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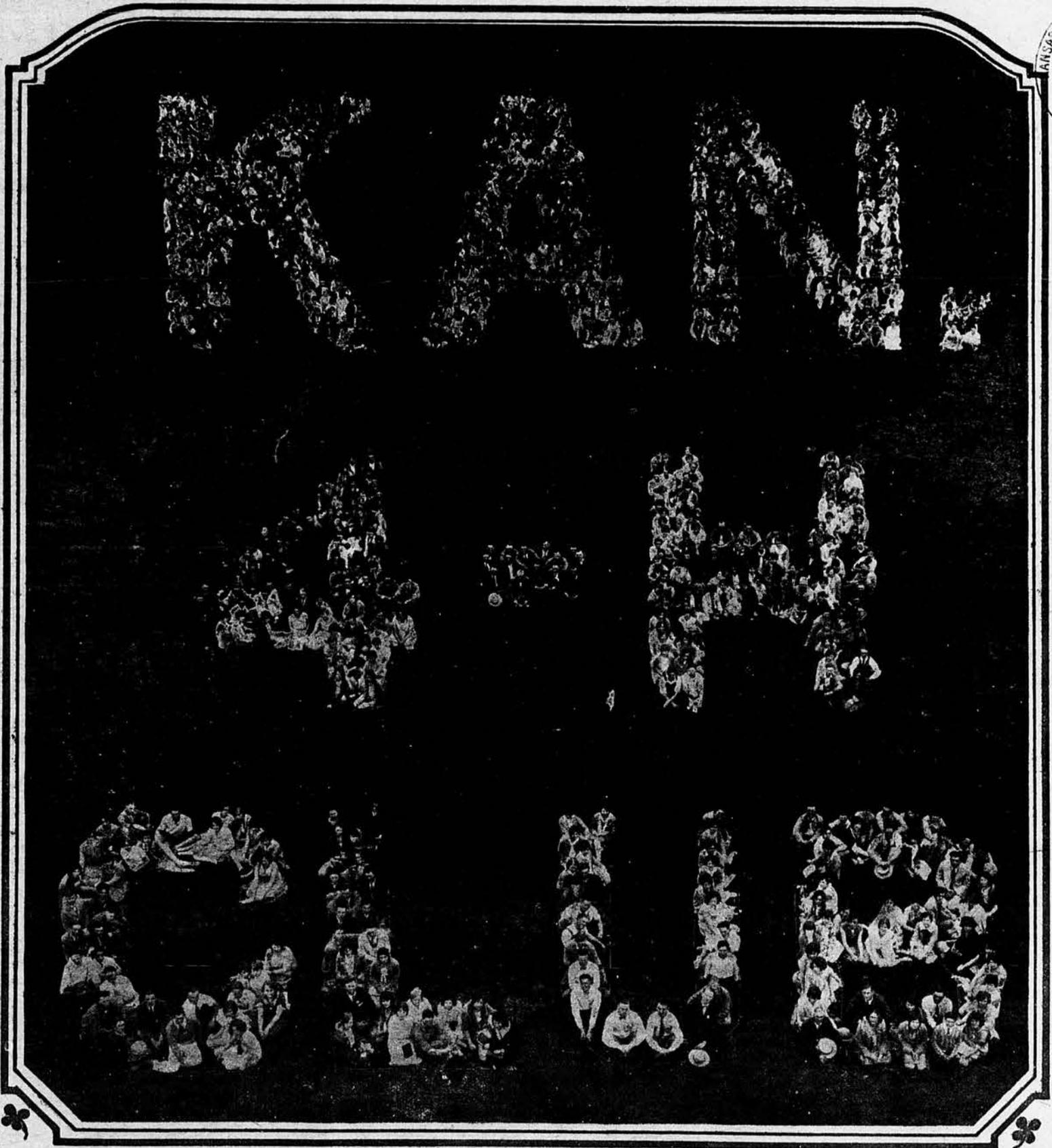
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

June 29, 1929

Number 26



SEVENTH ANNUAL 4-H CLUB ROUND-UP

K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kansas, June 3 to 8, 1929



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Corn is Growing Rapidly

Maybe the Crop Will Mature Ahead of Frost Despite Its Late Start

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS is the third day of high south wind; every day there has been issued a forecast of "probable showers," but every day the strong wind seems to blow the clouds away. It will not take many more such days to dry up even the lowest river bottom field, but it is now too late to plant anything but a feed crop. Corn has been growing well; the soil, despite the long continued rains, works much better than it did last year, and most fields have been well cleaned of weeds and grass. The corn that was planted on this farm April 2 and 3 is a good knee high; it should be waist high if we consider the time it was planted. No wheat has been cut in this county at this writing, but it is becoming a golden color. Oats harvest will come right along with wheat, and the prospect is for a good crop. Corn is in good condition to stand some dry weather, for it is 90 per cent listed, and there are few weeds and grass to take up moisture; corn can have it all. Kafir is further behind than corn, and it will take a favorable season to mature this crop.

Plenty to Eat Now

It has not been hard at all to eat down here on Jayhawk Farm of late. For one thing, strawberries have been plentiful for the last month, and some have been sold. Cherries provided a large supply for home use, altho the crop scarcely was an average one, owing to heavy rains at blooming time. As the radio announcer's say, "there is now a brief pause" in the home supply of fruit, but shortly blackberries will appear, and the outlook now is for plenty of them. Then will follow apricots, which also will be plentiful, and of good quality; as can fillers Kansas apricots cannot be beaten; altho smaller in size, they are of much better flavor than California fruit. For some reason the gooseberries along the creek and the currants in the garden are going to be light bearers this year; many folks use a combination of mulberries and gooseberries to fill cans, and the combination seems better than either separately. Then will come early peaches and Yellow Transparent apples. From the garden is coming plenty of peas, beets, turnips and cabbage, and all these go well with new potatoes. Gardens now are growing well, and green tomatoes are more than half grown.

Good Profits in Beef

Bluestem pastures never were better at this season, and the rather cool weather has held back the flies, so that cattle now are enjoying their best time of year. As a result, they are gaining in weight, and grassfat dry cows and heifers soon will begin to move to market. At this time a good cow or heifer will net the owner close to \$10 a hundred at the pasture gate. A well wintered animal, that goes out to pasture with the old hair about off, usually can be sold in good condition at some time during July. In years past we used to think that the higher price paid for this early moved stuff more than made up for any gain the later months might bring. It has not worked out that way during the last two seasons, but there is a pretty good chance of \$10 grassfat cows and heifers next month. So far, grass and water have been plentiful in all pastures, and there is moisture enough present in the soil to keep the grass growing for some time, even if no more rain falls soon. With all the water holes full and the ground seeping water everywhere there is small chance for water scarcity soon. This means that cattlemen can take their own time in selling, and that helps a lot in holding up the market.

A New Hay Loader

The alfalfa on this farm should have been cut fully two weeks ago, but, with rain threatening all the time and with 120 acres of corn to cultivate, we thought it best to wait on the weather, and, while doing that, clean out the corn. With the exception of 5 or 6

tons, the first crop of alfalfa on Jayhawk Farm now is in the barn. It made just about one good load an acre, which is not a large yield when we consider that it stood until June 15. The loads were put on by the hay loader on racks 15 feet long and 8 feet wide, with two men on the load, who tramped it well. So we figure just about 1 ton to the acre for the first cutting. A new hay loader was started, the old one having been discarded after 24 years of service. The old one cost \$60 in 1905; we sold it the other day for \$15 and bought one for \$135 to take its place. We could have bought a good, serviceable loader for \$25 less money, but we liked the \$135 one best because it is a combination of the cylinder and rake bar; the cylinder picks up the hay and starts it up, and the rake bars finish carrying it on to the load.

Too Much Competition?

It used to be thought that competition was the life of trade, and a certain amount of it is very necessary. But there can be so much competition that it becomes too costly to carry on the various lines of business which are overdone. Such lines are likely to include those which do not require much capital to start. A good farmer in a neighboring county was speaking of this the other day. He said that in their town there were four times as many cream stations and gasoline filling stations as were needed to provide reasonable service, and instead of a few large, well-equipped restaurants which could be kept clean and serve good food, there were literally dozens of them, some fair and many mere holes in the wall which were kept none too clean. And on top of that he mentioned that the town supported or partly supported more than 60 insurance agents. No wonder the farmers stand by the Grange Insurance Company with its good record and strong surplus and rates half that charged by old line companies. I think my friend was right; there can be such a thing as too much competition.

Corn Will Pay Best?

To follow along the lines of the foregoing paragraph, it may be said that there is too much competition in certain lines of farming, especially in those lines which can be carried on almost exclusively with modern power machinery. There is too much wheat being raised, they tell us, which may be true this year, but it may not be true in 1930, even with still more acres sown in wheat. A surplus of foodstuffs is much better than a shortage, and the country as a whole can afford to pay a little extra to carry that surplus. Of corn there never can be a surplus in Kansas; corn can easily be carried over one, two or even three years, but I never knew it necessary to carry it that long to procure profitable prices. To insure plenty of corn to carry the stock thru a year of short crops, it will pay nearly all farmers to pay the costs that go under the head of carrying charges. Wheat can be fed if necessary, but it is not the feed for stock that corn is; it is not even a balancer for corn when fed along with that grain. The protein element in wheat lies in the outer hull, and is but a small per cent of the whole grain. It might be profitable for Eastern Kansas to plant more corn and sow less wheat; it certainly is at the present time.

Eat Kansas Beef

Reading Rural High School vocational agriculture students raised the beef which was served recently to delegates of the National Live Stock Exchange convention in New York City. Arrangements for William Dunmire, one of the Reading students, to participate in the program of the National Live Stock Exchange luncheon were made by L. B. Pollom, supervisor of vocational agriculture in Kansas. Pollom believed the achievement of Dunmire's vocational agriculture

class, taught by H. C. Hood, was outstanding enough to show New Yorkers that Kansas raises the best beef in the world as well as the best wheat in the world.

The calves used in the class project were Herefords. Last October the 12 vocational students bought 15 head at a cost of \$70.36 each. The young heaves averaged 510 pounds. For 209 days they were fed as the regular feeding project of the class, and made an average daily gain of 2 pounds a head. When they were sold in Kansas City for \$14.75 a hundred they averaged 929 pounds.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

We have had ideal corn growing weather recently and consequently corn and all other vegetation has been making the best of it. Even to gardens. Corn monitoring has been the order of the day, with the teams on this farm most of the time, and we have about 80 acres monitored over by throwing the dirt down. We have about 40 acres left that were planted after the heaviest rains in May that can wait until after we put up the hay.

Wheat is maturing rapidly, and so far everything is favorable for a bumper crop. The country all around here seems to be free from such pests as chinch bugs and the Hessian fly.

The coming of the combine has changed wheat farming. It has cut down the harvest costs, reduced labor and is a saver of grain. But under the new system of harvesting there is too much grain available for marketing all at once, and unless orderly marketing is practiced very strictly the market will be glutted. It is impossible for any marketing system to handle the grain in the short time farmers now require to harvest it. The only solution for this problem seems to be farm storage.

During the pre-combine days when all grain was headed and stacked or bound and shocked it had plenty of time to cure out before being threshed. Therefore it was safe to bin the wheat. Unless the grain is allowed to cure out before combining, any excess moisture in the wheat at the time of cutting goes to the bin or market, and lowers the quality.

High production means but little unless it is accompanied by careful marketing. The marketing end of the farming game is of more importance than the productive end. For after the farm products have been raised and prepared for the market they should be handled in such a way as to bring the producer the very best price obtainable. The best way to do this is thru co-operative and orderly marketing of all farm products by the farmers themselves. It doesn't do very much good to talk about farm relief so long as the farmers themselves don't do very much or anything to help themselves. The best way is to pool their interests and influence together and fight for their rights.

The Kansas State Grain Inspection Department is preparing to test samples of wheat raised on the many thousands of Kansas farms this year for protein and moisture content. It has had three laboratories, at the grain market centers of Kansas City, Wichita and Hutchinson, and recently has added two more, at Hays and Colby. It also is putting out a force of field representatives to work direct with the farmers. These field representatives will be located at Smith Center, Meade, Garden City, Dighton, Pratt and Larned. They will receive samples and send them to the laboratories for testing, and besides will answer questions about the taking of samples for moisture and protein content. These representatives will co-operate with the county agents and grain dealers to encourage the wheat raisers to secure the protein and moisture tests. They will charge a fee of 75 cents for protein determination and 25 cents for moisture content.

This testing program of the State Grain Inspection Department was established at the request of Gov. Clyde Reed, and has the firm support of the Kansas State Agricultural College and the local farm bureaus. The purpose is to enable the wheat growers to obtain as good a price as possible for their grain when threshed and sold. Farm products should be sold on a quality basis. When the grain is tested for protein and moisture content this establishes the quality.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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A Spare-Time Treat Cuts Living Costs

It's Jolly Work to Run This Orchard, and Fruit Keeps the Family Fit

WHAT would you like for dinner—apples, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries? And name your favorite way of fixing them. Just make your wishes known, if you are lucky enough to be a guest in the Herman Goodloe home in Johnson county, and out of the storehouse or right from the orchard will come a refreshing variety of fruits, or jams and jellies and preserves, delicious, appetizing. Mother and dad, two boys and two girls in the family, treat themselves to all of these tasty desserts and spreads by just a little well-directed, spare-time effort and the use of an acre or so of ground that couldn't possibly be missed from the general farming operations. It's a happy family, these Goodloes, and a healthy one. Why, it's jolly,

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

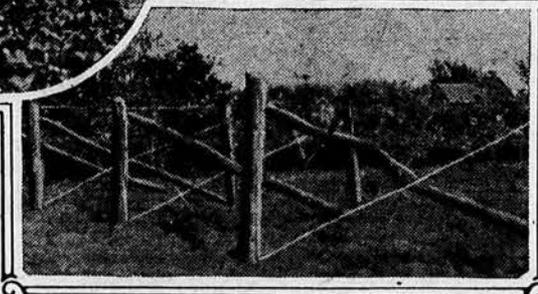
field to say that every farm owner should grow plenty of fruit for the family, and that all the work can be done and enjoyed in what might well be termed spare time. This article about the Goodloe fruit production heartily supports the idea that more acre orchards should spread their branches to gather sunshine and pass it on in health-giving fruit to more Kansas farm families.

Mr. Goodloe made up his mind that if his family was to have the best foods that can be provided, fruit should be included, and that the best place to obtain them was right on the farm. He laid out an acre orchard about eight years ago, under the direction of the Farm Bureau. Not long ago this was named by the horticultural department of the Kansas State Agricultural College as the best small orchard in Kansas. "Miss that acre from the farm!" Mr. Goodloe exclaimed. "Why, that's the best acre on the place."

For the first five years the orchard was intercropped with strawberries between rows, and between the trees in the rows with tomatoes. "We planted Dunlap strawberries," Mr. Goodloe said, "and had all we wanted, gave a lot of them to friends and neighbors and sold \$75 to \$100 worth a year. We had to cultivate around the trees, so it was only a little extra work to grow the tomatoes, and we had more of them than we could use. Home la-

bor did all of the work, and the strawberries didn't lack a whole lot of paying the labor on the orchard while it was getting started."

The strawberries, so many of them, were meant as a sideline to help carry the expenses, but they proved such a good thing that half an acre to an acre are grown every year. Mr. Goodloe has an acre this year and berries he sells bring him a good net profit. The average price will be about \$1.25 a crate, and folks go out and pick them. As many as 72 persons have been in the patch picking at one time. When the berries were in the orchard they brought as high as \$150. The acre alone sometimes brings in \$200, and if you were to count as much as 50 per cent out of that for labor and other expenses, there still would be \$100 left for net profit, which isn't so awful to think about when it simply is sideline money—and plenty of good eating. "Berries take care, but they are worth all of it," Mr. Goodloe said. "They do better



invigorating work to plant and prune and spray and pick. That in itself would repay the effort expended. But, in addition, meals always are more satisfying and well-balanced. Home-grown fruits fill all the family needs and overflow to express an appreciation of good neighbors, and after that there are quantities left to sell on the market.

"If we had to buy fruits like we eat them now," Mrs. Goodloe said, "it would cost us a good many dollars every month. We certainly wouldn't have them so often, I'm sure. I frankly do not see how any farm family is content to do without a home orchard. We have plenty of fresh fruits and canned fruits all year and we are healthier and happier for them. Last year I put up 70 quarts of blackberries, 70 quarts of strawberries, 40 quarts of raspberries, cherries, jells and jams, and all during the seasons we ate all the fresh fruits we wanted."

And Mr. Goodloe stopped his work out in the

These Pictures Take You Into the Best Acre Orchard in Kansas. At Left, Raspberries Are Given Space in a Wide Avenue Between Apple Trees. In the Oval, Geraldine Goodloe, 10, and Her Sister, Virginia, 12, Are Picking Strawberries. The Bottom Picture Shows the End of One Grape Arbor, and at the Right the Girls Are Standing in Rows of Blackberry Bushes

if a new patch is set out every year, but I have kept them over for three years. They must be hoed three or four times and cultivated about as often."

Out in this family-size orchard one finds about 27 apple trees that range in varieties sufficient to cover the whole picking season. Yellow Transparents start things going, then in order come the Little Red June, Liveland Raspberry, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Jonathan and Winesap. Four plum trees, seven cherries and a dozen Elberta peach trees have made excellent progress. From now on, weather conditions being favorable, there isn't any question but that the orchard not only will provide all the fruit the family wishes to eat and give away, but enough in addition to pay a good net profit over all expenses for labor, equipment and supplies of spray material and the like. (Continued on Page 11)

One-Time Top Yields Now Are Lowest

FOR SOME time F. N. Bieri, of Nemaha county, farmed to corn. He made a living, but that was all. He started out without anything, to repeat his very words, and if he had continued with the corn and nothing in addition he thinks it is likely he wouldn't have had anything to this day.

But he did change, and to a system that made him a farm owner, and if you will take the word of neighbors and friends, one of the very best farmers in the county. He turned 120 acres of rough land into a real farm and has it well improved, including a modern home, even if a cyclone did tear things up for him in 1925. That twister took all the buildings on the place except the house, which it damaged to a considerable extent. But Mr. Bieri was able to weather that storm as well as the various agricultural "storms" that come to every farmer.

If you ask him to say whether Sweet clover or hogs are the more profitable, we are not sure that he would try to tell. On the one hand he says he couldn't farm profitably without the legume, and on the other, he says hogs are his money crop.

"I am a great believer in Sweet clover," he said, "and also in alfalfa and Red clover. I haven't gotten entirely around the farm with the Sweet clover, but it goes on every acre, even the bottom

land." He sows it in oats or wheat, pastures it the first fall and the next year, sometimes getting some seed, and then plows it under. This has been going on for eight years, and consequently farm profits have been increasing annually. Land that produced 35 to 50 bushels of corn before the clover was included in a rotation, now yields regularly from 50 to 70 bushels to the acre. In other words Sweet clover has been almost wholly responsible for turning the former maximum acre yield into the low spot in corn yields. "My corn averaged 60 bushels to the acre last year," he said, "and I'm not a better farmer than anybody else around here either. The reason is Sweet clover. I don't know of anything that will put fertility in the ground like the clover."

"I like to inoculate the seed, and then put about 125 pounds of superphosphate to the acre. This does well, especially for wheat. I have an attachment which puts this on at the same time the wheat is drilled, so it isn't any extra work, and it more than pays in yield and quality of wheat. I'm sure it adds 5 to 7 bushels an acre to the crop. It is a great help with the Sweet clover, too. If I don't use it on the clover I don't get much good out of the pasture for the first season."

We all are interested in how much a thing costs, and, of course, that question was put to Mr. Bieri regarding the use of Sweet clover. "How much

does it cost me to use it?" he repeated. "Well, sir, it doesn't cost me a cent—it pays me well. I always have been considerably ahead for putting the clover on my land. Sowing it with small grain as I do, I always get my crop of wheat or oats and some pasture the first season. The next year the pasture is worth any crop I could raise on the land, and it has increased yields of crops that followed by as much as 50 per cent."

"Another thing I should have told you about good yields with small grain is that I use a packer. I believe this is one of the secrets of success. It packs the ground just about right and leaves a little mulch on top. I think that is exactly proper for small grain." The rotation on this farm has been Sweet clover with the small grain, then for pasture, followed by corn for two years, wheat and oats. Wheat, of course, has been raised on a very small scale. Just enough for straw and chicken feed. There is to be a change in this schedule so that it will be a four-year rotation. Just the clover with small grain, then two years to corn and back to clover. The land is to be built up continuously. Perhaps in the future the present top yields will be regarded as the smallest acre production. It is pretty well agreed that so far as maximum production is concerned we "have only scratched the surface."

(Continued on Page 9)

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Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

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Subscription Rates: One Dollar a Year. Subscriptions Are Stopped Promptly at Expiration

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

AFTER much controversy the Farm Relief bill has become a law. Will it be of great benefit to agriculture? That question cannot be answered until the law has been tested by experience. My opinion is that it will be beneficial, but it is an experiment, and an experiment is merely the trying out of a theory.

Farmers have been at a disadvantage in that they have had little control over either production or marketing. The new law aims to cure that difficulty so far as possible. However, it will no doubt be found that no law can regulate completely either the production or marketing of farm products. Farming is a good deal of a gamble. No man can know when he sows what he will reap. The prospect for a large harvest over a wide area may be completely blasted by a storm lasting not more than an hour. Floods may destroy fertile bottom lands. Drouths or untimely frosts may bring financial disaster, and they cannot be foreseen or prevented. But if farmers can be assured of a reasonably well stabilized market it would help them wonderfully. I believe that the new law will tend to bring that about.

Higher Prices for Sugar?

A POWERFUL lobby in Washington is demanding much higher tariff rates on sugar. The people of the United States consume about 13 billion pounds of sugar a year. Continental United States and the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Philippines produce more than one-fourth of this amount, and we import the remainder, mostly from Cuba. The regular duty on raw sugar is a fraction more than 2 cents a pound, but Cuba has the advantage of a lower rate, 1.76 cents a pound. It is now proposed to increase the duty on raw sugar 1/2 or perhaps 3/4 cent a pound, which would cost the sugar consumers of the United States, and that means everybody, about 65 million dollars a year.

It would be cheaper to pay not only the beet sugar raisers but also the sugar planters of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines a bounty, in addition to the present tariff protection, of a cent a pound. If we were to admit sugar duty free and pay a direct bounty of 2 1/2 cents a pound it would save to the people of the United States 100 million dollars a year on the price of their sugar.

It may be asked why the beet sugar raisers would not be satisfied with a direct bounty as high as the tariff they are asking for. The reason is because a direct bounty is always uncertain. People will submit cheerfully to an indirect tax but will object strenuously to a direct tax. The bounty plan was tried out in the McKinley Tariff Law of 1890, but there was so much objection raised that the next Congress repealed the law. If the beet sugar producers could be assured that a bounty would be permanent, no doubt they would be willing to give up the tariff protection and take the direct bounty, but they feel that in all probability a succeeding Congress would take off the bounty and maybe leave them with no protection.

While Santo Domingo does not have even the preferential rates on sugar accorded to Cuba, the cane growers there are evading the duty in this way; they ship the cane over to Porto Rico, where it is ground in the Porto Rican mills, and the sugar is exported to the United States as Porto Rican sugar. The Mono passage between Santo Domingo and Porto Rico is only about 50 miles wide, so that freight charges on the cane are not heavy. By working that plan the Santo Domingo planters get at least a cent a pound more for their sugar than if they were to ship it direct to the United States.

World Is Getting Better?

I DO NOT know whether the world is growing better or worse, but it seems to me the answer depends on your viewpoint. Personally it suits me better than the world I knew 50 years ago, and I am satisfied the world I knew then was better than the world of 50 years before that. But it must be acknowledged that there is more crime in the world than there was a century ago. It does not follow, however, that the people are worse now by nature than they were then. People then didn't commit so many crimes because there wasn't the opportunity.

As about 80 per cent of the crimes are crimes against property and as there is three or four times

as much property as there was 50 years ago, and also there are a great many more people, it is not very surprising that there are a great many more crimes against property. It also costs more to live than it did then, and temptation comes with desire. You cannot apply the old standards to the present time. Having said that, I want to add that there certainly is more crime today than there is any possible excuse for. No doubt there are cases where men and women are driven by force of circumstances to commit crime, but cases of that kind are comparatively rare. Most men go wrong not from necessity but from choice.

Inconsistent Reasoning

AN old subscriber writes me as follows: "In the Passing Comment of June 1 you object to some sections of the bill introduced by Congressman James of Michigan, 'to provide further for national security and defense.' The bill provides for excusing certain individuals and classes from actual service. Your objection as you state it is, 'It is inconsistent to ratify peace treaties outlawing war and almost immediately thereafter pass laws providing for universal registration for military service.'

"To my mind," says the old-time subscriber, "there are other objections to this bill, one of them the exemptions of certain persons and classes. If I had my way I would require that every person, regardless of his age or official position, who would vote for a declaration of war, would be compelled to enter the army and would be placed

may have been punished too severely, but the probability is that a lot of them go unpunished, where punishment would have been beneficial both to the individual boy and the state. Our criminal record compared with any other civilized country is a disgrace to us, due to the fact that punishment is neither sure, swift nor adequate."

The subscriber who wrote the foregoing signs himself Objector, and therefore I will not disclose his real name.

Most of us are guilty of inconsistency, and Objector certainly is no exception to the general rule. He denounces war as inhuman and would compel every man, regardless of age or physical condition, who favors war to take his place in the front trenches, and stay there until killed, on the theory that we should adopt some more humane method of maintaining peace.

And yet in the latter part of his article he accuses me of having "a sob spasm" because I advocate some more humane way of dealing with the boys at the Industrial School than by giving them from 50 to 100 lashes on the bare skin with a severe whip that brings blood. The argument in favor of war is on all fours with Objector's argument in favor of whipping these boys with lashes we'll laid on. The advocate of war declares that certain nations are so uncivilized and war-minded that they can be restrained from violating the rights of other nations and the citizens of other governments only by force of arms. How often these war-minded people have urged that we should send an army into Mexico because the rights of American citizens are not respected by the Mexicans! These Mexicans can only be made to respect our rights by fear, therefore send an army down there to shoot the fear of God into them.

Objector, I take it, is not in favor of declaring war on Mexico, tho it cannot be denied that the rights of American citizens down there have been violated, and it probably is true that owing to the way they have been treated for generations a majority of these Mexican peons understand fear only as a restraining force. Logically, Objector ought to belong to the war party. And logically, also, he ought to be in the front trenches, for he is in favor of taking these friendless boys who never have had the benefit of a wholesome home life or proper environment, and who as a natural result of their early rearing and environment, are lawless, and continuing the very kind of treatment that has brought them to the Industrial School, because the only restraining influence they can understand is fear.

Now, Mr. Objector, either quit your "sob spasm" talk about the inhumanity of war, or else quit justifying the inhuman treatment of these lads at the Industrial School. I always have regarded you as a pretty sensible citizen, and therefore am pained to learn that you are afflicted with mental strabismus.

The Way to Stop War

I HAVE received a very interesting communication from Emery L. Bear of Niles, Kan. It is a trifle too long for the space I have at my command, but I will quote the parts that interest me most.

"On April 24, 1920," says Mr. Bear, "the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission met at Geneva and drafted the following resolution, 'Poison gas and deadly germs will play no part in future warfare.' The commission agreed to forbid both of these deadly agencies. The use of germs was forbidden absolutely, while the abolition of poison gas was to be based on reciprocal agreements among the various nations.

"If," reasons Mr. Bear, "it is possible for governments of various nations to meet in conference and limit the instruments of destruction, why stop with the elimination of deadly germs and poison gas? Why not limit the armies and navies that may be used by the various nations? Why not limit the range of guns? Why not require that the nations in war use blank cartridges? Why not let those who have a grievance with one another fight it out with swords, or better still, in order to make war as humane as possible, limit the fighting to men equipped with boxing gloves?"

Is not the logic of Mr. Bear unanswerable? If the nations by agreement can determine beforehand what weapons shall be used in war, they can just as easily determine that no destructive



The Cause of the Delay

in the front line trench so that he would get a taste of real war; also every male citizen who wrote or spoke in favor of such declaration of war. Send all of those old fellows first, and when they are killed off, the rest of us may come in and finish the job or find a more humane method of attaining peace.

"Also," continues this subscriber, "under the heading 'Methods of Two Centuries Ago' you have a sob spasm about L. D. White, late superintendent of the Industrial School. This nambypamby idea that some women have when they send bouquets to some murderer in jail seems to have soaked into your think works. The reason those boys have been placed in the Industrial School is that they never have learned to obey the laws of God or man, and the first thing they should be taught is to obey the orders of their superiors, no matter how many lashes it takes on the bare skin. We have a small minority of persons who obey no law except thru fear of punishment, and some of those boys are of this class. These boys

weapons shall be used, and, of course, if they can do that they can just as easily determine that there shall be no wars.

The World War proved conclusively that all talk about waging war in a humane manner is nonsense. There was a great outcry when Germany first began to use poison gas, but very soon all the nations were using far more deadly gases than the Germans first used, and using them far more effectively. If there is another world war, far more deadly gases will be used than were used in the last war.

Mr. Bear continues, "In my opinion the next war will include all the principal nations of the earth, and there will be no limit to the instruments of destruction."

I do not know whether there will be another world war, but if there is I fully agree with Mr. Bear that there will be no limitation on the instruments of destruction.

Continuing, Mr. Bear quotes Charles C. Morrison in his book, "Outlawry of War," in which Mr. Morrison says:

"War cannot be displaced by anything but law, not by arbitration nor by cutting down armaments, nor by military alliance with nicely balanced power, nor by a political league of national units deciding disputes thru diplomats, nor by overwhelming force concentrated at a world center, but by law universally recognized and embodied in a court vested with authority to apply it to international disputes."

"In my opinion," continues Mr. Bear, "Mr. Morrison's solution has more merit than those he says are futile. However, he proposes to deal with nations as governments do with individuals, that is, by administering laws. We have laws, courts, jails and electric chairs, yet crime is on the increase. There is not a law on our statute books that is not violated many times. What hope is there then of doing away with war by law? In my opinion we can no more do away with war without removing the causes of war than we can do away with crime without removing the causes of crime. Laws will be just as futile in one case as in the other.

"Mr. Morrison believes that the causes of war cannot be removed, and gives his reasons on page 35. If private property and individual enterprise were abandoned and all industries were nationalized, would not this remove most of the causes of crime? Are not selfish interests the cause of most wars? If all nations do away with selfish interests by abolishing individual enterprise and private property, would not this make it impossible for owners of individual industries to make fortunes out of war?

"When nations engage in war the basic principle of our economic system is not applied to the army. The right of individual enterprise and private property is denied these in the army. The argument in favor of this basic principle is abandoned. Instead of individual enterprise we have in war a form of socialism applied to the army. Instead of each man working for himself he is a part of an organized army under one head; capital, rent and interest are ignored.

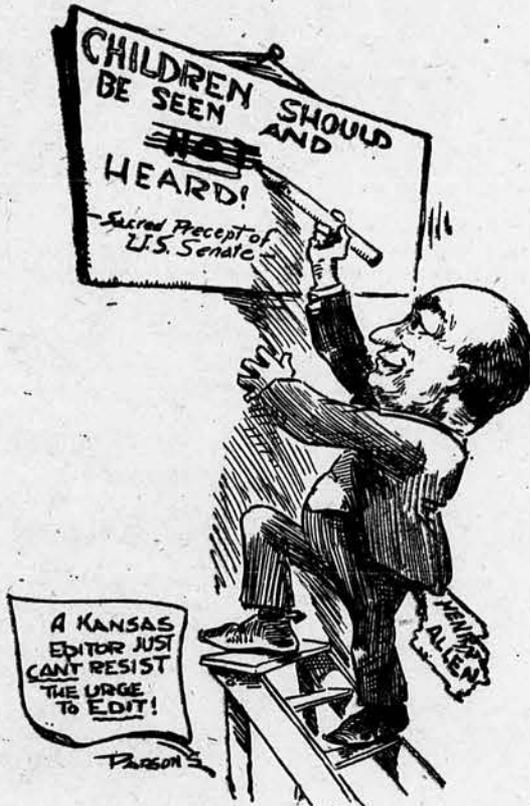
"Why not follow in the army the principle that individual enterprise calls out the best in men? Why not adhere to the principle that private property and the profits to be derived from it are necessary as incentives for man to do his best? Why not have individual enterprise in war? Why submerge the individual in an organized army? Why not let each soldier furnish his own capital in war and the arms with which he will fight? If he does not happen to have the capital, lend it to him and charge him interest, then let him go ahead and fight according to his own idea. Why not adhere to the principle that some men have more talent than others and should not be shackled by organization?

"Some critics may say that as war is a national necessity it must be prosecuted in a national way.

"Is the prosecution of war more of a necessity than the producing of the necessities of life?

"Many see the injustice of conscripting some men to make up the army while others stay at home and make money, and therefore advocate the conscription of wealth as well as men in the next war. I hope this will be done, not because I think the war will be prosecuted with justice to all, for those who do the fighting will get the worst of it in any event, but with the hope that those in command will see the folly of turning a national organization, that copes with a foreign enemy and produces the necessities of life, back to numerous selfish interests to cope with domestic enemies in the production of food, clothing and shelter. It isn't logical to have a form of socialism in dealing with foreign enemies and have a number of selfish interests favored by capital competing with one another in producing the necessities of life."

I take it that Mr. Bear is a Socialist, and like many intelligent Socialists he reasons logically from a certain premise, but he does not seem to recognize what seems to me to be the weakness of



his premise. In regard to the proposed measures to limit the horrors and savagery of war by an agreement of the nations that will engage in the war, I fully agree with him. It is perfectly absurd to suppose that any of the nations will pay any attention to these rules after the fighting gets well started. Furthermore, if it is possible for the warring nations to determine how the fighting shall be carried on, it would be easier to settle the difficulty without any fighting at all.

The weakness of his argument in regard to a socialistic state is the weakness that occurred to my mind after a somewhat extended study of socialism several years ago. My final conclusion was that socialism inevitably led to absolute despotism. A well organized, well drilled and ably commanded army is the best example of efficient socialism, as Mr. Bear himself points out, but it also is the most complete and heartless despotism. The men in the ranks are not supposed to think for themselves; they are supposed to obey orders.

"Theirs not to reason why:
"Theirs but to do and die."

Personally, I prefer to take my chances with the selfish private interests, even tho the present sys-

tem results in inequalities and injustices, as it undoubtedly does, rather than to submit to a military despotism. I will go further. Much as I hate war, I would rather take my chances on a future war than submit to a military despotism where all my actions would be directed according to military rule. A democracy is far less efficient than an intelligently ruled despotism; its laws are not so well administered; in all probability there is more graft and more crime. As a matter of fact, there is the minimum of crime in a well organized and well officered army, but I would not care to spend my life as a soldier in an army, even tho I would be well clad, well housed and well fed. I am wondering if Mr. Bear thinks he would be satisfied with that kind of peace and prosperity.

The Property of B

A and B are husband and wife. A was a widower and B a widow when they were married. Each had children by a former marriage. After the marriage B bought a farm in her own name. A was not mentioned in the deed, which only stated that B was a married woman. A died without signing away his interest in the place, if he had any. If B sells this place must his heirs give her quit claim deeds in order to give a clear title to the property? A's children are of age. Can B's children demand anything out of this property, while B is living?
L. L. D.

On the death of A, this property became the absolute property of B. A's children have no inheritable interest in it unless B sees fit to will them something. It is not necessary that they should sign any quit claim deeds. B's own children have no interest in this place so long as B lives.

No Rights to the Wheat?

I rented a small tract of land in August, 1928, for the remainder of 1928 and for 1929. I did not move on this place until October, 1928. When my ground was staked off another man had a small amount of wheat on it, which was put there without my consent, or my landlord's. Can I fence this whole plot and hold the wheat?
D. W.

If the man simply came on this land without any authority and plowed it up and sowed some wheat on it, he has no rights either of possession or any right of crop. It seems almost incredible that anyone should do that. If with the consent of the landlord he went on this property and sowed wheat, then he would have a right to that wheat and would have a right to go on the place this year and harvest it. But if, as this question states, without any authority whatever he sowed this wheat, as I said before, he has no property rights in it.

Not a Clear Title

If A's property is sold for taxes to B, could A sell it to C and C pay the taxes and costs to get a clear title or would A have to pay the taxes and costs before he sold it in order to give a good deed? How soon could B collect rent off of said property after receiving the deed?
O. R.

A could not give a clear title to this property so long as there were unpaid taxes, and especially if the land had been sold for taxes. Of course, he might sell the land to C under some arrangement between him and C, by which C would agree to pay the back taxes. When a tax deed is issued it gives to the holder of the deed prima facie right of possession, and the holder of the deed can take possession until he is ousted therefrom by a proceeding to set aside the tax deed. Of course, the right of possession carries with it the right of rents.

Neither One Could Collect

A has a pair of mules pasturing in a stalk field of B's. One night the mules, together with B's horses, got thru the partition fence, then got out on a county road. C comes over a hill driving at about 35 miles an hour and strikes one of A's mules, damaging his car considerably and laming the mule. Who was responsible for the damage to both car and mule? Can he collect damage and to what extent?—E. H.

It is a pretty close question, but my opinion is neither could collect any damages.

Public Acts Are Public Property

A VOTE of the Senate, taken in secret or executive session, on the confirmation of an appointment made by the President, recently was made public by the United Press.

This violation of the Senate's secrecy rule created a great stir here in Washington. The rule against disclosing what occurs when the Senate does business behind closed doors is strict. It provides that—

Any senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body, and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

The Senate sent for the newspaper correspondent who had published the secret roll call. He declined to disclose the source of his information, and was deprived of his press privileges.

It is a newspaper's business to publish information, but no newspaper is bound to divulge the source of information obtained confidentially. That is an unwritten law of the American press.

Circumstances that warrant and justify secrecy may arise in time of war, or in discussing interna-

tional policies. And there are times when the discussion of the qualifications of a person who is being considered for confirmation should not be made public. That may be in the public interest, as there is more freedom of expression behind closed doors. But in my opinion, the people are entitled to know and have every right to know how their representatives vote on confirmations and on all other public questions.

During the 10 years I have been in the Senate, the injunction of secrecy for roll calls has come up many times in executive sessions. I have invariably voted for their publicity in the Congressional Record—for making them public.

As editor and publisher, later as a public officer, I have for years condemned so-called star-chamber proceedings, with the exceptions noted. But these were exceptions in the public interest, just as a grand jury works in secret for the public's benefit. When these ends have been attained, I always have insisted on making the results public.

A public act that cannot bear the light of day is not an honest act. The legislator who would vote one way in secret and another way in public, is not

representing his people. His fitness and his honor are questionable.

Publicity and daylight are the best guarantees of public acts. Anything that will not bear inspection must be indefensible. Public acts are surer to be right when made public. Therefore I would have all decisions of Congress made public, including roll calls taken in executive session.

The American citizen is a full partner in the operation of the American Government, and as such is entitled to full information in regard to all public acts.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Note—Since this was written the Senate has modified its age-old rule of secrecy for consideration of executive nominations. It will permit open-session discussions upon a majority instead of a two-thirds vote. And any Senator may make public how he votes in executive session.

World Events in Pictures

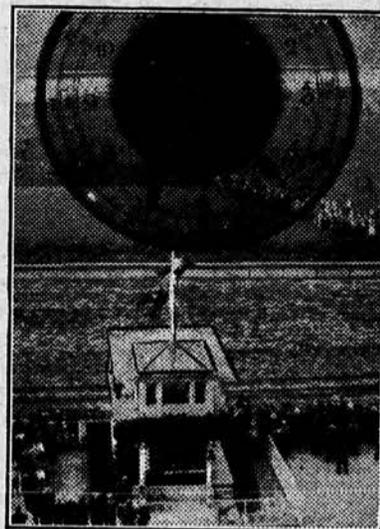


KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
25 Jun '29
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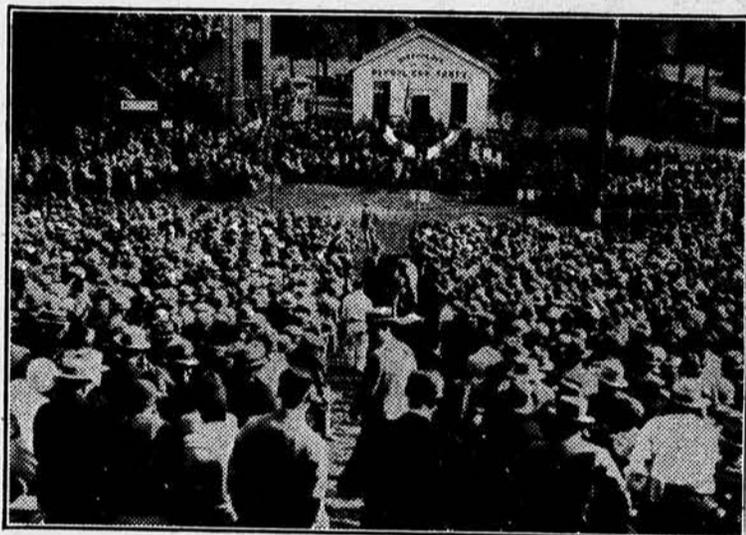
"Miss Universe," the Former "Miss Austria," Who Won Over All Competitors at the International Pulchritude Pageant, Galveston, Tex. This is the First Time a Foreign Beauty Has Won



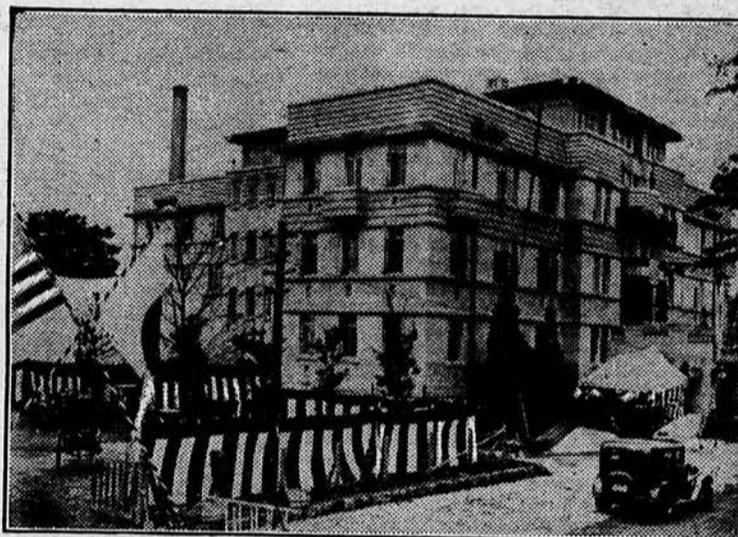
The Wonderful Likeness of Premier Benito Mussolini, Composed Entirely of Thousands of Tiny, Colorful Flowers, Laid Out in One of the Streets in Rome. It Was Especially Made for the Annual Festival of Flowers, a Picturesque Pageant in Which All Rome Takes Part



This Novel Time-Recording Device Helps Officials in Timing Races. A Tiny Transparent Watch Is Set in the Camera and the Image Reproduced on the Photograph



A View of Part of the Huge Crowds That Gathered in the Natural Amphitheater, Ripon, Wis., to Celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Republican Party. It Was in the Little Schoolhouse in the Background That the Party Was Organized



The First Rockefeller Foundation Contribution to the Cause of Japanese Education. This New Building Forms Part of the Greatest Private University in Japan, the Keiwo. The Building Is Double Reinforced Concrete and Should be Earthquake-Proof



Here Are the Folks Who Put on the National Grange Meeting on the Night of June 7, Over a Nation-wide Radio Network, From Washington. Left to Right, Front Row, Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas; Rep. Ruth H. McCormick, Illinois, and L. J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange. Back Row, Rep. J. C. Ketcham, Michigan; Rep. Marvin Jones, Texas, and J. C. Farmer, National Grange Lecturer



This Short, Stubby Boat Provides a New Water Sport. It Is Propelled and Guided by Paddle Wheels on Each Side Which Work Independently. It's a Miniature Mississippi Sidewheeler.



Horace Sykes, Honor Man of 1929 in Graduating Class From West Point, Receiving His Diploma From Secretary of War James W. Good. General William Smith, Commandant of the Academy, Is in the Center. There Were 299 Graduates



The United States Coast Guard Cutter "Tampa," Drifting Past a Huge Iceberg off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. This Is as Close as the Ice Patrol Vessels Have Ever Come to a Berg. How Would You Like to Camp Near This on a Hot Summer Day?

Photographs © 1929 and from Underwood & Underwood



The Most Recent Photograph of the Prince of Wales and Princess Ingrid of Sweden. About Every Time Folks Over the World Get These Two Engaged, Official Announcement Comes Out to the Effect That It's All Wrong

10,776 Cars of Hay in 6 Months

The Kansas City Market is the Largest in the World

By John T. Pearson

MANY persons think of the hay crop of the United States as a minor item, and possibly a more or less necessary adjunct to our American system of agriculture, but such is not the case. Without hay, our whole system of livestock farming would have to be revolutionized, and most likely the price of meat would be considerably higher than it is under the present plan.

Despite the fact that hay is a rather bulky commodity, and present freight rates are comparatively high, we find thousands of dollars' worth of baled hay passing thru the terminal markets of the United States almost every day of the year.

During the six months' period from last July to December, 10,776 cars of hay were received at the Kansas City market alone. This, however, is the largest hay market in the world. During this same period, Chicago, Omaha, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco each received well over 2,000 cars, and many other markets, such as Boston and New York, showed receipts of more than 1,000 cars for that period. This is all in addition to the millions of tons which are every year consumed on the farm or in the community which produced it.

A Big Business Now

And, by the way, one often wonders why all hay is not grown in the section where it is to be consumed. This would be the ideal situation, but it is often, at least seemingly, impossible to carry it out. In many sections, the land is too valuable for the profitable production of hay. Some hay crops, such as timothy, prairie hay and alfalfa, either cannot be grown, or at least not profitably, in sections where they are most valuable for feeding purposes. The hay crop is, therefore, an important crop not only to the farmer but in commerce as well.

The handling of this hay in terminal markets has become a real business, quite comparable with the livestock business. In these markets are now found many hay commission companies devoting their entire time to the sale of hay in carload lots. These hay markets are very interesting, and well worth seeing. However, one should arrange to visit them during the forenoon, because the market always closes about noon.

Every railroad entering a city having a terminal hay market has a spur or switch known as the "hay tracks" or "wagon tracks," on to which all cars of hay are placed immediately on entering the city. These tracks are all as centrally located as possible. They are generally all within easy walking distance of each other.

When a car of hay reaches a terminal market, it is switched to the "wagon tracks" belonging to the railroad hauling the hay into the market. The hay is generally shipped to some hay commission company, whose business it is to make a sale as promptly as possible. These commission companies also are frequently employed as agents to buy hay for persons who are not acquainted with the market, or cannot be in the market themselves.

From 25 to 100 Bales

The next morning after the car reaches the market and has been placed on the proper switch, it is opened by "pluggers," who remove from 25 to 100 or more bales and pile them at the side of the car in a neat pile known as a "plug." This "plug" is arranged so one can easily walk up on it and enter the car from it. This makes car inspection much easier. If the hay is dry and appears uniform thruout the car, the "pluggers" will remove a partial plug of only about 25 or 30 bales from between the doors, but if there appears to be any reason for it, a complete plug of probably 100 or more bales will be removed, thus making it easy for the inspector to examine the bales from one end of the car to the other.

Soon after the car has been plugged, one may see a man working his way down the long line of cars of hay. This man first looks over the plug,

examining the exposed sides of each bale, and if necessary tearing down some of the plug to get to other bales. After examining the plug, he will enter the car and examine all exposed bales there. In most cases, he will have all necessary information regarding the quality of the car of hay within a few minutes, in which case he makes a few notes and passes on to the next car, where the whole process is repeated. However, if he finds indications of wet or moldy hay or any other damage that will seriously affect the selling price, he probably will open one or more bales, and, if the car is only partly plugged, he may order a complete plug, and reserve his grade until he can see a majority of the bales in the car.

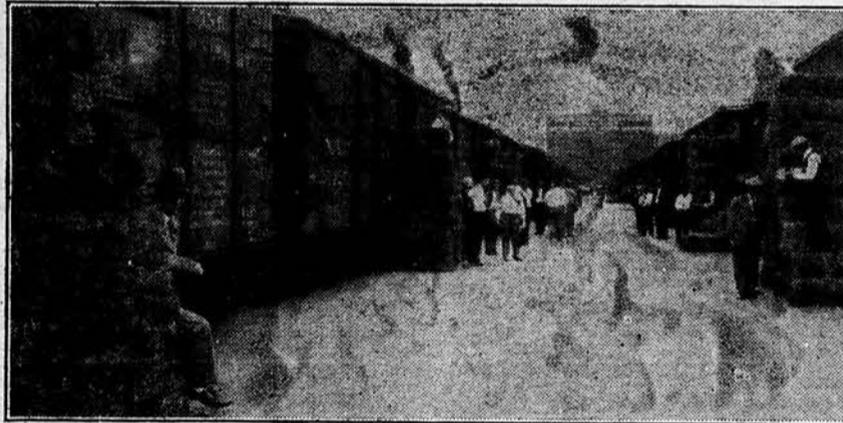
This man that we have noticed looking over the car so carefully is the hay inspector or hay grader, as he is sometimes called. This man is necessarily an expert in his line. He is licensed as an inspector by the United States Department of Agriculture, and holds this license only so long as he renders prompt and efficient service. His license may be revoked by the supervisor of his district at any time that he is found inefficient or not fully qualified as an inspector. These inspectors work under standards fixed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Supervisors for districts

altho a few special grades have been provided to accommodate very superior hay and extremely poor hay.

For example, the dairyman wants alfalfa to be as leafy as it is possible to get it, and he wants the leaves to be clinging to the stems as much as possible. A deep green color also is desirable for alfalfa, and so we might have a very choice dairy hay that would grade U. S. No. 1 Extra Leafy, Extra Green Alfalfa. We also might have U. S. No. 1 Extra Green Prairie Hay. Inferior Johnson grass and clover hay which have stems that are very coarse and woody may be given the grade of U. S. No. 2 Coarse Clover, or whatever the grade may be with the word coarse added.

These clearly defined grades applied carefully by trained and disinterested graders place on the market a product which is clearly understood by both buyer and seller. The contract of sale can easily be made in a few words to cover a product well known and clearly understood by both parties. It is quite true that the best of standards and most careful and reliable inspectors cannot prevent all business disputes, but such difficulties are greatly reduced by the federal system of inspection.

The greatest difficulty in grading and selling hay is sometimes brought about by the person shipping the hay



The Kansas City Hay Market as It Appears in the Forenoon of Any Week Day During the Summer, Fall or Early Winter

comprising several states keep the inspectors' work quite uniform thruout the United States. A car of hay that will grade U. S. No. 1 alfalfa in Kansas City will receive exactly the same grade in New York or San Francisco unless damaged in shipping. In addition to this, the hay is graded by a person whose only interest in it is to give the most accurate and reliable grade possible.

Every inspector is required, at least once a week, to send the supervisor a sample of hay from some car that he has graded, together with the car number and the grade given by the inspector. These samples are tested for percentage of green color by using a color testing machine, which is very accurate in indicating the green color in figures. If the inspector sends in a sample of alfalfa, the supervisor will remove the leaves and weigh them to determine very accurately the percentage of leaves. This accurate system of checking permits the inspector and the supervisor to know how accurately the work is being done, and serves as a guide for the supervisor as to which inspector he should visit and coach up a little, or if the inspector continues very poor, he will be removed from the service.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has established numerical grades for timothy, clover, alfalfa prairie, Johnson grass and mixed hay. These numerical grades are U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 2, U. S. No. 3 and U. S. Sample Grade. The U. S. is always prefixed to show that the hay has been graded according to the federal standards. These numerical grades cover very nearly all of the hay shipped into the larger markets,

when it is impossible for him to load a uniform car. In all such cases shippers should be very careful to load the different classes and grades separately; loading the hay of one class and grade in one end of the car and hay of another class or grade in the other end of the car. A tally should be kept of the number of bales of each class or grade, and the bale count should be noted on the shippers' invoice. Mixed car lots so invoiced always sell for a better price than where bales of various classes and grades are loaded in a disorderly way. Cars loaded without any attempt to keep the different grades separate often sell on the basis of the lowest grade in the car lot. A number of very helpful pamphlets and bulletins on the marketing of hay may be had for the asking from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Before investigating the hay marketing and inspection work, one is quite likely to think that there is nothing difficult about it, and that all that is necessary is to get a copy of the federal standards and follow the instructions found there. It is quite true that the federal standards contain all the necessary instructions for grading if one has the understanding and experience to interpret them. Much depends on the ability of the inspector to carry accurately in his mind the correct appearance of any and all grades of all kinds of hay. This is a difficult undertaking.

Quite frequently men are found who cannot qualify for hay inspection work because it is impossible for them to grasp the fundamentals of grading under the federal standards. It is a real accomplishment for a person to be able to look at a car of hay and say

without hesitation that the hay has a color of a certain per cent and fills the specifications for a certain grade. If the car contains alfalfa hay, the inspector also must accurately estimate the percentage of leaves clinging to the stems. He must know positively whether the hay is sound and in good marketable condition. These are really difficult things to do, but must be done and done accurately by the inspector. The supervisors are constantly checking on the work of these inspectors, and warning them if they are not so accurate as they should be.

The person or persons having charge of the selling of each car of hay will be found not a great distance from their cars during the forenoon of the day they are to be sold. During this time, a number of buyers will be found going up and down the tracks, generally in automobiles, getting a general idea of what the market is offering on that particular morning. When a buyer sees a plug that seems as if it would be about the kind of hay that he desires to buy that day, he stops and examines the plug, and if interested enough, he will enter the car and examine it, about as the inspector has previously done. The seller will then be found, and after more or less "dickering" with offers from both parties, the sale will very soon be completed, or the buyer will refuse to buy and go on to other cars.

Subject to Federal Grades

If the sale is made, the buyer's number, or initials, together with the date of sale, are written with chalk in a designated place on the outside of the car to show other buyers that the car has been sold. The sale is generally made subject to federal grades because this is the easiest standard to apply. Both buyer and seller are most likely old hay dealers, and will know in most cases about what the hay should grade according to the federal standards. However, the sale is generally made subject to the federal grade. Of course, a sale may be made without regard to the federal standards, but such is not the general practice.

When the sale is made with the understanding that the federal grades shall control the price, the whole transaction is not completed until the inspector completes the written certificate, which, in a large market, is little, if any, before noon. This delay is necessary because the buying and selling start about as soon as the inspector begins his grading. It is impossible to sample cars of hay in the night or very early morning before the market opens, as is the case with cars of wheat. This is impossible for two reasons: first, it is not possible to carry a representative sample of a car of hay to a laboratory, as is done in the grain market, and, second, because an abundance of light is always necessary to place a correct grade on a car of hay, and equally as much light would be necessary to accurately sample it. The grading of hay must, therefore, be done in the forenoon very shortly before or during the time the sales are being made. After the inspection of the cars has been completed, the inspectors must go to their offices, and from their notes must complete a written certificate for each car of hay inspected. This also takes time, and so it is noon or later before the certificates can be released to the interested persons.

Go in the Morning

Hay inspectors, commission men and federal supervisors everywhere welcome visits from farmers and shippers of hay. These producers and shippers can gain much valuable information regarding the most profitable disposal of their hay by spending only a few hours some morning at some of these hay markets. For example, in the summer or early fall when alfalfa is being cut and baled from the swath, it frequently is baled too green. I have seen many cars of otherwise extra choice hay that had to be graded sample grade because of being hot. If it is

(Continued on Page 15)

What the Folks Are Saying

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita is a Real Farmers' Bank for Farmers

THE Federal Land Bank of Wichita is owned by 455 National Farm Loan Associations in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District. All of the capital stock of these associations is owned by farmers, who have an average investment of \$156 in this stock.

The average capital stock of these National Farm Loan Associations is \$10,414.

Of these associations, 117 are in Colorado, 152 are in Kansas, 123 are in Oklahoma and 63 are in New Mexico.

To obtain a loan from The Federal Land Bank, the applicant must be a farmer and must become a stockholder, in an amount equal to 5 per cent of the loan obtained, in the National Farm Loan Association, thru which the application for a loan is made.

All persons who have borrowed from The Federal Land Bank have become stockholders in National Farm Loan Associations. It is unfortunate that many who made this investment did not understand just how or why they did so.

Out of this lack of understanding arise many difficulties and mistaken impressions among borrowers.

Chief among these is the feeling that borrowers own stock in The Federal Land Bank and that dividends declared by the bank belong to the individual borrowers.

Such is not the case. No borrower or any other individual owns or can own any of the stock of The Federal Land Bank. All of this stock is owned by National Farm Loan Associations.

Responsibility for the proper management of the business of associations rests entirely with their stockholders, who should meet annually and elect directors, just as other corporations do.

Stockholders in National Farm Loan Associations who do not attend the annual meetings of stockholders fail to give the attention they should give to the protection of their investments in association stock.

Dividends to borrowers from The Federal Land Bank can be declared and paid only out of the net earnings of National Farm Loan Associations, of which these borrowers are the only stockholders.

The chief sources of net earnings of associations are dividends which may be declared by The Federal Land Bank out of its net earnings, if it has any, and paid to associations.

The ability of the bank to accumulate net earnings and declare dividends depends largely on the promptness with which farmers who have borrowed from the bank pay what they agreed to pay at the times they contracted to pay it.

Failures of borrowers to make such payments at the times they have given their promises to pay increase the expenses of administration of the bank and result in losses which diminish the bank's net earnings.

The bank has been declaring semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent without interruption since December 31, 1921.

These dividends have been paid promptly to National Farm Loan Associations which were not indebted to the bank. Dividends are not paid to associations while they owe the bank, but may be credited by the bank on what the associations owe.

Associations become indebted to the bank thru the failure of borrowers to make the payments on their loans when due.

Associations guarantee the payment of interest and principal of all loans made to their stockholders, and of taxes on the property mortgaged.

If a borrower does not pay, the association must pay.

When this occurs, the association is without net earnings from which to declare and pay dividends to its stockholders.

Conditions such as these arise as the result of members of the loan committee having recommended, and directors of the association having approved, loans which are too high to farmers

whose financial condition is such that they cannot, or whose disposition is such that they will not, make the payments as they agreed in their mortgage contracts with the bank.

Stockholders who do pay promptly should bestir themselves to improve the quality of the management of the corporation in which they have made investments.

They should see to it that the association quits recommending that loans be made to insolvent farmers on inadequate security, and work to clean up delinquencies on existing loans by getting the security into the hands of farmers who can and will pay.

When this is done, the bank will pay promptly to the association such dividends as it may declare, and the association will have net earnings out of which to declare and pay dividends to its stockholders.

Wichita, Kan. — John Fields.

Small Units Are Best?

The most important, complex and far reaching problem before the American people today is the building up and maintenance of prosperity on the farm. Agriculture is the first industry. Its followers should secure from their work and property a good standard of living, and it should show prof-

strongly inclined to believe that better and cheaper unit production can come from small farms thoroly cultivated and managed by owners or prospective owners, than from large tracts tilled by hired workers.

Charles H. MacDowell,
Chicago, Ill.

Good Alfalfa Is in Demand

One of the most profitable cash crops for the Kansas farmer is high grade alfalfa hay; at the same time, one of the least profitable of cash crops is low grade alfalfa hay. This statement has nothing to do with the benefits to the soil which even a poor crop of alfalfa may have, nor with the value of the poor alfalfa crop when fed on the farm, nor yet with the seed crop. It considers the hay crop which is grown for the market only.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that there is an excellent opportunity for more producers to enter the business of supplying high grade alfalfa hay to the dairy trade, and that dealers in all the big alfalfa distributing markets receive thousands of orders every year for high grade alfalfa hay which they cannot fill because there is not enough of that quality produced. The department also states that in the 2½ years

tractors of more than 24 horsepower, are indications of the growing trend of agriculture toward the abandonment of antiquated farm machinery and the adoption of more modern labor-saving devices. The number of three-bottom and larger tractor-drawn moldboard plows and four-disk and larger tractor-drawn disk plows manufactured increased from 17,226 in 1926 to 26,149 in 1927 and to 48,453 in 1928. The number of combines increased from 11,760 in 1926 to 18,307 in 1927 and to 25,302 in 1928. The production of wheel-type tractors of more than 24 horsepower increased from 46,849 in 1926 to 48,245 in 1927 and to 79,553 in 1928."

Altho the total value of the 1928 production shows a marked increase over that reported for 1927, some items show decreases.

Sales by manufacturers for use in the United States totaled \$399,433,586 in 1928, compared to \$391,868,822 in 1927 and \$364,751,042 in 1926.

Bert S. Gittins.

Chicago, Ill.

Upward Goes the Production

How much can the average dairyman afford to pay for a bull? What are some of the factors to consider in purchasing a bull?

Perhaps the most important is production, and the second is type. No man can afford to use a bull whose dam and whose sire's dam do not have production records. Proved sires should be secured when possible. A common and practical practice is to exchange bulls with someone when you are thru using your present herd sire.

Farmers with grades or purebred cows cannot afford to use a bull whose dam and sire do not have a creditable production record. Purebred bulls can be secured whose dams average from 300 to 600 pounds of butterfat a year at prices ranging from \$50 to \$200. The Iowa Experiment Station found that by using purebred bulls on scrub cows the daughters produced 52 per cent more butterfat and 64 per cent more milk. An exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair last year showed 13 daughters of University Poggis Climax, a purebred Jersey bull, that produced 87.6 pounds more butterfat than their dams at the same age. Figuring the butterfat at 50 cents a pound their daughters returned to their owner \$43.80 a year. Taking off one-half for feed cost leaves \$21.90 net profit a daughter over their dams, or a total of \$285 a year. Figuring the average life of a dairy cow 10 years, they would return to their owner \$2,850 net, not figuring the added value of the heifers and bull calves from these daughters. The slogan for every progressive dairyman should be "Bulls with production and type."

W. C. Farmer.

Washington, Kan.

To Control the Mites

The price of eggs at this season will not allow the old hens to carry many lice and still return a profit over feed costs. The use of sodium fluoride dip is the easiest and best way to control lice. Use 1 ounce of sodium fluoride to a gallon of water. A warm day should be chosen and the work done early in the day. This will give the feathers time to dry before night. Nicotine sulphate painted on the roosts 20 minutes before dark will effectively eradicate body lice. Any crude oil product, such as stock dip, standard disinfectant, or used crank case oil, thoroly painted on the roosts, will prevent the infestation of mites.

L. F. Payne.

Manhattan, Kan.

Then Alfalfa Will Grow

A high percentage of the upland soils of Eastern Kansas should receive lime if such soils are to be planted to alfalfa or Sweet clover. The lime should be applied to the alfalfa several weeks before seeding.

R. I. Throckmorton.

Manhattan, Kan.

its reasonably commensurate with those of other industries. For its present ills there probably is no general panacea, legislative or otherwise. There are very many factors in the situation, each of which must be considered with a deal of uncommon sense.

These factors are both social and economic, and in the last analysis always involve the personal equation of the individual farmer. There are more than 6 million farm units in the country, from which come a large volume of materials for our food, our clothing, our housing and other material needs. The area included is vast, with great variation in climate, rainfall, soil fertility, types of crops, land values, distance to railroad and haul to consuming markets. Also, the variation is equally as great in the energy, ability, education, industry, attitude, flexibility, ambition and financial resources of the farmers in every locality.

The backbone of our agricultural system is the small individual farmer, and in our opinion this should continue to be the case. There has been some discussion of the advantage of large tract corporation farming with ample engineering and mechanical equipment, under the guidance of competent agronomists. This has been offered as a possible ultimate solution of our agricultural problems. However, there are many psychological elements involved in such a situation. We are

from June, 1926, to December, 1928, the price of U. S. No. 1 on the Kansas City market averaged \$20 a ton, while that of No. 3 was only \$14 a ton, and the off grades still lower.

The average yield of alfalfa hay in Kansas, for the state as a whole, is 3.72 tons an acre, according to a survey made by the State Board of Agriculture, and if this were all marketed as U. S. No. 1, at the average Kansas City price, the production would amount to \$74.40 an acre, which might be considered a pretty fair return on the investment. In other words, there is more difference an acre between the average price of U. S. No. 1 and No. 3 alfalfa hay than the total income an acre from some other crops.

Topeka, Kan. — I. D. Graham.

Equipment Sales Increase

The Department of Commerce has just announced that the production of farm equipment in the United States during 1928 shows an increase in value over that of 1927 by 13.4 per cent. Increases are particularly noticeable in the larger units of machinery, such as combines, the larger sized tractors, three and four-bottom plows and similar items of equipment.

Following is a portion of the report issued by the Department of Commerce: "The large increase shown for most of the larger sizes of tractor-drawn plows, for combines and for



Let's Save the Leaves

Something new has appeared in hay making practice during the last year or two, despite the fact that making hay is one of the oldest of agricultural tasks. This "something" is the adoption of what has come to be known as the windrow method of curing, a system originated to protect and save the most delicate and valuable part of the hay—the leaves.

Haymakers have for many years raked their crops into windrows with dump rakes and side delivery rakes, but generally not until the hay had first dried out and cured in the swath. The new windrow method differs in that the hay is raked with a side delivery while it is still green, directly after mowing.

When alfalfa or clover is swath cured, the thin, tender leaves become dry much quicker than the coarser stems. By the time the stems are ready for the mow or stack, many of the leaves have crinkled and a large percentage of them shatter off when the hay is handled. The loss of these leaves is costly because they contain 65 per cent or more of the feeding value of the crop.

Curing in the windrow prevents the too-rapid drying and subsequent loss of the delicate but valuable leafy portions of the hay. The curved teeth of the left hand side delivery rake gently turn the leafy tops of the mown hay to the inside of the windrow, away from the drying action of the sun. And while the leaves are curing gradually and slowly, the coarser stems on the outside of the windrow, directly exposed to sun and wind as they are, cure much faster than if left in the swath next to the earth.

Also the ideal method of curing a legume hay is to rake with the side delivery immediately after mowing, the curing process can be speeded up if necessary by allowing the crop to dry a short time in the swath first, and then putting it in the windrow. Three or 4 hours of drying in the swath before raking shortens the curing period, but it also has a tendency to lower the quality of the hay.

When the windrows dry out on top, they can be turned over gently with the side delivery if desired, and the lower side allowed to dry out and cure in the sun. If rain falls on the windrowed hay, the side delivery can again be called into use to turn over the windrows.

Under the old system of hay making, the side delivery was employed only because it was a labor saver and threw two mower swaths together for the hay loader. With the new plan, the side delivery not only saves labor but also helps to preserve the nutritive value of the hay and to improve its quality.

Where hay is to be loaded on racks, the side delivery and the hay loader work together in ideal fashion. A United States Department of Agriculture bulletin reports that use of these two implements saves approximately 1½ hours of man labor an acre and ½ hour an acre of horse labor compared with less efficient methods. Adjustable carrier extensions on the hay loaders can be regulated to deliver hay equally well at the start of the load and at the finish. If the back of the load is kept high so that the operator can shove the hay downward as he builds his load, rather than lifting it upward, the labor of loading can be kept to a minimum.

One important new development in hay making equipment is the tractor mower. This machine is operated by a power take-off from the tractor, and generally cuts a 7-foot swath. Because of the width of cut and the high rate of speed at which it travels, it will mow 20 or 30 acres of hay a day.

In some instances, tractors have been used to do the entire haying job, from operating the mower to hoisting the cured hay into the mow. Tractor power on the hay loader is even and steady, making the work of loading easier. In sections where hay is baled or stacked in the field, tractor-operated buck or sweep rakes are coming into more general use.

Another new development in haying machinery is the windrow hay baler, a machine mounted with a four-cylinder engine similar to those used on combines. This baler can be pulled along the windrow in the field and fed from either side.

Stationary baling has been speeded up by the use of automatic feeders which permit capacity feeding, and

usually make it possible to eliminate a man from the baling crew. Another feature is a self-threading attachment for threading the wire, which makes possible the use of wire from a spool rather than of individual bale ties. The amount of hay baling done in the field is increasing, both among commercial hay growers and on farms where hay is produced for home use. Baling the hay makes it easier to handle and conserves storage space.

One-Time Top Yields

(Continued from Page 3)

There is sufficient alfalfa hay produced on this farm for the dairy animals and all other livestock. Twenty acres of native pasture, rested by 10 acres of Sweet clover, solves the grazing needs.

We have told you about the uses of clover on this farm and how valuable Mr. Bieri considers it. Now let's talk about the hogs—the big money maker. How dependable are they? "Hogs paid for my farm," Mr. Bieri answers. "They paid off my notes—indeed they are the mortgage lifters. Cows and chickens paid the running expenses and the hogs bought the farm." He aims to raise a carload of the porkers in the spring and half that many in fall litters, keeping about 10 sows all the time.

The pigs are farrowed in clean col-

ony houses and grow up on alfalfa pasture. "It is best to get this hog business down to the most simple terms," Mr. Bieri advises. "I have them farrow clean and keep them on clean ground. That solves most of the pig troubles. Then they eat corn and tankage out of self-feeders and have running water available all the time. This requires the least amount of work on my part, and consequently makes the best returns. I believe it costs more to raise the fall pigs, due to lack of pasture, but the prices received for them usually are higher, so I expect the profits are about equal. I want my fall pigs to come early so they are well along before cold weather."

Mr. Bieri likes to keep his hogs until they reach 250 pounds and this is easily accomplished in seven months. He finds it costs \$6.50 to \$7 a hundred to grow the hogs. "But with disease free pigs and cholera eliminated—it wiped me out twice—I have found more money in hogs than anything else," he said.

The hog money wouldn't have paid for the farm so soon if it hadn't been for the cows and hens. Mr. Bieri practically says that by telling us that the layers and milkers paid the family expenses. He has milked cows as long as he has been a farmer, but he discovered the big difference between "just" cows and real producers. The Holsteins worked into this scheme of

farm progress about eight years ago, and testing association records proved their worth. The herd last year averaged 321 pounds of butterfat, with the high cow producing 435 pounds. Mr. Bieri and two brothers own a purebred bull, and, of course, they select this gentleman out of royal blood lines. The "title" they want to go with a bull is a good line of high producing dams back of him. Obviously this herd is well-fed, winter and summer.

The poultry flock is managed so about 300 layers will go thru the winter production period. For hatching eggs, the best mature hens are mated with young cockerels. Surplus eggs in hatching season are all taken by customers who come back season after season, and, of course, these eggs bring a premium over the market price. "We had to come to portable brooders and clean ground for chicks," Mr. Bieri remarked. "There wasn't anything else to do. Another thing that helps out a lot is this all-mash for chicks. It cuts down the labor for one thing. But this year our chicks did better than they did a year ago with the same care, and we think the all-mash is responsible. We lost fewer of them."

If it were not for our rather disappointing experience with the war to end war, we should come out for legislation to end legislation.

A Better Grain Bin Was Never Offered at So Low a Price

The biggest dollar for dollar Grain Bin value on the market! A purchaser of 6 Mid-West Bins says, "With the new-design one piece floor, the Mid-West is the best bin he ever saw in his territory and he has seen them all, regardless of price." Another who bought in 1919 orders two others for neighbor and self-signed letters from owners of Mid-West 10 to 12 years, say they're practically as good as new.

Why the Material is 22 Times as Strong

Why are culverts corrugated? Because corrugating makes for strength. That is why Mid-West Bins are corrugated. It stands to reason that a Bin made of 24-gauge material and corrugated will stand the strain of a 20-gauge Bin made of plain sheets. Don't be fooled by Bins in which the steel is only "crimped." Insist on it being corrugated. Corrugated steel is 22 times (not percent) stronger than a plain sheet of the same weight.

The more years of service a bin gives, the cheaper in price it becomes.

Mid-West "Heavy Duty" - Corrugated - All Steel GRAIN BINS

Mid-West "Heavy Duty" Grain Bins, considering QUALITY, are worth \$20 to \$25 more than ordinary Bins. No wonder they are being chosen by Grain Farmers who have "Compared."

Strength—easy to erect—easy to move—built to stand every strain to which a grain bin is put—convenient top loading door—also sidewall filling door—entrance door—convenient scooping arrangement.

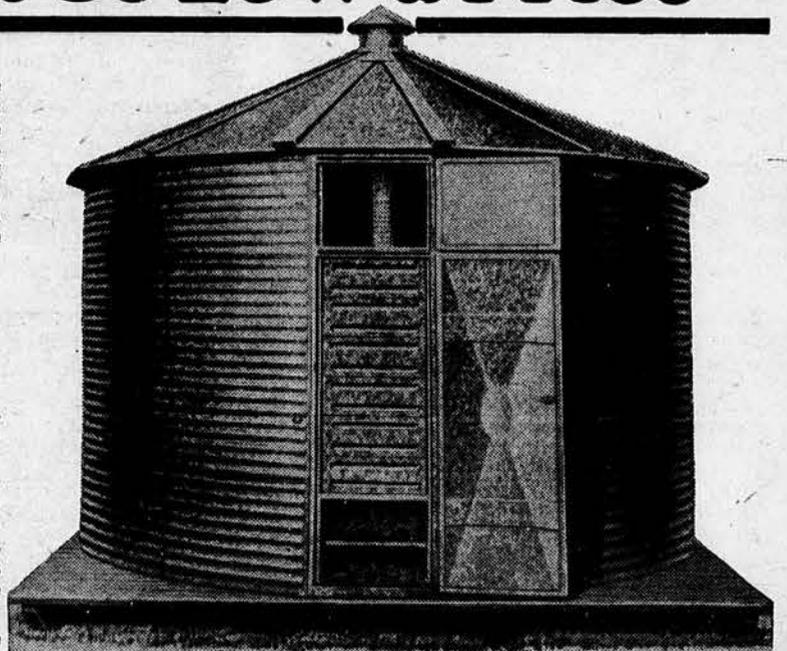
Rats, fire, mould, rain, weather, etc, which waste and destroy grain are defeated by use of this superior type bin. It proves itself the economical way to store grain.

FREE

Send name at once for illustrated folder describing the Mid-West. Don't buy any grain bin till you get our low freight pre-paid price to your station platform. You deserve Mid-West

Quality for your money—We give one day shipping service. The Bin is a sensation in features and quality. Investigate, it takes but a day to hear from us. We probably have one set up in your community you can see. Write us today. No obligation. Just information.

MID-WEST STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
1000 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri



QUALITY—Just Compare

STEEL USED
Made of No. 24-gauge material No. 1 prime sheets, the best obtainable. Will not chip or blister. The 2½" corrugation is estimated to test 22 times stronger than plain sheets of same weight.

DOOR FRAME
28" by 72" against 24" by 60" commonly used, thereby being more convenient. Has roof door and sidewall doors. Entrance door and frame strongly reinforced. Equipped with inside grain door consisting of slate and handy scooping arrangements, easily removed when empty.

SIDEWALL CONSTRUCTION
All steel used of corrugated material. Holes match, making it easy to erect. Steel floor bolts to sidewalls. Anchors furnished to attach to platform. All bolts (galvanized) furnished. Wood platform not included.

VENTILATOR
Equipped with upright vent cap which permits more air to enter over the flat type so commonly used. Inside vent pipe furnished, running from bottom of bin to cap.

THE NON-SAG ROOF
The roof used is a patented roof and one we consider the strongest of any used. The lock-joint requires no bolts. Only bolts used are the several used in attaching vent cap. Lower end of roof contains steel straps used to fasten roof to steel band around top of sidewall, as illustrated in picture.

TWO STANDARD SIZES
500-bushel size, 9' 8" x 8' 2"; shipping weight, approximately 785 pounds.
1,000-bushel size, 13' 8" x 8' 2"; shipping weight, approximately 1,100 pounds.

WHAT WE DO

Here is the best grain bin that YOU CAN BUY at any price—the strongest guarantee ever given with any grain bin comes with every Heavy Duty bin. We will let you write your own guarantee, covering whatever you think reasonably necessary, and we will agree to sign it!

DEALERS AND AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TERRITORY

Queen Died Eight Months Ago

But the Cremation Ceremonies Occurred While We Were Staying in Bangkok

By Francis A. Flood

EVEN where there are as many queens as there are in Siam, they don't have one to cremate very often, and Jim and I considered ourselves lucky to happen to be in Bangkok, the capital of Siam, on such an important royal occasion.

The cremation of a queen is a great event in Siam, not only for the queen but for the royal family and the entire kingdom as well, and for every stranger that happens to be within the gates. It is a ceremony that lasts for days, a circumstance that calls out all the pomp and splendor of the kingdom, a spectacle to behold.

In congratulating ourselves on the timeliness of the cremation ceremonies, we were not without sympathy and consideration for her late Majesty. We were not slyly rejoicing that a queen had died at a time that was opportune for us. We were glad the cremation was scheduled while we were in Bangkok, but as for the actual death of the queen, we thought little of it.

For in Siam there is little connection between the death of a member of the royal family and the cremation services. This particular queen-aunt had actually died eight months before. Her death, a year ago, was one thing; her cremation, today, was quite another. Had we been in Bangkok a year before, we would have mourned her death; today in Bangkok we would enjoy the cremation ceremonies and not feel that a queen had died to make a Roman holiday.

The body of Her Majesty Queen Sukhumal Marasri, an aunt of the king of Siam, had reposed in an urn that had been resting in the Dusit Maha Prasad for eight months. Today the urn was to be removed to the cremation pavilion at Pramane (Grounds, where the remains would be burned amidst the most elaborate rites.

Business in the town was suspended, all the officers of foreign embassies and all government officials in the capital city of this important kingdom, the only independent country in all of Southern Asia, were in mourning. The air of a gala day, which twinges the nostrils in any foreign land the same as here at home, excited both Jim and me. It fairly smelled like a day of pomp and circumstance.

Parking Places Were Lacking!

A young official in the government of Siam, a railway officer who had been educated in the United States and who spoke English as well as Jim or I spoke American, rode with us out to the great and beautiful park to which the procession would later march. We rode in our friend's American car along the wide paved streets of Bangkok in an atmosphere that was strangely American and Oriental. Paved streets and sidewalks, flanked by gorgeous palms; American automobiles and bicycles, ridden by yellow men and boys in silk pajama suits and wooden shoes; a majestic equestrian

statue inscribed in Siamese, the mounted general himself done in slant eyes and flowing robes; street hawkers, selling slices of sugar cane and sticky candy made of coconuts and rice; a great mob of people all marching, by the thousands, to witness the cremation of their queen's body, dead for nearly a year.

Already the streets thru the vast park were lined with people, and automobile parking space was filled for blocks away. Helmeted policemen with black bands about their arms waved us back. We finally found a place to leave the car and walked back to the park. Beautiful were these grounds, the thick bluegrass freshly trimmed, the broad and curving drives swept clean and white, the bright uniforms of the soldiery and police glistening among the royal palms and formal gardens that helped to landscape the huge park for blocks around.

Our friend led us to a street which he said the procession would follow, and we sank upon the grass amid the thousands of Siamese who already

strutting drum majors and trombones flashing in the sun; a battalion of field artillery, yellow men jolting alike on brass cannon and harnessed horses—"Wonder why they're bringing their cannon to a funeral?" Jim observed. "Do they think they'll need their guns? And if they do need them, why didn't they bring them up last night so they wouldn't clutter up the parade with 'em now?" He was impatient. "They've been eight months getting ready for this and haven't gotten their guns into position yet!"

Then Came the Officials

For an hour the infantry and artillery moved slowly by. Then came the cavalry, with more bands between. There were ordinary hacks with ordinary men jolting on their backs, and there were high schooled horses prancing beautifully with tin soldiers glistening in the sun.

Then came the officials, the ambassadors, the governors, the princes and the princesses, the Supreme Councilors, the generals and admirals, the

body of the barge that towered into the air as tall as a two-story building.

Platform upon platform, tier upon tier, each section of the royal arc was most elaborately carved and delicately decorated with shimmering gold leaf, carved panels, jewels, silken drapes, and royal insignia. And within it lay the royal urn.

The huge carriage rolled along, the king and his queen in the noble procession that led to the cremation stand. There the carriage stopped, the urn was removed to a great golden scaffold and lowered to the ground, and carried into a temple where a funeral pyre of sandalwood had been prepared. We could not see this particular part of the ceremony, but our friend told us the king himself would apply the torch to this pyre, and the body of his aunt, the queen, would burn.

The procession filed away, the thousands of peoples began to disappear from the great park, the automobiles drove away, the policemen and hawkers, even the small boys and finally the sun itself had gone. It was twilight in the grounds of the beautiful Wat where the ceremony had taken place. Jim and I strolled across to the gilded temple into which the urn had been carried. A few late visitors were coming and going thru the temple door, and Jim and I passed inside. The funeral pyre was still burning. It would continue thru the night.

Back to the Hotel

We went back to our hotel. It was the first royal funeral either of us had ever seen. There was pomp and gilt, there had been the attention of thousands of humans like ourselves, there had been the priests, and the king, and the ceremony—and after it was all over, the royal ashes would rest the same as those of ourselves. There was the same mystery in death, the same impotent consignment of the earthly remains to the same hereafter that would have been the case for one of lesser birth in any land in the Occident or the Orient, Siam or the Sahara or America. The mysteries of birth and of death and the greater mysteries of life seem much the same in any hemisphere, in any religion, in peoples of any color and of any race. Siamese or American, here is common ground, regardless of the shape of our eyes or the color of our skin.

And yet, when we reached our hotel, there were the Siamese houseboys ready to pull us about in rickshaws, to open the doors, to take our hats, to bow as we passed, to deny the equality that we had just seen demonstrated.

Our trip thus far around the world had shown the old black leper who had crawled beside the trail in Africa to lay himself down and die, the Hindu babe whose body had been thrown into the Ganges River to lie in its holy mud, and the queen whose royal remains were burning on a sandalwood pyre while a nation mourned in reverence. All seemed different.

Dollar Bills Have the Right Size

IT MAY prove inconvenient for some folks to accustom themselves to the new size currency which will make its appearance early in July, yet hardly as difficult as it proved for many persons to rearrange their finances during and after the war when the purchasing value of the dollar shrunk by about one-third to one-half. As a coincident, the size of the new currency corresponds roughly to the present purchasing value of the dollar as compared with that of pre-war times, measured by the wage earner's cost of living as computed by the National Industrial Conference Board. The new dollar bills in dimension will be about two-thirds the size of the old ones; and the present dollar has a purchasing value of about 63 cents in buying the ordinary necessities of life as compared with the pre-war dollar, according to the Conference Board's monthly cost of living index.

flanked the street deeply on either side. The tropical sun boiled down on the white-robed figures, nimble, wiry men, phlegmatic yellow women, curious little boys and wrinkled babes sprawling on the ground. In every direction was a cross section; here was Siam and cross people.

We waited an hour for the procession. We waited 2 hours; it was an hour overdue. "Why do they keep us waiting so long?" I asked.

"They've kept the corpse waiting for eight months," Jim reminded me. "We shouldn't complain."

"It seems to me that if they've had eight months to prepare for this procession it should start on time," I complained.

And then began the big parade. Here was some of Siam we had never seen before. Regiments of soldiers, little yellow men tramping under their guns to the same martial marches that stir the world; officers on horseback, sabred and plumed; gilded bands with

massive banners and gilded canopies carried by liveried attendants who were themselves worthy of the cremation of a queen.

And then the huge ceremonial carriage that carried the urn in which lay the body of the queen came slowly, majestically along the wide, white pavement. Forty solemn men in blue uniforms hitched to thick red ropes of silk and plush, drew the ponderous barge. Before it marched the priests with towering canopies, like five-decked parasols, gilded and embroidered and shimmering in the sun. Behind it marched more priests with polished scepters and great banners emblazoned in gilt and jewels.

The false wheels of the mammoth juggernaut, the arc that carried the precious urn, were high as a white man's head, but the carriage itself rode on smaller wheels that would permit of guiding and turning corners more easily. A carved platform as long as a railway coach was the base for the

Kansas Needs More Farm Storage

IS THERE any particular reason why Kansas keeps on producing wheat crops, each one generally larger than the 10-year average? Is the climate any better for wheat now than formerly, or is the yield higher? These are questions many Kansans are asking themselves these days, since the Kansas State Board of Agriculture reports a probable yield of more than 160 million bushels following a banner crop last year of more than 177 million bushels. Probably the climate isn't any better, nor is the acre yield any higher, but there are a lot of factors to be taken into consideration that ordinarily escape attention.

For instance, there is no section of the state that has come forward so rapidly as the six southwestern counties, Grant, Haskell, Morton, Seward, Stanton, and Stevens. Other counties in

that section also have made remarkable progress, due mainly to improved agricultural practices. When all is said and done, the development of power machinery probably is the most important factor in making the southwestern part of the state an important unit in wheat acreage.

The natural causes which have contributed to the rapid development are: (1) a level tract of fertile, comparatively cheap sod land adapted to the use of power machinery; (2) the development of tractors, combine harvester-threshers, and other large scale power machinery that has lowered the cost of producing farm crops, especially wheat and grain sorghums, under level, dry-land conditions where such power machinery may be economically operated; (3) the introduction and development of varieties of crop plants adapted to the

region; and (4) to climatic conditions during the last five or six years somewhat more favorable than the average, which have resulted in fewer failures of wheat and grain sorghums, thus encouraging and providing capital for the purchase of power machinery with which to farm more extensively.

The use of labor-saving equipment has increased the efficiency of the average Kansas farmer, until he cares for 96 acres of crops, or eight times as much as the average farm worker of 80 years ago. This increased efficiency has made possible the successful cultivation of land where yields are relatively low. Likewise, the Southwestern Kansas farmer operating on level land under dry-land conditions with power machinery is enabled to handle a correspondingly larger acreage a man, and is thus able to farm successfully with

average yields below those necessary for profitable farming before the introduction of large power equipment.

With several million bushels of wheat likely to be harvested this year in the southwestern part of the state, storage facilities are absolutely necessary to protect the market. Incidentally, it may mean higher prices for the man who builds the storage.

The combine, as has been said time after time, always results in over-taxing the elevator capacity of the state. Until the last two or three years mills have been alarmed at the chances of storing wheat with too much moisture, particularly when it came from combines in fields not overly ripe. Recently, however, farmers are not rushing into the fields until the grain is ready to harvest, and this danger of "bin burning" is not nearly so great.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The fine weather of last week enabled us to pitch a "ringer" with the farm work. Monday and Tuesday were pretty hot, but the remainder of the week was fairly comfortable, outside of some strong wind on Saturday. We got over the 85 acres of corn once and part of it twice. The every other row corn we covered in a hurry with the tractor and five sections of harrow. After giving it a double harrowing we threw the dirt toward the corn with the disk two-row sleds. The blank rows were left for the present, but this week we will throw them in. The corn is growing rapidly, and some of the first planted is knee high. Most of the corn in the country round about here is free from weeds and in good condition. Stands of corn are fine, and prospects so far are very good.

The wind of Saturday and Sunday did considerable damage to the wheat. It is causing the plants to ripen too rapidly, and has broken quite a percentage of the heads. In looking over some of ours near the house we estimated from 5 to 20 per cent of the heads were broken over and will be lost. Some of the breaking is caused by foot rot, due to the wet, cold weather earlier in the spring. A small part of the breaking is likely due to Hessian fly.

The hard wind is going to cause some of the later wheat to shrivel. Some of the wheat fields appear white today instead of the desired yellow color. If the wind damage has been uniform over the central and western part of the state the total wheat yield has been reduced considerably in the last two days, and there is not much chance of the weather changing for another day. Unless there is a change in the weather in the next 24 hours we will have to start the irrigation pump for the potatoes. They are at the place now where they must have an abundance of water to mature a satisfactory yield.

A reader has written me from Johnson, Kan., wanting to know more about the sparrow trap I mentioned some time ago. The trap is made by some firm in Iowa, and I think the owner said it cost about \$5. It is a box affair made of hail screen, with a trap door in one side. A small quantity of grain is put into a little hopper, and to get to the hopper, the sparrow must cross the deadfall. The minute the bird gets its weight in the deadfall in trying to reach the grain, down goes the trip, and Mr. Sparrow finds himself in the screen box from which he cannot escape. The owner said the trap was very successful, and that there was not a sparrow within several blocks of his home. Occasionally some desirable bird gets into the trap, but of course the bird is uninjured, and can be turned loose when the sparrows are killed. A trap of this kind would likely be a good investment on any farm, because the sparrows are disease carriers.

Livestock is doing well on grass. So far the grass has been very good. The last few days the flies have been bothering the cattle pretty badly. When the animals begin to bunch up to get relief from the flies they do not do so well. This part of Kansas is overblessed with stock flies! Without using some kind of cow covers or some kind of fly spray it is almost next to suicide to milk when the stock flies are numerous. The flies are one thing that make a good many folks hesitate about venturing very heavily into the dairy business. Some years we do not have very much trouble with the flies, but most of the time from the first of June to the middle of October we have to protect the horses from the flies with nets and covers, and must use fly spray and dark barns to milk with any degree of comfort. In 1913 when the horse disease almost wiped out the horses the flies were terrible. Some folks thought the flies were responsible for the spread of the horse disease, but nothing definite could be proved about the disease. An outbreak of the horse disease this day and age would about take all the horses left in the country. During the 1913 siege we lost six head and a neighbor lost eight head. A second neighbor lost all his animals and he had to borrow a team to drag the last one off. Very few mules were affected with the dis-

ease. A very small percentage of the horses recovered from the disease. It is still a common remark now when the flies get bad that we may have another round of the horse disease. But we don't have to worry about the flies on the tractors! A big black horse fly got on the tractor last fall, and rode several rounds over the field. We imagined from the way he appeared that he was thinking about organizing an anti-tractor league for the relief of his starving and unfortunate fellows. Progress had brought famine and threatened to destroy his kind. As he arose and flew away I thought I could hear him muttering about things in general going to the dogs these fast days.

The oats we sowed for hay will be ready to mow this week. They would make a good yield if we would let them ripen. The wind has broken them over worse than the wheat, so by mowing we will be able to save all of them. Just as soon as they are off the ground we are going to plant begari and take a shot at getting a crop of it to mature before frost comes. The margin of time will be pretty close, but we are going to risk it anyway. About October we will be able to tell whether the plan was a success.

The country is beginning to resound with the "pop pop" of the tractors and combines going thru their final stages of repair and adjustment. The battle of the Western Front this time will be over the Great Plains wheat belt. Everything is about ready for the first advances, and the enemy can expect no relief from the attack before the last of July in Kansas. The spoils of the battle will be piled high in the terminals.

A Spare-Time Treat

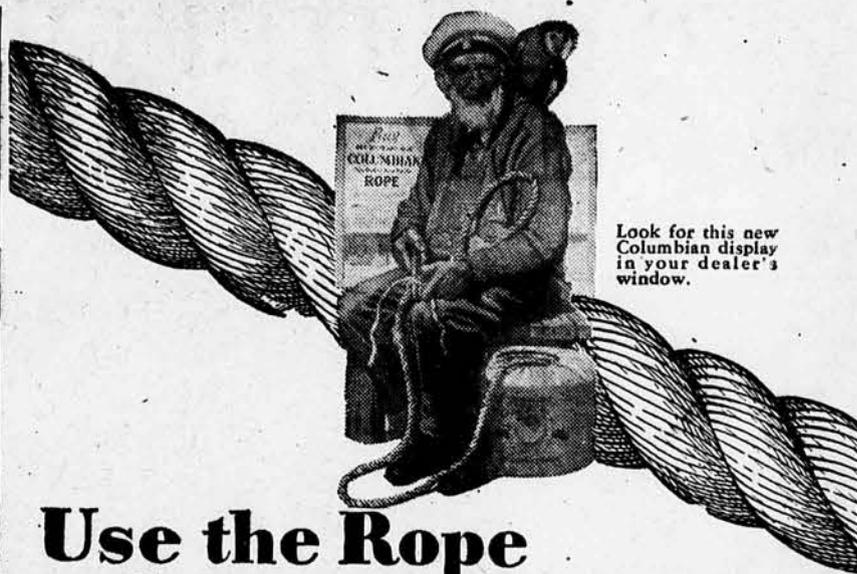
(Continued from Page 3)

Three hundred hills of Concord grapes, a few white vines, half an acre of blackberries and some raspberries all have done well. The poorest results showed up with the cherries. For some reason they didn't do so well, but unless we are mistaken, their troubles will be handled in the future.

All of the fruit land, except the grapes, is laid out so that it can be cultivated either way, and naturally that cuts down on the labor. It doesn't have to be an elaborate affair. Like a good many other things, the more simple it is kept, the better the results all around. Some careful system is necessary, but the county agent and the horticultural department at the agricultural college are ready to work the thing out for any Kansas farmer and suggest the things that will be the most satisfactory in any section of the state.

At present the Goodloe orchard is in Red clover. This was sowed a year ago this spring and it will be plowed up this summer and followed by vetch. Evidently legumes gather nitrogen for trees as well as for crops, and they keep the soil from washing. Apple trees are pruned after the modified leader system, while the plums and others are kept free of interfering limbs, with limbs well distributed along the tree trunks. Peach limbs are kept stubbed back when the trees are young, so they will not grow long enough to break down when bearing, and so there will be more of them. Peach trees in this orchard produced fruit the third year and gave Mr. Goodloe four good crops in succession. He says that peach trees will readily pay their way in five years if the seasons are favorable for them. He finds it takes from 8 to 10 years for apple trees to produce enough to sell many. Advice from the agricultural college is followed with the spraying. "One thing in which a person should use care," Mr. Goodloe advises, "is in picking the location for the orchard. Pick a well-drained east or north slope. The north slope is better, as it holds the trees back in the spring long enough to miss frost damage."

So just name your favorites if you are lucky enough to sit at the dinner table at Goodloe's—apples, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries. Or if it's spreads you want, just make your wishes known. Out of the storehouse or right from the orchard will come a refreshing variety of fruits, or jams and jellies and preserves, delicious, appetizing.



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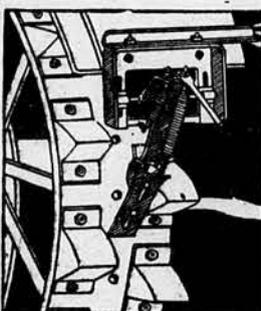
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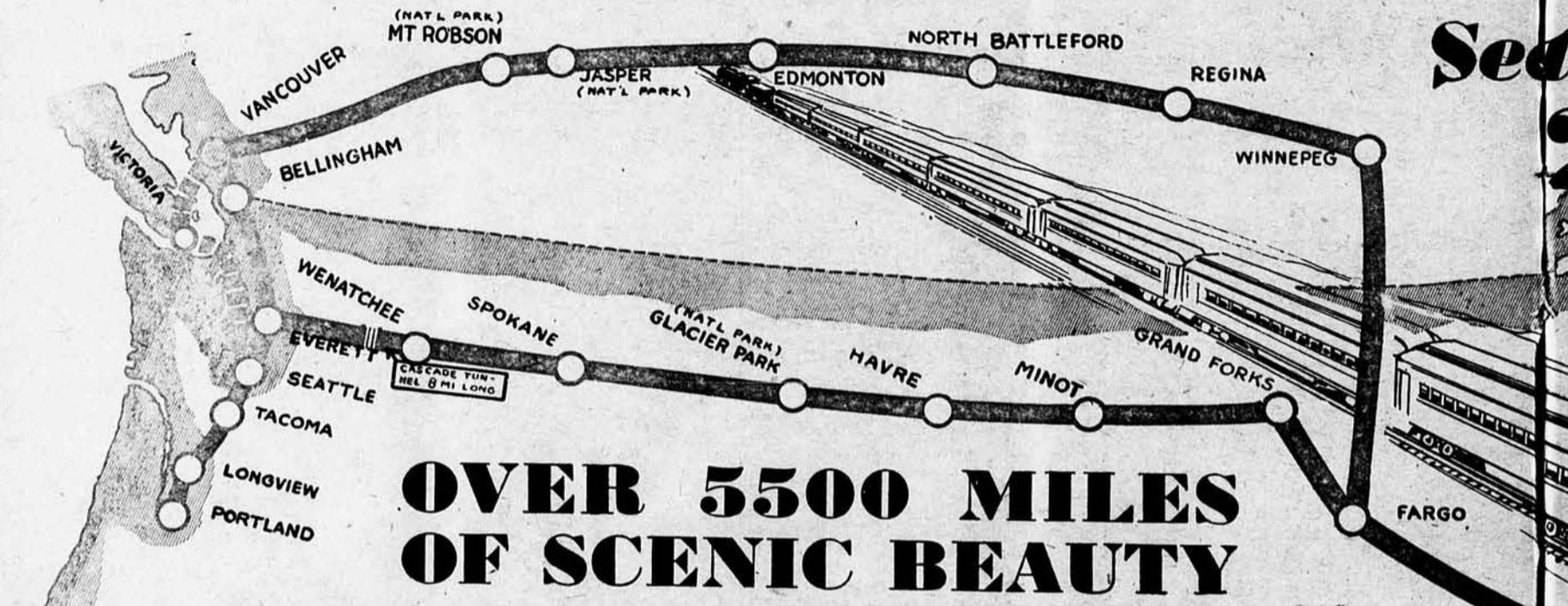
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ITINERARY

Via Chicago Great Western R. R.		
Lv. Kansas City	6:30 PM	Aug. 11
Ar. St. Paul	9:30 AM	Aug. 12
Via Great Northern Ry.		
Lv. Minneapolis	11:00 PM	Aug. 12
Ar. Grand Forks	7:30 AM	Aug. 13
Lv. Grand Forks	10:00 PM	Aug. 13
Ar. Glacier Park	10:00 AM	Aug. 14
Lv. Glacier Park	7:30 PM	Aug. 14
Ar. Spokane	7:15 AM	Aug. 15
Lv. Spokane	10:15 AM	Aug. 15
Ar. Wenatchee	2:45 PM	Aug. 15
Lv. Wenatchee	3:45 PM	Aug. 15
Ar. Seattle	9:15 PM	Aug. 15
Lv. Seattle	12:30 PM	Aug. 16
Ar. Longview	4:30 PM	Aug. 16
Lv. Longview	6:30 PM	Aug. 16
Ar. Portland	8:45 PM	Aug. 16
Lv. Portland	8:45 PM	Aug. 17
Ar. Seattle	5:00 AM	Aug. 18
Via Great Northern Ry.		
Lv. Seattle	8:00 AM	Aug. 18
Ar. Vancouver, B. C.	2:30 PM	Aug. 18

OR, if you choose,
Via Can. Pac. SS Co.

Lv. Seattle	9:00 AM	Aug. 18
Ar. Victoria	12:45 PM	Aug. 18
Lv. Victoria	1:45 PM	Aug. 18
Ar. Vancouver	5:45 PM	Aug. 18

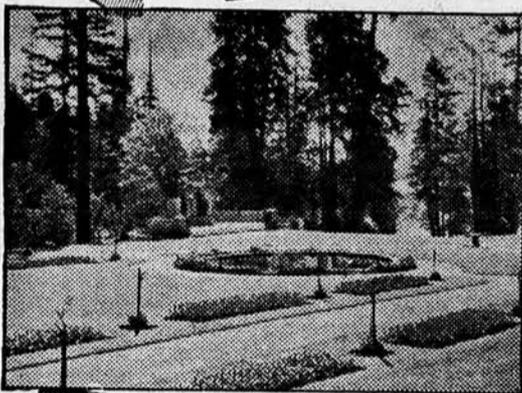
Via Canadian National Rys.

Lv. Vancouver	5:00 PM	Aug. 19
Ar. Mt. Robson, B.C.	11:30 AM	Aug. 20
Lv. Mt. Robson, B.C.	11:40 AM	Aug. 20
Ar. Jasper	1:40 PM	Aug. 20
Lv. Jasper	10:10 PM	Aug. 20
Ar. Edmonton	7:00 AM	Aug. 21
Lv. Edmonton	9:40 AM	Aug. 21
Ar. North Battleford	7:20 PM	Aug. 21

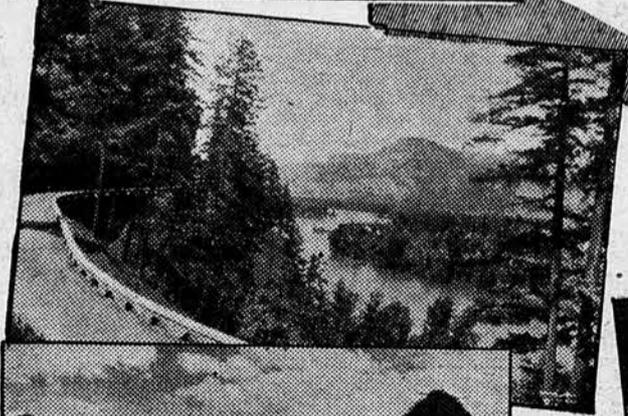
Lv. North Battleford	9:30 PM	Aug. 21
Ar. Regina, Sask.	9:45 AM	Aug. 22
Lv. Regina	8:00 PM	Aug. 22
Ar. Winnipeg	7:30 AM	Aug. 23
Via Great Northern Ry.		
Lv. Winnipeg	2:30 PM	Aug. 23
Ar. St. Paul	4:30 AM	Aug. 24
Via Chicago Great Western Ry.		
Lv. St. Paul	5:00 AM	Aug. 24
Ar. Kansas City	9:20 PM	Aug. 24



Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper National Park



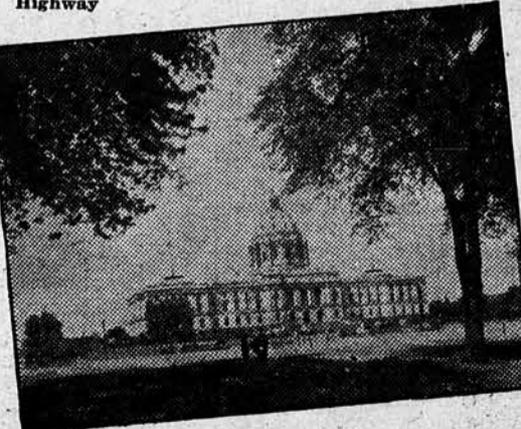
Harding Memorial, Stanley Park, Vancouver B. C.



Columbia River Highway



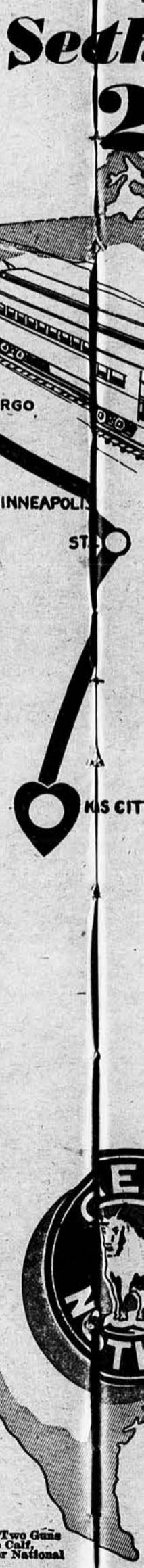
Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park



State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.



Chief Two Guns White Bull, Glacier National Park



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2nd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR



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Picture you and your family speeding along on an all-Pullman train with observation and dining cars, through the famous Red River Valley and the wheat fields of Dakota. Riding along the majestic Columbia River Highway. Now aboard a palatial steamer flashing up the Puget Sound, through island-dotted waters to picturesque Victoria. Imagine over 5,500 miles of shifting beauty. Wouldn't you like every minute of this tour?

This year's Jayhawker Tour takes place at a time convenient for you—August 11 to 25. You

travel in an escorted party. Everything is furnished at the one low rate—meals, berths, sight-seeing tours. No tickets to buy, no tips to pay, no hotel or baggage worries.

Be ready to join old friends and make new ones on this second annual "Journey of the Jayhawkers." It's a completely arranged tour of the Northwest, the North Pacific Coast and Western Canada.

Middle Western Farmers and their friends are still talking about last year's two-weeks' tour through a land of world wonders! And now the Kansas Farmer offers a far more interesting, diversified and comprehensive travel plan. You'll enjoy, under most favorable conditions, the alluring adventure-land of the Northwest and Canada!

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You'll be with people you know on this trip—friends and neighbors who are planning to go. You'll be among jolly, congenial folk just like yourself—from your own county and state. That's another reason why you'll enjoy every minute. It's an opportunity to take that long-talked about vacation you and your family deserve. And remember, it comes when you can best get away—August 11 to 25.

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You'll want other details about the Jayhawker Tour. Write us for descriptive literature and the special low price. Talk it over with your neighbors and friends. Right in your own neighborhood there'll be farm folks and others planning to make this trip. Go with them. Never before has a tour like this been offered at such a rate! You'll be more than repaid by the pleasure it gives—by the education you derive from it. Get all the particulars now. MAIL THE COUPON BELOW FOR ALL THE FACTS.



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Capper Club Pep--What is It?

Prominent Members Express Their Opinions on Several Subjects of Interest to All Just at This Season

EVERY year Senator Capper offers a beautiful silver loving cup to the Capper Club team that shows the most pep in club activity. It is the prize most coveted because it reflects credit not only upon the team as a group but also on every individual composing it. This cup is known as the "pep cup." It is awarded not on the basis of numbers or the value of projects—not on any accidental condition whatever, but on the basis of pep actually demonstrated in various club activities.

Perhaps every club member knows in a general way what pep is, but we believe a discussion of the subject right now in the middle of the summer is in order. In fact, the question is coming up at different club meetings. Recently at a gathering of the "Trego Ramblers" all members were asked to define the word "pep." Lloyd Wheeler suggested that the club manager ask the radio audience to send in definitions. Instead of that we inserted the following paragraph in the Capper Club News for June 8.

Response Came at Once

"To start the ball rolling, we are going to offer four prizes to the club members who write the 'peppiest' definitions for the word 'pep.' In the 'Pickwick Papers' by Charles Dickens, one character was asked if he had used a certain expression in a common sense, and he said he had not—he had used the word in its 'Pickwickian sense.' Now in talking about the word 'pep,' don't think of it in its common sense but in its 'Capper Club sense.' That is, explain your idea of a peppy Capper Club member or team."

While the contest has been on only a few days, several members have already responded, and we believe you will be glad to know what they have to say. Here are some of the contributions.

I think pep means to get up and go to the meetings and have a nice time. And it means to get up and feed your pigs and try to win prizes. I am 10 years old, and this is my first year of Capper Club work.

Trego County. Arthur Ruppe.

In order to have "pep," I think a Capper Club member must be willing to co-operate with his teammates and make a real effort to attend the meetings of his club. After he is at the club meeting, he should take an active part in the meeting, doing what he is called on to do and have suggestions of his own to make.

The word "pep" in club work means to get to club meetings on time and go to every club meeting possible. Do your best to make your project the best in that division. Help other club members by giving "Helpful Hints" that will aid them in their club projects. And all in all, go in to club work as if you meant to get something out of it. Do all you can to make every club meeting interesting, lively and educational. If you can do all of this, then you have pep.

Jewell County. Beth Byers.

Pep Gets Things Done

At home he should care for his project as well as he can, and try to find the best methods of feeding and management. He should keep records up to date and send reports in to the club manager on time, so he can help his team as much as possible.

The peppy team will work together for the goals they have set.

Marshall County. Dorothea Nielson.

Pep is to get right down and work, to take care of your chickens, or whatever you have, feeding them well and cleaning the coop out every three days. Pep is not to be lazy and to have lots of life in you.

Finney County. Lewis Wilks.

A peppy club member is a person who takes good care of his project. If his project is a pig, he should be peppy enough to build it a separate

hog house. He should be interested enough to find new feed and see that his pig gets a certain ration.

If his project is a beef calf, he should build it a separate pen, give it plenty of water, milk and grain. Or he might feed it on grass or let it roam in an alfalfa field.

If his project is baby chicks, he should have them in a separate coop and always keep the coop clean. He should try to acquire new methods of feeding and always keep milk and water for his chicks to drink.

He should always do his share in club meetings.

If he does this, he is a peppy club member.

Wichita County. Helen Dickey.

I think a car has pep when it can get out and go. A club member has pep when he helps the club out to make it a success, and keeps his club project in good condition by giving it plenty to eat, and tries to win prizes.

Trego County. Orphus Ruppe.

I looked in the dictionary to find the definition of pep, but I failed to find it. I decided that the man who wrote the dictionary didn't have

not realize it himself. Others cannot see it, but can feel that the person possesses that quality by just coming in contact with him in whatever work that person does. It is that interest which one takes in making a success for himself and others in any work he undertakes. It impels them forward when everything goes wrong and everyone else "balks."

Pep in the Capper Club work is the interest a person takes in that work. If one has lots of pep, he will always be looking for ways to keep up interest and improve the work in all its phases.

He will do his individual project work well, even tho he has bad luck, with the view to improve. He will study the rules in the pep contest and help to carry out his individual and team work to the best of his ability.

He will be neat and punctual in reports, stories, bulletin reviews, and all work that goes in to the club manager, always responding when asked to help so that it will benefit the Capper Clubs in general.

In other words, "pep" is that interest which causes one to do his indi-

children, such as picnics, parties and club meetings. When the day's work is over, father and mother spend the evening at home, while the girls and boys, having nothing to amuse them at home, go to the nearby town, and perhaps to some place of amusement that their parents would not approve of if they knew about it.

"The children would really prefer to stay at home and have an interesting club meeting with the neighbor girls and boys. Club work helps to keep the young-folks at home because of the good times they can have with their club projects and at the club meetings.

"The club meetings should be held in the home. It is the mother's part to see that the meetings are interesting and entertaining. These meetings keep the home folks together and the whole family will be happier because of the club work.

"When children become discouraged because of failure or bad luck with their projects, it is the mother's place to encourage them. When their interest is renewed, they will start over again and finally succeed with their projects.

"It is the mother's place to show the children that it is not just the fun and entertainment that counts in the club work. But it is the knowledge that they receive from it which will be of benefit to them in future life.

"A mother should be willing to help any of the club members at any time with their club work. It is only thru the hearty co-operation of all that the Capper Clubs can be made a success."

The Rural Health Act

BY CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

Senator Capper is not too busy to think. Realizing that measures of farm relief will be of little value unless our people have health, he has introduced Senate Bill 8878, known as the "Rural Health Act," providing for co-operation with the states in promoting the health of the rural population of the United States. Perhaps it won't get thru Congress this session. But the start has been made, and such legislation will come eventually.

If this bill passes, its benefits will go to states submitting a plan of rural health work that meets the approval of the United States Public Health Service. This means that it must have a sound basis, and money will not be frittered away in visionary projects. The local community will put its own money to match the money appropriated, and the combined funds will be enough to bring results. The State Board of Health joins the Public Health Service in supervision of the work. Therefore to make it effective all of the health agencies should be unhampered by political appointments. There are great possibilities in this measure, for it is known that health is purchasable, and the best way to use the purchase money is in the prevention of disease. Every year disease costs Kansas more money than hail, drouth or floods. Fighting disease is true economy.

Hogs Require Shade

BY F. W. BELL

Hogs suffer in hot weather if they lack shade and are not kept supplied with water. They become overheated very easily and many die from this cause alone. Every lot where hogs run should have some shade. Careful attention must be given to the water supply, especially on hot days. In addition to filling the water troughs morning and night, they should be checked over at noon to be sure all the hogs have plenty of water during the day.

Interested in Gourds?

Leaflet No. 36, Gourds, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

All the Folks Agree in This Much

IN NEARLY all of the definitions for pep given on this page you will find this thought expressed in one form or another: Pep is that quality in a club member which causes him not only to find out what should be done for his project and for his team but it urges him to do that thing cheerfully and well. If you conform to that definition, you will be known as a "peppy" member. Already we have many such members, and many others will qualify before the year ends.

If you have pep, you'll find a way. But the many opportunities open to Capper club members make possible a more rapid and delightful progress. For example, no club member need have much difficulty in learning how to care for his project, for each is furnished, without even the trouble of asking, 10 Government bulletins which give authoritative information on the subject. In addition to this, you receive every week a copy of the Capper Club News, nearly every issue of which contains valuable suggestions by successful club folks.

But learning to care for your project is just the starting point. That makes you of value to your team, for you can then say something in club meetings that will benefit others. Swapping ideas makes strong teams, and it is going to take a strong team to win.

Club pep naturally follows when you are full of your subject. When a boiler is full of steam, it must have an escape valve. As the steam escapes it makes a noise. The noise in itself is not worth so much, but it indicates there is power behind it. In the same way, we are pretty safe in coming to the conclusion at the end of the year that the team which has been heard from most—the one that has required an escape valve—is the one that has accomplished most.

enough pep to define it. But, anyway, here would be my definition: Pep is that which makes a club member go out and carry water to his project on a boiling hot afternoon.

Now, it does take pep to do this, because I have 25 thirsty Wyandottes and we've had some hot afternoons.

If a club member always writes out his reports and gets them in on time, if he is always present at meetings and has a part in them, if he gives the very best care to his project he can possibly give, I'd say he had pep. For pep is that force that sends the club member on and on to the goal. We all have pep if we just have the will to use it. So, club members, let's all be just as peppy as "pep" can make us.

Rush County. Opal G. Lawson.

Pep in the Capper Clubs means to get up and take good care of your project. It means to help out in the club meetings, in the yells and in eating. It means to hurry up and help mother get the turkeys.

Wichita County. Merlin Gardner.

My definition of "pep" is to go to the Capper Club meeting and talk about the club work to bring in points. Pep means not to hold back till the last minute to do anything in the club.

Trego County. Chelsea Ruppe.

Pep as the word is used is that quality which an individual has and does

vidual work, team work and work which affects the Capper Clubs in general, well, that it may be a success not alone for the prizes or pleasures he himself gains, but also for the success of his team and the whole Capper Clubs.

Mrs. Ethel Gardner. Wichita County.

A member from Neodesha, who failed to give his name, sent Grace G. Bostwick's famous poem on pep. Since it mentions several qualities that every club member should have, we include it in our list of definitions.

Vigor, vitality, vim and punch—

That's pep!

The courage to act on a sudden hunch—

That's pep!

The nerve to tackle the hardest thing,

With feet that climb, and hands that cling,

And a heart that never forgets to sing—

That's pep!

Sand and grit in a concrete base—

That's pep!

Friendly smile on an honest face—

That's pep!

The spirit that helps when another's down,

That knows how to scatter the blackest frown,

That loves its neighbor, and loves its town—

That's pep!

So say "I will" for you know you can—

That's pep!

To look for the best in every man—

That's pep!

To meet each thundering knockout blow,

And come back with a laugh, because you

know

You'll get the best of the whole show—

That's pep!

In speaking of the "Mother's Part in the Capper Clubs," Mrs. Henry Sterling of Hope, Kan., says, "Country people are so busy that often they fail to take time for recreation with their



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Tetanus Frequently Causes Death; an Injection of A. T. S. May Prevent It

WE MAY not know much about tetanus, but everyone has heard of lockjaw. One state had a record of nearly 500 deaths in less than five years, which shows that it is a real danger. Lockjaw is just one form of tetanus. Tetanus is a poisoning of the body, with convulsive seizures, generated by the tetanus bacillus. Once it gains headway in the body there is little hope, so every doctor must recognize the importance of preventive treatment. The disease may arise from any injury in which the skin is broken. In army days the injection of A. T. S. (Anti-Tetanic Serum) was the first necessity in taking care of a wounded man. Tetanus germs are in all soil, but especially do they abound in stable and barnyard. This emphasizes the importance of a "shot" of anti-tetanic serum to anyone receiving an injury around the farm home which involves much laceration of tissue. It is not so much in the clean cut wound that bleeds freely that we anticipate tetanus. It is the torn or punctured wound; the one from which drainage is scant.

When I did country practice I found not infrequently that the person I expected to pay my bill did not agree with my ideas as to the necessity of giving A. T. S. It increased the size of the bill. "You're sure that's necessary, Doc, for a little bit of hurt like that?" the farmer would ask. And I never could be sure that it was necessary. You cannot tell about such things until trouble comes. (But the very objection to expense often deters a country doctor from giving the anti-toxin.)

However, a doctor may inject A. T. S. and still the patient may die of tetanus. Sometimes the extent of the tetanus is too great for the serum to overcome. One also must bear in mind that the serum protects only for a few days. If the infection persists longer than the serum protects, it may yet overpower the patient. As a matter of fact, the best figures available show that in deaths from tetanus, about 30 per cent of the cases have had serum treatment. The fact for us to remember is that tetanus poisoning is a terrible thing to combat, that until a few years ago there was no way to fight it, and that despite his best skill, a doctor cannot always guarantee safety against it.

Bad Case of Pyorrhoea

I have been told that I have pyorrhoea. When I am resting and doing nothing much I feel fairly well, but as soon as I get busy, down I go. That does not seem like pyorrhoea, does it? I'm very thin. My stomach is easily upset and I have headaches.

S. R. G.

Your condition may all be due to the pyorrhoea. So long as you do no work you have sufficient resistance to overcome this handicap, and so you can gain in weight and keep fairly well. But as soon as you use up your energy in housework, down you go. I think there is no doubt but you must get your pyorrhoea cleared up before you can expect to be really strong.

See a Surgeon

My baby has two thumbs on one hand. Both come out of the same joint. Could I have one taken off and not affect the other?

L. K. C.

Have the extra thumb removed. But be sure to go to a good surgeon who will carefully consider the workings of the joint, as it is sometimes hard to determine which one is "extra."

Build Up the Body

Is it a nasal catarrh that causes my nose to be stuffed up so that I cannot breathe good? What brings it on? What can I take for it?

R. M. F.

Yes, it is nasal catarrh but you get little good from the name unless you find what is at the bottom of the trouble. It may be due to some defect in the nose. The turbinates may be enlarged, the nasal septum may be irregular or the nasal sinuses may be infected. The fault probably lies in

one of these things, and it must be corrected before your "catarrh" will disappear. It also is very important that you keep the skin of the whole body vigorous, and thus build up your resistance against colds. A brisk rub of the skin every morning, with or without a cool bath, is very helpful.

Marriage Will Be Safe

What do you think about marriage for a person who has once had tuberculosis but is now cured?

E. R. D.

It is a serious matter to decide on the problem of marriage for a person who has had tuberculosis. Such a person should not be in haste. The strain that married life brings may cause a relapse. Sufficient time should pass to make quite safe before marriage is contemplated. On the other hand, if one who has had tuberculosis is pronounced an arrested case, and marries after a proper lapse of time and lives under proper conditions, there is no reason for anticipating danger either to herself or possible offspring. It is largely a matter of care and caution.

No Reliable Medicine

I have a cataract on my right eye; I noticed it about two years ago. It is now so I can't see anything. Is there any danger of leaving it on so long that it becomes hard and can't be taken off? I went to a specialist to have the lens in my glasses changed, and he told me there was a cataract starting in my left eye. Is there a medicine that can be put in the eye to cause that to decrease?

Mrs. C. I. B.

So far there is no reliable medicine that can be put into the eyes to dissolve cataract. Removal of the crystalline lens by operation is the only remedy. I cannot advise you when the cataract will be ready for operation. The only way to do is to let your doctor examine you at such intervals as he requires.

10,776 Cars of Hay

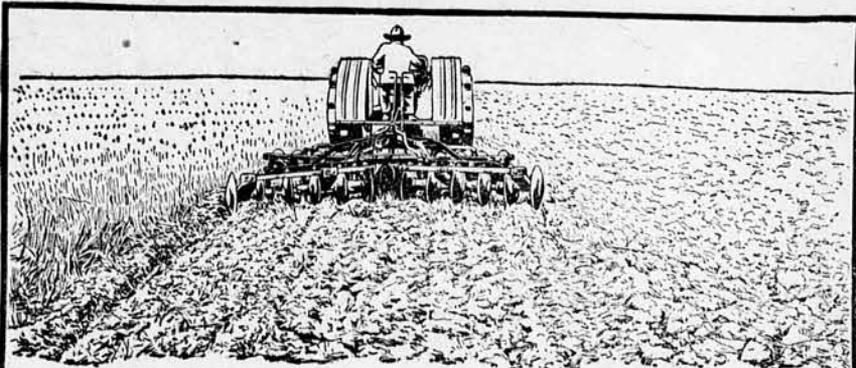
(Continued from Page 7)

not hot but heating and can be unloaded and cooled, buyers do not object to it so seriously, but hay that is hot can never be reconditioned, and must be sold at a great loss.

Most likely the farmer who baled and shipped a car of this undercured hay will always feel that he has been cheated with the sample grade given it by the inspector, but if this same farmer could see very nearly every bale in his car at the market so hot that one finds the center of the bales an uncomfortable place for the hand, he would agree very readily that a serious mistake had been made in baling the hay with too much moisture in it. Undercured hay will heat in a few hours in hot weather when sealed up in a car. Alfalfa is the only hay that is likely to be baled before it is cured, and is, therefore, the only hay that is likely to become hot in shipping. I mention the heating of alfalfa only as an example of what may be seen and learned at the hay market. The producer can easily learn other things equally as valuable to him by spending a few hours at one of these markets. A better understanding always means more and better business in any line, and the hay business is no exception to this rule.

School Calves Top Market

The highest price paid for fat cattle on the Kansas City market since last January 15 was paid recently to the Chase County Community High School vocational agriculture class. Twenty-four head of 937-pound steers, long yearlings, fed and handled by the agriculture students under the direction of their instructor, H. L. Murphy, sold for \$15 a hundred. Considering the severe weather thru January and February, when the best handled cattle barely held their own in weight, this high school demonstration is outstanding. A balanced ration of corn and Tarkio molasses was self-fed.



When Extra Disking Strength Is Needed

You need the John Deere Model CH Tractor Disk Harrow for those difficult diskings jobs where extra strength and penetrating power are so essential to good work.

The CH with disks spaced 9 inches apart is unusually effective in grain stubble, in heavy weed growth and trash, cornstalks, orchard cover crops, and other difficult field conditions. It can also be furnished with the regular spacing of disks, or with front disks spaced 9 inches and rear disks spaced 6 inches.

Extra weight can be applied by attaching weight units between the disks. As many weights as necessary can be used to give the proper penetration.

Disk blades are made of heat-treated alloy steel. They outlast

carbon steel disks and hold their edge for a longer time.

Separate angling controls enable you to instantly change the angle of either the front or rear gangs without stopping or backing. Two levers are provided for angling front gangs of the 8-, 9-, and 10-foot harrows.

Offset hitch can be furnished which permits running the disk close to the rows without damaging the trees.

Wide, heavy frames are strengthened at the main joints by specially-designed reinforcements which give the harrow remarkable stability.

Be sure to see this sturdy disk harrow at your John Deere dealer's. Write for descriptive folder. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for folder EN-611.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

MID-WEST CORRUGATED ALL STEEL GRAIN BINS



Made of 3/4 in. Corrugated Steel estimated 22 times as strong as flat steel. Cost no more than ordinary bins. Easily set up or moved. Non-sag patented roof. Biggest value. Low price. Freight prepaid. FREE—Write for folder and prices Agents Wanted Midwest Steel Products Co. 503 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Insist upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.

HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

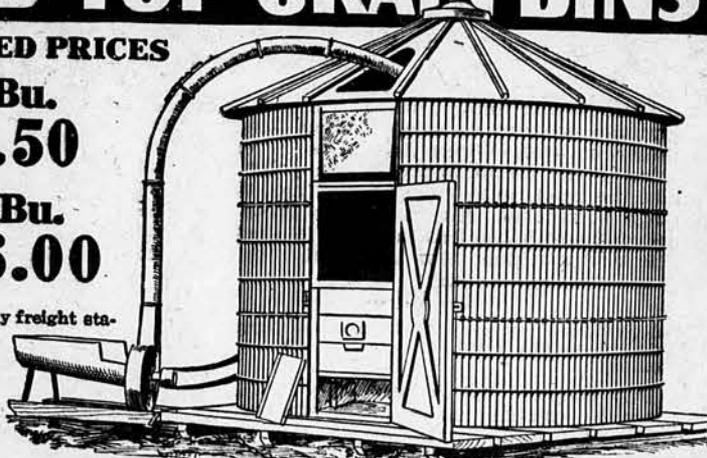
RED TOP GRAIN BINS

DELIVERED PRICES

500 Bu. \$85.50
1000 Bu. \$126.00

Freight paid to any freight station in Mo., Kas., Okla., Nebr., Ill., Iowa, and Ark. Other states slightly more.

ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT EXTRA



STORE AND CONDITION YOUR WHEAT WHILE HOLDING IT FOR MOST FAVORABLE MARKET

You cannot afford to be at the mercy of an unsatisfactory wheat market. Railroad congestion, price docking, blockades, etc., will not bother you either, if you provide farm storage for your grain in Columbian Galvanized Steel Bins where it will have a chance to aerate and condition while you are holding for the most favorable market. Over eighty-five thousand Columbian bins are in service on the farms—they are fireproof, rat-proof and weather-tight, providing thorough ventilation, with latest conveniences for filling and discharging. Strong, durable, easily and quickly erected, Columbian bins that are fifteen years old are in perfect condition today. With reasonable care there is no occasion for one to wear out or fail to give lasting service.

Columbian bins are made in two grades: The popular Red Top with 24 gauge sides and the special style "A" Bin. Same construction as Red Top, but with 20 gauge sides priced at \$99.00 for 500 Bu. and \$147.00 for 1000 Bu., delivered in states named above. Other states at slightly extra cost. See your dealer at once or write for our free literature on Columbian bins and farm storage. Immediate shipment guaranteed—same day ordered.



Pioneer Manufacturers of Steel Grain Bins

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO. 1501 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

I Can With Christmas in Mind

It Pays to Use the Most Up to Date Methods of Storing Summer Fruit

By Jane Carey Plummer

ON A SUMMER afternoon when the kitchen is spicy with the fragrance of bubbling preserves or a pickle concoction, who could be suspected of harboring Christmas time thoughts? That was just what I found Mary Ellen doing when I dropped in on her one day during last canning season. Now I am following her plan, too, and it is going to prolong my Christmas anticipation pleasure, provide for some friends who might otherwise go giftless, and make it easy on my purse at holiday time.

I have collected sundry cunning little crockery pots and various sized glasses. Some were bought at the dime store; others held prepared salad dressing; some are regulation jelly glasses.

How Christmasy my kitchen window shelf looked when I lined up the first of my gifts! The sun shone thru crystal glasses of strawberry sun

ARE you canning the newest way and using the most up-to-date methods available to insure success and protect your family from the dangers of improperly preserved food? I shall be glad to send you our canning leaflet which contains a time table for canning fruit and vegetables by the water bath and pressure cooker methods, the very latest directions for preparing food for canning and a supplement on canning non-acid vegetables and meats. Send your requests for this to Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please inclose a 2-cent stamp with your request.

preserves and green mint jelly. A glass each of the sparkling red and green sweets will go into a Christmas gift basket from the farm.

Half pint jars of tantalizing red and green pepper relish carry out the color note of the glad season, too.

Some city friend will be delighted, I hope, when she receives a small brown crockery pot of peach preserves. Glasses of golden apple jelly, in which a rose geranium leaf has been dropped will please some on my Christmas list, I believe. Orange marmalade is another of my choice fruity gift sweets.

Each container will be labeled in neat print. Holiday stickers will be put on them at Christmas time. The small jars and glasses can be done up most attractively in gay tissues and ribbons.

While one is pickling and preserving in large quantities it is easy to fill the extra little jars that are to be set aside for the time of gift giving.

These are some of the favorite recipes which go into the making of my Christmas shelf:

Sunshine Preserves

1 cup sugar 1 cup strawberries

Add enough water to melt the sugar, boil 7 minutes. Pour into a platter and set in the sun 10 hours or more. Fill containers and cover with paraffine. Set in a dark place.

Mint Jelly

½ cup crushed mint leaves 2 cups sugar
½ cup boiling water Green vegetable coloring
2 cups apple pectin

Pour boiling water over the mint leaves and allow the mixture to steep 1 hour, keep the container covered. Strain and press to extract the juice. Bring pectin to the boiling point and skim, add the mint juice and sugar. When the jelling stage is reached, stir in a little green vegetable coloring which has been mixed with the jelly sirup. Stir well and pour into jars. Seal with paraffine.

Sweet Pepper Relish

1 dozen green peppers 1 dozen red peppers
1 dozen medium sized onions

Put peppers and onions thru meat grinder, place in colander and pour boiling water over them. Boil 1 pint water and 1 pint vinegar and pour that over the mixture. Drain. Put in a kettle with 1½ cups brown sugar, 1½ pints vinegar, 2 tablespoons salt, 4 small hot peppers, and cook a few minutes.

Peach Conserve

15 ripe peaches (or 4 1 orange
pounds)

Grind rind and all with peaches. Place in kettle with equal amount of sugar and cook ½ hour after the mixture begins to boil.

Personality Speaks in Your Room

BY LILLIE PAULINE BRANDLY

I KNOW a family in which there are three young girls. Recently they built a new home in which each daughter was given a room and permitted to plan its decoration.

When I was shown thru the completed home I didn't need to be told that the room with the rose colored silk window hangings was Victoria's. She is the eldest and most aggressive member of this three-girl family and has that gorgeous, tho refined, sort of personality which rose colored silk expresses perfectly.

Marie's room had ruffled curtains of white dotted swiss. Marie is a shy, dainty, unobtrusive person whose presence is hardly noticeable, tho you miss her when she leaves. Did you ever think that dotted swiss curtains are like that? You never notice them, but when you take them down to be laundered, how dreary the room is without them.

Anne isn't gorgeous like Victoria, nor quiet like Marie. She's like a lot of the rest of us, just an ordinary girl who doesn't conform to any decided type. She is rather partial to sports clothes but prefers reading to tennis. Ecru curtains with soft blue and cream striped draperies had been her choice.

These girls have recognized the most important principle to be followed in the decoration of one's own room—that it should express the personality of its occupant and not be a copy of anyone's ideas. If you have a strikingly brilliant personality that is best expressed by orange draperies, then have orange draperies. But if you have a checked gingham personality you'll be happier with checked gingham curtains.

Temper the Tin Pans

BY MRS. J. D. LONG

NEW tin utensils placed in the oven at full heat before using and left until they assume a bluish tint will not later rust or stick. This will take only a few minutes if the oven is very hot when the pans are put in.

Something New in Door Stops



HERE'S a black cat to guard your doorway. Posed in a very familiar manner, this very conventional, or perhaps it's modernistic, black cat displays charming lines. It is very easy to make this door stop and it requires about ¼ yard of black oilcloth, a brick, and cotton waste for stuffing. Patterns for it may be obtained from the Handicraft Department of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Inclose a 2-cent stamp with your request for it.

Paraffine Used the Correct Way

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

HOW do you paraffine your jellies and jams? Your method may be the difference between jelly that will keep or that which will spoil. After various experiments, jelly-making authorities have settled on this way as the best.

Either melt the paraffine over water or in the oven. There is danger of it smoking and burning if melted directly over the flame. As soon as the jelly or other fruit produce is poured in the glass, a thin coating of paraffine is added. Since it must

be ready when needed it is a good plan to start its melting when the jelly making begins.

The way the pouring of the jelly is done is of importance, too. It pays to use care and not spatter it above the jelly line. There should be a space of from ¼ to ½ inch left at the top of the glass.

The first addition of paraffine should be about a teaspoonful, or just enough to make a thin film over the hot jelly or jam without mounting up on the sides of the glass. This protects the spread from dust and bacteria.

The second coat of paraffine is added when the jelly is cold. It is thicker than the first one and enough paraffine is used to mount up on the sides of the glass when it is twirled. This should not be a thick layer of paraffine, however, for one that fills the glass, for example, practically always pulls away from the glass as it cools. The thin coating cools so quickly that it does not draw away. A tin cover is added or a topping paper is tied on to keep out the dust.

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 Watering Hint

WHEN sinking a can beside plants for watering it is a good plan to put a few pebbles or a handful of sand underneath it. The earth below it will not then become water-tight.

Phillips County.

Mrs. Alice W. Willis.

Emergency Hangers

HANGERS for clothing may be made from stiff pasteboard or a rolled magazine and an attached loop of cord. Those made of pasteboard may be left in the garment in packing and help to keep it smooth.

Phillips County.

Mrs. Alice W. Willis.

Use the Music Stand

I FIND that a collapsible music stand is very convenient to use while sewing. If I am making a dress from a picture, I place the picture page on the music stand where I can glance at it as often as needed. When using a pattern I place the envelope and instructions on the stand.

The music stand is equally useful in the kitchen, where it often holds a magazine or cook book in which my recipe is printed, keeping the recipe always within sight, and clean.

Lyons County.

Mrs. Josephine Coffeen.

Pressure Cooker Serves Community

FIVE years ago the Bourbon County Farm Bureau purchased a pressure cooker to use in demonstrations. When not in use in that manner farm bureau members were allowed to borrow the cooker for personal use. At butchering time and during the vegetable canning season the cooker has been used constantly by the Farm Bureau women of the county. Its use has not been limited to women either. Just after a beef had been butchered Mrs. Bert Wiley of Fulton became ill and was unable to take care of the meat. Mr. Wiley immediately secured the use of the Farm Bureau pressure cooker and canned the entire beef himself.

By this time the pressure cooker had become so popular that it was impossible for one utensil to fill all the demands. To remedy this the local units began to purchase pressure cookers for the use of local members. In 1928 N. W. Scott Unit reported 1,279 quarts of vegetables canned by this means. The nutrition leader, Mrs. H. B. Marr said, "We bought the cooker to encourage more people in our community to can their own meat and vegetables." This unit accomplished its goal and more, for now several members own their cookers and wouldn't be without them. They find use for them daily.

Mrs. Warren Anderson of the Uniontown Unit says that she uses her pressure cooker daily. She always leaves the lid off when it is not in use and no one complains of any peculiar taste to any of the food she prepares in the cooker.

The Devon 4-H Club enrolled 17 members in the canning project in 1928. They needed a pressure cooker but lacked funds to obtain it but the people in the Devon club always manage to get in some money for things they need. They got the cooker, allowed the girls to use it free and charged non-members 5 cents a quart for the products they canned in it. In this way, the cooker paid for itself and the girls canned 872 quarts in one summer.

The Baby's Corner
By Mrs. Luez R. Page

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

Baby Needs One Nap a Day

A MOTHER asks, "How many hours' sleep does a year old baby need, and should he have one or two naps during the day?"

Just how much sleep a year old baby needs depends somewhat on the individual baby, but any year old baby should have at least 14 hours' sleep out of every 24. A sufficient amount of sleep is essential for health, proper growth and happiness.

Many babies at about 1 year old let it be known that they require a little less sleep than when younger. They first do this by refusing to go to sleep either at their morning or afternoon nap time. When this stage in baby's development arrives mother must be on guard and shift things just a little so baby will not get over-tired and things will continue to run smoothly. His outing and meals should be planned so he may have one mid-day rest. He should be fed and put down to sleep not later than 11:30. Then he will be ready to awaken by 2 o'clock, which is early enough to allow an afternoon outing and a lot of exercise before bedtime in the evening.

Mrs. C. B. M. writes: "I have a fine, strong baby boy 9 months old. He seldom sleeps more than 12 hours out of the 24. Sometimes he sleeps but 8 hours. I know this isn't enough rest, but I don't know how to make him sleep more."

I wonder if the mother of this 9 months old baby puts her little son to bed at the same time each day for his nap. Some mothers do not realize that regular sleep for babies is very largely a matter of habit. It is, and they need to be accustomed to it because it is such a necessary habit. Here are my suggestions: Organize the child's day in somewhat the following manner: Have his meal times come at 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 6 p. m. After his bath in the forenoon at about 9:30 give him his 10 o'clock feeding and put him to bed in a well ventilated,

shaded room and leave him alone for 2 hours. He may not sleep the first day or two if he is not accustomed to this, but continue in the same manner for several days and I believe he will soon be taking a nice, long nap of from 2 to 3 hours at this time.

Then in the evening just before his 6 o'clock feeding, remove his clothing and give him a gentle rubbing. This may be done with talcum powder or olive oil in the hands. Then dress baby for the night, feed him and again put him to bed in a well ventilated, shaded room and leave him alone. He will soon learn that he is expected to sleep.

Calm, peaceful surroundings and gentle, firm motions in handling a baby do much to keep baby's nerves sound and undisturbed so he will be ready to sleep when he should. As a rule little ones have very sensitive nervous systems and while they should and do become accustomed to the usual noises about the house, all loud and unusual noises should be avoided when possible and babies should be handled and dealt with in such manner that they can feel safe, secure and protected.

The baby who is not over-stimulated with excitement during his waking hours and whose day is organized with correct habits of training will sleep when time and opportunity for sleep come to him. Mrs. Page.

Women's Service Corner

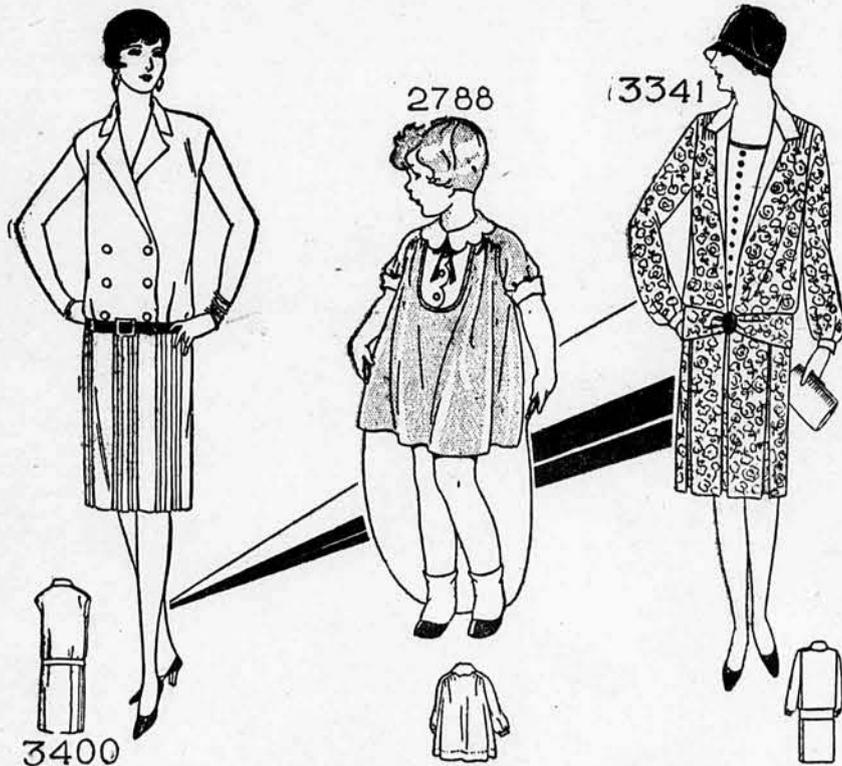
Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner,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

For a Clear Complexion

How can I have a complexion clear of pimples, blackheads and dark circles under the eyes? Jene.

By using clay packs you can have a clear complexion. This in addition to keeping your digestive tract in good order, your skin clean, and with plenty of exercise and sleep, should keep you looking your best. You may have names of reliable clays and directions for applying them by writing to me, Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your answer.

Planning for Cooler Days



3400—Typical sports dress for hot days. Has no sleeves, but is double-breasted with a notched collar. Skirt has novel plait arrangement. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2788—The tiny maid keeps cool. Dress with fulness falling from shoulders with increase in width at hem.

Collar and cuffs are scalloped. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

3341—An appealing model for the matron. Swathed girdle fits tight around hips. Skirt has three large box plaits. Vestee and tailored collar are of contrasting material. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

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

See Western Canada This Summer

Every American farmer feels a special interest in Western Canada. First, because so many of his friends are settled in this new and rapidly developing country, and, second, because he wants to know for himself whether the reports he has heard concerning Western Canada are true. There is one ideal way in which to satisfy that interest. **Visit Western Canada.** See the country for yourself. Meet your old friends and acquaintances who have settled there and find out at first hand what their experiences have been. See the wonderful expanse of prairie land which has made of Canada the greatest wheat-exporting country in the world—land which can still be bought, convenient to railways, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$25 an acre.

Spend Your Holidays in Canada

Fortunately a visit to Canada is neither difficult nor expensive. Excellent railway service reaches into all parts of the country. By joining the special excursion sponsored by the "Kansas Farmer" you can travel through Western Canada with congenial companions and relieved of all responsibility concerning details of arrangements. Or you can motor over excellent roads which lead right into the heart of the rich farming areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, or into the majestic mountain scenery of British Columbia. Or you can travel by yourself, or with a company of selected friends bent upon inspecting the agricultural possibilities of the country, at special low railway rates which may be obtained from the office of the Canadian Government mentioned at the bottom of this advertisement.

Surely with all these facilities available, no American farmer need deny himself the opportunity of seeing the Canadian West with his own eyes. For it is an opportunity—a very real opportunity. In Canada a new country is being brought under the plow, new homes are being established, new towns are springing up, new opportunities exist on every hand. Consider some of these facts:

Canada's principal grain crops—wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye—yield more bushels to the acre, of higher quality, than any other large grain-producing country in the world. Regular freight rates on wheat are lower than for similar distances in the United States. The world's greatest farm selling organization—the Canadian Wheat Pool—is owned and managed by Canadian farmers. Co-operative as well as competitive marketing assures the farmer full value of his products. To the cattle breeder the rich range lands of Western Canada offer wonderful inducements. A stockman's climate, low land prices and low taxes, abundance of natural grasses, good water and freedom from disease, attract the cattle-raiser to Western Canada. Moreover note this: Canada is the only country in the world from which cattle are allowed to enter the British Isles on the hoof. A large and profitable outlet is therefore assured.

Attractive to the Tourist Profitable to the Farmer

Canada is the ideal country in which the American farmer may spend his holidays. There are no vexatious restrictions at the boundary; no feeling of being in a "foreign" country. The people are much like yourself. The system of currency is the same. Americans may bring their automobiles to Canada for touring purposes for any reasonable length of time without payment of duty. You will find a courteous and a cordial welcome.

For Canada is not only a good country to visit; it is a good country to live in. It offers all the advantages of old settled communities without their disadvantages. Land is plentiful; in some districts it still can be had free as Government homesteads. Whole families or groups of families may settle and prosper together in the same community. Your boys and girls will have a chance to grow up and reach their highest success without having to move on again to some newer country. For the children, the system of free education is surpassed nowhere in the world. Community life is highly developed; there is a remarkable absence of antagonism between city and country interests, and the great organizations of farmers and farmers' wives have built up a farm morale which expresses itself in widespread happiness and prosperity.

Visit Western Canada and see these things for yourself. Check the facts as you find them against the statements in this advertisement. Inquire from farmers who know the country what its opportunities and prospects really are. You will assure yourself of a delightful holiday and a first-hand survey of development in the fastest-growing agricultural country in the world. And it may open to you, or to friends whom you may recommend, the way to a larger success than would otherwise have been possible.

For Free Booklets and all Information About Western Canada Apply to

Canadian Government Information Bureau

M. K. Johnstone, Agent
2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Among the Girls and Boys

I AM 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I have four brothers. I live on an 880-acre ranch. I like to read the Kansas Farmer. We raise lots of sheep, chickens, hogs and cows with little calves. For pets I have a mother lamb and a little lamb. The mother lamb's name is Short Legs and the little lamb's name is Shorty. I walk 1½ miles to school in the morning and ride home at night. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.
Wray, Colo. Agnes Hebert.

When I Get Big



When I get big, I'm going to be a circus clown, just wait and see; I'm going to wear a pointed cap and act so funny folks will clap; I'll have white paint upon my face, and here and there a bright red place, and then nobody'd better say, "Go wash your face," for I won't obey.
Myra Ferrings.

Lester Has Three Pets

For pets I have a cat named Midnight and two pet ducks. I am 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I used to live in Carbondale, Kansas, but we moved to Colorado. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Edna and Mildred and my brother's name is Elmer. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Arlington, Colo. Lester Miller.



There Was Some Question Whether or Not Towser's Part in the Game Was Legal, but He Was the Star Performer in the Number of Yards Gained, Nevertheless—

Pettie and Maggie Are Pets

For pets I have a cat named Pettie and a pony named Maggie. I have a brother 4 years old. His name is Leon. I enjoy the children's page in the Kansas Farmer. I wish some of the



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

girls and boys would write to me. I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Sellens Creek school. My teacher's name is Miss Boxberger. I have to walk 1½ miles to school.
Russell, Kan. Leroy T. Deines.

Dorothy Has Three Cats

I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade this fall. We live 11 miles northwest of Lucas. We walk ¾ mile to school. I go to South Side school. For pets I have three cats and one dog. My cats' names are Dandy, Topsy, Turvy and Skeezix and my dog's name is Snip. My birthday is July 5. I have two sisters and one brother. My broth-

er's name is Ralph and my sisters' names are Helen and Junia. I wish some of the girls would write to me.
Lucas, Kan. Dorothy Doane.

Goes to School in Bus

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. We live in a consolidated school district and I go to school in the bus. I like your puzzle page.
Cimarron, Kan. Dean Robins.

Likes to Go to School

I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I have brown hair and eyes. I go 3½ miles to school. My teacher's

name is Mrs. Skilling. I like her very much. I like to go to school. I go to Elkader, Kansas, school. My sisters' names are Velma, 14 years old, Bernadean, 2 years, and Gladys, 19 years. My brothers' names are Harold, 12 years, and Lawrence, 23 years. Have you any pets? I have a chicken. I wish you would write and tell me all about your pets. I have a married sister and brother, a sister going to high school and a brother in the eighth grade.
Elkader, Kan. Helen Phillips.

Wild Flower Puzzle

This little girl has planted a wild flower garden in which are the following flowers. The letters are all mixed up. Can you name all of them by putting the letters in their proper order?

1. stileth
2. theipaac
3. millitur
4. monoloss sale
5. yam plape
6. crevol
7. levito
8. yadis
9. bruttupec
10. ringmon grylo



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.

There Are Five of Us

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I enjoy the children's page. I have blue eyes and light hair. I have three sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Irene, Agnes and Bernice.
St. Francis, Kan. Adeline Conry.

A Birch-Bark Canoe

Cut out a canoe from the pattern given here, sew up the two ends, and bend out the two sides until the canoe



is of the desired shape. This may be made of real birch bark or cardboard painted to represent bark.
Margaret Whittemore.



The Hoovers—Buddy Prefers the Old-Fashioned "Fish-Pole"

Farm Crops and Markets

Wheat Harvest Is Quite General Over Kansas; Yields Are Good Most Places

CORN has been making a good growth. Wheat harvest is quite general over Kansas; yields are quite satisfactory, taking the state as a whole. The harvesting of the second crop of alfalfa is quite general in Southern Kansas. Pastures are still in excellent condition, and cattle are making fine gains. Potatoes are coming along in a satisfactory manner, the growers in the Kaw Valley evidently will make some money this year. There is a growing belief that hog prices will be high up until toward the end of 1930; the editor of Wallaces' Farmer, in a recent issue of that publication, said:

Hog prices are going to be good in 1930, and now is the time for the wise man to prepare for what is coming. Purebred men have found their fall boars a drug on the market this spring. This is a sure sign that there will be a shortage in the number of pigs farrowed this fall. Of course, a shortage in pigs farrowed this fall means that hog prices will start upward quite rapidly during the late winter and early spring.

Nearly everyone agrees that there were fewer pigs farrowed this spring than a year ago, and the decrease probably is not more than 5 or 10 per cent. This, however, should be enough of a shortage to give a strong undertone to the hog market even during November, December and January, when the heavy run ordinarily breaks prices severely.

As to what will happen to hog prices during June and July of this year, we find considerable difference of opinion. We believe that from the middle of June to the first of August there will be a much smaller number of hogs coming to market than was the case a year ago, and therefore prices will strengthen somewhat from the present point. August and September probably will find a fairly large number of heavy sows coming to market.

We don't have much faith in the ability of anyone to guess the short-time swings in the hog market, especially during September, October and November. The one point which we want to make above all others is that hog prices in 1930 will be relatively higher than corn prices. Of course, there are some farmers who should not expand their hog breeding operations, even though they know that the price situation is going to be good in 1930. There are others, however, who will find that they can make more money by so doing. A word to the wise is sufficient. Get ready to have some hogs to put on the market in March and April of 1930.

Barton—Wheat yields will be good again this year; Barton may again be the banner wheat county of Kansas. Farmers have been busy with their field work. Several 4-H Club members attended the Roundup at Manhattan recently. Wheat, 83c; corn, 75c; cream, 41c; eggs, 22c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Wheat harvest will begin next week; the average county yield probably will be about 12 bushels an acre, slightly more than last year. Pastures are in good condition. The stand of corn is uneven, and the crop is late. Oats will produce a fairly large yield. Corn, 76c; cream, 41c; eggs, 22c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Clay—We have been having fine growing weather. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn; the crop is doing well. Wheat yields probably will be quite satisfactory. The outlook for a second crop of alfalfa is good. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is doing well. Gardens are unusually good this season. Strawberries produced a bumper crop. The cherry crop was small, on account of the blight of two years ago, which killed many trees, but there will be plenty of late fruit.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—June was favored with plenty of moisture, and grass and the grain crops have made a rapid growth. Livestock is doing unusually well. Potatoes and gardens are nearing maturity. The first cutting of alfalfa is in the stack, in good order. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn; weeds also are growing fast.—W. H. Plumly.

Dickinson—We have had some warm weather, with considerable wind, and the soil is rather dry. Corn is small; the crop must "go some" if it matures a good yield. The strong winds have broken down a good deal of the wheat stalks, perhaps 10 per cent. Hogs, cattle and corn continue to sell at good prices.—F. M. Larson.

Douglas—A general rain, which was of considerable benefit to corn and other crops, fell here last week, and it encouraged farmers considerably. A good crop of raspberries was produced this year. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn. Eggs, 24c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—Wheat will produce fairly good yields on most fields. Corn is making a fine growth; some fields have been cultivated twice. The Franklin County Co-operative Shipping Association has been doing a fine business.—Elias Blankenkemper.

Harvey—The weather has been dry and windy recently, and the wheat has been ripening rapidly. The second crop of alfalfa was cut promptly, to get it out of the way of the wheat harvest. Farmers also have been busy cultivating corn. Wheat, 83c; corn, 83c; oats, 43c; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c; broilers, 28c; new potatoes, 8 pounds for 25c; new cabbage, 5c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The corn acreage is smaller than usual; the crop is doing fairly well, but some of the fields are weedy. Wheat harvest will start soon. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing fine.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—The weather has been warmer recently, and crops are making a better growth. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn. Several cases of chicken stealing have been reported recently. Eggs, 25c; bran, \$1.15; butterfat, 41c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Farmers have been quite busy with their field work. Wheat yields on the uplands appear to be better than they were last year. Potato yields will be light. A considerable amount of road work is being done. Wheat, 90c; corn, 70c; bran, \$1.40; eggs, 25c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Several warm days ripened up the wheat rapidly, and harvest is just starting.

Row crops are growing slowly. Buffalo grass is curing. Rain is needed badly, although the crops are doing fairly well.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—The weather has been dry and windy, and wheat has been ripening rapidly. There will be quite a demand for harvest hands here this year, at \$4 a day. The corn is small and weedy. Pastures are growing rather slowly. A great deal of old wheat has been marketed recently.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Lyon—Wheat and oats have made a fine growth, and should produce good yields on most fields. Potatoes and gardens also have done well. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn.—E. R. Griffith.

Morris—Wheat and oats will produce good yields; the straw is rather light, but adequate so far as the grain and the harvesting are concerned. Farmers have been busy with their work, and they have caught up with it fairly well. The first crop of alfalfa was of normal size, although some of the plants had winterkilled. The movements of hogs to market have been quite heavy recently.—Elmer Finney.

Neosho—Harvesting is under way; yields will be somewhat less than they were last year, but the quality of the grain is good. The acreage of spring crops is smaller than a year ago; some of the acreage is still untouched; it likely will be plowed and planted to wheat next fall. There is plenty of grass in the pastures, and livestock is doing well. Labor is plentiful. Roads are in good condition; considerable road work is being done. Corn, 80c; oats, 45c; kafir, 30c; chop, \$1.75; bran, \$1.30; hens, 20c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 41c.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—We have been having some real summer weather, and corn is growing rapidly. There is a good stand of kafir and the other sorghums. Oats and barley will produce large yields. Wheat has been ripening fast, and harvesting has begun.—James McHill.

Osborne—The weather recently has been favorable for the ripening of the wheat, and harvest is just starting. Some hail damage to fields in the southern part of the county occurred a few days ago. Corn is making a good growth, and most of the fields are fairly clean. Cattle are doing well. Eggs, 22c; cream, 41c; springs, 25c.—Roy F. Haworth.

Ottawa—Corn has been making an excellent growth. Farmers have been quite busy cultivating corn and also with wheat harvest. The coming of harvest increased the demand for farm labor greatly. Wheat, 89c; corn, 86c; hogs, \$10.25; cream, 45c; eggs, 23c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rice—Wheat is well headed and is ripening fast; not much Hessian fly damage is reported. Army worms are present in some localities, but they have done little damage. Corn is making a splendid growth, and other rowed crops also are doing well. Pastures are doing well, and livestock is making satisfactory gains. Wheat, 83c; cream, 41c; hens, 19c; eggs, 22c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rush—Wheat is turning yellow. The yield in the east part of the county will be good; there are many poor fields in the west part. Spring crops are doing well. Pastures have made a fine growth. Public sales are numerous. Wheat, 80c; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—We have had plenty of rain, and the small grain crops are in excellent condition. There is a fine stand of corn, and the acreage is quite large. Outworn have done but little damage this year. A few sales are being held, with good prices. The fruit crop is doing well. Pastures are in fine condition, and livestock is making satisfactory gains. A considerable amount of farm building has been done this spring. Farm labor is scarce. Wheat, 80c; barley, 74c; corn, 74c; cream, 41c; eggs, 22c; hens, 18c.—Harry Andrews.

Store Wheat For HIGHER PRICES!

Why Sell While Market is Flooded

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

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

PERFECTION ALL STEEL GRAIN BIN

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

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



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

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

FREE Literature!

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



MAIL COUPON NOW!

Black, Sivalls & Bryson Mfg. Co.
7500 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs: Please send me at once FREE Literature containing complete information about Perfection Bins.

Name.....

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

I have..... acres in wheat.

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

ATWATER KENT

RADIO

NEW BATTERY SET!

Screen-Grid

Electro-Dynamic

Greatest Improvement in Years!

HEAR IT—SEE IT—READY NOW!

KOZY GRAIN BIN

Stores Grain Cheaper

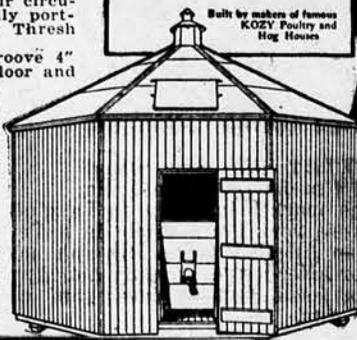
Hold Your Wheat for a Higher Price!

Bigger wheat profits... safer storage... cheaper storage... In a KOZY improved, wood Grain Bin. Cures damp and combine wheat thoroughly—naturally. Does not sweat. Improved ventilator in large bin gives free air circulation from below floor up through cupola. Bin easily portable without extra platform. Equipped with skids. Thresh directly into bin. Saves labor and hauling.

\$33.50 and up
Order Direct from this Ad

275 bu.	\$ 33.50
725 bu.	74.50
1350 bu.	118.50

Built by makers of famous KOZY Poultry and Hog Houses

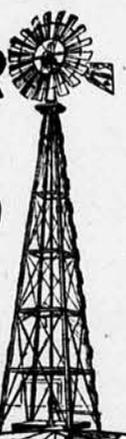


MAIL ORDER NOW
KOZY

Order Direct from This ad Or, Write for Free Folder!
See remarkably low prices above. Costs less than you can buy the lumber and build. Order from this ad. Your money refunded if you are not pleased. Or, send for new illustrated folder with complete details.
G. F. MFG. CO., Dept. 1-B, Exira, Iowa

WATER FOR THE WORLD

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



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

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

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

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

AERMOTOR CO., 2500 Roosevelt Road, Chicago
Branch Houses: Dallas, Des Moines, Oakland, Kansas City, Minneapolis



Kill Rats Without Poison

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

K-R-O can be used about the home, barn or poultry yard with absolute safety as it contains no deadly poison. K-R-O is made of Squill, as recommended by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, under the Connable process which insures maximum strength. Two cans killed 578 rats at Arkansas State Farm. Hundreds of other testimonials.

Sold on a Money-Back Guarantee. Insist upon K-R-O, the original Squill exterminator. All druggists, 75c. Large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Direct if dealer cannot supply you. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O
KILLS-RATS-ONLY

10 More Years for the old shingle roof, with guaranteed SHELTEROOF

USED LIKE PAINT

It makes warped wood shingles lie down flat and seals them into one solid sheet; leak-proof, storm-proof, fire-retardant. Renews composition roofing.



\$1.25 Gal.
Freight paid within 1,000 miles of K. C.
Don't buy a new roof. Don't even patch it! If your roof is leaky, warped or falling, apply SHELTEROOF now with brush or sprayer. Send for free descriptive folder—'Never Too Late To Mend'. Address:

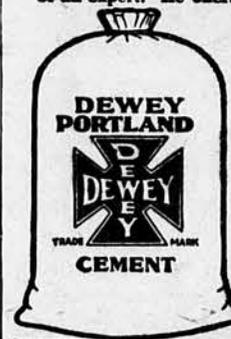
JOHN D. SHELTER COMPANY
Railroad and Rural Division
361 Union Station Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Before You Add Farm Improvements

See the DEWEY DEALER

AN EXPERT ON CONCRETE

You need not guess on improvements or replacements—do this work following the advice of an expert. He offers you free plans and specifications for any building job you wish. Back of the Dewey Dealer and the DEWEY Portland Cement he handles are many years of experience and quality—easily and quickly available to you.



DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
Davenport, Iowa

GRAIN BINS

WE PAY FREIGHT WRITE FOR LOW PRICES

Made in four sizes. Best material and construction. Prompt shipments. Write for circular and low delivered prices before you buy.

BREEDERS SUPPLY COMPANY
Dept. E, Council Bluffs, Iowa

NATIONAL Hollow TILE Last FOREVER SILOS

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now Erect Early. No Blowing in. No Snowing Down. No Frosting.

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
E. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile

Sunday School Lesson

BY THE REV. N. A. McCUNE

It is always fun to look back and review, providing one has gotten his lessons fairly well every day, so that he is not afraid of the day of judgment, so to speak. This has been a very worthwhile series of lessons, dealing, as it has, with a few great characters.

I. We begin with the vision which a young man had, and how he responded to it. There is something gripping about this story. The young man of promise looks at an appalling hard task ahead, a task without thanks or praise, or earthly reward, and he says, "Here am I, send me." With this we might compare the careers of Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce, Elizabeth Fry or John Wesley.

II. The reformer king. Most kings do not do much at reforming. They are so bound and tied in the grave-clothes of politics, convention and custom, that reform is out of the question. But now and then a man has thrown his reputation to the winds and done it, to the lasting good of his people. We ought not to be too critical of those who do not do much reforming, for it is hard and slow and painful. Almost every business man whose business is touched by the reform lets out a piercing wail, and the powers of influence high and low are immediately mobilized to steer the reform into loud-sounding words and pompous phrases, and nothing more. If anyone thinks reforms are polite, easy affairs, let him ask T. Roosevelt or W. Wilson.

V. Another good king is Josiah. His life shows what one good book can do by way of influence. What books are your children reading? Better a few good ones than shelves of trash. One bad book may imprint mental pictures that are never effaced.

VI. We come now to an uncrowned king, Jeremiah was one of the common folks, but how uncommon he was. How much influence can a private citizen have in our day? A man or woman who never tries to get elected to anything, or appointed to anything, who has never steered a committee to a senator or governor in his life? Look around. There is Jane Addams of Chicago. No one but will say she is a power for good. There was the late Charles W. Elliot of Harvard University. Julius Rosenwahl, of Sears Roebuck fame, gives away vast sums to causes here and there, such as negro education, where he believes the money will do the most good.

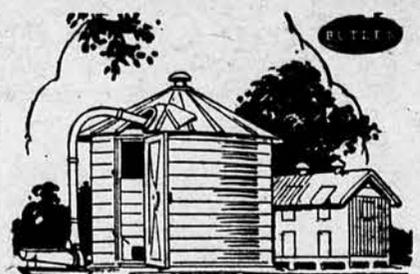
VII. Jeremiah urges his countrymen to obey the Most High. Most of his fellow Hebrews did not trust particularly in the unseen, spiritual powers. They did not think of trusting in God as a spiritual being. At least most of them did not. And that was Jeremiah's message: to believe in the Unseen, Righteous, Everliving God?

VIII. Jeremiah pleads for the inner law. In every age many people see the absolute need for the inner experience of religion. For, if it is not inner, what good can it do? Outer forms are but the expression of the inner reality. If there is no inner reality, religion is not of much value. If there is inner reality, religion is the most glorious experience in the world.

Is a Jeremiah needed for our time? When the Great War came on, was there a great prophet anywhere?

IX. The prophet-hero. The grand old man, Jeremiah, suffered intensely for his teachings and his activities. He was a statesman, but not a politician. He did not look this way and that before setting out on a certain course, to see how it would affect himself. He went ahead, in the fear of God. And yet he was not "bull-headed." To follow such a course requires brains. One cannot be a mutton-head and be a prophet. When Lincoln started out to work for the abolition of the slave traffic, he made the greatest speeches of his life. He used his brains, and if he had not had brains he would not have gotten far. Sometimes a man thinks he is called to tell the world about its obligations to God, and he starts off, without education or training. Usually he does not get far, and in the meantime his wife is clerking in

(Continued on Page 23)



Does your Grain go at Auction?

It does if you sell when the mill and export demand is over supplied. You let the speculative bidder set the price. Take an extra profit by storing until demand sets a better price.

Grain will keep and this modern farm storage will improve its condition, preserve protein value, regulate moisture content, cut shrinkage, shield from rats, fire and weather. Butler's 30 year old reputation is your pledge of prime quality galvanized steel, outstanding construction, structural strength. Owners report 20 year old Butler Bins still in use. Ask your dealer or send for FREE booklet.

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

BUTLER READY-MADE FARM STORAGE

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

BUTLER FARM TANKS

Insured 5 years. Standard of quality nearly 30 years. Ask your dealer for Butler Rus-Pruf or Rus-Pruf Jr. Get both quality steel and strongest construction.



BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
1204 Eastern Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 904-6th Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE BOOKLET
Please send farm storage, elevator and tank booklet.
Name _____
Post Office _____ State _____

GRAIN BINS HEAVY BUILT

MANUFACTURED for MANY YEARS
Thousands of satisfied owners
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
HEAVY GALVANIZED STEEL
Write for Free Illustrated Booklet Agents Wanted

—Stock Tanks, Tractor Tanks, Buildings.
500 Bushel PREPAID FREIGHT 1000 Bushel
—PRICES— \$85.50 Missouri, Kansas, Okla., Neb. \$126.00
KANSAS CITY STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
203 East 67th St. Kansas City, Mo.

"Danderoff"

Almost everyone has some dandruff. Allowing it to accumulate will lead to premature baldness. "Danderoff" is exactly what the name implies—dandruff off—in the form of a shampoo powder. May be used on any shade of hair without danger of discoloration. Contains no strong chemicals and is a sure eradicator of dandruff. One package makes one half pint of heavy foamy shampoo and one shampoo will relieve an itchy scalp. To "Shampoo Your Danderoff Away" clip this ad, fill in name and address and send 50c in stamps or cash to: Jessie Laboratories, 827 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Name _____
Address _____

The New BEATRICE PORTABLE SILO

SIMPLE CONVENIENT

This Invention Enables Every Farmer to Own a Silo.
The cost is a mere fraction of a permanent silo, the result the same. Just as much milk from the ensilage and no fortune invested. It is made of a specially manufactured outer wall with all the stretch taken out and an inner wall which is acid proof and air tight.
Alex E. Legge of Rogers, Nebr., says: "Am well pleased with the silo. The silage was excellent and just as good as the silage I have in my tile silo."
It is portable and can be erected in a few hours' time. Good for many years. Write the BEATRICE PORTABLE SILO CO. Box 104 Beatrice, Nebr. for full particulars.

Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

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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. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

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Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/4	\$4.80	\$4.80	2 1/4	\$24.50	\$21.60
1/2	7.85	8.80	2 1/2	26.95	23.10
3/4	10.90	12.40	2 3/4	29.40	25.20
1	13.95	15.80	2 3/4	31.85	27.30
1 1/4	17.00	19.20	3 1/4	34.30	29.40
1 1/2	19.50	22.60	3 1/2	36.75	31.50
1 3/4	22.00	26.00	3 3/4	39.20	33.60
2	24.50	29.40	4	41.65	35.70

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

PEARLESS SUPERB CHICKS FROM ACCREDITED FLOCKS. All large breeds, \$10. Anconas, Brown, White or Buff Leghorns and Heavy Assorted, \$8. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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WE CAN STILL OFFER DAY OLD TUR- keys from our improved Mammoth Bronze turkeys at \$8 per dozen, postage paid, prompt shipment and live delivery guaranteed, ship any time up to July 15. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

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

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BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1618 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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FOR SALE OR TRADE CHEAP LARGE gas threshing outfit, good. King Motor Co., Pratt, Kan.

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

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FOR SALE: TWO 16-30, TWO 20-40, ONE 12-20, Two 20-35, One 15-25 Rumely Oil Pull Tractors; One 32x52, One 28x44 Rumely Wood Separators; One 2 ton Reo truck, Dual Wheels; One Reo 1 1/2 Ton Truck. All in first class condition and priced to sell. Boham Garage, A. L. Faivre, Prop., Clay Center, Kan.

CORN HARVESTERS

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

DOGS

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

ONE BIRD DOG, 1 POLICE DOG, BOTH high breed. Mrs. Claude L. Kerr, Garden City, Kan.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, REAL HOME Guards. Children's pals. Springsteads, Wathena, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT- killing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennel, Stafford, Kans.

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

WANTED—THREE, DOZ. ESKIMO-SPITZ pups, every week. Also Fox Terriers. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

NICELY MARKED COLLIE PUPPIES, NAT- ural heeled. Males \$5.00; Females, \$3.00. Edward Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

PURE BRED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUP- pies, females all pups. From farm trained heeled. Goodman Kennels, Goodman, Mo.

PURE BRED REG. GERMAN POLICE FOR sale, 4 months old. Male, \$15; female, \$8. Joseph Stallbaumer, Frankfort, Kan.

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

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

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

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GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO— Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10, \$1.75. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

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TOBACCO—OLD, BETTER GRADE: 10 pounds mild smoking, \$1.50; Select, best smoking, 10 pounds, \$1.75; hand picked chewing, 10 pounds, \$3; pay for tobacco and postage on arrival; guaranteed. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

PINTO BEANS, PARTLY CRACKED \$5 per hundred. R. L. Flanagan, Gem, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

THREE BLOCKY ANGUS BULLS, 13 TO 14 mo. Henry Wrampe, Yates Center, Kan.

THREE REGISTERED YEARLING HERE- ford bulls. M. W. Clark, Denmore, Kan.

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

BIG, SELECT, CHESTER WHITE SERV- iceable fall boars, Immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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

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

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. Enough Hog Conditioner to worm 40 head weighing 100 pounds or less one time \$1.00 and 25 pounds \$3.50 delivered. Atkinson Laboratories D. St. Paul, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

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

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

For Sweet Potato Growers

Technical Bulletin No. 90-T, A Monographic Study of Sweet Potato Diseases and Their Control; Farmers' Bulletin No. 909-F, Sweet Potato Growing; Farmers' Bulletin No. 1059-F, Sweet Potato Diseases; and Farmers' Bulletin No. 1442-F, Storage of Sweet Potatoes, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Prize List Is Ready

The prize list for the Kansas State Fair, which will be held September 14 to 20 at Hutchinson, is ready for distribution, and may be obtained on application to A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, at Hutchinson.



Protective Service



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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

Capture and Conviction of Sumner County Farm Thieves Costs Protective Service \$250

EIGHT farm thieves in Sumner county have cost the Kansas Farmer Protective Service the payment of five cash rewards of \$50 each. In two cases the payment of each \$50 reward covered the capture and conviction of three and of two thieves. Following are the facts regarding the theft committed by E. Couch, who for his conviction on three counts, is serving from one to five years in the penitentiary at Lansing.

Late last fall Couch stole a trailer belonging to Hadley Sparks of near Conway Springs. With the trailer he went to the Meuser farm close to Anson, which farm is posted with a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign, and stole 90 big Bronze turkeys belonging to Louise Meuser.

As soon as the turkeys were missed, law officers were notified, and a search made at produce houses in neighboring towns. No clue as to where the stolen turkeys had been sold was discovered for nearly a month, when Miss Meuser learned that a trailer resembling the one stolen from Mr. Sparks had been seen near Tonkawa, Okla.

She and Mr. Sparks then made a trip to Blackwell, Okla., where they learned from Merritt Ridgeway of the Blackwell Produce Company that a man and woman had tried to sell about 20 turkeys to the Blackwell Produce Company. Altho the turkeys were not bought, Mr. Ridgeway's descrip-

tion of the trailer tallied with the one stolen from Mr. Sparks.

Things drifted along for a few days until the same man and woman came with chickens for sale to another produce house in Blackwell owned by the Blackwell Produce Company. While selling the chickens they aroused the suspicion of Vern Stewart, the attendant, who made a record of seller's automobile license number in the palm of his hand. Shortly after making a permanent record of this number, Stewart's station received a telephone call from Sheriff J. B. Favors of Wellington reporting the theft of chickens like those just bought by Mr. Stewart.

When Sheriff Favors checked up the license number given to him by Mr. Stewart he found that the license number had been assigned to an automobile belonging to E. Couch of Route 4, Ponca City, Okla. After driving entire Route 4 at Ponca City, no one by the name of Couch was found. Sheriff Favors then sent a record of the license number to law officers in the surrounding territory, and Couch was arrested at Braman, Okla., by Chief of Police J. R. Teter.

Miss Meuser and Messrs. Sparks, Ridgeway, Stewart and Teter shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for Couch. Had not the Meuser farm been posted at the time of the turkey theft, it would not have been possible for the Kansas Farmer Protective Service to offer and pay a

The Real Estate Market Place

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IMP. 80 acres near Kingman, \$5,500, half cash. F. Lynn Robinson, Kingman, Kan.
18 CHOICE FORECLOSED SECTIONS, 1-3 cash, 36 years. Owner, Box 70, Weskan, Ka.
IMPROVED 160 near Sterling. Cheap if taken at once. Mrs. J. W. Darnell, Sterling, Kansas.
FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv. Co., Independence, Kan.
FOR SALE—Modern home with two twenty by sixty foot poultry houses heated. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

1230 A. FARM-RANCH, Spring Stream. Some bottom, good grass. Rich wheat land. Old Imp. 800 till. Real place, \$22.50 Acre. Easy terms. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.
BUSHELS PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fall. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

REAL MONEY MAKING LAND
320 acres Coffey County wheat and corn land. Also 320 acre stock farm. Priced to sell. Any terms desired to right party. Ira W. Baker, National Reserve Building, Topeka, Kan.

COME to N. W. Kansas to buy farms where Marion Talley chose as the best place to buy. Write me for description and prices on choice stock and grain farms. Buy now, get share of fine crops. Selden, Kansas. Geo. B. Shields.

FOR SALE—480 A. 9 miles Leoti, Kan. All in wheat, 4 goes delivered. Crop profits very good, land in a body level as a floor every acre tillable. Price, \$20 per A. until July 5, 1929. See Bess Holmes, Leoti, Kan. Whitmer & Son, Zenda, Kan., owners.

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

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world, is the world's leading producer of hard winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn. It leads all states in production of alfalfa. Dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming offer attractive opportunities because of cheap and abundant production of feeds and forage, and short and mild winters which require a minimum of feed and care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies many thousands of acres of southwestern Kansas lands as first grade. These lands are available at reasonable prices and easy terms. Write now for our free Kansas Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in fine farm lands in Northeast Arkansas where crop failures unknown, see or write F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA—the land of year 'round farming. Unusual opportunities for homeseekers. Low priced lands, fertile soils. Mild winters and temperate summers. Raise winter vegetables, strawberries, oranges and general farm crops, and pay for your farm on terms easier than paying rent. Good consolidated schools. Hard surfaced roads and quick transportation to market. Free literature and land listing sent on request. John T. Stinson, Director, Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, 1717 Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

MISSISSIPPI

ASK FOR PRICE and description of 3400 acre Plantation Stock farm. 700 acres cultivated, 2 graded roads, lasting water, 20 tenant, 2 managers houses—rural mail. M. T. Link, Owner, Benton, Miss.

COLORADO

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

NEW MEXICO

IRRIGATED FARM PRICED RIGHT—near schools, churches, Ry. Meadows Realty Service, Ft. Sumner, New Mexico.
WE FURNISH you farm, irrigation water and seed and give fifteen years to pay. Mr. Heron, Chama, New Mexico.

MISSOURI

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

UTAH

RANCH ON U. P. Good alfalfa soil. Store on land. Bracing climate, \$25.00 acre. Cullmsee, Nada, Utah.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT WESTERN LAND for good Topeka home or income. J. Bigley, 419 Taylor, Topeka, Kan.

WHAT'CHA GOT TO SELL OR TRADE? I have Farms, Elevators, Hardware, Merchandise Stocks, Garages, Service anything everywhere. Write Wiranosky, Haddam, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

LAND OPENING

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

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having farm for sale near school, who can give immediate possession. G. W. Randall, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.



Above is an Exact Reproduction From the File Records of the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shepard. This Couple was Sentenced for Not to Exceed Five Years on a Charge of Stealing Chickens From N. R. Chitwood, a Jefferson County Protective Service Member. The \$50 Kansas Farmer Protective Service Reward Was Divided Equally Between Mr. Chitwood, Mrs. Roy Retter and James Allen of Meriden and E. L. Mays and Sam Martin of the Shawnee County Sheriff's Office. All Had a Part in the Capture and Conviction of the Shepards

\$50 reward for the capture and conviction of the thief. If you are a Kansas Farmer subscriber, 10 cents sent to the Protective Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, will bring you a protective sign which when posted near the entrance to your farm will guarantee the payment of a \$50 cash reward for the capture and 30-day sentence of any thief stealing from the premises of your farm. If a thief steals from you next week can this reward be offered? Order your sign today.

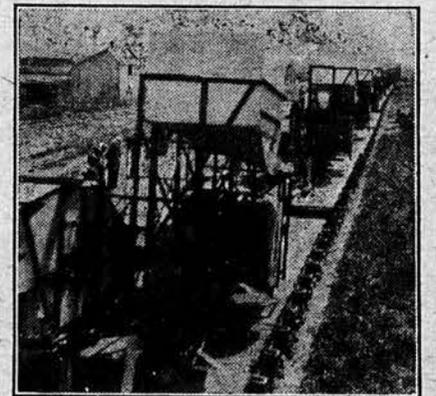
Osborne Celebrates

Osborne recently had a big festival in celebration of the first complete trainload of combine harvesters ever shipped to the farmers of that community. An entire day was set aside for the celebration. Farmers and their families came from all over the county to take part. A brass band from Cuba was imported to furnish music for the occasion, and the famous Red Jackets, a girls' orchestra from Wichita, was on hand to help make the affair more tuneful.

The trainload of 30 cars arrived over the Missouri Pacific. Every car was filled with Gleaner-Baldwin combines and as the train pulled into the siding, each combine was fitted with a placard telling the name of the farmer who had purchased it. As the cars were run to the dock, each farmer who had purchased a machine was on hand to see it unloaded, and then he pulled

right into line with his new machine, and there was a big parade.

It is most significant that one small Kansas community should be going in for the most modern method of harvesting wheat in so complete a manner. Osborne is a typical Kansas com-



Here is the Way the Trainload of Gleaner-Baldwin Combines Appeared as It Took the Siding at Osborne

munity, and the Gleaner combines are typical Kansas machines. They were invented by a Kansan, and the president of the corporation building them is a Kansan.

A number of the Gleaner officials accompanied the train to Osborne, among them P. H. Knoll, vice president, and T. J. Turley, director of sales.



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

J. W. JOHNSON
% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas



There Are Ample Rewards for the Breeders Who "Stay in the Game"

TRAVELING among the breeders of purebred livestock for several years gives one a splendid opportunity to observe the type of men usually engaged in this very important industry. I have recently visited a number of the Shorthorn breeders who live in the western half of Kansas. I have known some of them for many years. They are "beating back" now in a way that should command the respect and admiration of everyone with an understanding of the importance of good breeding in cattle.

During the inflation period, local banks anxious to lend money gave considerable encouragement to the purebred cattle business. Breed, farm and country papers urged the breeding of better stock, and prices continued to mount. But when the crash came, everyone "broke for cover." Those who had engaged in the business because of the urge of short and big profits closed out at once; in some instances the banks started foreclosure proceedings, and the timid ones threw their pedigrees away. But there were those whose love for good cattle was so strong they couldn't quit. Now better prices are here. The speculator is beginning to trim his sails, fieldmen are writing notes, auctioneers are filling their lungs, and everyone is thinking of the business from the standpoint of money more than the fellow who is striving to produce better Shorthorns.

There is a vast difference between the man who breeds registered livestock in a thoughtless sort of way and without regard to whether he is improving the breed he believes in, and the man who gives his best thought to the matter of building on what he already has and attaining a better standard for the kind of stock he is sponsoring. If money is the only consideration, there will be but little permanency because of the periods of low prices that are pretty sure to come occasionally, just as in other businesses. But the breeder who stays in, despite much that has been said to the contrary, not only receives a very fair reward for his efforts over a period of years, but also really renders a service to agriculture that can hardly be measured in dollars and cents. For such a man is, after all, the preserver of the seed that makes for better type and production. His efforts scattered over so many years cannot be very well estimated or appreciated.

But if it were not for such men who have "carried on" for years in the different localities of Kansas, our livestock would not be what it is, and the quality of the hogs and cattle would be inferior to what it now is. One good breeder in almost any Kansas community will double the value of the taxable livestock in a short time. For example, G. M. Shepherd, of Lyons, estimates that he has sold 1,000 purebred Duroc boars for breeding purposes, and probably 1,500 registered sows and gilts since he began breeding Durocs 20 years ago. The quality of commercial hogs kept on the farms of this state has been greatly improved by the infusion of good, purebred blood. In many instances, probably most of the time, the farmers and commercial pork producers have made more money and made it easier than has the purebred breeder. But the desire to produce something better has been a big incentive, and this has been a large part of his reward.

The dispersal of the Dutchland herd of Holsteins at Brockton, Mass., June 1 resulted in an average of \$770.00 on the entire herd. The Dutchland herd was one of the noted herds of the country.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, can always be counted on for a good crop of Duroc spring pigs and this year is no exception. He has 120 March and April gilts and is planning to hold a boar and pig sale at his farm, Oct. 10.

Dr. C. H. Burdett, Centralia, has 148 Duroc spring pigs that are as good as he ever raised and that is saying a lot. Doctor Burdett has been breeding Durocs for a long time and always makes money out of hogs and puts several car loads on the Kansas City market every year. He thinks he

knows the profitable type for the farmer and is breeding that kind and every year furnishes boars to breeders and farmers all over that territory. He will have about 25 picked boars for the fall trade and a nice lot of gilts he will sell open that will be ready to breed.

Brown county is out for a condensery and 60 Hiawatha business men canvassed the county Monday, June 17, and found more than 10,000 cows in that county, about 8,000 of that number being cows from which either the milk or butterfat was sold.

Robert Romig, Topeka, president of the Northeast Kansas Holstein breeders association has claimed Oct. 1 for a sale in which members of this association will consign some choice cattle. The sale will be held in the livestock judging pavilion at the free fair grounds, Topeka.

The north central Kansas free fair at Belleville is always the third largest and best attended fair in the state and this year they are erecting a new grandstand and northwest Kansas' big free gate fair is sure to be the big successful fair that it has been for the last 10 years. Dr. W. R. Barnard is the secretary and lives at Belleville.

The Northeast Kansas Holstein breeders association picnic will be held at the Boys' Industrial School August 1. There will be judging contests with prizes awarded and a big basket dinner and speakers of prominence and other entertainment. All lovers of the black and whites are invited and a good time is assured as well as an instructive program.

The 1929 Topeka free fair premium list is out and ready to be mailed to anyone requesting it. It is a book of 200 pages and the dates of the Topeka fair this year are Sept. 9 to 14. The free fair at Topeka is supported by the state and Shawnee county, and the secretary, A. P. Burdick, is planning a number of new features for entertaining the big crowds that are sure to attend in September.

E. H. Kemplay, Corning, breeder of Poland Chinas has 19 March and April pigs that are a credit to any breeder. The spring crop is by two boars, one the son of The Stamp, the sire of the highest priced boar pig sold in 1926 and the others are by Ben Hur by the Proof, the highest priced boar pig sold in 1926. Mr. Kemplay will show at Topeka this fall and at other fairs. He will not hold a sale but expects to sell his top boars at private sale.

Fred Pitts of Culver, Kansas has one of the good herds of registered Shorthorns to be found in his part of the state. Starting several years ago with big, broad backed Scotch topped cows he has used several bulls bred along Shorthorn dairy lines and so careful and successful he has been his breeding operations that few have come so close to maintaining the dual purpose animal. The herd now numbers about 70 head with the big red bull, Bell Boy, in service, whose ancestors trace back to General Clay, the foundation bull of the Milking Shorthorn cattle.

Few Kansas farmers come so near maintaining a well-balanced livestock farm as does Frank E. Leslie of Sterling. Mr. Leslie has a 960 acre place, about half of which is pasture land. His farm land is a nice, sandy loam and alfalfa and other crops do well. Some wheat is raised each year but the acreage is to be decreased right along from now on. The herd of registered Shorthorns is used for both milk and beef. The present herd bull is a grandson of the undefeated Bapton Corporal. A few weeks ago Mr. Leslie marketed a litter of 8 Duroc piglets, seven months and seven days old, they sold on the local market for \$10.10 and weighed an average of 283 pounds.

One hears so much these days about youth failing to make the most of their opportunity, that it is good to locate specific examples of young men who are leaders in their chosen lifework. Col. Jack Mills, whose home is in Rice county has passed the flaming youth stage but he is still quite a young man to be doing so successfully the things he is doing. Quietly but with characteristic determination he is coming to be one of the leading auctioneers of his part of the state. In everything he has the farmers' viewpoint. He is not only a first-class stockman but one of the successful wheat growers of his locality. He knows what is going on and is keenly interested in the agricultural events of the times.

G. M. Shepherd & Sons of Lyons have their usual fine bunch of Duroc spring pigs, about 60 of them. The Shepherd herd has been in existence for many years and drought or disaster never seem to dampen the ardor of any member of the firm. Always there seems to be present a determination to grow better Durocs and a belief that the price will take care of itself. They have recently purchased a new boar from one of the leading breeders of Iowa. They have named him King Index. He is by Index Chief, a son of Index, the boar that has sired so many boars heading good herds over the country. The young boar's dam traces back to the once noted boar Great I Am. The Shepherds report a splendid demand for breeding stock.

Doctor Mott in a letter written last Saturday concerning the three public sales that he conducted last week says that all three sales were as satisfactory to the sellers and buyers and to himself as any three sales he ever managed. The sales referred to were the Clover Cliff dispersal, held at the ranch near Elm Dale Monday, the Geo. Young sale held at the Agricultural college, Manhattan on Tuesday and the Pautler sale held at Stratton, Colo. on Thursday. The total number of cattle sold in the three sales was approximately 150 head and the total amount of money received to were \$23,500 or an average of \$150.00. The top cows in each sale were almost the same. In the Clover Cliff Ranch sale the top was \$300 paid by Dr. Kaster of Topeka and the top cow in the Young sale brought \$302.50 and went to Fred Sobell, Liberty, Mo. and in the Pautler sale the top was

\$305.50. Four cows in the Young sale went for around \$300.00 each. In the Clover Cliff sale the cows and heifers in milk averaged \$205.00 and in the Young sale the average on cows and heifers in milk was \$230.00 and the 10 top cows averaged \$252.00. In the Pautler sale the 10 top cows averaged \$275.00 and the top bull sold for \$175.00. The top bull in the Clover Cliff sale brought \$275.00 and in the Young sale the herd bull sold for \$290.00. Doctor Mott says that the average on these three sales can conservatively be put at \$50.00 above the prices received for the same kind of cattle one year ago and that it is the general opinion among men who are in a position to know that there is going to be the greatest demand for dairy cattle all over the country this fall that there has ever been. A good majority of the cattle sold in all three of these sales went to beginners as foundation cattle from which new herds will be established.

The Wempe brothers are four well known breeders of purebred livestock in Northern Kansas. F. B. Wempe lives at Frankfort and breeds Jersey cattle and Hampshire hogs and Clem, Paul and Robert live on good farms near Seneca. Clem is a well known breeder of Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire hogs and judged horses at the north central Kansas fair at Belleville last season. Paul breeds Tamworth hogs and Jersey cattle and is an extensive exhibitor and a good showman. Robert breeds Jersey cattle and conducts an extensive dairy and furnishes Seneca with Jersey milk. All four of the Wempe brothers are good stockmen and well to do farmers. Their herds will be at the fairs this fall and all will have breeding stock to sell as they always have had. All of them are advertisers in the Kansas Farmer when they have anything to sell.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**
Sept. 10—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette, Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.
- Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan.
- Oct. 16—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska.
- Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Blumont Farm, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.
- Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., Sale manager.
- Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.
- Hereford Cattle**
Oct. 18—W. T. Meyer, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 1—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders Asso. Sale at Topeka. Robt. Romig, Sale Manager.
- Duroc Hogs**
Oct. 10—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
- Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson

(Continued from Page 20)

a store or doing washings to support the family.

X. The famous story of the Rechabites is always worth telling. Today it would be difficult to find a family that held on to the teachings of the grandfathers out of respect to them, because conditions change so rapidly. Young fellows think their fathers are behind the times. In those days life was the same, one generation after another.

XI. A while ago I read a good sentence, "Sooner or later we all sit down to the banquet of consequences." That is what the Hebrew nation was doing. The folks had been preparing the banquet for many years. They had declined the advice of such excellent cooks as Isaiah and Jeremiah and others. The banquet table was set—but what horrible dishes! How they burned and scalded as they were eaten! But when a nation or a community has prepared such a banquet there is but one thing left to do, and that is to eat it, whether they like it or not.

IV. The Suffering Servant of the Lord is the greatest lesson of the series. That God's servant should come into the world and suffer in behalf of others is almost too good to be true.

Lesson for June 30—God's True Prophets. Golden Text, Jer. 31:3.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

Mrs. J. Banninger, Haddam. Fifty 3-months old White Leghorn pullets. Pierce Pomburg, Arcadia. Seventy light Brahma and Buff Orpington hens, six roosters and 17 2-months old chicks. Mrs. E. B. Todd, Fort Scott. Chickens. Joe B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Firestone tire, 30x3 1/2, tube and demountable rim. Effie Hill, Achilles. Eskimo, white Spitz, female pup, with black nose and eyes and brown spots on stomach.

MILK GOATS

MILK GOATS FOR SALE
Registered Toggenburg Females \$30, others \$15 to \$25. Male Kids \$10.
K. C. KRUEGER, HARTFORD, KANSAS



HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!
More Dollars per Cow per Year
The Farmer's Cow
Holsteins are large and hardy, yield the most milk and butterfat, consume great quantities of cheap roughages, and produce big, strong calves which are easily raised.
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THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLLED SHORTHORN BARGAINS
Our herd of 80 head must be reduced materially owing to the illness of a member of the firm and we offer 25 choice Scotch females, bred cows, cows with calves, open and bred heifers, at just a reasonable margin over beef price. All our females topped by the strongest Polled sires.
Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
Allendale Farm Angus
Good, well-bred Angus bulls. Priced \$150 to \$250. W. A. Holt & Son, Savannah, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
27 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFERS
For Sale. Heifers bred to freshen this fall. A few registered heifers, registered bulls. Good size, well marked, 95 head in our herd.
FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS
30 Choice Fall Gilts
Either bred or open. Also a fine lot of spring pigs in pairs or trios not related. An old established herd. Address JOHN D. HENRY, LeCompton, Kansas.

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DANDY SPOTTED POLAND BOARS
of service are at \$30 and up. Also spring boars and bred gilts. Located in Crawford Co. Drive over or write
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS
HUSKY FALL BOARS
Ready for service, immuned and shipped on approval. C.O.D. Sired by Nebraska champion 1928. Have gilts for fall farrow to place on produce payment plan to reliable parties. No money required.
ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEBR.

Spring Boars and Gilts
Weighing up to 150 lbs. Also 4 show type boars. Will deliver 50 miles free by truck. Phone 31 F 22, Grantville, LLOYD COLE, Rt. 3, NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

DUROC HOGS
Shipped on Approval
Reg. Immuned. Gilts bred to Big Prospect, State Fairs Prize Winning boar. Sire of easy feeding heavy boned Durocs. Also service boars, W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.

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

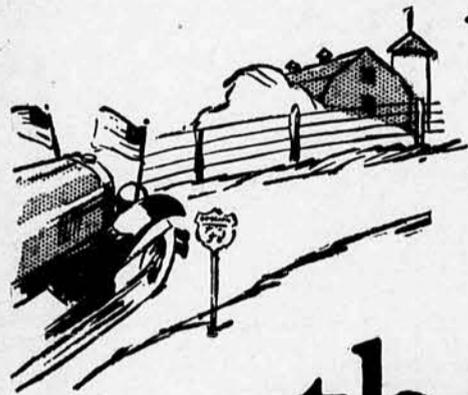
5 HAMPSHIRE BOARS
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Bulls for sale from highest producing herd in state. Seven cows in herd average over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. One other cow has two daughters averaging over 31 lbs. butter in 7 days. Herd federal accredited.
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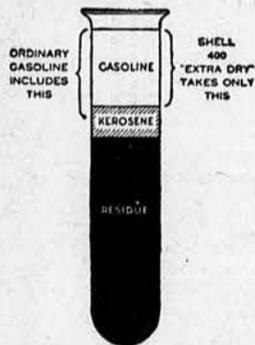


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