, quarrelsome fellow to a bird as gentle, refined and affectionate as a pullet. With a little handling a capon becomes very tame and enjoys being petted. Capons never crow, unless used as foster mothers, and when chicks are half grown, they crow from sheer joy.

Small Profit in Cockerels

Every poultryman wants pullets, and the large numbers of surplus cockerels every season in the hatches are often sold when a few months old without profit in order to dispose of them. If cockerels are brought to maturity, the time, feed and care it takes to raise them properly is enough to overbalance the price received. I am now speaking of market cockerels and not cockerels raised for breeders or show birds. But on the other hand if these market cockerels were caponized when young, and given a little attention, they would in a short time net the owner a big profit. It doesn't cost any more to raise a capon to maturity than it does any other chicken, according to all reports, yet capons bring anywhere approximately 25 to 40 cents a pound more than ordinary poultry meat.

The art of caponizing was known to the Chinese, and it is said was practiced by them from earliest times. Some of the most popular caponizing instruments are only a slight modification from the Chinese instruments. In England and other European countries caponizing has been practiced from very early times. But in the United States caponizing has been popular for many years, especially in the neighborhood of the larger cities.

The most popular breeds for capons are Orpingtons, Rocks, Brahmas and Langshans. Orpingtons and Rocks especially make fine capons. Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes make excellent capons although some folks say the flesh of the latter does not keep soft for as long a period as capons of other varieties. Cornish also make good capons and so do Dorkings, although they are rather delicate. Cochins, as a rule, are too heavily feathered and too coarse skinned to make good capons.

The difference in weight between a capon and a cockerel is not apparent until the birds are about 6 months old. Then the capon puts on weight rapidly, surpassing the cockerel until he reaches double his weight in some cases. A small amount of corn goes a long way in a capon's diet. He requires a minimum of food, and one should not give him too much.

The demand for capons is increasing. The usual season for selling is from February until July, with prices best possibly in May and June. There is a moderate demand for capons at all seasons, but generally the market price is better in the late spring.

Capons make excellent foster mothers, and will brood, cluck and fight for little chicks as well or better than any mother hen. Many poultrymen use capons to brood chicks and generally

a capon raises his brood, under free range conditions, to maturity without losing a single chick.

When chicks are young, the capon will scratch for them some, but never so frantically as a hen. He just seems to think of protecting them from their winged enemies. He holds his head high and surveys the surrounding country constantly, while his family are as busy as bees in the grass, looking for bugs and worms.

When to Caponize

The best time for caponizing depends on the season of the year and the size of the chicken. In the late spring, the normal season for rapid development of the sexual organs, cockerels should, as a rule, be operated on when from 1½ to 2 pounds in weight. In the late summer the best weights for operating are between 3 and 3½ pounds.

Some operators produce more "slips" than others. The death rate under the operation is very low if the operator is experienced. A "slip" is the result of an imperfect operation in which some of the testicle tissue is left in the bird. "Slips" grow plumage and comb like the uncastrated male, crow, and make a nuisance of themselves generally. They are sterile, but may be mistaken for cockerels unless they were marked for identification.

The caponizing operation itself is made surprisingly simple by the use of new method tools. Until recent years the loss occasioned by caponizing and the slips resulting from poor instruments caused most folks to grow discouraged and quit the practice, but now the instruments have been so much improved that failure is practically out of the question. One should be careful in selecting his instruments and procure the very best to be had.

A skilled operator will remove the testicles from chickens almost as rapidly as they can be placed in position for operating. Some operate from one side only, removing the lower testicle first; some operate from both sides. There are many different "sets" of caponizing instruments, and each operator has his individual preference.

Learning to Operate

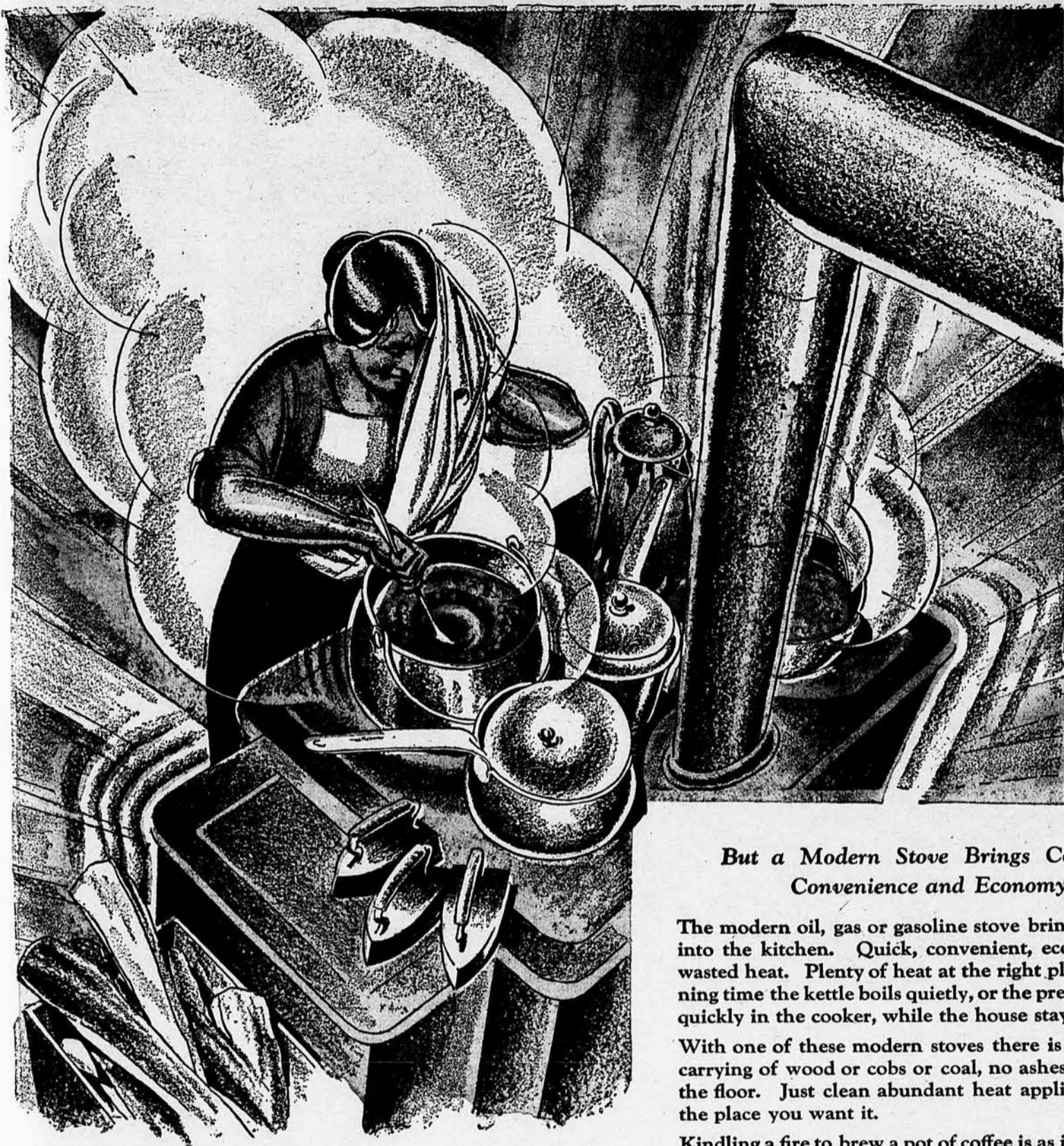
The best way to learn caponizing is to go to an expert operator and take lessons. Then practice on dead cockerels which have been dressed for table use. Never begin on a live chicken until you have learned what to look for and how to find it on a dead one.

Some operators use a table, some a barrel top, and some a special inclined operating stand not unlike a music stand, with a table top. The bird is made fast on its side, with the wings and legs extended, and held in place by cord and weights. The feathers are plucked just over the last two ribs, clearing a space not over 2 inches in diameter. The skin is washed with a sponge and the feathers about the edge of the bare area are wet a little to keep them out of the way. The skin and muscle are pulled back toward the hip and held there firmly.

Then the incision is made between the last two ribs, that is, the two nearest the hip, beginning near the joint of the ribs and cutting back toward the backbone. Any bleeding is checked with the pressure of a sponge, which has been squeezed dry. The spreader is placed in the cut to hold it open. The opening will be from ½ to ¾ inch wide. No bird should be operated on unless it has been starved, kept wholly without food of any sort for at least 36 hours, so that the intestines will be nearly empty. A thin membrane covering internal organs will be noted, and a small hole must be made in this.

Through this opening it should be possible to see both testicles, like small white or yellowish elongated beans, sometimes almost wormlike, well toward the backbone. In removing them, care must be taken not to injure the large blood vessels which lie close by. Bleeding here means death of the bird. The lower testicle is drawn up and

(Continued on Page 33)



*But a Modern Stove Brings Comfort,
Convenience and Economy*

The modern oil, gas or gasoline stove brings a new era into the kitchen. Quick, convenient, economical, no wasted heat. Plenty of heat at the right place. At canning time the kettle boils quietly, or the pressure mounts quickly in the cooker, while the house stays cool.

With one of these modern stoves there is no incessant carrying of wood or cobs or coal, no ashes, no litter on the floor. Just clean abundant heat applied at exactly the place you want it.

Kindling a fire to brew a pot of coffee is as instantaneous as lighting a match. When you are through with it, out it goes. That's convenience, service, and economy.

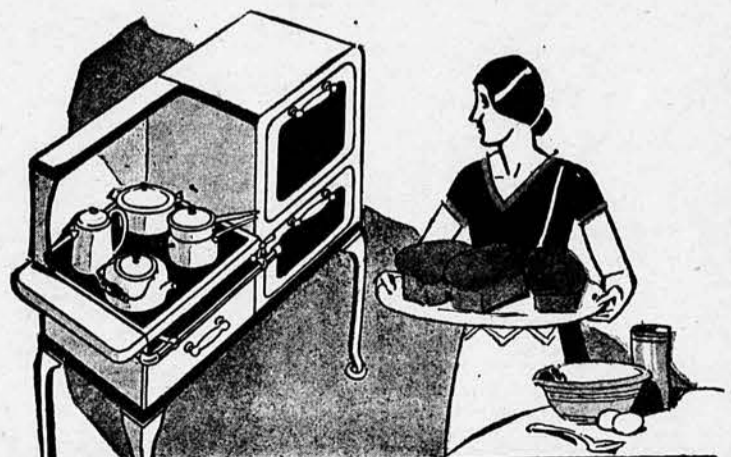
When you get ready to buy your stove (of course you want one) look for one that is of modern and well tested design, made by a company you can depend on. Any stove advertised in the columns of this paper can be bought with perfect confidence.

THE HOTTEST JOB

WHAT is the hottest job on the farm during the broiling heat of midsummer? Pitching hay? No. Riding a binder or shocking grain? No. Shoving back the hay in the mow? Well, that's a tough one. But hotter than any of these, and steadier, is the job of cooking three meals a day for a hungry pack of men and boys, with a big range that broils the cook while it bakes the cookies.

Mother likes to cook, and likes to see hungry men eat, but no woman likes to be singed to a crisp herself while she is cooking.

With the big range that burns coal or wood or cobs, the kitchen will always be a sweltering place in summer. It wears mother's vitality down and she's tired without knowing why. It isn't the work so much as it is the stifling heat.



Depend on Merchandise Advertised in Kansas Farmer

No Profit in the Dead Chicks

There Are Five Important Factors to Be Considered for Success

By Charles Murray

ONE may reasonably anticipate a healthy, sturdy flock of chicks if certain well-established principles are followed in raising them. There are five important factors to be considered by the poultryman who would be successful. They are: (1) parent stock; (2) incubation; (3) brooding; (4) feeding; (5) housing and yarding.

Healthy parent stock, properly housed and properly fed, will produce eggs of good hatchability, which, in turn, will produce chicks of good livability. Under present systems of management, whereby flocks frequently are confined in houses during winter months, a more selective diet is necessary than was the case when flocks are allowed to run at large during the entire year. Confined birds do not receive the amount of direct sunlight that free range birds have, and the lack of this vital element is frequently noted by birds becoming partially or wholly paralyzed. Such condition may be prevented by feeding the flock codliver oil of good quality in quantities varying with the season. In December, 2 pounds of codliver oil a hundred of mash is advisable; in January, 3 pounds; in February, 2 pounds; in March, 1 pound.

The mineral ration during this time also is important. Feeding experiments on laying hens have indicated that the mash should contain at least 2 pounds of bone meal and 2 pounds of powdered limestone to the 100 pounds. Yellow corn should comprise a large share of any ration, at least 40 per cent of the mash. Green feed or alfalfa should be fed liberally. If milk is available, it should furnish the protein supplement. If it is not to be had, the mash should contain not to exceed 15 per cent of meat and bone or tankage.

That Bacillary White Diarrhea!

Bacillary white diarrhea, the commonest cause of baby chick losses, probably is the only disease of fowls that is transmitted thru the egg from infected parent stock to the chick, and it is therefore very important to keep in the breeding flock only such females as are known to be free from this disease. If previous losses of chicks have been heavy, and it is impossible to have the flock tested in order to remove infected birds, it is advisable to purchase eggs for hatching or baby chicks from known clean stock.

Proper incubation of eggs and proper care of the same from the time they are laid until set have a marked influence on the health of chicks. Proper and uniform temperature and moisture in the incubator, with regular turning of eggs, will determine to a considerable extent the percentage and quality of the hatch, and, to a marked degree, freedom from deformed and crippled chicks.

A chick well hatched is only well started. Much remains to be done to carry it successfully to maturity. The change from incubator to brooder temperature must not be too abrupt. Successful poultrymen temper their chicks gradually, providing heat of 90 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit at chick height at the edge of the hover for the first week, dropping about 5 degrees a week until 70 to 75 degrees is reached and subsequently maintained.

Battery Brooders Are Popular

A highly absorbent litter for the floor is recommended. Many poultrymen are now using some form of peat for this purpose, and it seems to work admirably. Certain experiment stations are recommending that chicks be kept on a raised false floor of hardware cloth to prevent certain diseases that are contracted from infective droppings, but there is serious question whether this is practical. Hatcheries are adopting the use of battery brooders for chicks up to 3 weeks old, or older, and brooders of this type are being placed on the market. They offer much encouragement for successful brooding and attendant freedom from bowel disorders.

Careful feeding is just as important

as careful brooding. There is coming about a gradual change of opinion regarding the proper time for first feeding of chicks. For a number of years past, leading poultry investigators have recommended that feed be withheld until chicks were 60 to 72 hours old, the reason for such being based on the notion prevalent that the unabsorbed egg yolk at the time of hatching represented a food supply that would satisfy the chick's demands for this time. It was held that in from three to five days the supply of yolk would be utilized by the chicks, and

tion of the hatch, there will be some at least 96 hours old.

A conservative rule to follow would seem to be to feed chicks within 48 hours from the time the hatch is well begun. As to the method of feeding there is yet difference of opinion, but the tendency is in the direction of "all mash" feeding. Probably the Wisconsin station is the pioneer in the use of this method, but many others, including Ames, have for a number of years been advocating this method and carrying out feeding experiments to justify such recommendation and to develop rations best suited. The original Wisconsin ration consisted of ground yellow corn, 80 parts; wheat middlings, 20 parts; raw bone meal, 5 parts; grit (calcium carbonate), 5 parts; common salt, 1 part, and skim-milk as the sole source of drink.

This ration was developed on the evidence that yellow corn furnishes an ample supply of heat and Vitamine A, which stimulates proper growth. The corn and middlings supply an abundance of Vitamine B, which prevents nervous disorders manifested by a form of paralysis. The skim-milk furnishes a superior protein and in addition some vitamins and minerals. The bonemeal and calcium carbonate furnish the minerals required for proper bone development, and if abundant sunlight is available, prevent leg weakness or rickets. In the absence of sunlight, it has been found that codliver oil used in 1 to 2 per cent of the mash ration will prevent rickets where proper mineral is furnished, and it is deemed advisable to add this to the chick ration, particularly if chicks are early hatched and are to be kept confined for a long time.

The All-Mash Ration

The all-mash ration used by the poultry department at Ames is similar to the Wisconsin formula. It consists of 70 parts ground yellow corn, 15 parts ground hulled or steel-cut oats, 5 parts meat and bone, 5 parts limestone, 2 parts bone meal, 2 parts charcoal and 1 part salt. Milk only is to be given for drink with this mash. If liquid milk is not available, 5 parts dried buttermilk may be substituted and water given to drink. It is to be noted that the bulk of both these rations is made up of grains that are common on Corn Belt farms, also that both rations require milk to properly balance them, and that direct sunlight is essential if leg weakness is to be prevented.

The principal advantages claimed for the all-mash method of feeding are the saving of labor and the lessened chance of chicks becoming infected with disease from feeding on the floor or ground, where feed becomes contaminated with droppings. The effect of special diets in lessening the chance of the occurrence of diseases of the digestive tract is recognized. The California station has shown that chicks fed on mash containing a large quantity of dried milk are less likely to contract coccidiosis than are those fed a ration without milk. For the purpose, they advocate the use of a ration of yellow corn and middlings with 40 per cent powdered sweet milk. It appears from experiments conducted at Ames last year that substitution of powdered buttermilk for sweet milk may safely be made, and that chicks fed a ration containing this from the third to the tenth week can be successfully raised in quarters that are known to have been infected with the parasite causing coccidiosis.

To the Clean Ground

Chicks from healthy parent stock, properly incubated, brooded and fed will do best if properly housed. Brooder houses and brooder stove capacity are limited. A so-called 1,000-capacity brooder stove with hover up to 52 inches diameter is adequate to heat a 10x12-foot brooder house which has come to be recognized as standard size. Such equipment is not, however, adequate to handle 1,000 chicks. Not to exceed 350, better 300, chicks should be confined in such a house. A recent survey among successful poultrymen indicates that 250 to 350 chicks should be the limit for the largest brooder stove. While possibly 500 can be successfully handled with such equipment for a short time, they soon outgrow their quarters and overcrowding, with its accompanying disaster, occurs.

Direct sunlight and lots of it is necessary for the well being of chicks. For this reason the south exposure of the brooder house should consist largely of hinged windows which may be thrown open in favorable weather. A very recent bulletin from the poultry section at Ames gives some interesting data on the use of window glass and several glass substitutes for brooder houses. Some of the substitutes gave better results than window glass, others were much inferior. Whatever is used, it is recommended that direct sunlight be admitted whenever possible.

Needless to say, the best house possible must be kept clean, dry and ventilated. Frequent cleaning is all important. Some time before the house is to be used in the spring it should be thoroughly renovated. After removing all dry litter it should be scrubbed with hot lye water, using 1 pound of lye to 40 gallons of boiling water. The lye cleanses and the hot solution cooks the eggs of any parasites which may perchance have been left over from the preceding season. After this treatment the interior should be painted with some coal tar product to prevent mites. A mixture of waste crank case oil and a standard disinfectant, equal parts, is good. Carbolineum also is recommended. After the chicks are housed there should be no further use of water for cleansing or of disinfectants until brooding is completed unless some infectious disease breaks out, in which case it may become necessary to remove the chicks until such cleansing and disinfection have been completed and the house has been thoroughly dried.

Movable brooder houses are the most economical type to build and the most conducive to good health. It should be borne in mind that they are movable and they should be frequently moved in order to avoid overcontamination of the ground immediately about them. This shifting of the location of the house to give new ground over which chicks may run is the best known means of preventing worm infestation, coccidiosis and fowl typhoid. Where frequent change of site for the house is impossible the ground should be cultivated in order to permit the sun and natural agencies to disinfect it.

Excellent work in poultry husbandry is being done by the experiment stations of the United States. They have been especially active in working out new methods that aid in reducing losses with chicks. In this article, which appeared originally in Wallace's Farmer, Mr. Murray tells of some of the recent discoveries. It can be read with profit by every farmer and farm woman who keeps chickens.

that a large amount remaining at the end of this time indicated improper absorption, due either to feeding too soon or to disease.

Recent experiments conducted at the experiment station of Arkansas indicate that rate of yolk absorption, even in chicks that are healthy and making normal gains, is irregular, and is not influenced by either time of feeding or quantity of feed consumed. Chicks making the best gains did not necessarily utilize the reserve yolk most rapidly. Neither was it shown that the presence of infectious disease was indicated by masses of unabsorbed yolk up to 4 grams weight on the seventh to ninth day. In a series of experiments carried on by the poultry department at Ames, Iowa, it was demonstrated that chicks fed when 36 to 48 hours old did better than those held without feed for 72 hours. In the latter case, it was noted that many chicks had apparently lost their desire for food and never could be taught to eat, whereas chicks given feed earlier seldom showed any disinclination to feeding. It generally requires at least 24 hours for a hatch to be completed, so that in any group of incubator chicks held for 72 hours after comple-



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| 15 | 1.50 | 4.80 | 31 | 3.10 | 9.92 |
| 16 | 1.60 | 5.12 | 32 | 3.20 | 10.24 |
| 17 | 1.70 | 5.44 | 33 | 3.30 | 10.56 |
| 18 | 1.80 | 5.76 | 34 | 3.40 | 10.88 |
| 19 | 1.90 | 6.08 | 35 | 3.50 | 11.20 |
| 20 | 2.00 | 6.40 | 36 | 3.60 | 11.52 |
| 21 | 2.10 | 6.72 | 37 | 3.70 | 11.84 |
| 22 | 2.20 | 7.04 | 38 | 3.80 | 12.16 |
| 23 | 2.30 | 7.36 | 39 | 3.90 | 12.48 |
| 24 | 2.40 | 7.68 | 40 | 4.00 | 12.80 |
| 25 | 2.50 | 8.00 | 41 | 4.10 | 13.12 |

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Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

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. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

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
HUSKY ASSORTED CHICKS, 9c. 100% satisfaction. How many? Fredonia, Kansas Hatchery.
ACCREDITED CHICKS, LEGHORNS 7 1/2c. Reds, Rocks 9 1/2c. Assorted 7c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.
MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.25 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalog free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.
JUNE, JULY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$7.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$8.50; Langshans, Brahmas, Rhode Island Whites, \$9.50; Assorted, \$6.50. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
BABY CHICKS: WELL BRED WHITE Langshans 9 1/2c. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 8 1/2c. Leghorns 7c. Assorted 6c. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.
THREE MORE HATCHES. GUARANTEED quality and prompt shipment. Reds, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas \$10.00 per 100. White Minorcas, \$12.00 per 100. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

Tudor's Superior Chicks
Baby Chicks, all large breed \$12.00 per hundred, 25-\$3.50; 50-\$6.50; Buff and White Leghorns and Anconas, \$11.00. State Certified White Leghorns \$12.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, 1277 Van Buren, Topeka, Kan., also Osage City, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
BABY CHICKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, FROM trapnested flock laying from 285 to 318 eggs per year. English or Hollywood strains, \$12.00 per 100. Same strains not trapnested, \$8.00-100; delivered prepaid, 100% alive. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.
REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. State Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns, \$7; Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$8; Assorted, \$6.50. From heavy layers. 100% live delivery, prepaid Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

PRICES CUT—BRED TO LAY CHICKS
From State Accredited flocks. Triple Tested for livability. Per 100: Leghorns, Anconas \$8.00; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$9.00; Light Assorted, \$6.50. 100% alive. Catalog Free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 2, Chillicothe, Mo.

BOOTH CHICKS 6c UP
Trapnested Pedigreed Male and State Accredited Matings. Bred direct from our 200-318 egg official record layers. 12 varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 528, Clinton, Mo.

SPECIAL JUNE SALE
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns 7c. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons 8c. Light Brahmas 10c. Assorted heavies 7c. Leftovers 6 1/2c. 200 and more 1/2 less than above prices. Ship C. O. D. Immediate delivery. B & C Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

State Accredited
Baby Chicks, Rose or Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$10.00 per 100; \$48.00-500. Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, \$12.00-100. Buff, White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, \$8.00-100. Better grade Leghorns, Trapnested \$10.00-100. Free thermometer and instructions. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2126 S. Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

GUINEAS
WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA EGGS \$1.50 per 17. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan. Rt. 2.

LEGHORNS—WHITE
MAMMOTH ENGLISH LEGHORNS, CHOICE cockerels. High egg type birds. Abels Poultry Farm, Clay Center, Kan.
IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnested record 303 eggs. Chicks, eggs. Reduced price. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

THREE WEEKS SALE SINGLE COMB
White Leghorn wingbanded yearling cocks, sons 225-260 egg hens; from Kansas State Agricultural College, \$3 each. The Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF
BUFF MINORCA EGGS, 100-\$5. GEORGE G. Dixon, Pleasanton, Kan.
REDUCED PRICES ON HENS, COCKERELS, chicks, eggs. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.
NEWEST, BEST MINORCAS. GOLDEN Buffs. Summer prices. Chicks, flock, 100-\$12; 300-\$33; 500-\$50. Select, 100-\$16; 200-\$30. Prepaid. Hatch every Tuesday. Catalogue. Thomas Farms, Box 35, Pleasanton, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING, MAMMOTH BUFF AND
White Minorcas. Eggs \$5.00, Chicks \$12-100. Prepaid. Guaranteed. Baby cockerels \$1.00 each. Order from this ad. Freeman's Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

LEGHORN—BUFF
CHICKS—PURE BRED FROM VACCINATED two year old hens, \$10 hundred postpaid. Ava Corke, Quinter, Kan.

LANGSHANS—WHITE
WHITE LANGSHAN CHICKS \$10-100. Express half paid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

TURKEYS—EGGS
TURKEY EGGS MAMMOTH BRONZE 40c. safe delivery guaranteed. Salomea Gabelmann, Natoma, Kan.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED MAMMOTH
Bronze Turkey eggs 30c each. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c.
Headed by prize winning stock. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE EXHIBITION
turkeys. Eggs \$30.00 hundred delivered. Bivins Farms, Eldorado, Okla.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE
PURE BRED, MARTIN STRAIN, WHITE Wyandotte chicks, 100% satisfaction, 10c. postpaid. Fredonia, Kansas Hatchery.

POULTRY REMEDIES
STERLING TOBACCO POWDER DUSTED over ground saves chicks. Latest method. 100 pounds \$7.50. Sterling Remedy Co., 2014 Virginia, Louisville, Ky.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED
SHIP POULTRY AND EGGS DIRECT FOR best results. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

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

BROILERS WANTED: ALSO ALL OTHER
kind of poultry and eggs. Write for shipping tags. Trimble Compton Produce Co., since 1896 at 112-114 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED
SALESMEN WANTED: WEEKLY PAYMENTS; permanent work. Experience not necessary. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN
NEW PATENTED SHUTTLE HOOK FOR fancy rug making. 50c each. See page 22 Kansas Farmer, May 12th. Rose A. Mathews, 700 Jefferson Street, Topeka, Kan. (Patent obtained through U. G. Charles, Patent Attorney, Topeka, Kan.)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
WANT TO CORRESPOND WITH MAN FOR the establishment of Dairy Herd in beautiful Gulf Coast country where dairying is highly profitable; this is not a job but partnership opportunity in the coming Dairy country of the South, already called "The Wisconsin of the South." Don't reply unless willing to invest something. Investigation invited. Address S. Care Kansas Farmer.

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

TOBACCO
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL SALE, TOBACCO, THREE YEARS
old sale closes August 1st, 1928. Smoking, 20 pounds \$1.50; Mild Clean Smoking, 10 pounds \$1.00; Best Select Smoking, 10 pounds \$1.50; Hand Picked Chewing, 10 pounds \$3.00. Pay for Tobacco and Postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

PAINT
ECONOMY HOUSE PAINT \$1.65, Standard House Paint \$2.06, Barn Red \$1.30; Varnish \$2.15; four inch brush 95c; wall paper 3 1/2c roll. Write for price list or color cards. Manufacturers Paint Company, Wichita.

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A
gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS
FOX TERRIER PUPPIES AND DOGS. E. L. Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.
ENGLISH COACH PUPS AND DOGS. CARL Richardson, Ottawa, Kan.
ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, BLACKS AND browns. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan., N. S.
FOR SALE BOBTAILLED CANADIAN Shepherd Pups. J. H. Hurd, Berryton, Kan.

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

FEMALE COLLIE GUARANTEED, SHEP-
herds Police Collie Pups. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL FOX TERRIER PUPPIES,
ancestors exceptional ratters \$3, \$5. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD POLICE, 9 MONTHS
no fault \$40. Phone 9611. P. M. 8 or 9. Address H. Vester, Sylvia, Kan.

RAT TERRIERS, LARGE ILLUSTRATED
Circular. Satisfaction guaranteed, one year. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

TRADE POLICE DOG FOR REGISTERED
helper calf. Jersey, Guernsey, Shorthorn. Fleming Shepherd Kennels, Fleming, Colo.

FOR SALE—COLLIE AND SHEPHERD
pups cross bred. These are good stock dogs, natural heelers. Males \$5.00 each. Females \$4.00 each. R. B. Flick, Winona, Kan.

GUINEA PIGS
GUINEA PIGS FOR BREEDERS AND LABORATORY stock. Prices reasonable. V. Combs, 2001 Warren St., Winfield, Kan.

MUSKRATS
MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Write for co-operative ranching plan. Breeders sold outright. Get prices. Mueller—633 U. S. National—Denver, Colo.

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

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



The Activities of Al Acres—And It Was Such a Nice Restful Place!

Spring Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

The double deck running board crates for hauling market poultry on the sides of the car make very good broody crates. A cup of water and a dish of feed can be wired to both the upper and lower section. The crates are narrow and furnish little opportunity for the hens to nest on the floor boards. The wire sides and one-board floors do not furnish a place for red mites to hide and multiply.

Confining the broody hens the first night they are found on the nests is a help in breaking them promptly. It also leaves the nests for the layers and prevents a lot of fighting that may result in broken eggs. Usually the hens that are promptly locked up and freed in three days, at sundown, will not return to the nests. If they do go back, their sentence is three days more in the broody crates.

Even White Leghorns, which are classed as a non-broody breed, may prove to have some broody individuals which are as difficult to break as Plymouth Rocks. One breeder who raises White Leghorns and Toulouse geese sometimes uses the Leghorn hens to hatch goose eggs. He gives three goose eggs to a Leghorn hen and reports very satisfactory results. I would not recommend that method when it is possible to use hens of the heavy breeds and give them four goose eggs each.

Sometimes a buyer of foundation stock writes to find the address of a poultryman who can sell some strain of Barred Rocks or Rhode Island Reds which can be guaranteed to be absolutely non-broody. I do not know of such strains. By means of culling and the trapnet, it is possible to locate and breed from hens that are not often broody but even then hens appear which will become broody at least once or twice during the spring and summer.

If a farmer does not like to bother with broody hens, there probably is no remedy except to raise Leghorns. Then there will be only a small per cent of broody hens as compared with the other breeds, and those that become broody are easy to break.

Cutting Production Costs

A neighbor asks if it is all right to leave codliver oil out of the old hens' ration after they are on range and the days are long and sunny. I believe that no harm results from leaving out the codliver oil when the hens receive plenty of direct sunshine on the range. During the spring when egg prices are low and the chicks need plenty of starting mash containing codliver oil, I think it is often necessary to spend the codliver oil money on the chicks and let the old hens obtain vitamins from the sun.

But there is seldom much economy in leaving the meat scrap out of the mash unless you have an abundant supply of sour milk. After certain rainy, warm nights the range flocks will eat all the worms and bugs they can hold. It is natural to suppose that their meat supply is all right without using expensive meat scrap, but after a storm the number of worms a hen a day may be limited.

During periods when insect life is abundant, the hens eat less of the dry mash, but if the supply is always there, they will have proper feed when any scarcity appears on the range, and it will be easier to keep up egg production during the early summer when it is difficult to prevent a slump unless the feeding methods are just about right in every way.

On farms where there is plenty of milk available for poultry feed, it is often possible to leave the meat scrap out of the mash with fair results. Better results may come from only reducing the meat scrap half and continuing with the supply of milk. The value of poultry ranges is too often over-estimated when there are several hundred hens on a limited area. Frequently too strong efforts to cut production costs only result in a reduced egg production and less profit.

During the spring the problem of feeding green food is often solved by the range. The tender bits of clover and other grasses are greatly relished by the hens and substitute for the cabbage and succulent vegetables which have been used during the winter and early spring. It pays to watch the condition of the range, and if a lack of rain causes the grass to become tough, it may be best to furnish an-

other source of green feed, such as vegetable tops, alfalfa leaves from the barn or lettuce from the garden. Summer eggs bring about as much as winter eggs during January and February and fresh tender green feed helps to keep up production.

A constant supply of oyster shells is necessary during the spring to prevent the soft-shelled egg loss. When the hens are on range such losses may not even be noticed. Hens that are laying about every day need much more lime than they can obtain from their grain, mash and green feed.

There is a great variation in the price that dealers charge for oyster shells of apparently the same quality. In our section it ranges from \$1 to \$1.35 a hundred pounds. This probably is the most useful low-priced item in the ration, and it often pays to buy it in large lots, depending on the size of the flock. The larger the quantity you can buy of an unperishable article, the less often will the bin become empty when you lack time to replenish the supply.

Including 2 per cent ground limestone in the dry mash is another help in producing strong shells, but according to our experience the oyster shells should be continued even when there is limestone in the mash.

Strong shells on the eggs mean fewer broken and soiled eggs in the nests, and more chicks and cleaner nests when hens are used for hatching. There will be less breakage in gathering, packing, and shipping eggs. The chances of the egg eating habit in the flock are greatly reduced when the hens have to break strong shells. In artificial incubation the eggs with properly developed shells seem to produce the best chicks.

A Real Profit From Capons

(Continued from Page 28)

twisted off first, then the upper. Any blood must be removed with a bit of sponge. If any foreign matter gets into the abdominal cavity during operation it must be removed.

When operation is completed and spreader removed, the released skin and muscle will cover opening between ribs, if the incision was properly made. The birds are given soft food at first, and generally begin eating as soon as they get a chance after being removed from operating table. In brief, this describes the operation, but the beginner should study it more in detail in books on caponizing and in directions which accompany caponizing sets, and also practice on cockerels which have been killed for the table, before attempting to operate on a live specimen.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle
June 18, Lester H. Glover, Liberty, Mo.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Not for many years have the livestock breeders of Kansas faced such a flattering outlook as at this time. A shortage of good breeding animals of every kind has been accumulating for several years, and as a result there is a stronger demand and better prices are being paid than at any period since the late war.

Ed Stunkel, Shorthorn breeder of Peck, has been advertising in Kansas Farmer this spring and says it is almost like old times the way he has been answering letters and selling bulls. He only has two serviceable bulls left for sale but says he is getting a great crop of calves, over 40 to date.

R. S. Lyman on his farm near Burrton is building up one of the very high class herds of registered Holsteins to be found in the state. He has been using a 1,000 pound bull for several years and has recently purchased from Mr. Miller a calf out of dam that has a county cow testing record of 14,900 pounds of milk and 630 pounds of butter in ten months.

Farmers naturally love livestock and prefer to breed high class individuals rather than scrubs. They also understand the importance of livestock to soil building and fertility maintenance. The more pressing financial obligations have in most instances been taken care of and now the farmers are turning their attention to the business they understand and like best, the raising of good livestock.

For more than eighteen years A. M. Strunk of Colwich has been breeding and keeping up the pedigrees on big black Poland Chinas. He says the only way is to raise a good bunch of pigs each year and not try to beat the game by guessing just the year when the demand will be good. This year he has 130 good pigs by his boars, both close up in breeding to the grand champion Armistice, and one of them a grandson of another national grand champion, Monarch. About fifty per cent of these pigs will be retained and sold for

Dispersal Sale Lester H. Glover's Entire Herd 93 Head Jerseys, Liberty, Mo., June 18

12 Bulls, 48 Cows, 23 Heifers and Calves

The Highest Testing Herd in State, number of cows considered. Herd average 400 lbs. fat per year on official Clay County Test Association records. The production record for month of May as follows:

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 5 cows Average | 1323 lbs. milk—70.88 lbs. fat |
| 10 cows Average | 1270.2 lbs. milk—65.28 lbs. fat |
| 15 cows Average | 1196.0 lbs. milk—61.30 lbs. fat |
| 20 cows Average | 1132.0 lbs. milk—57.20 lbs. fat |
| 25 cows Average | 1051.0 lbs. milk—53.05 lbs. fat |
| The entire herd, 46 cows average 829 lbs. milk—41.80 lbs. fat | |

There are more 40, 50 and 60 pound cows in this sale than are usually offered. For catalog write

B. C. SETTLES, SALES MANAGER, PALMYRA, MISSOURI

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Hereford Bulls

From a line of prize winning ancestry. Yearlings and two's. Several outstanding herd bull prospects among them. Visit the herd and see size, bone and quality.

GOERNANDT BROS., AURORA, KANSAS

DUBOC HOGS

THIRTY CHOICE BOARS

ready for service closely related to World's Champion litter for four years. Champion bred over 25 years. For farmers, breeders, commercial pork raisers. Also bred sows and gilts. Shipped on approval. Registered, immuned, photos. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kansas.

FALL DUROC BOARS

For Sale: A few good ones. Popular blood lines. Immunized, registered.

J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

breeding purposes. Mr. Strunk takes much pride in his Polands, even takes the pains to weigh many pigs at farrowing time. The present crop contained one that weighed 8 pounds when born.

George D. Merritt of Haven is recognized as one of the leading as well as one of the largest Shropshire sheep breeders in Kansas. His flock now numbers about 125. He has been breeding Shrops for 16 years and has adhered to a very large type sheep, always using imported rams or those direct from imported stock. Mr. Merritt has a big sheep ranch out in Western Kansas where he maintains a flock of 1,600 commercial sheep. He says every farm in Central Kansas should have a few sheep; 25 or 30 head is just like a flock of chickens and the feed they consume besides the weeds will hardly be missed.

Myhoma Stock Farm, one of the show places a few miles out from Haven in Reno county, is the home of one of the best bred small herds of registered Shorthorns to be found in Kansas. The herd contains about thirty females headed by a son of Master Key in whose pedigree the name of Cruickshank appears eleven times. The former herd bull and sire of many of the females was Rodney Clipper, a son of the noted bull, Rodney. Mr. Oldenettel, proprietor of this herd, started several years ago buying a few strictly top individuals and has culled closely.

Rather too much emphasis has been placed on the fact that breeders bought high priced stock during the inflation period and many failed. The truth is that only a very limited number of actual livestock breeders failed because of prices paid for breeding animals. There have been more bank failures in Kansas during the last few years than there have breeders' failures.

On his big farm near Malze in Sedgwick county, Frank Beyerle and his sons, besides growing several hundred acres of wheat each year, breed registered Spotted Polands. The herd was established about ten years ago. They have about sixty spring pigs, nearly all of them sired by their herd boar, a son of the noted boar, Wildwood, the boar that has sired so many prize winners during the past few years. The sow herd is composed of animals that carry the blood of Wildfire, Great Harvester and Ranger.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

The Valleyview Farm Shorthorns of the herd of the A. O. Stanley Estate will be dispersed June 27, 1928, at the farm near Sheridan, Mo., featuring the get of Merry Revelation. Mr. Stanley was 25 years building up this herd. Some of the most noted herd sires of the breed have been used on this farm. The foundation cows were selected from the best herds in the corn belt and the standard of the herd has been kept up both in quality and breeding. Any beginner can buy in this sale with assurance that the breeding is among the best. The catalogs are now ready to mail. They give a complete history of the A. O. Stanley herd and are worth having on your desk. Apply to Irvin Stanley, Sale Manager, Sheridan, Mo.

No sale should attract greater attention among breeders or farmers interested in well bred, high producing Jersey cows than that of Lester H. Glover near Liberty, Mo., on June 18, 1928. We have known Lester Glover since a "wee lad." He was reared on a farm with well bred Jersey cattle more than twenty years ago. We visited his father's farm near Grandview, Mo., who owned at that time one of the best herds of Jersey cattle in Western Missouri. B. C. Settles, Sales Manager, said to me a few days ago while at the Glover farm, "This is the best lot of real producing cows that will be sold in any sale in the West this spring." The herd averaged over 400 pounds of fat per year on official county test association record. Farmers and dairy men interested in cows of correct type with ability to produce a large amount of milk, will find more 40, 50 and 60 pound cows in this sale than are usually offered at a public auction. The supply of catalogs is limited and will be mailed only on request to B. C. Settles, Sale Manager, Palmyra, Mo., or Lester H. Glover, Liberty, Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Two Important Shorthorn Sales in Northwest Missouri

June 27 and 28

Complete dispersion sale of A. O. Stanley herd at Sheridan, Mo., June 27th. A draft of 50 head from Belows Bros. herd at Maryville, Mo., June 28th. Transportation furnished from Sheridan to Maryville after Stanley sale. For catalogs address the above parties. Attention is directed to Dean C. F. Curtis' sale at Ames, Iowa, June 26th.

Irvin Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
O. Wayne Devine, Fieldman

BULLS FOR SALE

2 good ones just past 24 months, sired by son of Imp. Villager, out of highly bred dams. Priced right for quick sale.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, (Sedgwick Co.), Kan.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Established 1907
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bulls. Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Males and females not related. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone.

BANBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE

Cattle For Sale

85 Herefords, wt., 900 lbs.
92 Herefords, wt., 480 lbs.
110 Shorthorns, wt., 540 lbs.
60 Herefords, wt., 850 lbs.
120 Angus, wt., 650 lbs.
98 Herefords, wt., 500 lbs.
Two loads of Fine T. B. Tested Springer Heifers. Two loads of Heifer Calves.

HARRY I. BALL
Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BETTER DAIRY COWS

heifers and baby calves. Un-reg. Holsteins. T. B. tested. 300 to pick from.

ED. BROOKINGS, Rt. 6, Wichita, Kansas.

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls from cows with official records of 20 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.

H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas



SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND SOWS
and gilts bred for Fall farrow to good son of Monogram, also Spring pigs either sex, unrelated. EARL C. JONES, Florence, Kan.

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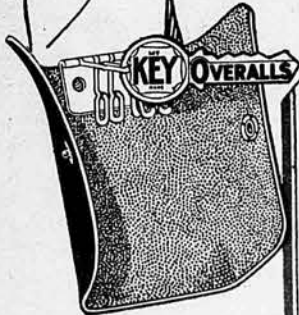
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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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The next time you need a pair of overalls, I want you to go to your dealer and ask him to show you a pair of Keys.

Then kindly examine them closely, note the splendid, long wearing fast color denim, the big deep strong pockets and the good workmanship. Try on a pair and see how comfortable they are and how well they fit.

If you like them buy a suit.

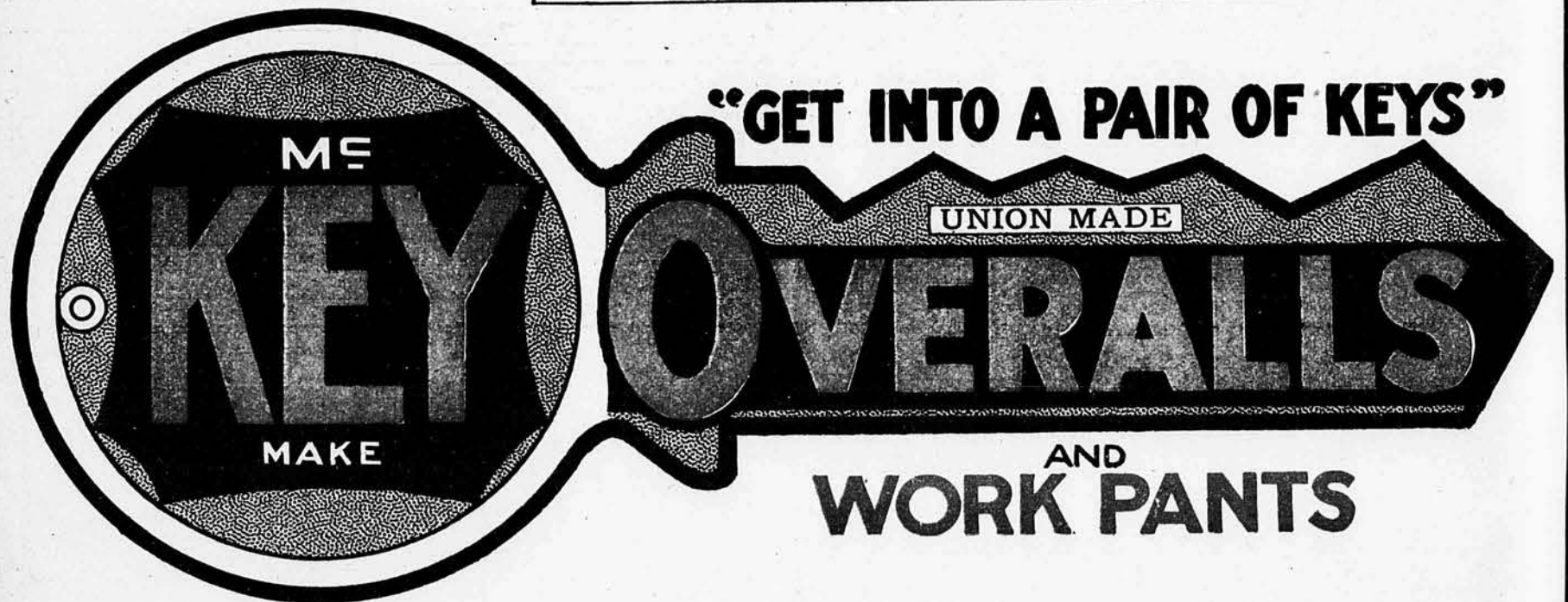
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P.S.-- If you cannot find Key Garments in your city, send us your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied. Write for free sample of Key Denim.



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UNION MADE

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 WORK PANTS