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# KANSAS FARMER

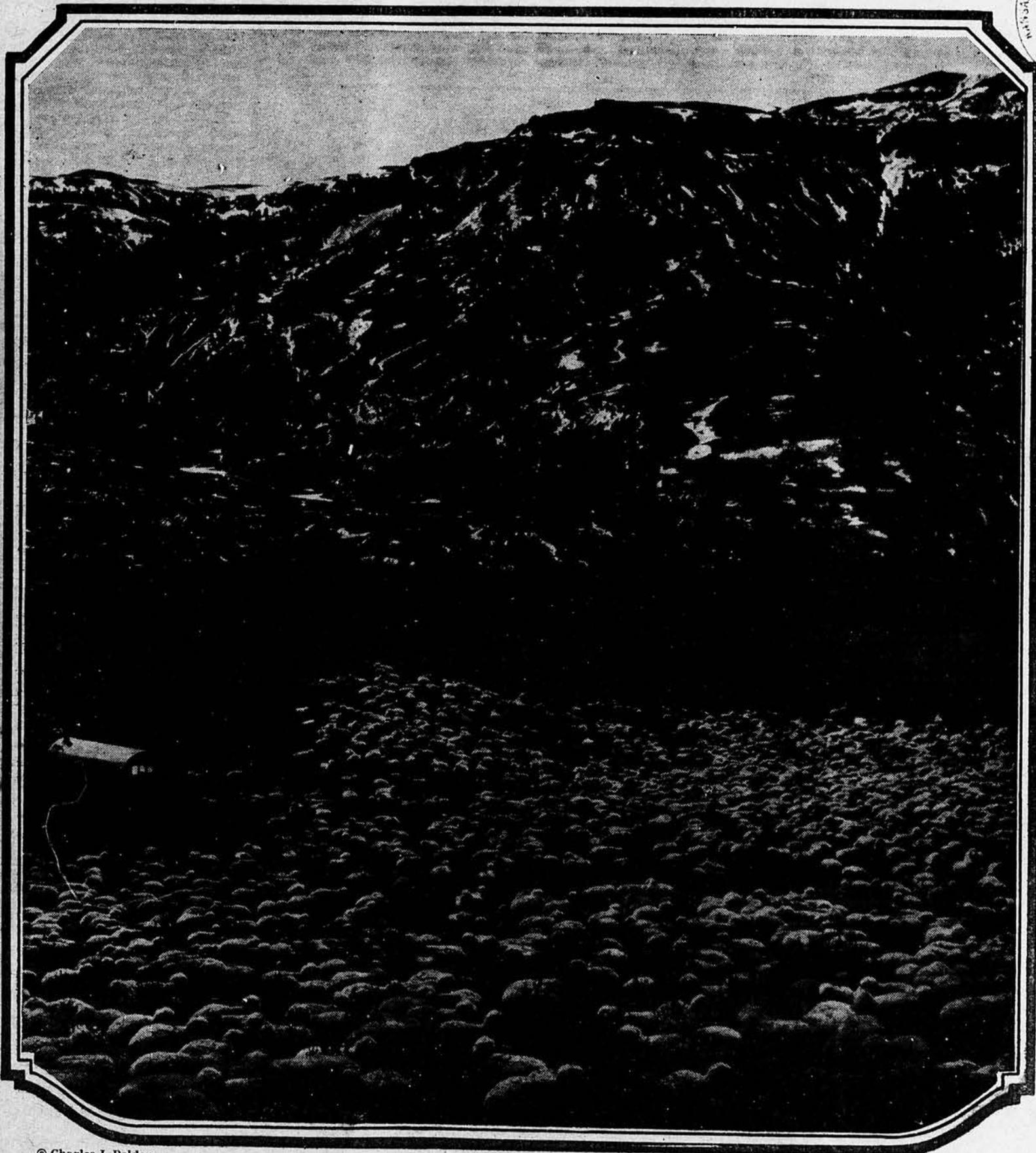
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

July 13, 1929

Number 28

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## When Shepherds Watch Their Flocks by Night

(An Actual Moonlight Photo)

# Corn Made Fine Headway

## Pastures and Meadows Never Were in Better Condition Than at Present

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS bulletin from the crop growing area of Coffey county is being written on the morning for local combines to get going in the wheat, but rain began to fall about the time to go to the field and at this writing a lot of water has fallen in a short time, probably close to 1 inch, and it still is coming down. If the old saying holds good about "rain before 7, sunshine before 'leven" the rain soon should be over. If it is, harvesting can be resumed by tomorrow. The truck left this farm just as rain began to fall taking a 635-pound hog to market. He loaded rather easily but we did not care to load him again, so I suppose the truck driver continued to Burlington. Virtually all the corn in this locality had been plowed during the last few days and the ground is in prime condition to absorb the falling moisture. Corn has grown wonderfully well during the last week and with normal moisture during July and August we can yet raise a good crop. Pastures and meadows never were in better condition, cattle will not have to be sold because of scarcity of grass and water for a long time, even should no more rain fall.

### Combine Worked Perfectly

Wheat did not seem to ripen naturally; too much wet followed by several hot, windy days left the growth with a white cast instead of the golden color it should have. Opinions differ as to the yield. Some guess the crop at from 12 to 18 bushels, which seems likely to be an accurate one. One small field cut early with a combine made 15 bushels to the acre, as nearly as could be told by wagon box measure. This was the first start for this new combine and with one minor adjustment it worked perfectly. This machine was pulled by a small tractor which had seen considerable service; it pulled it even with rather heavy footing under it, but it was seen that if speed was to be made more power would have to be used, so the Jayhawk Farm all-purpose tractor was hitched up for the job. The objection I see to combines here is the small wheat acreage and the tendency of the wheat to retain moisture in seasons like this of 1929. Time shortly will tell how successful the combine harvester is to be in Coffey county fields.

### Favorable for the Oats

It is seldom that the oat crop progresses to maturity under such favorable conditions as has the crop this year. Fields sown early with the Kanota variety were ready to cut by July 1, with the Texas Red variety about four days later. The straw was of just the right height and the kernels were filled down to the last bottom one. On this farm a 30-acre field was sown to the Texas Red variety, the seed being brought to this county from McKinney, Tex. Just before the field was finished the Texas oats ran out and the remainder, four rounds with the drill, was sown with home-grown Kanota seed. This Kanota strip was ready to cut July 1, while it took from three to four days before the Texas variety was ripe. We raised Kanota oats last year and the change to Texas seed was made because the home-grown seed grew in a field that was 25 per cent smut. Many sowed this home-grown Kanota seed rather than pay 80 cents a bushel for imported Texas oats. But so far as I know, it all was given the smut preventive treatment. We treated the imported seed also as well as the small amount of Kanota sown, and I didn't see a single head of smutty oats in the field. It is possible there would have been no smut even had the seed not been treated, but we figured that it was much better to be safe than sorry.

### Need Cheaper Meat

Buyers are beginning to take small numbers of the best dry cows and heifers from pastures in this part of Kansas. It must be that the Kansas City market was not expecting any cattle at all, for the few head of old

cows that have gone in have broken prices 50 cents a hundred in the last week. But even at that, cattle are high and the packers would welcome the chance to get something out of which they can cut a little cheaper meat. If cheaper meat could only reach the consumer it would result in an increased demand, for most meat consumers are beef hungry. The difficulty seems to lie in getting the price drop out to the consumer; the packer passes it along but it is absorbed or else evaporates while getting thru the ranks of the retailers. A price raise gets action immediately but a price drop seems slow in filtering thru. It is this that checks consumption. I think most cattle growers would be glad to see the packers enter the retail meat trade again for they feel the meat would be handled as cheaply as possible and this would have a tendency to increase consump-

tion. Even if the price to the producer was no greater it is much better to have a lively market than a dull one.

### Which Would You Choose?

A friend was remarking to me a few days ago that land in native bluegrass with no improvements on it, except a poor wire fence, would sell for as much an acre, and sell even quicker, than would a place on which there were buildings valued at from \$1,200 to \$1,800. The place with the buildings probably would have from 50 to 80 per cent of the land under cultivation, some of it having been farmed for perhaps 40 to 50 years. It is a question in the minds of many whether this farmed land has not lost in fertility more than enough to make up the value of the buildings. Which would you choose if buying land, a good 100 acres of native grass which never had been plowed and which still retains all the stored fertility of centuries, or a like amount of land from which much of the fertility had been removed by cultivation, but on which was a good set of farm buildings? I think this virgin fertility has more value than we usually place on it. I notice that some recent statements of wheat growing costs make allowance for everything but the fertility removed by

the crop. Isn't this in reality one of the biggest amounts that should be charged up against any crop, the fertility that crop removes from the soil?

### These Wages Are Low

We have reached the time when commercial hay men formerly began harvesting the bluestem crop in the native hay belt of Eastern Kansas. Most of the larger operators used to start immediately after July 4, but I hear of no start being made this year. For one thing the grass still is growing and it is very green and sappy. For another, it seems to be the general impression that not nearly so much of this native hay will be baled from the windrow as has been the case in former years. Farmers are getting tired of working for small wages and throwing in their hay. While this hay is not the best in the world as winter feed for cattle, yet it does well as part of the ration. For some years hay growers have not been netting \$2 a ton for the actual hay after allowing for labor and other costs, and most of them feel sure that cattle will return more than that amount for it. There always is a temptation to hire the hay baled from the windrow; it costs more but the field is quicker cleared and there is less immediate work than when the hay is stacked. But the crop this year, if cut early and well stacked, should pay much better than if baled and sold, and pay for our work is what many of us are finding to be absolutely necessary if we are to continue in business.

## The Why of Surplus Wheat

By R. M. Green

FOUR things are largely responsible for what appeared to be a 1929 wheat surplus. They are world wheat acreage increasing faster than population, several seasons of good yields, less labor and capital than formerly put into a bushel of wheat in important producing sections, and changing food habits in the United States that make it unnecessary to keep up increases in wheat production at the same rate that population increases.

The wheat surplus problem is a knotty one, not for the reason that the main causes of the surplus are obscure, but for an entirely different reason. When there are only four ways out of a difficulty and all four are so hard as to be almost impossible, the knottiness of the problem arises from hunting a fifth or sixth easy way out, which there is not.

If the world wheat acreage had increased since 1924 only as fast as population instead of as fast as it actually did, it would be six to eight years yet before the present acreage would have been reached. The increase in the world's acreage is about six to eight years ahead of schedule. If acreage had increased only as fast as population, an average decline in yield of 1 bushel an acre on world acreage would make for as short supplies, as in 1924-1925. Because of the surplus acreage it will take a decline in yield below average of about 2 bushels an acre to have this effect.

World's crops of wheat for 1925, 1926 and 1927 were fairly large. The 1928 crop was still larger, and the 1929 crop starts with a good promise from the winter wheat crop, whatever may happen later. Such a situation is looked on as unusual. It is a thing that does not happen often. A near approach to it, however, in so far as prices are concerned, occurred in 1905 and 1906. In 1904 folks were half way lamenting the fact that wheat production had reached a more or less stationary point so that increased domestic consumption would soon eat into the surplus. Then followed in 1905 a crop described in the United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook of that year as the second wheat crop in size produced in the United States. On top of the large 1905 crop came the crop of 1906, described as only 8 million bushels under the largest crop ever grown in the United States. Prices of top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City in August, September and October, 1905, were 20, 25, and 26½ cents a bushel, respectively, lower than the year before. Likewise, August, September and October prices in 1906 were still lower than in 1905 by 8½, 12 and 12½ cents a bushel. It was May, 1907, before a substantial price improvement occurred.

In much of the Southwest in particular, cost of wheat production has been reduced 15 to 20 per cent in recent years by the use of power machines and larger sized machinery. Lower wheat prices have not cut production in these sections as it might have under the costs that used to prevail. Furthermore, the increased taxation on farm lands in these areas has made it cheaper to raise low priced wheat on sod lands than to pay taxes and get nothing off of such lands.

Wheat saved by the difference between per capita consumption in the United States in 1914-1915 and in recent years is enough to supply 15 to 16 million people at the present rate of consumption. This means that if wheat production had been increased just in proportion to the increase in population there should be a surplus production of 70 to 75 million bushels of wheat, were there not some outside demand such as that which occurred during the war and in 1924 to take care of it.

Looking at the matter another way, if the same rate of domestic consumption is maintained as in recent years, and population increases at the same rate, there will be a need for an increased production to meet home demands of about 65 to 70 million bushels by the end of the next 10 years. With an average yield this would require only 4½ to 5 million additional acres. This would be an average increase in acreage every year of about ½ million acres. Compared with this there was planted for 1925 about 1 million acres more winter wheat than for 1924; for 1926, about the same as for 1925; for 1927 about 3½ million more than for 1926; and for 1928 about 4 million more than for 1927.

We should reduce the wheat acreage for a few years where more profitable crops can be substituted. Wait for a turn when yields in some important country or countries fail to hold up as well as they have in recent years. Cheapen production costs further if you can. Thru co-operative effort persuade people to eat more wheat products if you can. These are the roads out. The writer believes the second way offers the most hope. It is here that Government aid in financing the waiting may accomplish something if the difficult details of actually operating can be worked out.

### Helps for Farm Folks

Not all helpful bulletins are published by governmental or disinterested agencies. Firms advertising in Kansas Farmer have prepared at great expense many booklets and brochures which are filled with information that any farmer will find helpful. They may be obtained without charge on request. For your benefit we are listing many informational services announced in this issue. All are contained in advertisements on the pages indicated. Please send your requests for any of the following booklets or brochures directly to the companies at the addresses contained in the advertisements:

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Threshers and Corn Pickers	8
Bigger Crops From Better Seed Beds	10
Power Tractors	11
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### Early Plowing: High Yields

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

Timely preparation of the ground is one of the principal factors in insuring a good wheat crop. Early preparation aids in conserving soil moisture and in the development of nitrates in the soil. When it is not possible to plow or list immediately after harvesting the wheat crop, the land should be disked early and then plowed as soon as possible. After the land has been plowed or listed, it should receive sufficient cultivation to destroy all weeds and volunteer grain.

### Tells of Poison Ivy

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,166, Poison Ivy and Poison Sumac and Their Eradication, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### For the Berry Growers

Farmers' Bulletin No. 887-F, Raspberry Culture, and No. 1,399-F, Blackberry Growing, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Interested in Turkeys?

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,409-F, Turkey Raising, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 67

July 13, 1929

Number 28

## We Meet a Farm Business Woman

*Satisfying Changing Demands, She Keeps Up With Poultry Progress*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**E**VERY business that is progressive and worth while is continually changing. It is important to know the factors that bring about those changes, but of greater necessity is a knowledge and ability to keep in step with the newer ideas that force themselves in to replace older ones. Those who are able to anticipate new demands and satisfy them are the ones whose net profits at the end of any given year are the best.

This was effectively demonstrated a few days ago thru a visit to "Maple Wood Poultry Farm," in Nemaha county. Mrs. C. C. Hutchinson is the "big chief" in the poultry work on this farm, so her husband said, and after talking with her it sounds reasonable.

Mrs. Hutchinson is a student of poultry and she has the ability to see what changes are taking place and to cope with them. "The poultry business certainly isn't what it was some years ago," she assured, and went on to explain that, like other farm folks, she used to "just raise chickens." She always has had some poultry, a farm flock like everybody else. Then something happened—and it hasn't been very long ago either—to make folks wonder whether their laying hens were paying as well as they should. Then all the talk started about better birds, purebreds. Since then changes have come along quite rapidly—balanced rations, culling, trapnesting, blood testing, straw loft houses, clean ground, hail screen runs, all mash. Why, it is an almost endless procession of changes, and all of them for the better.

No end to changes either—they are taking place today. Mark what Mrs. Hutchinson has to say: "Three years ago we were selling all hatching eggs. Quite rapidly the number we sold was reduced, and the sale of

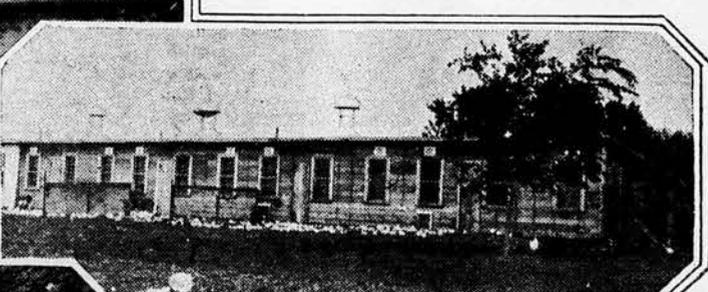
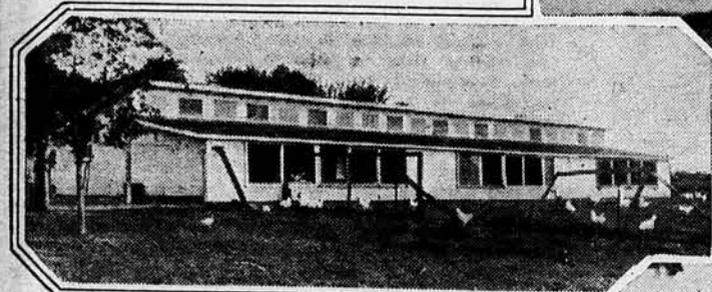
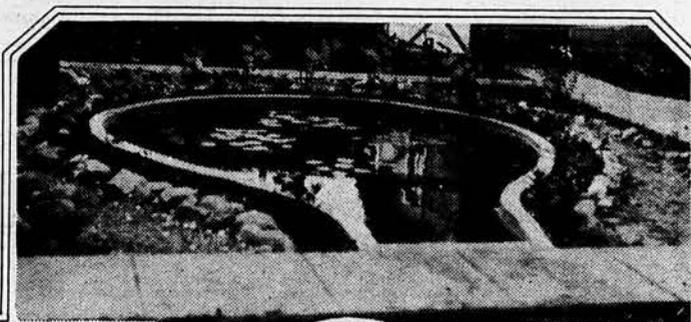
chases. Seated at her desk, with records and files instantly at hand and stenographic help available, she represented to the visitor the modern farm business woman.

As an example of the efficiency of this plant let's take a good look at this office building. In one room it houses records of every transaction and about feed costs and production. There Mrs. Hutchinson sits at her desk, keeping all of this work away from the home, figuring out what is being accomplished and what should be done. Thru the door to her left we find the big incubators that will hold 6,300 eggs. But business is growing so a new incubator room will be built in the near future and of course, the capacity will be increased. Another door leads into the room where the farm light plant is installed. A stairs goes down to the packing and grading cellar, which is a clean and pleasant place in which to work. Up high in one end of the building is the storage tank

the flock in general and breeding pens especially have been watched and handled so carefully. The foundation flock itself is from breeding pens in which the egg records run up as high as 308 eggs. Of course, there is nothing below 200 egg producers. Some of the most careful work comes in selecting the male birds. Recently one was purchased for \$75 to head the triple A pens. An official trapnest record showed that his dam produced 294 eggs in a year. Six dams in his ancestry have laid more than 300 eggs apiece in a year. Other male birds are selected from the home trapnest records from dams having records of 260 eggs or better.

Out of hatching season all eggs are graded for the market. For some time they were shipped to New York where they found ready sale at a good premium over local market prices. But here again a change came into the poultry business, and Mrs. Hutchinson's local market started bidding for eggs from her flock on a grade basis and they have been marketed at home since. "We are strong boosters for selling eggs at local markets on a grade basis," she assured. It is handier to market at home, allows us to patronize home industry and we make just about the same net profit. Eggs should be sold entirely on a quality basis because it pays well. The week before last out of 13 cases that we delivered, only 2½ cases graded seconds. There is good money in eggs on that basis."

From eggs alone the layers gross \$3 a year, and since it costs about \$1 a bird for feed, the net over feed costs will be \$2. But that doesn't give the hens credit for cash received from other sales, so you see the net profit from the flock for the year will be much higher. Last year the flock egg average was 205 plus eggs to the hen. The high-



baby chicks was introduced and boomed until practically all we have been selling lately is the chicks. In two or three years baby chick sales may give way to the sale of 'started chicks.' And in the course of her conversation she mentioned the fact that she also sells quite a number of mature pullets, ready for laying. Will the sale of mature pullets be the big item a few years hence? As a matter of fact, there are quite a number of poultrymen over the state making somewhat of a business of that already.

Changes come in the poultry business, but this particular department on Maple Wood Farm has been able to march right along with progress. Every possible poultry income is worked efficiently. Mrs. Hutchinson realizes good net profits from six poultry incomes. These include eggs, hatching eggs, baby chicks, started chicks, mature pullets and breeding stock.

This poultrywoman doesn't remember when she didn't work with a farm flock, but she names a time about seven years ago when a bunch of layers actually represented a real net profit to her. Urged on by poultry articles she read and also by Junior, a son—you know these youngsters have a hand in agricultural progress; watch the prizes they take at the fairs and livestock shows if you doubt it—Mrs. Hutchinson elected to forsake the idea of having just a few layers, and started in with White Leghorns to build up on quite an extensive scale. "We had decided that the real money in the poultry game was in eggs," she said, "and at that time we felt sure the White Leghorns were the best for our purpose. One cannot say which is the most profitable bird today, because there are a number of good layers and there are so many possibilities of making money with them."

She was in her farm office as she was telling this—a real office. Practically all of the sales take place right there as many, many customers of long standing call at the farm to make their pur-

In the Oval We Want You to Meet a Real Farm Business Woman, Mrs. C. C. Hutchinson of Nemaha County. The Bottom Picture Shows Her Office, and Out of Its Window She Can See the Lily Pond Which is One of Her Ideas in Landscaping. The Two Side Photos Show the Big Laying Houses Which Are Occupied by High-Producing White Leghorns

for water, with its gauge on the end of the building outside to tell when more pumping is necessary.

All of that bespeaks efficiency as does the other equipment. The incubators are heated with coal and are automatically regulated. A careful knowledge of the proper way to incubate eggs was earned out of a considerable amount of study and experimenting. Between March 5 and May 15 this year, Mrs. Hutchinson hatched 10 batches of 3,000 eggs each and made an average of 75 per cent, which isn't so bad with so many eggs. About 6,000 of the chicks were kept on the farm to keep the home flock up to standard, while the balance were sold to regular customers.

In season all of the eggs produced on the Hutchinson farm are used for hatching, that is, except any culls. But there are very few of these since

est hen laid 309 eggs, and one a year before produced 308. Something more than 800 birds have been carried thru the winter, but the Hutchinson goal is 1,000 pullets plus 500 to 600 mature birds for winter laying.

Trapnesting work was started more than three years ago and the flock is being built up steadily thru pedigrees and progeny testing. Three hundred hens this year are entered under the "Record of Performance" work. The laying houses haven't been lighted so far, but they will be this fall. Mrs. Hutchinson thinks this will have the advantage of higher egg production thru longer feeding days, and longer laying seasons. There are two well-ventilated laying houses. One is 22 by 80 feet and the other 20 by 140 feet. There are seven rooms in the largest one, 20 by 20 feet, while rooms in the smaller house are 22 by 24 or 28 feet.

The laying flock gets a commercial mash and grain—wheat and whole yellow corn. In winter the grain ration is two-thirds corn and one-third wheat, with a heavy feeding in the evening and a light one in the morning. In the spring the grain ration is made up half and half, and in the real hot weather it is one-third corn and two-thirds wheat, cutting down on the corn because of its fattening qualities. Also in hot weather the morning grain feeding is eliminated.

Mrs. Hutchinson stressed the importance of another new item in the poultry industry. This is peat litter. "It is a great help to poultry raisers," she said. "It absorbs moisture and reduces the amount of labor in cleaning the houses, all the time keeping the rooms in nice, sanitary condition. We used to clean straw and other litter every other day. We could leave this new litter even as much as four weeks if there was no sickness in the flock. You can see how much labor and time that would save. We also are trying it in our brooder houses, but haven't used it long enough to be sure of the

(Continued on Page 11)

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FRANK A. MECKEL...Agricultural Engineer
HARLEY HATCH...Jayhawker Notes
A. G. KITTELL...Poultry
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE just been reading a very interesting pamphlet on county management, the same being a review of developing plans of county administration in Virginia and North Carolina.

Theoretically county management, that is the general management of the business of the county by a selected manager, is sound but sometimes the advocates of a plan forget that its success after all, depends on the kind of manager selected.

During all the depressing period of agriculture, commencing with the great depression of prices following the close of the World War, while farmers generally were either going backward financially or at best barely holding their own, there were a few here and there who were prospering.

In a good many cases these exceptional farmers did not seem to have any better opportunities than their neighbors who were not prospering. Their lands were no more fertile, they had to contend with the same climatic conditions and they had to sell their products in the same markets.

Neither could it be said in most cases that they worked any harder than their less prosperous neighbors or that they were more penurious in their habits.

Why, then, did they prosper while their neighbors did not? There was only one evident answer. Somehow or other they were better managers.

Somehow or other they exercised better judgment. Neither was it the rule that these exceptional farmers, where they employed help, drove their hired men more than other employers.

They realized that a willing worker always is a better worker than one who merely does a certain task for a certain wage paid for a given number of hours of labor.

In every one of these exceptional cases, I think it would be found that one brain controlled all the operations of the farm.

The successful farmer probably did not work so very hard himself, but he was on the job every day and every hour. He had rare judgment about what to plant and when.

He had almost uncanny judgment about markets. Somehow or other when a particular kind of stock was selling at less than cost of production he managed to be low on that kind of stock.

When the price of stock rose to the point where it yielded a profit, he managed somehow to be pretty well stocked up on that kind of stock.

the fact still remains that Virkula had established a reputation as a bootlegger and probably was on bootlegging business when he was killed.

However, that side of the case will not get into the New York and Chicago dailies virulently opposed to the 18th amendment and the Volstead law. They have no sympathy for any officer who is endeavoring to do his duty.



of the truth to get into the press dispatches. Probably there is no tougher town on the border than International Falls, unless it is the little town of Rainier, near by. Dodge City, in its worst days, was no more lawless, more regardless of law or of human life.

A Very Foolish Fuss

EVERY administration gives certain formal dinners to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations. If their diplomatic rank is equal, then they are seated according to the length of time they have been in the diplomatic service.

It happened that at one of these formal dinners given during the Cleveland administration, the minister from Haiti was the oldest in the diplomatic service and therefore was seated at the head of the table. Of course, the minister from Haiti was a mulatto, but so far as I recall, none of the Southern legislators met and passed resolutions condemning the President because a mulatto sat down at the same table with other diplomatic representatives.

the negro race might be broken and the vote divided between the two great parties, but just about the time that seems likely to be brought about, the foolish negro haters do something to drive the negroes back into the Republican party.

A few Southern papers edited by men afflicted with negrophobia, seem to think that the DePriest incident will greatly damage the political prospects of Herbert Hoover. These editors show as much sense as Thompson's colt. There has not been, so far as I have noticed, a single Democratic paper in the North which has taken this extreme Southern view.

A Fighter Usually Wins

IT PAYS sometimes to fight. You recall that Governor Johnston of Oklahoma was impeached and convicted on the one humiliating ground that he was incompetent.

Down in Louisiana there was a different kind of governor, Louie Long. It really looked as if they had enough on him to convict him, but he was not the sort of man to take it lying down.

Animal Brains and Souls

IS IT your opinion, William," asked Truthful James of his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "that a dog has a mind and a soul?"

"Some dogs I hev knowed had a blamed sight more sense than some men, and on the other hand, I hev knowed dogs that just naturally didn't seem to hev any brains wuth mentionin'.

"I hev owned some mighty smart dogs uv different breeds, some pedigreed dogs, some just common cur dogs. Onct I wuz huntin' in the mountains when I met up with a grizzly bar.

But Who Did the Howling?

AS MIGHT be expected there was a great deal of indignation worked up over the killing of a bootlegger up at International Falls, Minnesota, for whether the killing of Henry Virkula by a prohibition enforcement officer was justified,

2,000 pounds. He attack me where I hed no chancet to back out and I sed to myself, 'William, here is where you air billed fur one uv them golden harps.' I hed with me a big fox hound, weigh I would say about 150 pounds. He hed been scoutin' round ahead and up on the side uv the mountain, when he saw that bar come into the pass just ahead uv yours truly. Without a minute's hesitation, he give a jump down on top uv that bar. He wuz up on the side uv the cliff about 20 feet I would say, and when he lit on that bar, he sure surprised the critter. The fact is, he knocked it off its feet, it havin' reared up to strike. That give me time to git my gun into action, and I let that grizzly hev two bullets thru the heart before he could git action on that dog. Now I claim that it took quick and accurate thinkin' on the part uv that dog. If he hed hesitated a second it would hev been all day with me.

Another case where that same dog saved my life. I wuz huntin', when a loose stone turned under my foot and I rolled off the cliff, fallin' almost precipitous a distance uv 1,500 feet. When I come to, that dog wuz standin' by me lookin' mighty anxious. I sort uv took an inventory uv myself and discovered that I hed broke both legs, one arm and 14 ribs; also a jawbone and hed 27 different cuts on my body, to say nuthin' uv some 44 more or less serious bruises. My rifle hed tumbled down with me, and fur a wonder, wuzn't damaged none. Well, that dog took in the hull situation to onct. First he took my canteen and went to a nearby stream and filled it with water and put it so that I could get it with my one good arm. Then pulled off my boots, made a sling out uv a cloth I carried with me, twisted it round one foot and then the other, and while I held onto a saplin', he took that sling in his teeth and settin' himself, pulled on that sling 'til he got the bones uv both legs into position and then tore the cloth into slips, and makin' splints with sticks he picked up, he bandaged both legs and then made a bandage fur the broken arm. Then he gathered a lot uv dry sticks and piled them up in a heap, took a box uv matches out uv my knapsack, took a match in his teeth and scratched it on a stone and lit a fire. Then he took my gun in his mouth and went off into the timber. I heard that gun go off at least three times and purty soon that dog come back carryin' a rabbit and three plover, which he laid by my good arm, together with my huntin' knife.

"I managed to skin that rabbit and dress them birds, and he held the rabbit over the coals uv the fire 'til it wuz cooked. But he knowed that he must hev help, so he nosed round in my pack 'til he found a sheet uv paper and pencil and brought that over and put it down by my one good arm. I wrote out a notice tellin' as near as I could where I wuz and what hed happened to me, and that dog took that paper in his mouth and started fur help. He wuz gone three days, and I wuz sufferin' something terrible when he showed up with an army surgeon frum the nearest army post 150 miles away. He wuz just about all in, evidently hev' traveled all day and all night to reach that fort. The surgeon happened to hev a motorcycle and fastened a side basket on it where the dog could ride. When he saw what the dog hed done in the way uv first aid fur my wounds, he told me that he knew where I could git \$5,000 fur that dog if I would say the word, but I told him that no money would pay fur him. Well, he patched me up and I got all right again, but I kept that dog 'til he died uv old age, and then I giv him the most imposin' funeral I could arrange. The man who tells me, James, that dogs don't hev minds and souls just like men, only in many cases a durned sight better, I know, James, that they don't know what they air talkin' about."

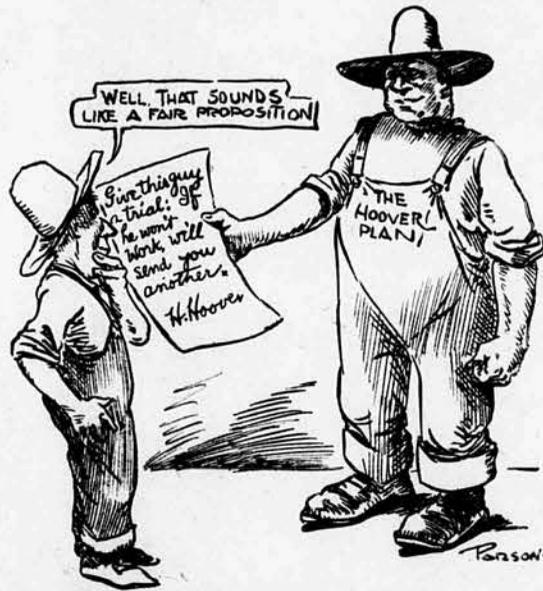
### No Exemption Is Allowed

Until this year since my wife's death I have been allowed an exemption on taxes. My daughter has lived with me during that time. This year the assessor would not allow any exemption because she is of age. What is the exemption allowed widowers? L. J.

Our statute exempts personal property from taxation to the amount of \$200 for each family. If this daughter is maintaining herself, then in my opinion L. J. would not be entitled to the exemption of the head of a family. But if this daughter is acting as his housekeeper and he maintains a family, the mere fact that his wife is dead would not deprive him of his rights to this exemption. As a widower, of course, he would not be entitled to any exemption unless he is at the same time maintaining a family.

### Trouble With False Teeth

What can be done to a dentist who sells defective false teeth? He said he would make them satisfy me if possible. He has made the second set above and is going to make another lower set. The first uppers fit tight, but the teeth were set out too far in front. When I called his attention to that he saw his mistake. Then



The New "Hand"

he made another set, and they do not have suction. They are loose, and drop down easily. I hate to go after him again for fear he won't do it, but I am not satisfied with the way they fit. He kept urging me to leave some teeth in the lower jaw. I did until he made me the set, and I tried to wear them, but could not do it, they hurt so. I went back and he pulled out the teeth. He did not say he would make me another lower set, but I think he aims to. He is "sore" about it. That is why I am afraid to ask him to try another upper set. I owe him \$23 on the job. Have paid him the rest at different times.

The dentist is bound by an implied contract to make these artificial teeth satisfactory. If he fails to do so he cannot collect for the work done.

### Can Marry at 18 Years

At what age is a girl in Kansas considered of age? Can she marry in Kansas at 18 without her parents' consent? Please print the names of the states where she can do this. I. V. L.

A young lady in Kansas reaches the age of majority at 21, but she has a right to marry without her parents' consent at the age of 18. She can

marry at the age of 18 in every state except Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wyoming. In several states marriage without the parents' consent is lawful at ages under 18. Females 16 years old may marry without the parents' consent in Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina and Illinois.

### No Fixed Rental

1—A is the landlord, B the renter. B puts in the corn and gives A one-third the crop. When shelling time comes B expects A to pay one-third of the shelling bill and one-third of the groceries. Can B compel A to pay these bills? There is no written lease. A and B never had an agreement to this effect. Their contract was oral. 2—A is the landlord and B the renter. Can A compel B to let A see all the wheat tickets and figure them up? 3—What is the average rent price an acre for alfalfa ground? S. K.

1—If A rented this land to B, B agreeing to pay him one-third of the corn shelled, either at the sheller or delivered at some place designated, then B would be required to pay for the shelling of all of the corn. If he agreed to deliver the corn shelled and nothing was said about the matter one way or the other, he would be required to pay for the shelling.

2—A has a right to know whether the renter's figures are correct, and would have a right to examine the elevator tickets.

3—I think the rent charged for alfalfa ground varies in different localities. I do not know that there is any such thing as a fixed rental.

### Could Get a Judgment

A and B, husband and wife, own property valued at \$25,000. A made investments opposed by B. He borrowed \$1,000 for six months at 8 per cent interest from C and gave his personal note for it. At the end of four months A died. The note was overdue one month on June 27, 1929. When asked to settle B positively refused. Can C get a judgment against the estate? B lives in Illinois, C in Kansas. R.

C can bring suit on his note in Illinois, get a judgment against the estate, and it can be collected, provided A left any estate.

### Coyotes Are Out of Luck

Does the state of Kansas pay a bounty on crows and jackrabbits? If not, when did it quit? H. R. A.

The state never paid a bounty on crows or jackrabbits. There have been several laws on the statute books from time to time authorizing counties to pay bounties on crows, crows' eggs and jackrabbits, but the state has never assumed that burden. The last legislature practically repealed the whole bounty act except so far as it referred to coyotes.

### Write to the Register

Where could I obtain a copyright for a book or story? Would the copyright come back to me with the copy or should I have more than one copy of the article? Is the copy one sends to the publishers stamped with something, or just plain? Does a person's age have anything to do with his right to a copyright? R. B.

Send a copy of whatever you desire to have copyrighted, book or story, to the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C., together with \$1. It is not absolutely necessary that you send more than one copy. The copy of your manuscript which you send to the publishers does not need to be stamped. The age of the author has nothing to do with his right to a copyright. However, if it is infringed upon and the owner of the copyright is under age, he or she would have to bring suit for damages by his or her next friend.

# The Latest Merger

**N**EWs of chains and mergers is in the air. Just how soon the country's cough drop manufacturers are to become the National Cough Drop Manufacturers, Inc., I am unable to say, but it cannot be further off than next autumn. We are becoming a nation of promoters and promoted, it seems.

I am moved to these conclusions by a "chain" letter I have just received from the president of the Mississippi Valley Company, affiliated with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis. The Mississippi Valley Company is promoting a colossal consolidation of department stores and newspapers.

What a heavenly combination that would be! The newspapers would always have all the department-store advertising they wanted, and the department stores would not have to pay anything for it. Profits the store manager would make in operating his store's newspaper would take care of that.

Other possibilities loom large when we consider what a skillfully edited society page could be made to do for the store and the store's customers.

Nor is this all one may read into this remarkable letter. Note its diplomatic approach:

Within the last few weeks an announcement was made from New York that Eugene Greenhut, who within the last year organized the department store chain known as Hahn Department Stores, Inc., was now working on the merger of various daily newspapers. Perhaps your paper carried a news item on it.

Briefly, banking arrangements have been made, the scope is to be nation-wide, including papers with a cir-

ulation of 10,000 or more which are in sound financial condition. There is no intention of changing the past policies of each individual paper, the idea being to retain the present operating personnel of the various constituent companies.

This company has been selected to act as representative in this territory. If you are sufficiently interested in going further into details, we would appreciate a line from you. It would be well to give us as much financial information as is possible, such as latest balance sheet with earnings over a three to five-year period.

Please be assured that any information you care to impart will be treated with the confidence it deserves.

Your reaction to the above will be greatly appreciated. JOHN R. LONGMIRE, President.

I cannot see anything in common between goods sold by the yard, pattern or weight—groceries and gundrops, hardware and lingerie, cambric and chiffon—and a good newspaper. That is my "reaction."

A newspaper, worthy the name of newspaper, is not merely a commercial enterprise. Commercialism enfeebles it with a creeping paralysis. A newspaper is far more of what is intangible and of the spirit. It is this vital, unseen, unpurchasable element which makes the American newspaper the breath of life of this republic. Next to the downfall of the Nation, no greater calamity could befall its people than that its newspapers should be bound up with, or be beholden to, anything or anybody. The reason for their existence forbids it. A free people must have a free press.

It is the free American newspaper more than the American Constitution that keeps us a free people. The greatest, most constant influence in our life

today is the newspaper. It directs our thought and purpose into every avenue of life; it is our greatest educator; it makes of more than 115 million souls a united and homogeneous nation; its leadership and guidance in our daily life is indisputable, indispensable and unique, as necessary to our existence as the Government itself.

A newspaper must make money. It is true, profitable newspapers are the best newspapers, but a newspaper allied to any commercial interest cannot live. The fate of the newspaper that sells itself is that of the fallen woman. The scarlet letter of its sin is upon it and cannot be concealed from its least literate reader.

A wise publisher knows that unless the work of his editors has sincerity, his paper lacks its most essential quality for a successful existence. A commercial interest could not and would not keep its hands off the editors, and what had been a successful newspaper would die just as surely as if it labeled itself daily in a "scream line" on its first page, "I am bought; I serve So-and-So."

In its effect upon the nation, war itself might be less destructive than the commercial exploitation of its newspapers.

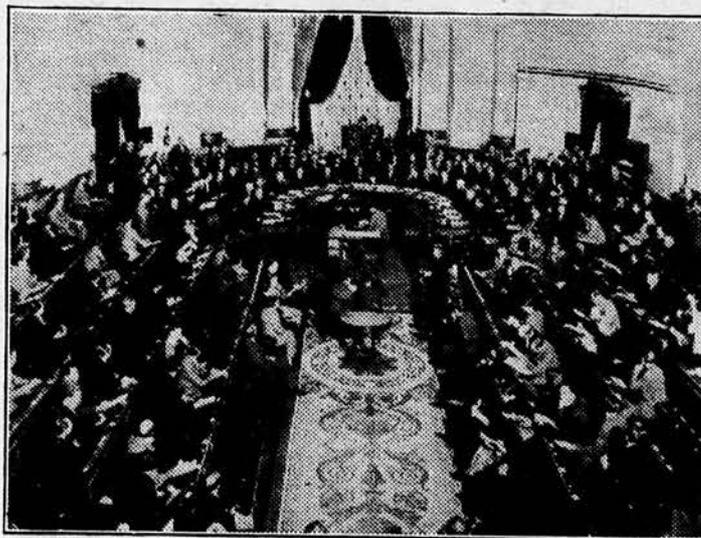
But such a merger, even if it could be effected, could not succeed.

*Arthur Capper*

# World Events in Pictures



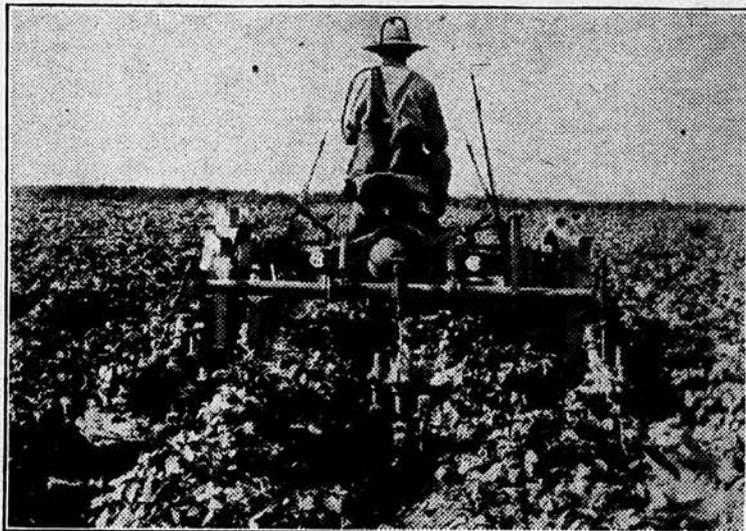
Henrietta Allen, Attractive Daughter of Senator and Mrs. Henry J. Allen. She Accompanied Her Parents to Washington and Probably Will Make Her Debut There This Winter



A View of the Conference Room in the Senate Palace, Madrid, Spain, During the First Public Session of the Council of the League of Nations. In the Rear Can be Seen the Delegates from France, England, Germany, Japan, Italy, Poland, Spain, Canada, Venezuela, Persia, Cuba, Chile and Rumania



Leah MacGinnis, Hollister, Calif., High School Girl, Who will Compete for National Honors in the Bucking Horse and Roping Contests of the California Rodeo This Month. She is a Star Rider



Altho Wheat is the Big Crop in Western Kansas, Clayton and Anson Mark, Chicago Business Men, Have Been Growing Potatoes on Their Big Ranches Near Scott City. Last Year They Had 125 Acres and This Year 700. All Work is Done with Tractor Power. Photo Shows Cultivating Two Rows at a Time



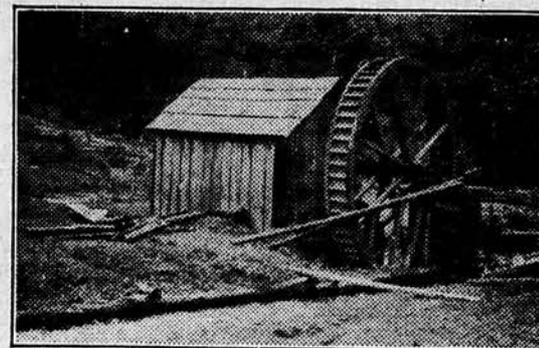
U. S. Ambassador Dawes Planting a Tree in Commemoration of His Historic Meeting with Premier MacDonald at Forres, Scotland, to Discuss Naval Disarmament. The Premier is Shown Second from the Left, and with Him is His Daughter



J. P. Morgan and Owen D. Young, America's Representatives at the Recent Reparations Parley, in Conference with Secretary of State Stimson to Present Their Report. Left to Right, Seated, Mr. Morgan, Secretary Stimson and Mr. Young



Dr. D. Davenport, Sole White Survivor of the Expedition Which Penetrated the African Jungle Five Years Ago Will Head Another Expedition to the Congo to Make Sound Films



The Mountain Mill, Near Hillsville, Va., in the Heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains. With Motor Car Available no Part of Our Great Country is Denied Us, and North, South, East or West Holds Inspiration for Farm Folks Who Take Time for a Play-Day



The Spanish Aviators, Captains Iglesias and Jiminez, Received a Wonderful Welcome Home After They Had Successfully Completed Their Seville-America Flight. In the Photo the Aviators Are Seen Surrounded by Friends in the Cheering Throng



Members of the Explorers Club Who Broadcast a Special Program to Commander Byrd in the Antarctic. The Program Was Received 100 Per Cent Via WGY'S Short Wave Station W2XAF. WGY is Located in Schenectady, New York

# As We View Current Farm News

## Here Are Two Very Unusual Sidelines to Kansas Agriculture

**T**HERE are ranches and ranches. The most up-to-the-minute and different institution of this type is boasted by the Everest territory. It is a raccoon ranch and is owned by Joseph Blasl. He has 56 or more of these animals at present and the sky is the limit for the future, since the fur of a full-grown raccoon is worth \$10 and the flesh is good for food. The animals are kept in roofed buildings with concrete floors, and different families are kept separate. So there is another sideline for Kansas farms.

Even this is no more unusual than the business in which Mrs. Edna Mills, of Rooks county, has engaged in for the benefit of agriculture. It is the breeding of American ferrets and Scotch rat terriers. She is meeting with success financially, and her product is a benefit to the farmers of the west end of the state, where rats and mice have become a menace.

The other day Mrs. Mills held a demonstration on the farm of William Thomas to show what her combination "rat-trap" would do. She took two of the ferrets and three terriers to the farm and in an hour there were 99 rats lying around the barnyard, having given up life's struggle in a rather speedy and violent manner.

The ferrets crawled thru the small spaces in the cribs, barns and sheds and drove out the rats, and not a single varmint made more than about 10 jumps until a sharp squeal told its fate. Yes, all the ladies in the assembled crowd climbed up on the fences and other rat-proof heights.

### Black Cats'll Be Popular

**W**HAT? Are we about to get rid of one of our pet superstitions? It just about looks that way because we have some information that black cats are good for something besides running across the road in front of folks after all.

Here's how. Near Great Bend a bunch of dogs have been killing considerable livestock. Out on the Frank McKinney farm several shotos were killed one night, and McKinney got in on enough of the battle to figure out this worthy point about dark kitties. It was night. He was awakened by the barking of the dog pack. When he and his sons investigated, after first equipping themselves with shotguns, they discovered that a black cat was holding the dogs at bay and preventing them from going to any other hog pens. More black cats now reside on this farm.

It resolves itself into this. These dusky felines either have some useful qualities, or else they are such horrible bad luck that even marauding dogs can't take a chance with them.

### Join This Big Parade

**D**O YOU live along a main highway? And do you stop in your household duties or out in the field to gaze on the big parade that is going by just at this time of year? Your brothers and sisters from other states, off on vacation jaunts—rest and recreation call them. During the last 30 days tourists from every state in the Union, and from Hawaii, England, Canada and Australia have passed thru Shawnee county. They come from everywhere—and they are going everywhere. Just like you and me, they need rest. Farm folks should not deny themselves the refreshing treat of a vacation. Like others, they will come back from their play-time, revived in spirit and ready to swing into the work of another year with renewed vigor which will result in better progress. Farmer friends, you should join this big parade.

### A Potential Garden Spot

**M**ORE sod is being broken out in northeast Finney county this year than at any time in the last 12 years, according to Fred Ulrich, who lives in that vicinity. Buffalo sod rather ties the present to those old, frontier days. But progress must go on, more land will be used and there in Finney county is to be found some of the best soil in the state. Nature will co-operate with man's efforts and in future years even if all of the buffalo sod is gone, in its place will be fields of waving grain and on broad acres great herds will thrive, a much better tribute to pioneers and history than just the sod.

### They Changed Their Jobs

**P**OULTRY probably has started more city folks to "farming" than anything else. Now we have two more recruits. They are by name, Bertha Parker and Caroline O'Berg, formerly stenographers in Chicago, now poultry farmers of Rural, Wis.

"Go back to the typewriter! Not on your life," they say in unison. Parker & O'Berg is the firm's name. Bertha wears overalls and a flannel shirt

and has charge of the outdoor work. Caroline looks after the housework, which includes the care of summer boarders. "We are making more money with the hens than we could taking dictation and typing letters," the girls say, "and we'll never go back. Besides, we are enjoying life more." Well, if a couple of girls who have done nothing but office work for 25 years—oh, surely not that long!—can make a living with poultry, seems as if a flock of the best birds available should be a good investment for most every Kansas farm family.

### A Steer, Two Cars, One Wreck

**T**HE days of wide-open ranges for cattle are gone and Mr. Steer is more or less limited in his grazing area by fences. There has been no great kick-back on the part of his beefy highness in this regard. If steers think, perhaps they have it figured out that they ought to confine their lives to small areas so that more animals, human and otherwise, will have room to live.

But don't take it that Mr. Steer will be kidded any further. Don't attempt to bring one of these snorting, coughing, synthetic cows—more commonly called automobiles—into his pasture domain and run up on his heels as if said motor car owned the whole works.

There is a story in this connection. The setting was a bluestem pasture in Chase county, and in that setting we find two automobiles and one Texas steer in particular. This steer got in front of C. P. North's car when Mr. North was driving thru the pasture and absolutely refused to lope off to one side. No sir, Mr. Steer had to stay right in the roadway. But he got tired of that, so apparently decided to play a trick on North. He did



After the Corn is Laid By

get off to one side, and then Mr. North stepped on the gas somewhat, as he thought the animal was safely out of the way.

But there is where the trick came in, if it was a trick. Something made the steer decide he had to be in the road again or perhaps on the other side. Result: Brakes were jammed on and the steer was only lightly grazed, but slam, bang from behind. Another car "busted" head on into the rear end of North's conveyance. Then both drivers decided the steer was entirely to blame while this Texas animal galloped off, perhaps well satisfied with the havoc he had wrought, and whip-cracking his tail as if to warn off further invasion of his range.

### And It's a Warm Name

**W**ELL, they have this business of getting sunburned all primed and educated so it will be dangerous from now on if you are a "Helophobe." Sounds like something awful, doesn't it? No, we don't know any more about it than you. Our education on the art of getting sunburned came in one painful lesson.

Back in our boyhood days the "whole gang" was going in the old pond, and we went too, against parental orders. We don't know whether we would be considered in the "Helophobe" class, and really don't care, since it is over. But after half a day in the pond the skin on the back began to tickle and prickle and sting. And that night it

burned like the dickens. Blisters came the next day—on the back. We hadn't told the parents about it yet. And after we did explain there wasn't any further blistering, because the parents considered we had suffered sufficiently for our sins. Time brought about complete recovery of the skin, but the memory was seared into what little gray matter there may be in the cranium. Ever after we have taken our sunburn in moderate doses.

And that is what all of this "Helophobe" stuff is about. The idea that tan is healthful for all persons is not true, so Dr. C. F. Pabst, chief dermatologist of the Greenport hospital in New York, advises. "Certain persons known as 'Helophobes' must take their sunburn in small doses, or sickness and even death may result. 'Helophobes' are persons who are inclined to burn instead of tan."

Well, doc, you'd get some pretty tolerable doses of sun these days, 'Helophobe' or any part of it, if you had 100 acres of Kansas corn to cultivate or a couple of sections of wheat to harvest. And that makes us think. Wonder whether some wheat crops aren't in the "Helophobe" class? Anyway, something seems to bring about decomposition of the crop's life blood—the market prices—causing serious "illness and even death" of profits, making the farmers who have done all the work feel like the first warm syllable of that funny name.

### Gives Us Man Power, Too

**A** UNIQUE homemade, electrically operated milking machine is a bit of ingenuity that Otis Bell, near Lebanon, has on his farm. With it he milks 20 cows in 45 minutes and does the stripping by hand. Current to run the machine is generated by an old motor car engine, which also operates the separator. Incidentally the dairy herd brings in about \$200 a month. Of course, milking machines are very common now, but it isn't likely that many of them are homemade. That brings to mind again that good authorities have cited again and again the fact that a whole lot of the modern farm equipment evolved out of ideas first thought out by farmers themselves. Agriculture has given the world many of its greatest men for every line of industry. The farm contributes more than food.

### But Not Hot Enough

**I**F ENOUGH heat were to be generated around Goff at maturity of the crop of popcorn, wouldn't there be some explosion? In that vicinity there are 1,500 acres of the corn being grown under contract for a Chicago concern. The summer sun certainly boils down at times, perhaps enough to fry eggs on a rock or a piece of metal. But did anyone ever hear of it popping corn, except Truthful James, the time his mules thought it was snow and froze to death?

### Wheat 4,000 Years Old

**H**OW long will grain last? Prof. L. E. Melchers, botanist at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, has returned to the United States with samples of mummified wheat, said to be at least 4,000 years old. Professor Melchers obtained the samples during an 18-months investigation for the Egyptian ministry of agriculture in Cairo.

### He's a Radish Champion

**R**AISING a radish which weighed a fraction of an ounce less than a pound probably puts George Stromberg, Republic county, in line for the silver shoe buckle in this competition. It was 7½ inches in circumference and 8 inches long, not counting tops or tail.

### Plans a Horse "Cemetery"

**A** PLOT of ground on J. E. Widener's Elmdorf farm in Kentucky, will be converted into a horse cemetery for his thoroughbreds. A sculptress is making a large statue of Fair Play, sire of Man O' War, which will be placed as the central monument.

### Make Your Mouth Water?

**I**T WAS a great strawberry season. Large, tasty fruit. But can you beat this for size? Leonard Arnold, Jackson county, raised some berries this season so large that a quart box filled to overflowing contained only 34 berries.

### Produces Perfect Wheat

**F**OR the fifth consecutive year, wheat grown by Fred G. Laptad, a Master Farmer of Douglas county, has been adjudged 100 per cent pure and perfect by E. B. Wells of the agricultural college.

# Away With Opium Smoking

## The Government of Siam Also Hopes to Abolish Leprosy and Liquor Drinking

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

**D**URING the course of my interview with His Royal Highness, a brother of the King of Siam and one of the most powerful of all the princes in that progressive monarchy in Southern Asia, I asked His Highness about opium smoking in Siam and what government restrictions are being placed upon it.

I had visited an opium smoking den up-country in Siam a few weeks before, and the spectacle of those pitiful wretches who were lying there under the spell of the drug was a sight I shall never forget. Emaciated human dregs, these people had delivered their bodies to the pleasant drug, and had gradually become its slaves, voluntary slaves in most cases because they had drifted into it, originally, of their own volition. Not a single one, I suppose, when he smoked his first opium, thought that he would eventually come to this, a hopeless addict without a possibility—or desire—for cure.

### A Voluntary Slavery

I had seen voluntary slavery in Africa, all the way across the continent. The English and the French do not recognize slavery in their colonies, and any black slave may demand his freedom and have it if he wishes, if he knows enough to demand it. But there are thousands of black men and women who continue in voluntary slavery in Africa just because they have started out life that way and will never change unless the government brings it about.

Thus it is in Siam, or anywhere in the world. If it is the custom of the country for the people to own automobiles, to send their children to school, to take vacations, to smoke tobacco, to wear straw hats, to attend football games, it is the natural thing for each individual to adopt for himself those same customs regardless of the fact that this same individual would just as naturally adopt far different customs if he lived in some other country where the customs were different. We do what our neighbors and friends do, to a very large extent, and gradually develop the conviction that these things are right. Our conduct is governed to this extent by our neighbors. And, incidentally, we govern to this same extent the conduct of our neighbor.

### Real Menace to Society

In Siam it has for centuries been the custom that anyone who wished could smoke opium and gradually develop into the curse to society and himself that a dope addict naturally is. This custom has finally been recognized as a menace to society, since the permission of the practice always results in so many of the "neighbors" of the opium smokers taking up the practice themselves, and in the next generation passing on the idea and example to another crop of opium smokers. For some reason which neither the

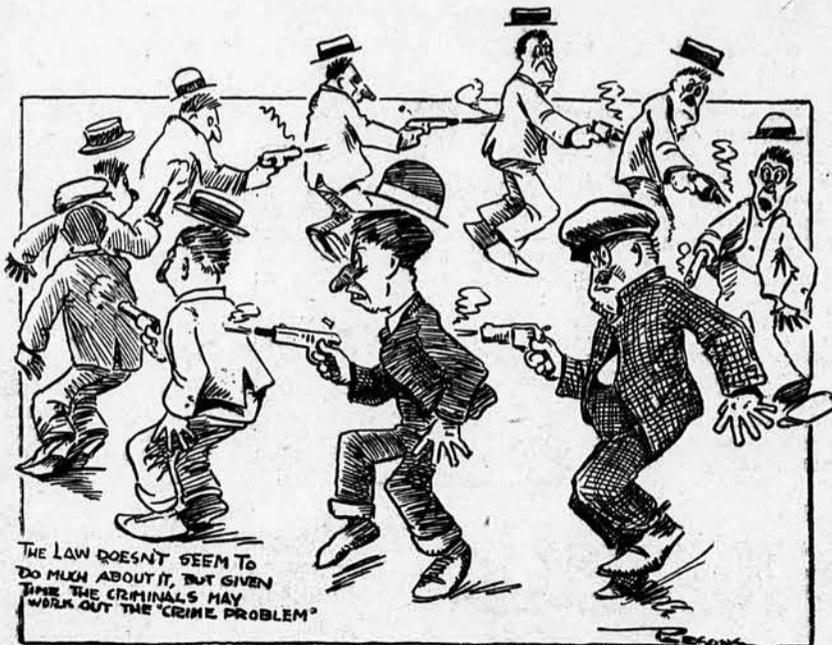
Prince nor I could understand, of course, the tragedy and hopelessness of the practice does not warn sufficiently against it, and for centuries new addicts have always followed the example of the old, so that opium smoking always has continued and always will—if left alone.

"The grandchildren of this present generation," it was pointed out to me, "will suffer from the curse of opium or be free from it according to the example left by the present generation. No individual can hold himself so aloof from society as not to be governed by the customs and license of the land. It is the duty of government to protect its citizenry, and it is the duty of an individual to protect his personal posterity. We do not like to allow lepers to run at large because they are likely to spread their affliction to some of our own personal friends. It is our duty, as a government and as individuals, to prevent the spread of the evils of leprosy and the drug habit and any other thing which contributes only bad and nothing good. We cannot allow that it is the personal privilege of anyone to become a drug addict or a leper if he wishes, because he thus becomes a menace to others. And so we are controlling these things as best we can.

### "We Will Control Liquor"

"Eventually we will control the liquor problem. In Siam, as everywhere else in the world, no one deliberately would choose to become a drunkard, and yet thousands gradually do become so because they drift into the drink habit if they see their neighbors do the same. Some are fortunate and never have any trouble at all, but so many do that it is patently not a desirable thing for society to be exposed to. It is not fair for us to permit a menace that may afflict perhaps our own personal progeny to flourish unrestricted in the land. We must restrict the personal liberty of the man who would smoke his opium, the leper, the liquor drinker, and any who make it easier for ourselves and neighbors and our descendants to become the same as they. It is our duty as citizens. We owe something to ourselves, it is true, but we owe more to our country and to our neighbors.

"And so we are doing our best to control the opium traffic in Siam. King Chulalongkorn made clear his own attitude toward the problem, and in 1908 spoke of the degradation which every country suffers where the habit of opium smoking persists, and he announced his intention to proceed steadily on the path of gradually restricting the opium habit until suppression has been achieved. Accordingly, the sale of opium was brought under much stronger control, the system of farming the opium revenue was abolished and Siam has taken an active part in the various international con-



THE LAW DOESN'T SEEM TO DO MUCH ABOUT IT, BUT GIVEN TIME THE CRIMINALS MAY WORK OUT THE 'CRIME PROBLEM'

# CITIES SERVICE OILS & GASOLENE

## Guardians of your car—your truck—your tractor—your crops—your profits

**YOU** know, better than anyone else, that you cannot afford to have your car, truck, tractor or other pieces of farm equipment lie idle for a single day.

Equipment laid up for repairs when you need it most endangers your crops and your profits—may cause the loss of the whole season's labor.

You cannot afford to experiment with untried oils and gasolenes. You need the very best money can buy. That is why we urge you to use Cities Service Oils and Gasolene exclusively.

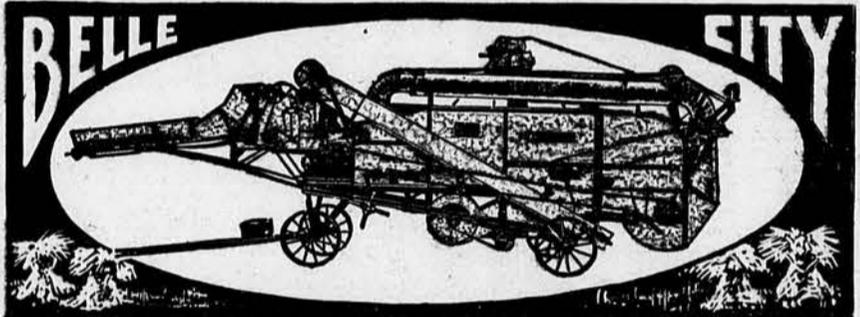
Farmers have repeatedly found these benefits in Cities Service Oils and Gasolene:

1. Uninterrupted, economical service.
2. Lower oil and gasolene consumption.
3. Less carbon, more power.
4. Greater freedom from repair and replacement expenses.

Enjoy these benefits for your own equipment—use Cities Service Oils and Gasolene exclusively.



## Cities Service Oils & Gasolene



### The Thresher SENSATION of 1929 in Price and Quality

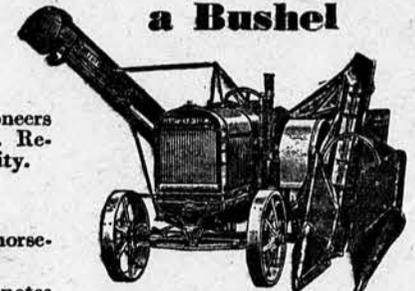
**NOTE**  
Guaranteed against defective material as long as you use them... by a concern of unquestioned financial responsibility... Ask your banker.

Get a new, up-to-the-minute, 1929 Belle City Thresher at a price never before thought possible, with the Belle City quality in every detail. You can't match its value, size for size, in any other thresher. All steel, hot-riveted construction... more Timken Bearings than any other thresher... Alemite-Zerk lubricated. A size for every tractor: 20x32, 22x40, 24x40, 28x48.

670  
820  
875  
995

### Pick and Husk Corn at 3 Cents a Bushel

Pick and husk corn an acre an hour instead of one ear at a time. Increase your profits. Buy a proved product. More tractor-mounted Belle City Picker-Huskers in use than any other make. Adapted to all leading tractors. Pioneers in tractor-mounted Corn Picker-Huskers. Remarkably low prices considering the quality.



#### All Styles

Tractor-mounted, tractor-drawn, horse-drawn, one and two row types.

Liberal financing plan. No interest on notes if paid when due.

**BELLE CITY MFG. CO.**  
RACINE WISCONSIN

Largest Exclusive Manufacturer of Threshers and Corn Picker-Huskers in the World.

**NOW--Do This**  
Write for new catalog of threshers or pickers or both. Prompt service through distributors or dealers practically everywhere.

FASTER, CLEANER QUALITY PRODUCTS



THRASHING SINCE 1882

ferences that have been held from time to time to concert measures for the eradication of opium consumption.

"In the late reign the sale, possession and use of opium were further controlled by legislation. A commission also was appointed which, after a careful study of the whole problem, recommended that the most practical means of achieving the complete abolition of opium smoking would be a system of registration, under which all opium smoking would be illegal except by registered smokers; and as new smokers would not be registered after a given date, all smoking would become illegal within a generation.

"These problems are now being studied by a permanent commission appointed by the present king. As regards the loss of revenue involved by a policy of progressive restriction, this, altho no small sacrifice to a country in Siam's position, can now, thanks to the balancing of the national budget, be faced with less apprehension than was formerly the case."

**Hookworm is a Problem**

Leprosy and hookworm are two other drains on the social and physical welfare of the people of Siam which the present administration is concerning itself about. Plague, cholera and malaria are three other dread diseases which sometimes seem to threaten the very life of the country, visiting scourges upon it which are terrible indeed.

In 1919 a cholera epidemic caused 13,000 deaths, and again three years ago another outbreak resulted in 10,000 deaths in a few months. Outbreaks of plague, caused by rats, have frequently resulted in decimation of entire villages. There are some 20,000 lepers in Siam. A million treatments for hookworm have been given in this one country, for it is this affliction that lowers the vitality of the manpower of so many tropical countries as to be a more economic drain than some of the diseases that take a higher actual death rate.

On top of all these actual diseases themselves there are the usual losses of life from so many other causes. One-third of all babies die during their first year, and altho vital statistics are not so very thoro, the best information available also shows a high maternal mortality.

**50,000 Deaths From Malaria**

And yet, year in and year out, that most dreaded of all diseases in the whole category of tropical terrors is malaria, which probably is the greatest single destroyer of the human race. Spread by the mosquito this dread "fever" extends almost universally over that great tropical belt, which contains more than half the entire world's population, and in varying degrees seems to have had everyone in its clutches at some time or other. Siam was struck by the great pandemic of influenza which swept the world in 1918 and 1919, and some 80,000 lives were lost in that great and universal scourge, and yet between 40,000 and 50,000 deaths from malaria are reported in a single year in that same country—and it exists with but little hope of control year after year and year after year. It was in Siam that our friend the German Professor, whom we succeeded when he was destitute in the jungle after his escape from Chinese bandits, contracted the malaria and died soon after we had left him in Bangkok. It was in this same fever district that partner Jim got malaria—and has been fighting it ever since.

I could not help but admire the perseverance and the optimism that inspires the government of Siam to continue to fight these terrible diseases. Red Cross societies are working tirelessly and efficiently, the Rockefeller Foundation and foreign missionaries are doing all that can possibly be done to aid the progressive Siamese government in its war upon disease. I have described the odds that are against them, the task that is before them, but the story of their modern and aggressive effort is equally notable. It is the spectacle of a sleeping giant who awakes to find that he is being gnawed by vermin and who immediately sets about it with all his power that he has to purge himself of his tormentors. More power to him!

And, speaking of giants, Jim and I were conducted to a giant stronghold back of the Siamese Palace of Justice and shown there the sacred white ele-

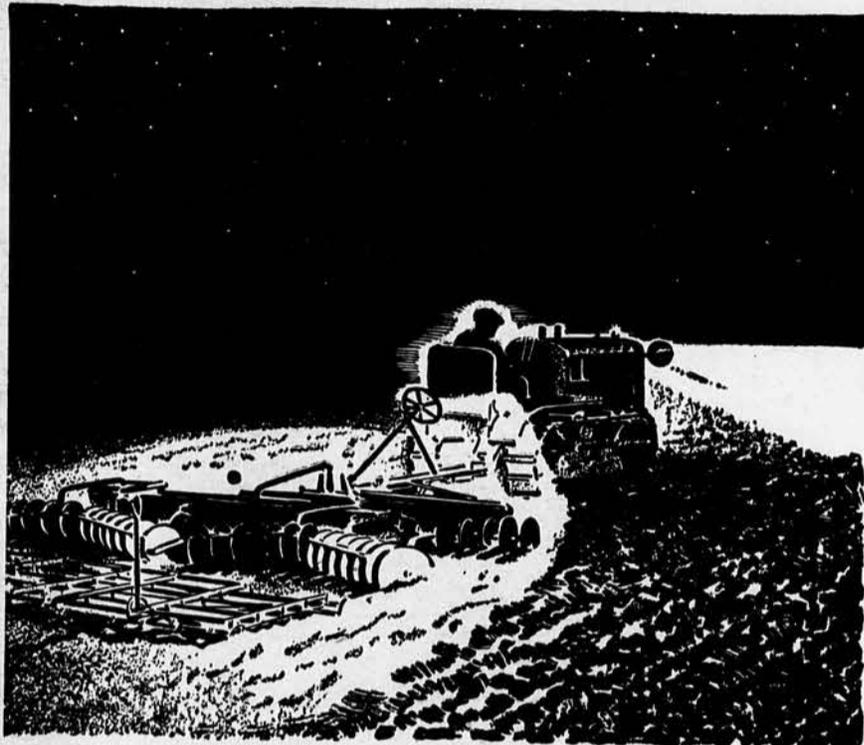
phant of Siam, the emblem of justice and of government and of Siam itself. A gargantuan beast he was, the largest elephant, I am sure, that I have ever seen. It is true that there was very little about his coloring that would entitle him to be called "white;" but his sheer mountainous size was sufficient to warrant supreme admiration indeed.

The keeper allowed us to enter. We bought a few sticks of sugar candy, as thick as my upper arm, and were shown

just where to stand. The colossal hulk stretched taut the heavy steel chain forged about his leg, swung his trunk like an animated traveling crane, seized the stalks of sugar cane and crushed them, like hay, into his mouth. Here was Paul Bunyan on four legs, a living engine whose strength in feeble units of "horsepower" measurements were like an unharnessed waterfall. Here was power, and yet—just as the King of Siam is an absolute monarch whose merest whim is law—this great

power was controlled. He depends on the people of his country, who are after all the power behind the throne. The people set up the huge elephant, and the king, the two most powerful figures in the kingdom, and yet these same people are the source of existence of these symbols of power which they so much admire.

The Mediterranean fruit fly is said to be practically blind. Probably got that way monkeying with grapefruit.



**"Caterpillar" Prices**

Sixty.....	\$4,300
Thirty.....	2,475
Twenty.....	1,975
Fifteen.....	1,500
Ten.....	1,125

F. O. B. Peoria



**Look for Your Dealer**

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Counties: Grant, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens.
- The H. W. Cardwell Co., Inc. Wichita**  
Counties: Butler, Chautauqua, Comanche, Cowley, Barber, Elk, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Pratt, Reno, Sedgwick, Sumner, Stafford.
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**BIGGER than time!**

**N**IGHT OR DAY—the hours are all the same to your "Caterpillar." During the full, hurried seasons when days seem short—and are most important—your "Caterpillar" is ready to go.

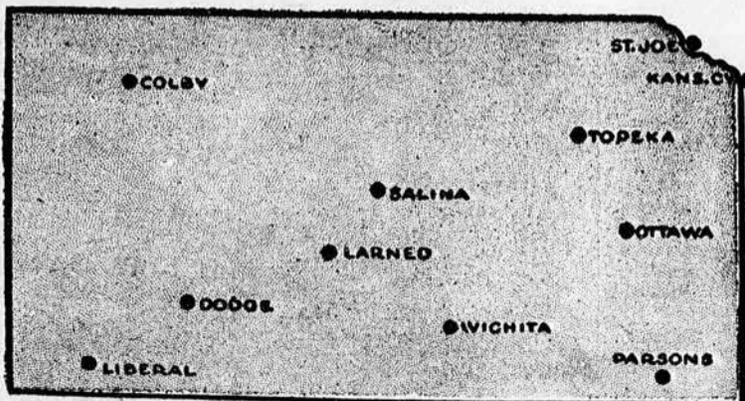
Sunlight and starlight look alike to this ambitious farm helper. Nothing stops a "Caterpillar" but lack of work.

Careful, experienced engineering has brought design that has the friction problem well in hand—roller bearings—hardened steels—reduced vibration.

Look for your dealer in the list. He will be glad to show you his line—built to deliver full, honest days of work through years of profitable farming.

**Kansas "Caterpillar" Dealers**

**RUSSELL ROAD MACHINERY**



**AND "HOLT" COMBINES**



## What the Folks Are Saying

**T**HE Kansas pork production winner, William C. Mueller & Son of Hanover, produced 2,230 pounds of pork from nine pigs in 180 days. Fifty-one hogs reached an average weight of 224 pounds in the same period. One hundred pounds of gain was obtained from 5.1 bushels of corn, at a cost of \$5.35. These hogs were fed by the Washington County System, which is attracting considerable attention over Kansas.

This system provides that when the sow is suckling pigs she should be given a milk producing ration of alfalfa hay or pasture, shelled corn and 10 per cent tankage. While still suckling the pigs should have access to shelled corn in creeps. A week before weaning, one should start to self-feed pigs on this mixture: 70 pounds of medium ground corn chop, 20 pounds of shorts or ground wheat (feed shorts or ground wheat when the price is not more than 25 per cent above the price of corn, otherwise use 90 pounds of ground corn) and 10 pounds of tankage.

After the pigs weigh 125 pounds change to a ration of 93 pounds of medium ground corn and 7 pounds of tankage. When the pigs reach a weight of 175 pounds the ration should be changed to 95 pounds of medium ground corn and 5 pounds of tankage. The tankage can be supplemented with one-third linseed meal in all three mixtures. Pigs should have access to alfalfa or other good pasture in summer, and alfalfa hay in winter. If as much as ½ gallon of skim milk a pig a day is available the amount of tankage can be reduced to 3 per cent in all three mixtures.

If a hog producer will farrow pigs on clean ground, save large litters, keep them thrifty and then feed according to the Washington County System his profits will be much larger than the average returns obtained by Kansas hog producers.

Washington, Kan. John V. Hepler.

### For Higher Wheat Yields

It has been only a few years since our wheat farmers began to realize the effect of early seedbed preparation on soil moisture, plant food, available soil nitrogen and insect control. Realizing the importance of these crop insurance features, many of our best wheat farmers are preparing for the 1930 crop while they are still harvesting the 1929 crop.

No other wheat production factor is so important as early seedbed preparation. It kills the weeds and saves the moisture. It gives the soil time to settle, which is necessary to successful wheat growing. It increases the humus content of the soil, thereby insuring more available nitrogen. This is very important, as it has been found that the yield and protein content of wheat will vary according to the amount of available nitrates in the soil at sowing time. Early preparation also assists in keeping the soil in a healthy condition, and, in addition, it helps control wheat insects, more particularly the Hessian fly.

Nearly all of the Southwest still has some subsoil moisture—this year's wheat crop did not use it all—but the favorable conditions have started a lot of weeds, which will use it unless something is done right away to destroy them. And while the weeds are drinking moisture they also will be using plant food. Therefore no time should be lost in getting over the fields quickly with a disk, one-way plow or lister, to be followed by better work before the end of July, being sure that no weeds or volunteer wheat are allowed to grow during the summer. To disk right after the binder, or to do as many combine owners are doing, use the tractors on the combines during the days and on the tandem disks, one-ways or listers during the nights, is a splendid practice. Early work of this kind will do much toward insuring a crop in 1930.

Kansas City, Mo. H. M. Bainer.

### To Avoid Fly Damage

The Hessian fly is widespread over the wheat belt this summer. Every farmer should know that the pest may come back in sufficient numbers to do great damage to the fall sown wheat. Plow under all infested stubble, being sure all tops are covered. Do the plowing early. Watch for the volun-

teer in the cultivated fields and in the stubble fields. The fly prefers laying eggs on volunteer wheat. Destroy the growth as soon as it comes up. Try to destroy the volunteer this summer and fall before the flies can mature on it. Late rains will cause volunteer to grow, and it will bring out the adult flies.

E. G. Kelly.

Manhattan, Kan.

### Pay for the Protein

To secure the premium paid for wheat of better than average protein content, when there is such a premium, it is necessary to get a representative sample of the wheat. Wheat from different fields and from different parts of the same field will vary widely in protein content.

A protein test in the laboratories is made from a sample containing 50 berries of wheat. A 1,000-bushel bin will contain around 1 billion wheat berries. The protein test is based on 50 berries of wheat out of 1 billion. Unless the sample comes from various parts of the bin, the protein test, no matter how accurate it may be, will not tell a true story of the kind of wheat in the bin.

Where wheat is scooped into bins the spilled wheat which represents a few grains from each scoopful gives a good

basis for a sample. When this wheat is cleaned a portion may be thoroly mixed and a ½ pound sample drawn. The sample must be put in an airtight container for mailing to the protein laboratories or moisture will be lost and a larger percentage of protein will be registered than really exists in the wheat as it comes from the bin or car.

Wheat that is stored should be tested for protein. The farmer who stores his grain has a better opportunity to sell on a protein basis. After the harvest rush, elevators have more space to handle high protein grain, the manager can give more time to buying the grain, and there is less likelihood that the protein content will be influenced by the loss of moisture.

In addition to having a better opportunity to receive a premium, the farmer who stores his grain has a chance to sell when protein premiums are high. Premiums for protein are often high at the beginning of the season or at the end of the crop year in May or June. Some growers have secured premiums on high protein wheat in carload lots by shipping direct to terminal markets.

To make the testing service available to a larger number of farmers during the harvest season, the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department has established two new protein testing laboratories at Hays and Colby. Protein tests also may be secured at Kansas City, Hutchinson and Wichita.

To supplement the service of the testing centers, field agents have been located at Pratt, Larned, Mead, Garden City, Dighton and Smith Center. These men will answer questions and furnish information about protein testing. They are prepared to receive samples, secure protein tests and report results. Farmers who do not live near one of the points at which a representative is located may send their samples direct to one of the protein laboratories.

R. M. Green.

Manhattan, Kan.

### Give Your Farm a Name

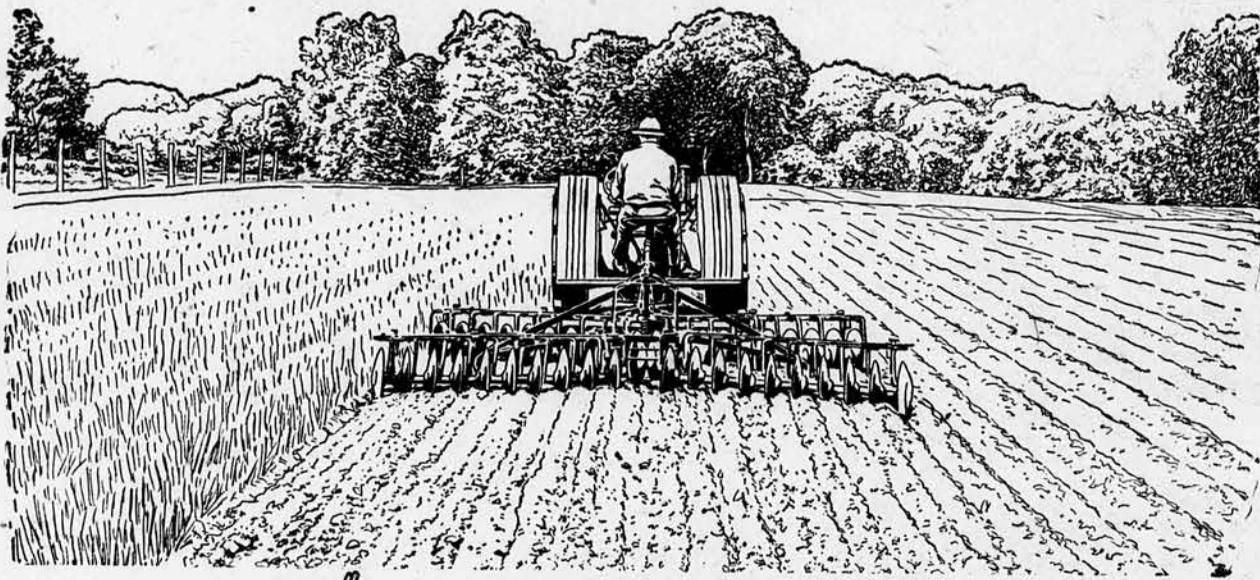
Every worth-while Kansas farm should have a name. The state is much behind Iowa and Wisconsin in this respect; most of the farms there have names. It should be something that is characteristic of the location. A list which contains some fine suggestions may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Freeport, Kan.

Things really do look better for the old Democratic donkey. Al Smith has been made an honorary member of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Seventeen boys are taking a course in cooking in a Buffalo high school. The time is coming soon, of course, when no girl will marry a man who cannot cook.



## John Deere Disk Harrows Do Better Work

Greater strength, better penetration, more flexibility, easier operation—these are four of the reasons why John Deere Disk Harrows do better work and remain the favorites of farmers who demand quality implements.

The Model L Tractor Disk Harrow, shown above, has the famous John Deere yielding lock coupling which assures thorough double-disking by helping the rear disks to cut out ridges left by front disks.

Gangs of the Model L can be given any angle or straightened without stopping or backing the outfit.

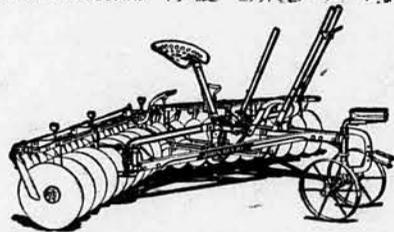
Pressure on the front gangs is controlled by a pivoted yoke and powerful pressure spring so that the disks penetrate evenly the full width of the harrow in any field condition.

Heavy angle steel frame braces, high carbon steel wearing parts, pivot gang connection—all contribute to the better working qualities and long life of the Model L as well as other types of John Deere disk harrows.

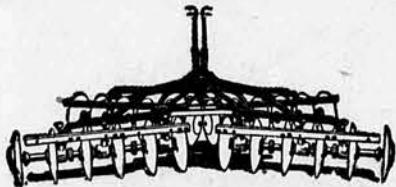
You'll appreciate the good work of the Model L in grain stubble. Use it right after the harvest.

Remember, all John Deere Disk Harrows have heat-treated alloy steel disk blades—they hold a better edge for a longer time.

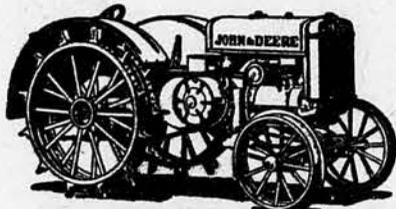
Write today for free literature describing the machines shown here. You will want the booklet, *Bigger Crops from Better Seed Beds*. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklet EL-211.



**JOHN DEERE 10-FOOT MODEL B DISK HARROW**  
A horse-drawn harrow with tractor harrow strength. Special hitch for tractor work. Pivoted yoke. Flexible.



**JOHN DEERE MODEL CH DISK HARROW**  
No job is too difficult for the Model CH. Disks can be spaced 9 inches for tall stubble, orchard cover crops, trash and cornstalks.



**JOHN DEERE FARM TRACTOR**  
Economical power for disking and all field and belt work. Power to spare at drawbar or belt.

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

# Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

**R**OAD crew ahead. You will be held responsible for accidents." That is a common sign along the highway. Try as we will, we cannot get away from personal responsibility. We are working at that particular task more assiduously than any generation before us, probably the passing of the buck when we are called into personal accountability. We blame it on environment. So much is printed in the magazines about environment that it is a very present help in time of trouble. Or at least some persons think it is. The sob lawyer brings in a story of a cruel and heartless boyhood environment for his client who is accused of highway robbery. And often he gets away with it.

And then, heredity. Blame it on your ancestors, known and unknown. And while you do that, it might not be a bad idea to think of how your descendants will blame it on you. We are not here minimizing the importance of heredity and environment. It is part of the Christian scheme of things to bring in a more wholesome environment for all boys and girls. It will, I think, be a part of the plan, as our appreciation of the facts increases, to emphasize the proper mating of human beings and the prohibition through surgery of the feeble minded and the defectives from breeding. Many folks are very squeamish about that, and, like other reforms, it goes slowly at first. By and by it will be an accepted fact. All this does have a bearing on the individual's decisions and acts, no doubt, and yet, does it not sound rather thin and weak for a man to plead everything on earth except his own selfish desires, when he gets into trouble?

I will admit that he has very ancient authority for doing this. "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." But when all is said and done, the fact remains that unless a person is an imbecile (and if he is, he ought to be shut up where he can do no harm) he is responsible for his acts. To take any other course is to remove individual responsibility, and open the floodgates to every sort of wrong and crime. If I am not responsible for what I do, who is? Ezekiel was right. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Or, as Jeremiah put it, "In those days they shall no more say, the fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge. But every one shall die for his own iniquity, every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge."

Looking out over famous scenes of individual responsibility, there is Nathan the prophet pointing at David and crying, "Thou art the man!" There is the scene in Eden where God asks, "Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee, that thou shouldst not eat of it?" In Macbeth, when the royal banquet is on, and the ghost of Banquo appears at the table, the guilty king cries, "Thou canst not say I did it, never shake thy gory locks at me." When we get into a mood of reverie and think over the past, regretting that we have not done more and been better, it is always with the feeling that we might have been different. Somebody has put this into rhyme.

Across the fields of yesterday  
He sometimes comes to me.  
A little lad just in from play,  
The lad I used to be,  
And yet he smiles so wistfully,  
Once he has crept within,  
I wonder if he hopes to see  
The man I might have been.

But we have another phase of this all-important question. Not only am I responsible for myself, but I am also accountable to a considerable extent for what other people do, just as some of them are accountable for what I do. No man liveth unto himself. Each is a watchman over the other man's life. Of course this applies more particularly to the relationships of Christians. We are our brother's keeper, and also he is our keeper.

Example is powerful. The man who keeps his yard raked up, and the fence painted, is inviting his neighbor to do the same thing. The man who starts off smoking his first cigarette of the day is inviting the small boy to try his hand at it. The farmer who breeds up his herd becomes a challenge to others to do the same. But in a still deeper sense, each of us is ac-

countable to God for the welfare of our brother. This is not meant in a sense that is meddlesome or "nosey." It is not butting in where he has no business. But in the larger sense of being helpful it holds.

If this were not so, there would be no missionaries who go abroad; no workers who go into the southern mountains to teach schools on little or no pay. I know a youth in one of our best Eastern colleges who is talking of preparing himself to be a medical missionary. Think of what that means. Almost 10 years of preparation, and very expensive preparation, too. And then a life-time of work with very small pay—small as far as money goes. The old principle of Ezekiel holds for us swiftly-moving moderns, as it did for the deliberate oriental.

Lesson for July 14. Individual Accountability to God. Ezekiel 18:1-32 and 33:1-29. Golden Text, Romans 14:12.

## We Meet a Business Women

(Continued from Page 3)

outcome. This litter is good fertilizer for the garden, too, after it has been used in the poultry houses."

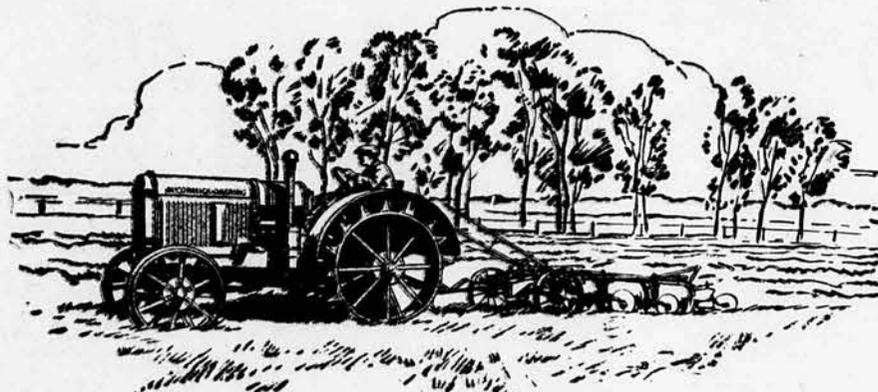
Baby chicks are sold out before there are enough to go around, at from 15 cents to \$2 apiece. Of course, the higher-priced chicks are from the triple A matings—hens with records of 270 to 303 eggs. Every cockerel is sold at 4 weeks old from hens laying 247 to 263 eggs. "Cockerels are a good item in the poultry business," Mrs. Hutchinson explained. "It costs money to produce the best, but they demand high prices and make a good net profit."

"We see that 'started chicks' are going to be a big item, so we have purchased equipment so we can handle a volume of this business. By started chicks you know we mean those that have been kept right here and fed and developed for from one to three or four weeks. Getting started chicks eliminates a lot of troubles for the purchaser. By the time a chick is 10 days old, it is a settled fact whether it will continue to develop. In selling these started chicks, we add 3 cents to the price for day-old chicks if they are purchased at 1 week old. It is 5 cents more for the second week, and 7 cents in addition to that for the third week, and so on. A week-old chick then costs 18 cents, if it is out of the 15-cent hatches. At 2 weeks it brings 23 cents, and at 3, 30 cents."

"It was almost necessary for us to buy battery brooders so we could handle all of our business and we are not sorry. We can start all of our chicks in the batteries, keeping them

there for about two weeks, but we also use brooder houses for some of them from the very first. The battery brooders are very handy for us, because it is easy to put the chicks in them and to care for them while we are waiting for customers. We can start 4,200 chicks in one room 12 by 24 feet in seven of the batteries, with one heat and one electric fan to keep the air circulating freely. This year the temperature in the room didn't vary 2 degrees from the top tray of chicks to the bottom one. Now just try putting 4,200 chicks in individual houses and running around to each house frequently to see whether everything is going well, and you will find it isn't much pleasure. It is fine to keep the chicks in storage brooders for the first two weeks and then put them out on clean ground in brooder houses. We have five of these houses now and hope to have three times that number by next year. We wouldn't want to do without either storage batteries or the brooder houses. We need both in doing a volume of business." Mrs. Hutchinson tried the all-mash method of feeding baby chicks this year and likes it, but she is partial to the old method of giving chicks some scratch grain pretty early in life.

Mature pullets are sold according to the cost of getting them up to that age and also with regard to their breeding, and of course, all breeding birds are priced on production lines back of them.



# The Powerful New McCormick-Deering 15-30

**T**HE POWER in the new 15-30 McCormick-Deering is the symbol of profit farming on a comfortable, efficient scale. With this powerful perfected tractor special opportunities lie ahead of you. Its owner is equipped to rise above the old cramped style of farming—to take full advantage of man-power, acreage, crop, and season—to cut to the bone the production costs that eat profit away—and to build for future expansion.

This is a McCormick-Deering tractor. So you may be positive that its liberal power is matched by new improvements and refinements all along the line. The 4-cylinder power plant, clutch, transmission and differential assemblies, built into a rigid 1-piece main frame, give great reserve strength. All important wearing parts run in a bath of oil. Ball and roller bearings at 34 points add to easy running and long life.

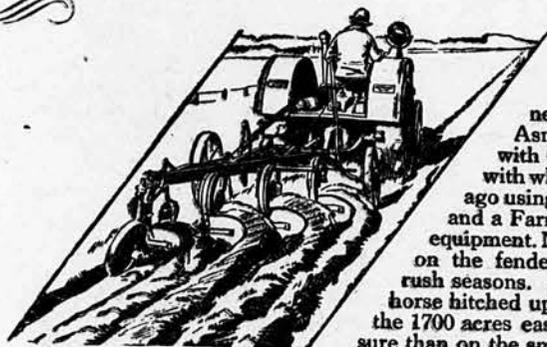
Considering ample power, flexibility, long life, economy, price, service, and easy operation with the equipment which is as important as the tractor itself—here is the tractor of tractors. Ask the dealer about the new 15-30 McCormick-Deering. Other McCormick-Deering Tractors—the 10-20 and the all-purpose Farmall. Catalogs on request.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.  
(Incorporated)

### A Little Story of Power Farming

This picture is drawn from a photograph of W. A. Asmussen, of Agar, S. D., riding his new 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor. Mr. Asmussen is farming 1700 acres of land with the same crew (himself and two men) with which he farmed 600 acres three years ago using 18 horses. Now he has the 15-30 and a Farmall and modern power farming equipment. Note the special lamp mounted on the fender, permitting night work in rush seasons. He says he hasn't had a horse hitched up this year. They handle the 1700 acres easier and have more leisure than on the smaller acreage.



# McCORMICK-DEERING

# The Other Half at Breakfast

## A Kansas Woman Traveling Abroad Sends Some Famous Foreign Recipes

**WE STAYED** at a good English hotel. By that I mean one that does not try to give Americans what they have at home, but one that caters to a good class of English people just as if Americans did not exist. Those Americans who want to be English while in England, partaking of breakfast at this hotel, would find it very good indeed. It lacks water to drink, and lacks the fruit which I think all Americans are glad they have learned to make a part of their morning meal, but it is a heavy meal. First comes oatmeal, followed by a generous serving of fish. Then some heavier food like bacon and egg, bacon and tomato, or bacon and sausage. Coffee, and delicious buttered toast accompany the en-

By Mary Polson Charlton

wet, then fried in very hot fat, so that it will not take up the fat, but will be nice and brown and crisp on the outside but soft and moist on the inside.

**POFFERTJES.** Speaking of pancakes, one man in a little side street in Amsterdam probably is amassing a fortune from small pancakes, called poffertjes. They taste somewhat like buck-wheat cakes, but may not be the same mixture.

of a baking dish with mashed potatoes on top. It is then set in the oven and browned over the top. The two vegetables do not really mix. It is just a novelty variation for two very ordinary foods.

Altho I still favor decidedly the better balanced meals served at home, it has been interesting to study the different European customs. I will write later in the summer about some of the other countries we visit.

### 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.

### Good Lining for Soap Box

**IN POURING** homemade soap into forms, I could never get a tight enough box to keep soap from straining out. I thought of using an old white oil cloth (wrong side up) for lining a wooden box or even a cardboard box and it works like a charm. I cool the soap first until it begins to thicken. Pottawatomie County. Mrs. E. W. Hanson.

### Playmates Made to Order

BY KATHERINE MENNINGER

**WHAT** a large part of the lives of our children is imaginative! The rocking horse becomes a lively steed, the kiddie car an automobile, and the string of blocks a choo-choo train. A 2½ year old announces that his kiddie car auto is stuck in the mud or that the tire is flat and he must change it. In this way the child is himself increasing the variety of his experiences, thus adding to his knowledge of life as well as his vocabulary.

Imagination is precious, and pathetic is the child whose parents have distorted

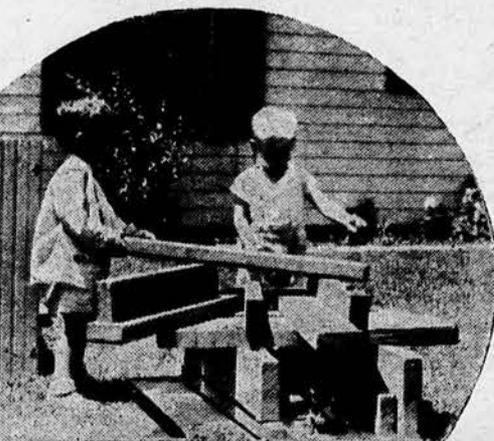
his. But, like all valuable possessions, its use must be guided until the child is old enough to appreciate its value.

Children who play alone a great part of the time often create imaginary playmates. My 4-year-old sister insisted that "Grandmother's little girl in St. Paul" duplicated her every act. Grandmother did live in St. Paul, but the little girl was a legendary

character. Such a playmate is harmless unless the child prefers that sort to a lively youngster of his or her own age, who will lead and be led, who will both give and take in their play together.

Those children who live too much in the land of fancy may grow up to be adults who take the easier path of existence in a fictional life of their own creation, rather than to buck the hard work and disappointments of reality. Energy which should be spent on forging one's way ahead in the world of men, is, instead, idled away in daydreaming about remarkable triumphs in their chosen field of endeavor.

Playing the role of a commanding father or an all powerful fairy queen is happy relief from always being the commanded subject. With interesting play equipment and a playmate or two of the child's own age, one need not worry about too much imagination. I have prepared a leaflet about home-made outdoor play equipment. I will be glad to send this on request accompanied by a 2-cent stamp. Address your letters to Katharine Wright Menninger, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



tire meal, and one is supposed to finish with a fresh serving of toast and orange marmalade.

The bacon comes in wide strips, cut thin, with so much lean one could almost imagine she were eating ham. I have never before seen such bacon, and would like to take my hat off to the kind of pig that can produce it. Would that American pigs could be taught to grow sides so thick and lean.

My first introduction to the typical Holland breakfast was on the boat between London and Rotterdam. We were to disembark about 8:30 in the morning. On going to the table I noticed that the food was all cold—two or three kinds of cold meat, sliced very thin, also cheese, jam, bread and butter. Coffee was the only thing hot. I said, "I suppose when they dock so early and people are in a hurry to get off, they don't try to serve a regular breakfast." But my husband, who had been here before, hastened to inform me that this was a typical Dutch breakfast.

And I have experienced it, with no change except a different kind of pressed meat occasionally. Here I find pressed meat a standard diet. When we moved into the pension where we were to live for some time, we requested fruit and egg instead of the cold meat. But we could see that it was considered very irregular to serve them. We got what we asked for, but the same thing every morning, which seems to be the custom in Holland. Oh, for some American variety.

Plenty of bread is served for breakfast and lunch, but never any for dinner. Dinner is usually ample, however, and a person would not feel the lack of bread unless, like my husband, he were particularly fond of it. The dinner is well planned and well cooked. The meats are delicious.

Luncheon, like breakfast, has too much bread, meat and hot drink for us Americans, and not enough vegetable, milk or dessert. As a matter of fact, dessert never seems to be served with lunch, which is barren of any sweets. This is perhaps because the Hollander likes his afternoon tea or coffee, with which little cakes are served.

A few dishes have been served us that might be cheap and interesting variations of everyday food for the American housewife to try. A few suggestions I have picked up from different meals are listed below.

**SPICE FOR GREEN VEGETABLES.** Cook Brussels sprouts or spinach the usual way, but sprinkle a little nutmeg on just before serving. For someone who does not care for green vegetables but eats them just because they are good for him, this might add an interesting novelty.

**NEW CINNAMON TOAST.** Bread that is a little too old for regular use may be fried like French toast, except that it is soaked in milk instead of in egg as French toast is. Fry in butter. While the first side is browning, sprinkle a little sugar and cinnamon over the top side. Then fry that side. Serve immediately, with powdered sugar or jelly. The bread must be soaked until it is quite

They probably have more leavening than the ordinary pancake batter, but their chief claim to distinction is the fact that they are just about the size of a silver dol-

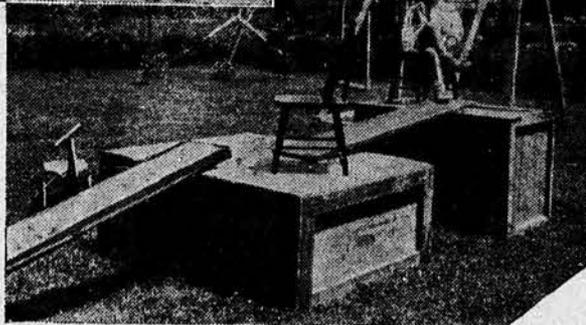
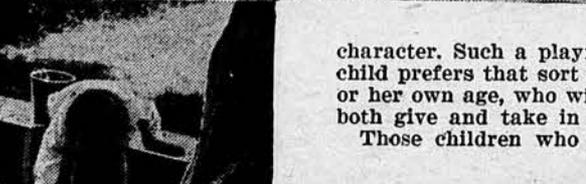
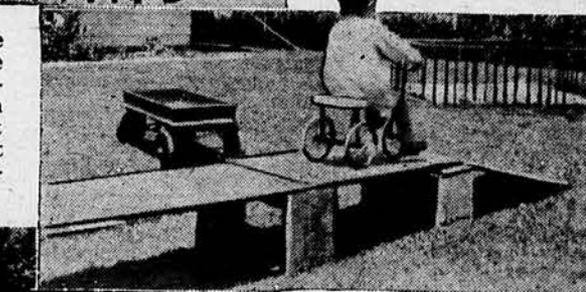


lar. Like any pancakes, these too, must be served immediately after cooking, with about 10 on a plate, the mass covered with butter and sprinkled generously with powdered sugar.

### APPLE PANCAKE.

Regular pancake batter has very thin slices of apple dropped in just as the cake is put on to fry. Sprinkle a little sugar over the apple before the cake is turned. The slices of apple are so thin that the heat can penetrate them and cook them while the cake is cooking.

**MASHED POTATOES** and sauerkraut. Sauerkraut is placed on the bottom



Upper Left: Two Little Indians Are Waiting for a Mid-morning Meal in a Tent Made From an Old Piece of Canvas

Upper Right: With a Pile of Light Lumber to Work on, Castles Materialize. Roy and Buddy Had to Do a Little Team Work to Get the Last Beam in Place.

Center Left: Baby is Safe Play Time in His Pen. The Full Size Pad Keeps Him Away From Insects and Things He Might Put in His Mouth.

Center Right: A Table Board and Dry Goods Box "Hill" Puts New Vim in Kiddie Car Riding.

Lower Left: There is No Play Quite so Fascinating as Making Trenches and Forts in the Sand.

Lower Right: Whether it is Under the Old Apple Tree or Held by a Scaffold, Every Child Should Have a Swing.



# Girls and Boys



## Frankie Has Three Pets

I am 10 years old and in the third grade. I go to Delia grade school. My teacher last term was Miss Jenkins. I liked her very well. I have three pets. I have a cow named Browning, a dog named Fondi and a cat named Pirdie. My birthday is December 25. I weigh 70 pounds. Frankie Lysek. Rossville, Kan.

## Fish Puzzle

How many of these jumbled fish can you catch by changing the letters around? The letters are mixed up, so see if you can straighten them out.

- 1. sabs
- 2. pare
- 3. thiscaf
- 4. doc
- 5. blaithu
- 6. ringher
- 7. cherp
- 8. lamous
- 9. rutto

Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



## Taffy and Jackie Are Pets

I have read all the letters on the children's page and enjoyed them very much. I thought I would write one for the children's page. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Langdon school. My teacher's name is Miss

Gore. I go 1 1/2 miles to school. I haven't any sisters or brothers. My birthday was June 20. For pets I have a calf and a cat. The calf's name is Taffy and the cat's name is Jackie. He is black and white. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys of my age. I enjoy the children's page very much. Gladys Gillam. Pittsburg, Kan.

## Wears a Fur Coat?

People who study and know about such things say that this little fellow is a cross between an animal and a bird. By this is meant that it is like both an animal and a bird.



He flies about at night, and roosts in dark caves in the daytime, or in some old or deserted building. Perhaps in your own attic. Many people are afraid of him, which is foolish, for he is quite harmless and really useful. He catches mosquitoes and many insects which are pests.

When the little fellow's wings are opened out, they look like pieces of skin stretched over a frame of bones, much like the ribs of an umbrella. The body of the bat—of course you have guessed the name of this creature by this time—is covered with soft brown or grayish, sometimes reddish fur.

The baby bats are very tiny at first, and are not hatched from eggs but are born like mice or other little animals. For a long time they cling to the fur of the mother's breast, and she carries them about with her when she flies. The bats sleep upside down. Delphia Phillips.

## To Keep You Guessing

What is the best kind of agricultural fair? A farmer's very pretty daughter.

Why is a young lady like a hinge? Because she is something to a door. (adore.)

When is a young lady's cheek not a cheek? When it is a little pale (pall.)

What is the difference between some women and their looking-glasses? They talk without reflecting and the mirrors reflect without talking.

Why are some people like cider? Because they remain sweet until it is time to work.

What is the difference between a woman and a parasol? You can shut up a parasol.

On what day of the year does a woman talk least? The shortest day.

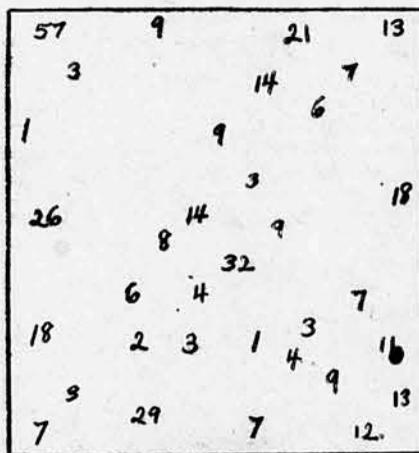
What is that which is sometimes with a head, without a head with a tail, and without a tail? A wig.

What is the best weather for hay-making? When it rains pitchforks.

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because it's at the end of pork.

Why is snow easier to understand than any other sort of weather? Because it is the only one of which you can see the drift.

I tremble at each breath of air and yet can heaviest burdens bear? Water.



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

## Geneva Has a Pony

I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade next year. My teacher's name last year was Miss Kresinand. The day after Christmas she married



my uncle, Carl Studer, so I had an aunt for a teacher. I was 10 years old June 21. For pets I have a pig, a dog and some cats. I have a little pony. I have one brother. His name is Clifford. He will be 8 years old August 20. Geneva Campbell. Beloit, Kan.

## Mary Has a Police Dog

I was 9 years old June 4. I have two brothers. Their names are Jack and Buddy. Jack is 3 years old and Buddy is 5 years old. For pets I have a Police dog. Her name is Esta. I am in the third grade at school. My teacher last term was Miss Murray. I liked her very much. I would like to have some girl or boy write to me. Mary Paquita, Seager. Wichita, Kan.

## Diamond Puzzle

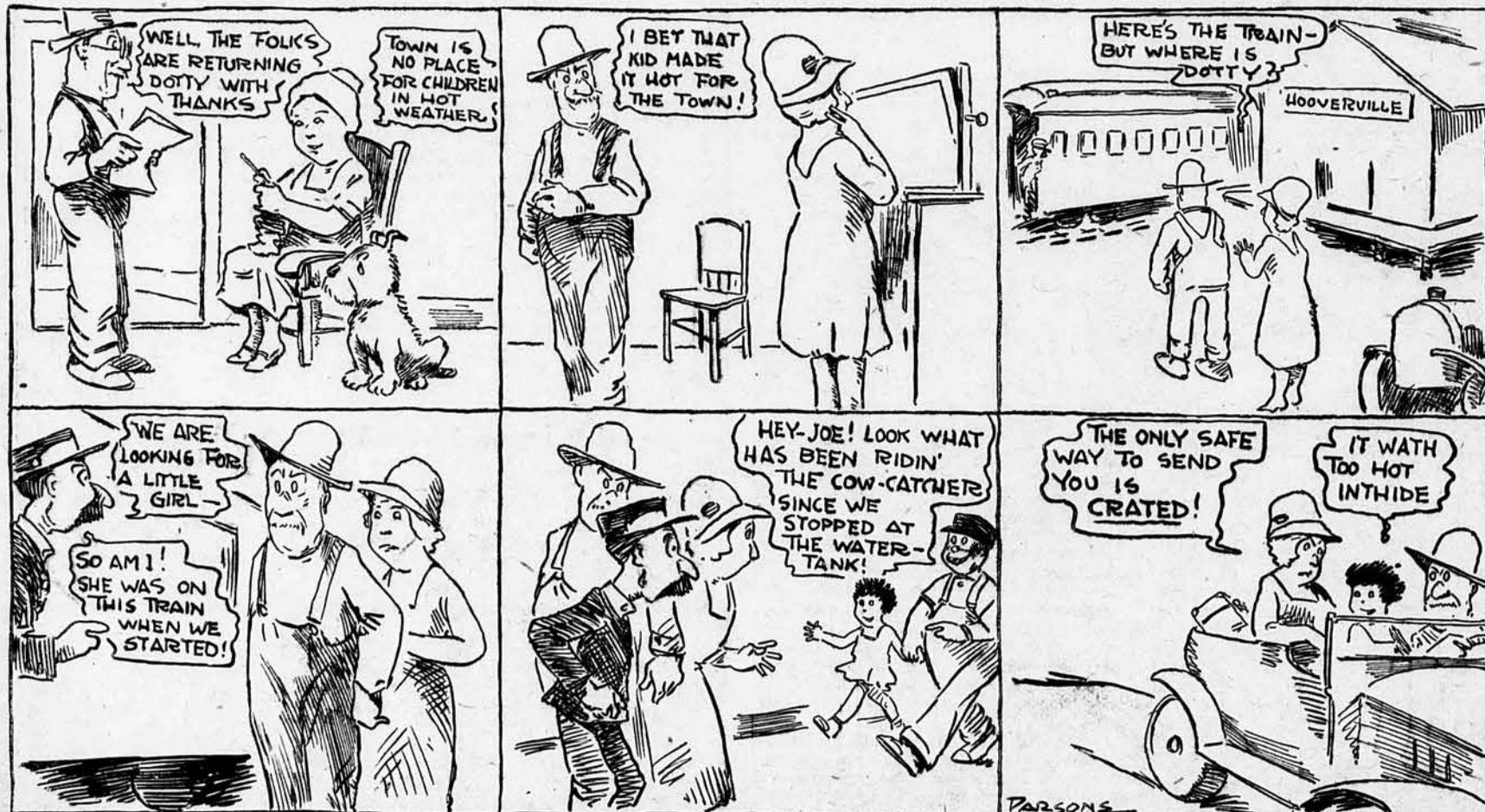
1. —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. —

1. A consonant; 2. A washing vessel; 3. Two pints; 4. Abbreviation for brothers; 5. Another consonant.

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



"I'm Holding His Mouth Shut So He Can't Make So Much Noise When He Cries."



The Hoovers—Back to the Farm



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Greater Leisure for Farmers Results in Larger Profits and Longer Lives

THE farmer has a daylight saving system of his own. He uses it all," says the Jewell County Republican. It is many years since my farm days, but I keep sufficiently in touch to know that there are bound to be seasons of emergency in which the farmer "works from sun to sun" and then some. But many successful farmers are bringing such emergencies more and more within limits.

The practice of observing Sunday as a day of rest is a life-saver to the worker, no matter what his line. The farmer profits by it, but seldom can he make Sunday the full holiday that it becomes to the mechanic. Not so very long ago 12 hours was considered a fair day's work in a factory, sometimes extended by overwork to 14 or even 15. Many employers felt that the profits of their business came chiefly in the extra hours. Expert investigation showed instead that it was in the hours of weariness that the mistakes and accidents happened, and that 8 hours of work free from strain was more productive. Some of the big farmers are trying this now, and are inclined to endorse it.

The farmer who owns his place and works it in his own way can put in more hours without fatigue than any factory worker whose job is so much manual drudgery. But have a care! Fatigue is not to be ignored by anyone. It has a large share in the promotion of sickness. Exertion uses up the energy of the body. Wastes accumulate instead of being eliminated. The vital organs, such as the kidneys and liver, are overburdened; high blood pressure results; life is shortened. The man who does two days' work in one may just be stealing a day from the other end of his life. If he steals many he may be surprised to find how much his life is shortened.

Granted that there are seasons when the hours must be long and the work hard, why not put some of it back into a vacation? The large employers of labor not only give vacations to their most valued employees, they insist on them and pay for the time lost. All the world takes vacation nowadays. If a long trip is impossible, what about the family bus and a few nice days in the fall? Give your most valued employe a vacation, and you will get your investment back in improved work and more of it.

### Might be Diphtheria

I want to know if tonsillitis is contagious. The teacher sent my little girl home when that was all that was the matter. Mrs. I. T. W.

Your school has a good teacher. You should feel grateful to her, for she has done your child a favor in excluding her from school when ill. No sick child should be required to study. Tonsillitis is a disease marked by an exudate of pus around the tonsils, and is contagious. Another reason why both parents and teachers should be especially careful about it is because it is so hard to differentiate tonsillitis from diphtheria. Many a diphtheria epidemic has started from some child allowed in school with "tonsillitis."

### Toilet Pumice Is Best?

I have considerable trouble with superfluous hair. At first I always kept them pulled, but this only made them more plentiful. I used several preparations on my face, but in a short time they were as plentiful as ever. Do you think these preparations you buy already prepared are of any help in this matter? T. W.

When there are just a few scattered hairs they can be removed by electrolysis to very good effect. This is not the case in an abundant growth, such as you seem to have. Some of the advertised preparations are quite efficient in removing such a growth, but none of them really kill the hair. The preparation has to be used again and again. An economical way is to buy a block of toilet pumice from your druggist and use that to keep the growth down. For my part I have never been able to see any objection to the use of a safety razor. The argument that this

makes the growth of hair more profuse has long been overturned.

### Sweating Has a Value

What is the object in sweating a person who has kidney trouble? Does it do any real good? C. R.

In certain types of kidney disease the tissues of the body become water soaked or dropsical because the kidneys fail. When this occurs in a young person with an acute kidney trouble it is good treatment to try to relieve the burden by making the skin do extra work. Sometimes thoro sweating will help the patient past a critical stage, and the kidneys will then take up their work and function properly.

### Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Smith County

After monitoring our corn we went into the alfalfa fields, and now have the haying mostly done. We have the big barn filled almost to the limit with as good a quality of hay as we have ever raised. So far we have succeeded in getting it up without any rain, and with but little loss of leaves. It certainly seems good to see such a large amount of hay after the short crop years we have had of late years. The 15-acre field of young alfalfa is yielding a ton an acre.

Last Monday when the fields were too muddy to work we took the mower to the pasture and mowed the grass and weeds in the "fairways" on the golf course on our farm. On account of so much moisture this spring and not having the cattle in the home pasture very much the grass has grown tall enough so it was a great hindrance to the boys in playing. It hinders them in making their drives and makes it difficult for them to locate their golf balls. The "June grass" has gotten a pretty good start in places, and stands up about 4 inches tall in patches. It is beginning to get tough, and the stock don't relish it as they do the Buffalo grass.

One of the members spent several hours mowing there early in the month, and altho he cut off quite a bit of the good grass, which appeared like a waste, yet it resulted in a benefit to the pasture. We notice that the stock like to graze on that portion of the pasture in preference to the unmowed area. This proves to us that it is a benefit to cut over the pastures during the early summer, if there is any June grass or other quack grass and weeds. This new grass comes on right away, and is more palatable to the stock; they derive more good from it. Another benefit obtained from early mowing is that the seed pods are destroyed before they mature enough to grow.

We were asked lately what we thought of burning off pastures in the spring, whether it was a benefit or not. As a rule I believe it is not best to do this. On two occasions the golf boys accidentally let fire get started by smoking while playing early in the spring. In both instances we had a good rain come in a few days and plenty of rain following soon thereafter, and we didn't notice any damage done to the pasture. On another occasion a neighbor accidentally let fire get away from him and burned over about a half acre of this same pasture. That happened to be a dry year, and there was a noticeable difference in the grass on this small area during that and the following season.

When a boy I remember helping my father burn off the meadow fields in April after we had a rain. The ground was moist and the fire did not burn the old grass very closely. This was a benefit. It left the ground free from dead vegetation, and the new crop of hay was of a better quality. A dangerous time to burn grass is when the ground is dry, as the fire will be more likely to burn down deep enough to kill the roots.

With some autoists the turnover is costlier than the up-keep.

## REFRIGERATION FROM OIL HEAT



# Arctic Zone Refrigeration—

by just striking a match!

**SUPERFEX** Oil-burning Refrigerators operate just that simply! Light the burners once a day. When just a little more than a pint of kerosene (costing from two to three cents) has been consumed, the burners go out, in about an hour and a quarter. Twenty-four to thirty-six hours of dry, food-preserving cold will be maintained. That's all that's required to secure Arctic Zone refrigeration for any rural home.

### SUPERFEX is trouble proof

No electricity—no gas. No moving parts of any kind. Noiseless. No drains. No "servicing." Trouble-proof. Connect SUPERFEX with any cold water line—water used during the short heating period only.

### Boon to rural housewife

Placed in the kitchen, SUPERFEX saves many steps each meal. Renders obsolete the use of caves, cellars, and spring-houses for cooling. Makes possible many new dishes. Sparkling ice cubes for cold beverages. Keeps all food fresh, clean and pure. Year-around refrigeration safeguards family health by preventing food spoilage.

Inspect SUPERFEX at your dealer's. He will arrange terms to please you. In a wide range of sizes and styles—from \$198.00 upwards F.O.B. factory.

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# Cows Make a Profit Record

## Shoffner's Holsteins Net Him \$245.45 Each. Calves Come in the Fall

**T**WO hundred forty-five dollars a cow is the herd profit record for 1928 of the 20 dairy cows owned by C. C. Shoffner of Ferndell Farm near Kipp. This entry stands highest among 26 dairy herds on which records were kept under the supervision of County Agricultural Agent D. E. Hull of Saline county. Like similar herds found on numerous Kansas farms, the governing factor in herd management at Ferndell is profit from production; only half the Holstein cows eligible for registry are registered.

Until eight years ago the feeding of purebred Herefords was the livestock safety factor in the operation of the Shoffner farm. When profits from feeding ceased to be dependable, Mr. Shoffner started what he says today is his surest source of income—milk cows. A registered bull has headed the herd from the start. Since the start with six cows, nothing but high producing milkers have been kept. The owner of the high profit production herd says that high herd profit and boarder cows just do not go together. Cow-testing records are his guide.

How long would it take to milk by hand enough to fill 10 large milk cans? Mr. Shoffner milks 24 cows now, and it takes him and his hired man 50 minutes to milk 110 to 120 gallons. They use a Perfection automatic milker with three units, which keeps them busy emptying the milk and stripping the cows dry. Milking machines have been used for six years.

### 440 Pounds; 300 Days

Helen DeKol Hengerveld is the highest producing cow in the Ferndell herd. Her record is 440 pounds of butterfat in 300 days. After her third calf in 1927 she made a milk record of 73 pounds a day. The present herd sire was bought from A. J. Engle of Talmage, who, according to Dickinson County Cow Testing records, had the highest producing Holstein herd in the state last year. This particular animal has a parentage in one of the highest standing Holstein herds in Minnesota.

Sale of the whole milk to a cheese factory in Hope for 50 cents a pound of butterfat bolsters up the side of the dairy ledger opposite the feed costs. Feed during the production year cost \$3.400.

The milk cows are turned on pasture in the summer and fed the year 'round on a ration of corn, oats, bran and cottonseed meal. Alfalfa and silage are added to keep up winter production. A pound of grain to every 4 or 5 pounds of milk is fed. All feed is mixed at the farm, and as much as possible of it is raised on the 700 acres Mr. Shoffner is farming.

The holder of the 1928 high dairy production record in Saline county likes to have his cows freshen in October. He says, "Fall freshening cows milk good thru the winter and flesh up again in summer. I like light milkers in hot summer and especially at harvest." Bull calves, except the best ones which are marketed for sires, are

sold at a Salina auction market for veal and steers. The best heifers increase the size of the herd and displace the less profitable cows.

### Annual Club Rally Soon

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

Yesterday morning I was in Senator Capper's office, and he instructed me to make arrangements for a big annual rally for Capper Club folks during the Kansas Free Fair, which will be held at Topeka from September 9 to 14.

That much of it is settled. We'll begin at once to work out the details for at least two or three days of royal entertainment. All club members are invited to come and bring their friends. There will be free tickets to all the main events at the fair, group trips to interesting points, and the grand climax will be announced later.

It's pretty early in the season to start talking about the annual meeting, but we want you to begin laying your plans right now to be on hand ready to enjoy the whole time to the fullest extent. Senator Capper thinks it likely that he'll be kept in Washington at that time, but he is all the more eager that proper entertainment is provided for his club friends.

You who expect to exhibit club projects at the fair should write to the Kansas Free Fair Association, 700 Kansas Ave., Topeka, for entry blanks and other information. Entry must be made not later than September 2, but it is well to make inquiries early.

This letter will be of interest to club members, especially those in the small pen department.

Hope, Kansas,  
June 21, 1929.

Dear Club Manager:

I have good news. Sarah Jean's pen at Stevensville, Tex., is a close second in all U. S. A., and Canada, in White and Buff Orpingtons. And there are so many entered in all the leading contests. Mrs. Thorton, Rotan, Tex., is first with 1,564 eggs and Sarah Jean second with 1,374 eggs—only 190 eggs difference.

Mrs. Henry Sterling,  
Hope, Kansas.

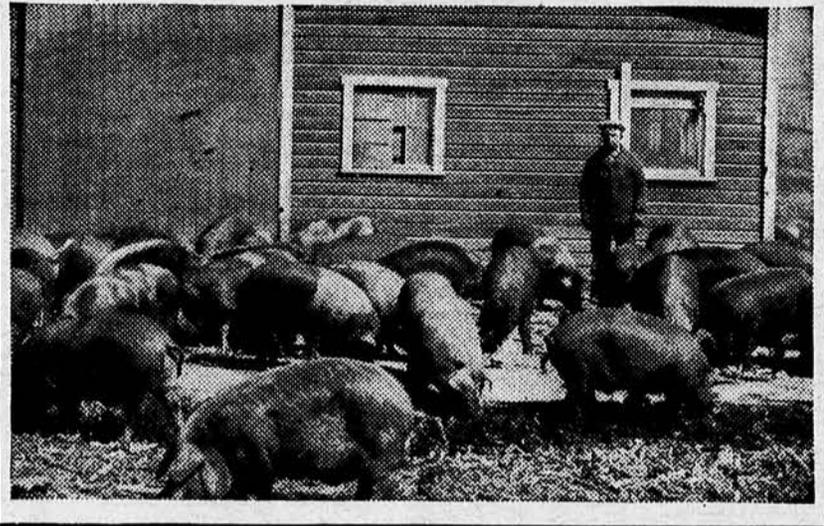
Mrs. Sterling and Sarah Jean, her daughter, are both outstanding members of the Capper Clubs, and we extend congratulations.

### On Tree Propagation

Farmer's Bulletin No. 1567, Propagation of Trees and Shrubs, just issued—which should be of value to every Kansas farmer interested in this subject—may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

An army colonel has just been retired for "humiliating" a general. What the world is really waiting for is a colonel who could humiliate a second lieutenant.

**"A great help to us in cutting costs, getting bigger profit"**



Thousands of farmers throughout the Hog Belt are now increasing their hog profits a new, sure way. Here's what E. C. Barnes of Palo Alto County, Iowa—photo above—has to say of this method: "Most plans for profitable hog raising are too elaborate and expensive. But the new Cost-Cutting Plan is very simple and economical. This Plan and Moorman's Hog Minerals have been a great help to us in cutting costs and getting bigger profit."

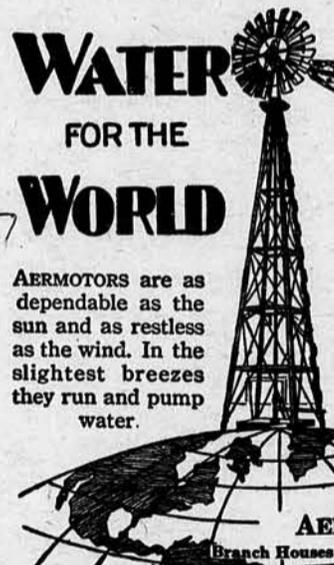
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### Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

This week puts harvest in full swing. At this writing we have cut about 40 acres but part of it was so green the elevator refused to buy it. Wheat has ripened rather spotted and the straw ripened sooner than the grain. Fields that looked dead ripe were too green to cut when the combines were started.

There is quite a variation in the different fields as to yield and grade of wheat. Some few fields are threshing out 30 bushels of 60 pound wheat but the average is much below that amount. We have some wheat on a piece of alfalfa sod broken out last summer that is testing only 53 pounds a bushel. The hot, dry weather burned that particular piece very badly. In order to stop so much green wheat being brought to the market the local elevators have been making a very heavy dock. A cut of 2 or 3 cents did not stop people from bringing in the green wheat so the cut was raised until the price was so low they could not afford to sell. By the end of this week with favorable weather about three-fourths of the wheat in this locality will be harvested. The ground is in fine condition for the tractors and combines and if it stays that way a few days most of the wheat will be cut.

Our new 12-foot combine is operating perfectly so far. Saturday we did not start until about 10 o'clock in the morning due to dampness of the straw and by 8:30 in the evening we had covered more than 30 acres and we stopped an hour at noon. The wheat was in the elevator and three men and one boy had done the job easily. There had been no over-heated horse nor any men hunting the shade either. And since we are trading work with a neighbor there is only one hired man on the force.

The present-day, force-feed oiling systems used on modern machinery are quite an improvement over the old spring bottom tin and copper oil cans we used to use. There are no oil holes to clean out and no trusting to luck that a few drops of oil will work down onto the bearing before enough dust and dirt falls into the oil hole to absorb all the oil that has not already run off before the machine could be started. With a modern grease gun and the kind of grease used in them a bearing just about has to take oil. It requires only about a half second to force the grease out of both sides of the bearing and the grease being thick, stays right there and does not drip off like the thin oil we used to use. It is possible now to use ball and roller bearings in most all bearings in farm machinery. Improved oiling systems have widened the use of low friction bearings and this in turn has lessened the draft of most machinery. The moving parts can move more rapidly. If a header could be run as rapidly as a combine, the bearings would be worn out in no time with the kind of oiling system the header has. The first few years combines came out there were several fires due to hot bearings, but of late about all the fires are due to hot carbon pieces from the tractors. Many farmers are having the blacksmith install the force feed oiling systems on all their farm machinery.



An abundance of good oil is one of the cheapest machinery investments a farmer can make.

The local elevator manager tells me there is considerable smutty wheat being brought into the market. We have been able to find only one head so far in our fields. Last season no wheat was treated for smut in this locality but two years ago about all the wheat planted was treated. Since considerable smut is showing up this year it is likely several will treat their seed this fall. Three years ago this community bought a treating machine and hired one of the joint owners to operate it. All or at least part of the seed should be treated every year. A very good thing to do and something we have observed several farmers doing is to have a seed plot of several acres every year. The best seed obtainable is used and, of course, treated for smut. A few days ago we attended the county wheat tour and saw on the farm of the state wheat champion, W. A. Barger, one of the best smut demonstrations we ever have seen. Mr. Barger had obtained some wheat that ran about 40 per cent smut to make the test. Half of it he planted untreated and the other half was treated. The wheat was planted with the same drill and on the same ground as far as soil cultivation was concerned. There was about 15 minutes difference in the time of planting. The untreated wheat had grown a crop that by actual count showed 23½ per cent smut, while it was with considerable difficulty that we found any smutty heads in the wheat from the treated seed. Quite a percentage of the untreated seed plants were broken over and the entire plot was about 3 inches shorter than the treated plot. Just by looks we would judge that treating the 40 per cent smutty wheat had increased the total yield fully 50 per cent. And naturally there would be a wide difference in the price the market would pay for the wheat raised from the two plots. Altho there are very few smut balls in the seed there is considerable danger of having bad, smutty wheat the coming year. An ordinary good healthy smut ball has been estimated to contain not less than 2 million smut spores, any one of which will ruin most all of the heads that make growth from that one grain. Of course, every grain may not catch a smut spore but if there are very many heads of smut and the grain is threshed dry and the smut balls broken up, there is a very good chance for every grain to have several smut spores sticking around on it. Then if weather conditions are right so the smut will grow we are pretty sure of having smutty wheat at harvest time next year.

In looking over our June produce report I find our 200 Leghorn hens laid 360 dozen eggs that were sold and we do not keep record of the number used on the farm. Since the first of February these 200 hens have averaged more than 60 dozen eggs every week. Of late quite a number have been doing time in jail because they insisted on sitting instead of working, so the actual number working has been less than 200. The flock is given no extra care nor extra feed, but do have all they want to eat and about all of the skimmilk they can drink.

### Studied Meat Packing

Twelve men have just completed a specialized course of study of meat packing subjects in the Institute of Meat Packing at the University of Chicago. The Institute of Meat Packing, which is conducted jointly by the University of Chicago and the Institute of American Meat Packers, offers a four-year day course, evening course, and home study courses to employes and prospective employes of the packing industry. Four of the students whose work has just been completed received Bachelor of Science degrees and four took the specialized courses as graduate work. One received a Master's Degree, and two others completed advanced graduate study.

The study of meat packing has enabled these men to acquire an intimate knowledge of the industry and a basic background which could not be obtained otherwise without a long period of experience. Six of the members of the class have already been placed in the industry, and it is expected that most of the others will enter the employ of meat packing companies.

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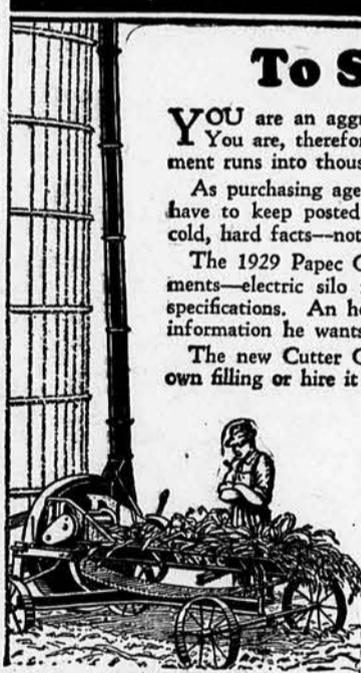
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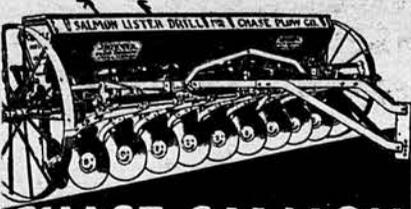
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## Farm Crops and Markets

### Harvesting Is the Big Job in Kansas These Days; Wheat Yields Are Fairly Good

**H**ARVESTING has been the big job in Kansas for the last two weeks. Wheat yields are satisfactory most places, altho there are a few complaints here and there about them being low. Corn and the sorghums have made a rapid growth. The second cutting of alfalfa has made good progress in the southern counties. The movement of grass fat cattle to market is gaining headway.

A decrease of about 8 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1929 from that of 1928 for the United States is shown by the June Pig Survey of the Department of Agriculture. The decrease shown in the 11 Corn Belt states was about 6 per cent, but all other areas showed greater decreases, the greatest being in the southern states. This survey was made in co-operation with the postoffice department thru the rural mail carriers.

A decrease of 8 per cent in the spring pig crop of the United States would be equivalent to about 4,300,000 pigs, and a decrease of 6 per cent in the Corn Belt would be equivalent to about 2,500,000 pigs. Such decreases would indicate that the spring pig crop of this year, in the Corn Belt, is the smallest since 1925.

The number of sows farrowed this spring for the United States was about 10 per cent smaller and for the Corn Belt about 8 per cent smaller than last spring. The December, 1928, survey forecast decrease in sows to farrow this spring, but the decreases shown are a little more than the December report indicated. The average number of pigs saved a litter was a little larger than last year, both for the United States and the Corn Belt states.

**Barton**—Farmers have been busy in the harvest fields; the weather has been hot and windy. Some of the wheat "went down" badly. Considerable amounts of new wheat have been marketed. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; cream, 41c; eggs, 18c to 23c.—Alice Everett.

**Cheyenne**—The soil contains ample moisture, and all crops, especially corn, are making a fine growth. Harvest has started, and it will be in "full swing" next week. Wheat yields will be satisfactory on most fields.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay**—Farmers have been busy with their harvest, about two-thirds of the wheat is out with a combination of corn. An excellent growth. Wheat, 93c; corn, 71c to 75c; shorts, \$1.35; bran, \$1.10; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 23c; hens, 17c to 20c.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cloud**—The soil contains ample moisture, and crops have been making a rapid growth. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn and working in the harvest fields. The fruit crop will be rather light.—W. H. Plumly.

**Dickinson**—The weather has been hot and dry, conditions have been favorable for harvesting. About two-thirds of the wheat acreage was cut with combines. Wheat yields were from 8 to 16 bushels an acre, much lower than had been expected. Corn is growing rapidly, but it needs both rain and cultivation. Flies are causing considerable annoyance to livestock.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Harvest is over and threshing has begun. The cane acreage is larger than usual this season, due to the decreased corn acreage, caused by wet weather. There is a fine outlook for a good grape crop.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—Rains have delayed harvest somewhat. Corn is making an excellent growth, but the fields need cultivating. Wheat, 93c; corn, 75c; cream, 42c; hens, 18c to 22c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Franklin**—We have had fine growing weather, and crops have been making excellent progress. Wheat yields will be better than had been expected. Many salesmen are out calling on farmers these days, under the best of evidence, that they are prosperous. Roads are in good condition. The corn acreage is smaller than usual. Wheat, 90c; corn, 80c to 83c; oats, 40c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 41c.—Ellas Blankenbaker.

**Graham**—Farmers have been very busy in the harvest fields. Help is scarce and wages high. Yields are fairly good, but not so large as had been expected, due to the rapid ripening of the wheat, caused by dry, hot and windy weather. Wheat, 90c; corn, 75c; cream, 42c.—C. B. Welty.

**Gray**—Harvest is almost finished; wheat yields are running from 16 to 44 bushels an acre. Corn is weedy, but it is making a satisfactory growth. Livestock is selling on quite satisfactory levels. Wheat, 91c; barley, 45c; oats, 40c; corn, 70c.—Forrest Luther.

**Harvey**—The weather has been favorable for harvesting. Wheat is down quite badly and the heads are not very well filled; yields will be lower than had been expected. Corn is making an excellent growth. Harvest is under way. Wheat, 90c; corn, 80c; butter, 45c; eggs, 22c; broilers, 25c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Wheat harvest is almost finished; yields were not especially good. Oats yields were fairly satisfactory. Corn is doing fine. Potatoes will bring about \$1 a bushel; digging has started. Farmers are very busy with their field work. The timothy crop was fine.—J. J. Blevins.

**Marshall**—Farmers have been busy in the harvest fields. The soil contains considerable moisture, and crops have been making good growth, altho corn is somewhat behind its usual schedule, due to cool weather earlier in the season. Corn, 82c; wheat, 92c; cream, 43c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Ottawa**—Harvesting has been the big job recently; wheat and oats will produce good yields. Corn is small for this season, but it is growing rapidly. Farm help is scarce. The second crop of alfalfa has been cut; it was lighter than the first crop.—A. A. Tennyson.

**Rush**—Oats and barley produced quite satisfactory yields. Wheat yields were lower than had been expected, due mostly to rust and the straw worm. Wheat, 95c; eggs, 22c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crozier.

**Russell**—The folks have been very busy in the harvest. Most of the wheat was harvested with combines; many new machines were sold here this year. Some yields as high as 35 bushels an acre have been reported; most of them were between 15 and

20 bushels. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock are making fine gains. The farm outlook is quite satisfactory. Wheat, 94c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

**Stevens**—Harvest is in full swing; all the combines are in operation. Wheat is yielding as high as 40 bushels an acre, and the protein test is going as high as 13 per cent. Wages are from \$4 to \$10 a day. One farmer is operating five combines. Spring crops have a poor stand, due to a crust which formed after they were planted. Wheat, 85c.—Monroe Traver.

**Wallace**—Hot, dry weather did considerable damage to wheat and barley. Corn has not shown any bad effects as yet, but the crop is about two weeks behind its normal schedule.—Everett Hughes.

**Washington**—We have been having fine growing weather, and corn has been making excellent progress. Farmers have been busy in their harvest; wheat and oats yields were quite satisfactory. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. There is a fine outlook for a good second crop of alfalfa. Farm help is scarce, and wages range around \$3.50 a day. Eggs, 24c; butterfat, 45c; corn, 80c; hena, 23c.—Ralph B. Cole.

### Higher Farm Prices?

Possibility that the general wheat price situation this year may turn out somewhat better than was anticipated earlier in the season, due to the effect of bad weather on the size of the crop, is indicated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture in its July report on the farm situation.

"This month," says the bureau, "will largely tell the story as to wheat, but reports thus far have indicated a somewhat disappointing yield. There are certain dry areas in Kansas and up in the spring wheat territory where the crop has headed rather short, while heavy rains have done considerable damage in the Southwest. Threshing returns from the Southwest generally have not been up to expectations."

All crops, declares the bureau, have arrived at mid-season in a rather spotted condition, the result of the late spring with too much rain, and followed by erratic streaks of drouth and flood conditions. The northern half of the country has been in need of more rain for a month, altho many local areas have been unable to tend their crops because of excessive rainfall.

Corn is reported late but doing very well in much of the western Corn Belt, whereas there are areas in Missouri, Illinois, Southern Iowa and elsewhere which show corn in all sorts of stages, with many fields recently replanted and many others choked with weeds, due to wet weather. There is much improvement in the Eastern clover and alfalfa crops over last year, but dry weather has hurt meadows in the Far West, where hay will be a short crop over some extensive areas.

A stronger market position for hog producers is reflected in the June pig survey, which indicates that the pig crop this spring was about 8 per cent smaller than last spring. The decrease in the 11 Corn Belt states was about 6 per cent. Breeding reports indicate that there will be about the same number of sows to farrow next fall as farrowed last fall.

It is expected that supplies of tree fruits probably will not be much in excess of the market demand this year, as conditions in the fruit belts are rather spotted, and production generally will fall below last season's record. California grapes also will be in lighter supply, as a result of the severe spring freeze. A well-sustained price level for potatoes is expected, altho any trend toward especially high prices, the bureau believes, would be limited by a tendency to dig early in the main-crop region.

### Ag. Teachers Met

The Twelfth Annual State Conference of Vocational Agriculture teachers was held for three days last week at Manhattan. It was a very successful conference, which closed with a trip over the agronomy farm. This work is showing a steady gain in Kansas; it will be carried on during the next year in 108 high schools and with 118 men; 10 schools have two instructors.

Anyhow the Swedish flyers picked a fine time of year to stop off in Iceland.

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## Ninety-Five Per Cent Water, According to Government Analysis, Makes Poor Worm Expeller

**N**O DRUG or mixture of drugs known at the present time can be offered truthfully to the public as an expeller or vermifuge for all types of worms which infest poultry and other animals, according to an official regulatory announcement recently issued by the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The unqualified use of the terms "worm expeller" and "vermifuge" in the labeling of these drugs constitutes a misbranding under the Federal food and drugs act unless the name of the specific worm or worms is used for which the preparation is known to be effective.

Manufacturers of livestock remedies will be held strictly accountable

Numerous misbranded hog cholera remedies were removed from the livestock drug market in recent years. Their makers said these preparations would not only cure hog cholera, for which there is no known drug cure, but would also be "effective to destroy lung and intestinal worms."

A "disease preventive worm destroyer" in the nature of a salt tonic was found to contain 90 per cent of common salt, as well as small amounts of sulfur, sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate, iron oxide and calcium carbonate. This salt tonic was declared grossly misbranded since it was neither an expeller nor a disease preventer.

Information that goes right along with these facts from the United States Department of Agriculture is the following contained in a letter received recently by the Protective Service Department.

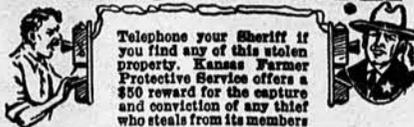
"I want to compliment you on the article that you published in your department last March on buying from agents. I have had about 15 samples of fake nostrums analyzed at Kansas City, and all the graft that is pushed on to the poor, unsuspecting farmer is terrible. Last month, I sent in a 3-pound can of flu medicine that is sold over a radio station for \$15; guaranteed to cure flu, mixed infection and pneumonia in hogs. Here is the analysis: Ammonium carbonate 91 per cent, moisture by difference 9 per cent, colored blue. This costs 18 cents a pound, or 54 cents for the 3 pound package.

"There are about eight or nine liquid medicines sold here for as high as \$10 a gallon. They contain as much as 90 per cent water. The remainder is mostly lye, oil of tar, turpentine and so on, guaranteed to kill 16 different kinds of worms and so forth. It is a shame that the farmer does not wake up and realize what an injustice is being done by patronizing these grafters. As long as they continue to buy we will always have these peddlers who are taking thousands of dollars out of our country, for which we receive no benefit."

### To Save Seed Potatoes

Cold storage of seed potatoes should not run too close to the freezing point, and 37 degrees Fahrenheit probably is a desirable temperature, potato specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture have concluded after storage experiments with seed potatoes in several seasons. The results of the studies appear in Technical Bulletin 117-T, Comparative Influence of Different Storage Temperatures on Weight Losses and Vitality of Seed Potatoes, just published. It may be obtained free by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

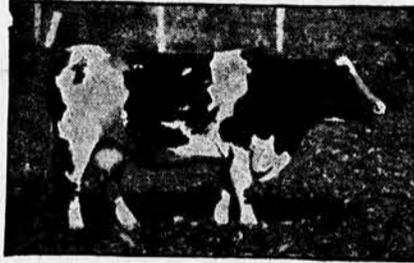
### THEFTS REPORTED



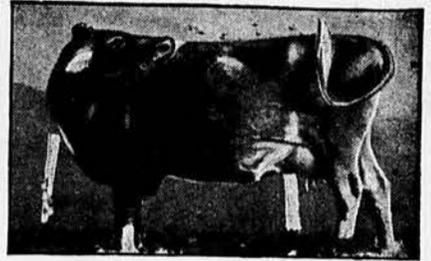
Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

John T. Shea, Haddam. Two hogs. Frank H. Smith, Ensign. Thirty Rhode Island and Buff Orpington laying hens, 50 young chickens weighing about 1 1/2 pounds, army blanket and pair of nickel plated Red Devil pliers.  
F. B. Miller, Perry. Smith and Winchester revolver.  
S. McDaniel, Sedgwick. Twenty-two Winchester repeating rifle with octagon barrel. Florence Eckert, Topeka. Ford roadster, 1927 model, dull blue finish, license number 125-688, engine number 14,463,048.  
John Mowrey, Devon. Model A Ford roadster, motor number 341-970, license number 266,782. Two new tires on rear. Mr. Mowrey, personally, offers an additional \$25.  
William Hagen, Ellis. Nine gallons of gasoline, 2 high pressure grease guns, 1 pipe wrench and other wrenches.

## Which is Your Cow ?



This cow was sprayed



This cow was not sprayed

The above photographs were taken on a sticky day in fly time. The brown cow was switching, tossing her head, stamping—fighting flies all day long.

The spotted cow was resting, relaxed—free from fly torment. She had been sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser seven hours before.

Just remember that the energy your cows use in fighting flies is paid for at milking time. A cow cannot fight flies and give her normal milk volume.

Your cows must have fly protection in the pasture as well as in the stable.

## Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines

The "pine odor" principle was proved the most efficient and longest lasting by government scientists in their 300 tests using all kinds of materials.

It repels the warble fly which is so annoying to all kinds of cattle and which raises havoc with the value of hides.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is not to be confused with household fly killers which kill by fumes in tightly closed rooms. These fumes quickly evaporate and are no protection to an animal in the open.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is for livestock only. It has an abiding odor which remains with the animal all day long—in the stable and out in the pasture.

Laboratory tests show Dr. Hess Fly Chaser to be an excellent disinfectant. While protecting your cows from flies it is cleansing the skin and killing every disease germ with which it comes in contact. The pleasant pine odor takes away offensive smells about the barn. Dr. Hess Fly Chaser will not gum or discolor the hair. It will not taint the milk. See your Dr. Hess dealer or write to

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., ASHLAND, OHIO

### Any Pictures Today, Lady?

I have read about the picture enlarging swindle. Those swindlers have been all over this neighborhood, too. They do not proceed in the same manner at all places. At some calls they had a contract signed with another contract of a different kind underneath for a carbon copy. The lottery scheme was used at some houses; at others it was not. The finished pictures were delivered by two husky fellows who in some cases scared the women out of their wits if they found them at home alone, and tried to collect \$20 for the pictures, whereas \$7.90 was the price agreed upon. If all the things that I have heard about them are true, they ought to be put behind the bars for years.  
Ludell, Kan. G. L.

under the Federal food and drugs act for any claims made for expelling any particular type of worm, the administration officials say. Many of the drugs reported in the dispensaries and other literature as having worm expelling properties have not been found to be effective treatments, according to critical tests conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

In addition to the specific name, in prominent type, of the worm or worms for which the preparations are to be used, correct labeling must include proper dosage, if dosage is stated, based on type and weight, size and age of the animal for which it is recommended as a worm expeller.

Labeling of mineral mixtures, stock powders, conditioners and tonics for livestock, when represented to the public by manufacturers as controlling worm infestation, constitutes gross misbranding under the Federal food and drugs act, according to Bureau of Animal Industry officials. Mixtures of this character administered in the feed are not considered effective treatments for expelling any type of worm infesting poultry and other animals.

In its efforts to have all livestock remedies bear correct labeling, the food, drug and insecticide administration recently took action against a worthless worm expeller which the makers said was a "remedy for either mild or severe worm infestation of poultry, including tape, round or pin worms." This evasively labeled remedy was found to contain 95 per cent water, a small quantity of gum and codliver oil.

## Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

TRY THIS ON

## 1 PIG FREE!

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

## SANTONIN

World's Greatest Worm Destroyer

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

Worms cost \$5 per Hog:

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



Use coupon for Free Capsule of Santonin and 16-page Book.

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

AMTORG TRADING CORP. Dept. 59  
261 Fifth Avenue, New York  
Send me the Free Capsule of Santonin to worm 1 pig and your 16-page book, telling all about Santonin, without obligating me.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Weight of Pig \_\_\_\_\_



# Come to MINNESOTA Enjoy Life and Prosper

Have a real outing this year. Minnesota provides ten thousand lakes for your pleasure. Have a good time fishing, bathing and boating. Then look around for farming opportunities. You will find improved and unimproved lands so reasonably priced as to make investment sound and farming profitable. Minnesota's lands are fertile and suitable for a great variety of crops. Fine climate and plenty of rainfall. Good roads—schools—churches. Thriving communities and friendly neighbors.

## It's Great to Farm in Vacationland

Any locality that is selected by millions of people as a paradise for outings is a wonderful place in which to live. Great opportunities for farming and dairying in America's foremost butter state. Farming lands to suit your requirements and your pocket-book. Creameries conveniently located in all sections. Think it over!—Then come to Minnesota—enjoy life and prosper.

## Find Out All About Minnesota

Write for Free Booklet—Get all the facts and figures. Read the actual proofs and see for yourself just how and why farming pays better in Minnesota. Write today! You'll enjoy reading this interesting book.

### Ten Thousand Lakes— Greater Minnesota Assn.

1474 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.  
MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

mail this coupon

1474 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

Send booklet and information on:—

Minnesota's Vacation Attractions

Minnesota's Farming Opportunities

Name .....

Address .....

## 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. Reseal, news 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 leaking, 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.

## Who Writes What You Read?

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

**5 Magazines  
for \$1.75**

CLUB No. H-191

McCall's Magazine.....

People's Home Journal . . . All For

Modern Homemaking . . .

American Poultry Journal (\$1.75)

Household Magazine . . .

Send All Orders to  
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

**\$100**  
Single Electric Complete Ready to Milk

On Thousands  
of  
Farms

Fords Milker will cut your milking time in half. Do the work satisfactorily with low investment. Cows like its gentle, soothing action actually better than hand milking. Chosen for prize herds. Easy to operate and clean. Finest construction throughout. Many models and sizes.

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

## Fords Milker

**MID-WEST CORRUGATED  
ALL STEEL GRAIN BINS**

Made of 2 1/2 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 prices. Freight prepaid. FREE—Write for folder and prices Agents Wanted

Midwest Steel Products Co.  
503 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Ground Limestone  
For Agricultural Purposes**

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

**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.

# Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Some 40 years ago G built a dam across a draw that is fed by a spring. Some years later the land was divided, and the line between the two parties about equally divides the pond, the dam being on S's part of the land. S threatens to cut the dam and ruin the pond. Can the other landowner stop him?  
O. D.

**MY OPINION** is an injunction would lie against S to prevent him from cutting this dam if the cutting of such dam would work injury to the owner of the other part of the dam. As it is now these two parties are owners of an undivided interest in this pond, and as the dam itself is necessary to this pond it is part of it, and the mere fact that the dam happens to be on the land owned by S does not give him the right of controlling the dam. The right in this dam is not divisible any more than if two parties should jointly own a cow and one should set up a claim that he owned the head of the cow and the other the hind quarters and therefore had a right to milk the cow but could not be called on to furnish any feed.

### An Ineffective Stray Law?

A stray steer got into my pasture with my cattle. I inquired of a good many men if they had lost a steer, and several came and looked at it but said it wasn't theirs. He has been eating with my cattle all year. What is the law? What can I do?  
V. W.

Our stray law is cumbersome and ineffective, in my opinion. As briefly as I can state it, a person taking up a stray is required to post three notices at the time of taking up the stray, in three public places in the township, and at the same time send one notice to the county clerk. These notices must contain a good description of the stray.

If the stray is not claimed at the expiration of 10 days the taker up is required to go before the justice of the peace in the township and file his affidavit stating that the stray was taken up on his premises, that he has advertised it for 10 days and that the marks and brands have not been altered. If the stray is a hog and is not taken up within two months, the title of it vests in the taker up. If it is any other kind of stock the title does not vest for a year.

At the end of a year the justice of the peace is required to summon three disinterested householders to appear and appraise the stray. Then the taker up is allowed the cost of posting and caring for the stock and also is required to pay into the county treasury one-half of the value of the stray over and above this cost. He is not permitted to sell the stray until the title vests in him.

### Write to the Collector

1—When an estate on which an inheritance tax must be paid is probated, which report must go in first, the state inheritance or federal inheritance report? 2—Is the amount paid in state tax as inheritance tax credited on the amount due on the federal tax or is it credited the other way around, federal on state? This estate is in Kansas. 3—Is there a specified time in which the state inheritance tax report must go in, and in which the federal report must go in? 4—When must the tax be paid, before or after the estate is divided?  
S.

I presume the subscriber means when he speaks of estate being probated that the will is probated. However, this is a mere wrong use of a term and does not affect the validity of the question. The state inheritance tax and the federal inheritance tax are entirely separate. The state inheritance tax is not credited upon the federal inheritance tax, and neither is the amount paid in federal inheritance tax credited on the amount paid in the way of state inheritance tax. The state inheritance tax is supposed to be paid at the time the distributive shares of the estate are delivered.

Where property is transferred by deed, grant or gift made in contemplation of death, the tax thereon shall be due and payable at the time of such transfer. If the taxes contemplated by the inheritance law are not paid when due, interest at the legal rate shall be charged and collected from the time the same became payable. Property of which a decedent died seized or possessed, subject to taxes as aforesaid, in whatever form of investment it may happen to be, is charged with a lien for all taxes and interest thereon, but the lien should not affect any personal property after it has been sold or disposed of for value by the executors, administrators or trustees.

I have not looked up the federal law, but my understanding is that the federal inheritance taxes are collected as other federal taxes are collected. If you desire more specific information in regard to federal inheritance tax, write to the Internal Revenue Collector, Wichita, Kan.

### A Question of Taxes

If I buy a farm and pay some cash down, the rest of the payments unsecured by any mortgage, just a contract, will I have to pay the taxes on the farm? Does the man I buy from pay the taxes on the unpaid balance I owe him on the farm? Can the taxes be collected in both instances on the farm and on the contract?  
W. S. B.

If the title has passed from the person from whom you bought this farm to you, then you become responsible for the payment of the taxes on the farm. If, on the other hand, this is a contract for a deed to be delivered when the payments are completed, the title still remaining in the seller, he would be legally responsible for the taxes on this land so long as he held the title.

If the title has passed and he has your obligation in the form of a note or a contract which would be construed as a note, he would have a right to list this with the assessor as intangible property. In other words, he would have a right to have this contract assessed for whatever it is worth, and then he would pay taxes on that at the rate of \$5 a thousand.

Let us say, by way of illustration, that you bought this farm for \$10,000, paid \$5,000 on it and entered into a contract or gave notes to pay the other \$5,000 at a certain period or at certain periods, and on the turning over of this \$5,000 and signing of this contract, a deed is executed to you, which is duly recorded, you become the title owner of the land and must pay the taxes on it. On the other hand, your contract for \$5,000 would be listed by the holder of the contract as so much intangible property on which he would pay at the rate of \$5 a thousand, or \$25 if the contract is worth \$5,000.

### An Administrator Is Needed

If a man should die leaving a fourth Liberty Loan bond, how would his children, all of age, get it? Is it due or how long can it run? The rest of the estate was settled without an administrator. Would we have to be appointed to get the bond?  
W. E. F.

The first Fourth Liberty bonds mature at the pleasure of the Government at any time from 1932 to 1947. The Fourth Liberty bonds mature at the option of the Government at any time between 1933 and 1938. So this Liberty bond evidently is not yet matured. If it is a first Fourth Liberty bond and the Government sees fit to redeem it in 1932, it can do so. The Government might exercise its option and not redeem it until 1947. Likewise, with the Fourth Liberty bond it might exercise its option to redeem it in 1933, or it might let it run until 1938.

As the Government itself would not care to determine who was entitled to the proceeds of this bond, it would be at least better, and I think necessary, that an administrator should be appointed, so that he would have a right to dispose of this bond. As administrator with the order of the probate court, he could sell this bond at its market price, which if it is a first Fourth, according to the latest quotation I have, would be \$99.16. That is, for each hundred dollars the bond would bring \$99.16, plus whatever interest may have accumulated. If it is the fourth issue the latest quotation I have is \$99.16, the same as the first. The bond would sell at approximately par. It could be sold, and the proceeds, as I said before, divided between the heirs.

### Note Is Not Outlawed

A and B bought land from C in March, 1921, giving a second mortgage due in five years. Both signed the mortgage note. Interest was paid until 1923. In 1924 the mortgage was foreclosed. The land brought enough to cover the first mortgage but not the second. Is this note outlawed? D. J.

The note is not outlawed.

### By the Probate Court

What per cent does a guardian or administrator receive?  
C.

The guardian's and administrator's fees are fixed by the probate court.



# Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

**RATES** 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 words minimum; when display headings are desired or white space around ads ordered charges will be based on 70 cents an eight line (\$9.80 an inch single column) for one insertion or 60 cents an eight line per insertion (\$8.40 an inch single column) for four or more consecutive issues; 7 lines minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words and your name and address as part of the advertisement. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.  
**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**

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

**TABLE OF RATES**

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$5.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	5.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	5.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	6.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	6.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	6.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	7.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	7.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	7.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	8.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	8.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	8.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	9.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	9.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	9.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	10.00	41	4.10	13.12

**DISPLAY Headings**

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

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

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/2	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/2	\$24.50	\$21.00
3/4	7.35	6.30	3	26.95	23.10
1	9.80	8.40	3 1/2	29.40	25.20
1 1/4	12.25	10.50	4	31.85	27.30
1 1/2	14.70	12.60	4 1/2	34.30	29.40
1 3/4	17.15	14.70	5	36.75	31.50
2	19.60	16.80	5 1/2	39.20	33.60
2 1/4	22.05	18.90			

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**

FALL CHICKS—RHODE ISLAND REDS. White and Barred Rocks, \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery. Ship prepaid. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kansas.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$6.00 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

PEERLESS 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.

JULY, AUGUST CHICKS—LEGHORNS \$8; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, \$9; Brahmas, \$10; Assorted, \$6. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

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

CHICKS, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes \$9.00, Langshans \$10.00, Leg-horns \$8.00, Assorted \$7.00. Live delivery, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

STATE ACCREDITED CHICKS. HEAVY breeds \$10, Rose Comb Whites and Silver Laced Wyandottes \$11, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas and heavy assorted \$8, ship prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 Santafe, Wichita, Kan.

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. Missouri Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns \$8; Barred Rocks, Anconas, \$9; White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Assorted \$7. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Missouri.

**Tudor's Superior Quality**

Baby Chicks, all large breeds, 100-120, \$2.00, 50-67, \$1.75. Blood-tested one cent per chick more. Leghorns, non-tested \$10.00, Blood-tested, \$11.00. Blood-tested and State Certified, \$12.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan.

**LANGSHANS**

WHITE LANGSHAN BABY COCKERELS guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

**DUCKS AND GEES—EGGS**

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

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS**

EXTRA SELECT BLACK GIANT EARLY March cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—BROWN**

S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORNS. 12 weeks old cockerels and pullets \$1.00 each, immediate delivery. Millie Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.

**EASY TO FIGURE THE ADS COST**

when you use white space around your copy. Simply make up your mind how much space you want; if an inch, cost is \$9.80; for one and one-half inches, \$14.70; two inches or more in the same proportion. Your ad set in this space measures two inches and would cost \$19.60; four insertions would cost \$18.80 per insertion.

**MINORCAS—BUFF**

2000 MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCAS early May pullets, unrelated cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE**

EIGHT TO SIXTEEN WEEK OLD COCKERELS from R. O. P. inspected flock. Yearling cocks from 200 egg dams. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

**TURKEYS**

WE CAN STILL OFFER DAY OLD TURKEYS 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.

**TURKEY—EGGS**

PURE BRED GIANT BRONZE EGGS 20c each, postpaid. Mountain View Turkey Ranch, Fowler, Colorado.

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

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

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

**DOGS**

STAG HOUND PUPS \$10 PER PAIR. FRED Osborn, Rt. 3, Madison, Kan.

HUNDRED HOUNDS. CHEAP. TRIAL. Catalogue. Hundredhound Kennels, C67, Herrick, Ill.

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

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

COLLIE PUPS WHITE AND WHITE WITH marks on head. From registered stock. C. T. Cummings, Rt. 7, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—SPOTTED POINTER, NINE months old. Untrained. Male. Good stock. \$100.00. Reeco Johnson, Route 2, Goodman, Mo.

**RABBITS**

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigreed registered parents. Mrs. A. Millard, Lakin, Kan.

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

**RUG WEAVING**

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

**TOBACCO**

TOBACCO POSTPAID GUARANTEED BEST mellow juicy red leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.75. Best smoking 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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.

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**

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

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FOR SALE: UNUSED 8-FOOT GREAT Plains Plows, at dealers' prices. George L. Fritz, Clay Center, Kan.

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FOR SALE: AULTMAN & TAYLOR threshing machine complete with 24 foot extension feeder, 30-60 Tractor and 36 inch cylinder separator at 1/2 value if sold at once. M. W. Bever, Rt. 1, Colby, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO 16-30, TWO 20-40, ONE 12-20, TWO 20-35, ONE 15-25 Rumely Oil Pull Tractors; One 2x2x2, One 2x4x4 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. Bonham Garage, A. L. Faivre, Prop., Clay Center, Kan.

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CERTIFIED ATLAS SORGO SEED, PURITY 99.99%, germination 96.5%. Price 5c per lb. W. Carlton Hall, Coffeyville, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$10.00 bushel; Sweet clover 93% pure \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$9.00; SWEET CLOVER, \$3.75; Timothy, \$3.25; all per bushel. Bays free. Send for free samples and special price list. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

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

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HONEY—THAT NEW CROP VERY FINE white honey. Comb—two 5-gal., \$14.50. Extracted, \$12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**CANARIES**

RAISING CANARIES IS A PROFITABLE industry. We teach you how to do it successfully. A profitable hobby. Full particulars for stamp. E. M. Nelson, Route 19, The Noble, 108 Mill Street, Jackson, Miss.

**CORN HARVESTERS**

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR man's price—only \$35.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalogue showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

**AUCTIONEERS**

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.

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TRIAL ROLL SIX GLOSSY PRINTS 30c. Globe Studio, 137 Fannie, Wichita, Kan.

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**AVIATION**

AVIATION—SALARY \$18 TO \$35 A WEEK while under instruction for U. S. Government Aviation license in our factory and on the airport. Write for information, without obligation. Aero Corporation of America, Department GI, 63 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**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.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BROWN SWISS Bulls. One year old. Can be registered. Bert Deng, Scott City, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN DAIRY calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bulls, bred and open heifers and cows. May Rose and Langwater Breeding, Ransom Farm, Homewood, Kan.

**HOGS**

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

CHESTER WHITE BRED SOWS, ONE yearling, and one fall boar. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill. CHOICE BRED SPOTTED POLAND CHINA sows and gilts, also open gilts from champion blood. Cholera immune. Ivan Spiker, Sabetha, Kan.

**SHEEP AND GOATS**

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

**Tells of Wheat Changes**

A statistical study of the shifts in the distribution of wheat acreage appears in Department Bulletin 1498-D, Distribution of the Classes and Varieties of Wheat in the United States, a contribution from the office of cereal crops and diseases in the Bureau of Plant Industry, just published. The facts were obtained from census reports and from replies to thousands of questionnaires sent to farmers in all principal wheat-growing sections.

The figures for the two years reveal that hard red spring, soft red winter, and the white wheat classes were relatively less important in 1924 than in 1919, and that the hard red winter and durum wheat classes were correspondingly more important. The department recognizes 252 distinct varieties of wheat grown in the United States, but the Turkey and Marquis varieties are grown on nearly half the acreage. Kanred, which was just getting started with only about 100,000 acres in 1919, occupied considerably more than 4 million acres in 1924.

Department Bulletin 1498-D includes tables giving the acreage of each variety of wheat for the United States, and of the distribution of wheat varieties by states. Small outline maps indicate the geographical location and producing areas of the classes and more important varieties. It may be obtained free while the supply lasts upon application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## Feeds for Baby Chicks

BY A. R. WINTER

A few years ago it was the custom to feed the old hens and their broods of little chicks some ground or cracked grain and give them water to drink. They were able to pick up enough bugs, insects, and worms to supply the protein needed for a fair rate of growth. Now, since we keep a great many chicks together in brooder houses, there are not enough bugs and worms on the range to go around. Therefore, to supply the protein needed for quick growth, we supply plenty of milk to drink or feed a mash feed which contains meat scrap, dried milk, and possibly fish meal.

Not so long ago chicks were hatched only in the spring of the year. This was because few eggs were to be had in the winter, hens would not go broody until spring, and because it was impossible to get chicks to live and grow well except when they could be put outdoors. Now we are able to raise chicks indoors as well as on outside range, and in winter as well as in the spring or summer. Alfalfa leaf meal is used to take the place of green grass that chicks would get on range. Cod-liver oil is fed to chicks raised indoors to take the place of direct sunlight. Thus, rations have necessarily been changed and modified to meet changing conditions in the poultry industry.

Mash feeds were made to provide protein, mineral and vitamin material, and thus to balance rations of grains. The handling and feeding of grain and mash require more time and labor than would be required to feed mash feed alone. There also is more or less guesswork and worry in knowing the proper amount of grain and mash to feed. The idea developed of putting the grain and mash together and grinding and feeding it as an all-mash. The feed is all fed in open reel chick feeders and is more sanitary than where part of the ration is fed on the ground as is often the case with scratch grain.

The feed is kept before the birds all the time, and this, together with the fact that every mouthful is a balanced ration, insures quicker and more uniform growth. The fact that there is less feed lost in dirt and litter, and that less energy is needed for grinding where all-mash is fed means that less feed is required for a given gain where all-mash system is used. The advantages of this system of feeding are so evident that the agricultural college recommends it in preference to scratch grain and mash for starting and growing chicks.

As long as chicks are given all the milk they want to drink, most any ration can be fed with success. This is because milk is so near a complete food itself, and thus may be used to make up for deficiencies in the ration. The cereal grains are much alike in feeding value, and the amounts used may be varied, depending upon availability and price. It is only natural that corn should constitute the greatest part of our poultry rations. However, when wheat is cheap and corn is expensive, use more wheat or wheat by-products in the ration. Oats are worthwhile in the ration, altho not necessary. Finely ground heavy oats should be used and not light ones. Hulled or ground rolled oats are more desirable, but are usually too expensive to feed. Unless chicks have access to

green grass, about 6 per cent of alfalfa leaf meal should be included in the mash. If the birds are to be kept indoors for longer than a month, it is advisable to feed a pint to a quart of good yellow tested codliver oil in 100 pounds of feed. Where the chicks have all the milk they want to drink, it is not necessary to include more than 5 per cent meat scraps in the mash. Where they have about half as much milk to drink as they want, use 10 per cent meat scraps in the mash, and where they have no milk to drink use about 12 per cent meat scraps and 5 per cent dried milk in the mash. As much as 4 per cent of bone meal may be included, but is not necessary in most cases, as enough bone building material is secured from the bone in meat scraps and from the ash of milk. A satisfactory all-mash ration for starting and growing chicks is as follows:

Ground yellow corn.....	43
Wheat bran.....	10
Flour middlings.....	10
Finely ground heavy oats.....	10
Meat scrap.....	12
Dried milk.....	6
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	6
Bone meal.....	2
Salt.....	1
	100

Put feed before the chicks in open reel chick feeders when they are about 48 hours old. It may be put out earlier, but few chicks will have any inclination to eat before this age. Keep feed before the chicks all the time. Put in fresh feed at least twice a day, and stir up the stale feed in the feeders. Provide plenty of fresh water in clean drinking vessels.

If using commercial chick mashes, follow the directions that go with the feed being used. Do not be changing from one feed to another thruout the season. The chicks will not develop properly.

There is no difference in the feeding value of sweet and sour milk. Take the skimmilk directly from the separator and put it in the drinking vessels, and do not go to the trouble of setting it away to sour. Dried skimmilk and dried buttermilk are about equal in feeding value. Choose a white flaky product in preference to one that is brown in color or in powdered form. A pound of dried milk is about equal to 3 pounds of semi-solid milk or 5 quarts of liquid milk in feeding value. Therefore, liquid milk at 4 cents a gallon is the same as semi-solid at 1 1/2 cents a pound, and dried milk at 5 cents a pound. Figuring on the prices in your neighborhood, it is very likely that you will find liquid skimmilk or buttermilk the cheapest, then dried milk next, and semi-solid or condensed milk the most expensive of all. Dried milk fed in the mash is less mussy to feed than either liquid or semi-solid milk. Remember that liquid milk on the farm is valuable for feeding chickens, and that it is cheaper to buy dried milk than semi-solid.

### "Combines" the Soil

Kansans had an opportunity last fall to see and study a new sort of plow which not only turns a furrow but also cuts up the furrow slice as it leaves the plow and prepares a seedbed at one operation. Just as the combine harvester covers the ground once and does a complete job, so does this new plowing device go over a field once and the job is done.

The machine is known as a Pulverator, and it consists of two or three plow bottoms which have had the rear

## The Real Estate Market Place

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There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

### KANSAS

FORECLOSED farms \$15. 1/4 cash, balance easy. Owner, Box 70, Wekan, Kan.

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

1280 A. FARM-RANCH, Spring Stream. Some bottom, good grass, Rich wheat land. Old Imp. 800 lbs. Real place, \$22.50 Acre. Easy terms. Box 400, Garden City, Kan.

BUSHEL PER ACRE instead of cash per acre for Western Kansas farms; no mortgage; no interest; no payment when crops fall. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

ATTRACTIVE Poultry Farm and Hatchery. 14,000 egg capacity. Sales 100% local. 14 acres well improved close in. Pavement. Write for details. Reeves Hatchery, Fort Scott, Kan.

FOR SALE: 232 acres Grouse Creek Bottom farm. 140 acres cultivation, good pasture. 2 sets good improvements. Family orchard. Water works, 3 wells, cistern. Granary, barn, 2 machine sheds. C. A. Bolack, Dexter, Kansas, Route 2.

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.

WELL IMPROVED 160 acres, near Ottawa. 70 Bluegrass; remainder cultivation. Acetylene lights. Well, windmill. Rare bargain. \$50.00 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 N. E. Arkansas. Crop failures unknown with F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

### COLORADO

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

### 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 mall. M. T. Link, Owner, Bentonla, Miss.

### MISSOURI

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

### 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 listings sent on request. John T. Stinson, Director, Agricultural Development, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, 1717 Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan. 240 A. 1 ml. town, 2 sets improvements. Grain, stock, and fruit farm, Want Kansas land. Box 275, Cabot, Ark.

WHATCHA GOT TO SELL OR TRADE? I have Farms, Elevators, Hardware, Merchandise Stocks, Garages, Service anything, everywhere. Write Wranosky, 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.

### WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

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

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

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

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

WANTED an 80 or 120 acre farm within 20 miles of Topeka from \$6,000-\$8,000. Address—T.F. care Kansas Farmer.

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

half of the moldboard cut off. Directly behind each plow is a vertical shaft on which is mounted a series of blades which revolve as the plow moves forward. As the plows lift and turn the furrow slice these rotary cutters chop up the soil and pulverize it. A field covered once with this machine has the appearance of having been plowed, disked and harrowed.

The machine was shown at several fairs and agricultural exhibits in Kansas last fall, and also at the big machinery show at Wichita in February. It no doubt will soon be extensively sold in the state.

## We Keep Two Breeds

BY MAUD COMMONS  
Thayer, Kansas

We find it more profitable to handle two kinds of chickens; S. C. Reds and White Leghorns. We buy high grade Leghorns and a good quality of Reds. The Reds are kept up, but when not in pullet houses for the winter the Leghorns have free range.

Five hundred Reds are bought about the last of January; 500 Leghorns about the middle of March. Chicks are brooded with coal-burning brooders—large size. Mix coke with nut coal and you won't need hard coal. The Hendricks method is used until 8 or 10 weeks, when the cockerels are sold and pullets put on the K. S. A. C. formula. An abundance of feed, milk and fresh water are provided all summer.

Breeds always are kept separate. Reds are shut up in the pullet house after it is thoroly cleaned, in September. Leghorns are confined in October.

Mash is home-mixed from the K. S. A. C. formula. Mash, oyster shell, grit and wood ashes are kept before the

flock in hoppers all the time, and also large dirt boxes for baths.

The amount of grain fed varies, as we must keep the weight of pullets up. We have them fat when we shut them up. Fourteen pounds to 100 Leghorns is about right. Four pounds of wheat is fed in the litter early the next morning, and about 10 pounds of cracked yellow corn at about 3 p. m. is fed in troughs. Head kafir also is good. At noon we moisten with milk, until crumbly, the mash in troughs. Green feed, such as sprouted oats, rye or stock beets should be fed about 2 o'clock. Milk is important. The water must be kept clean and fresh and at a pleasing temperature at all times.

Low costs and increased profits are helped by selling all of my broody hens and investing in brooders. I borrowed money and bought 1,000 baby chicks at once, so they all would be the same age. I sold cockerels for enough to pay the note and took good care of the pullets.

This was the way I put our poultry on a paying basis. I save about one-third of the pullets for breeders the second year, sell eggs to hatchery, and keep books on them, as it pays. Be sure to keep culling.

## Alfalfa Wilt Is Active

Alfalfa wilt destroyed 100,000 acres of alfalfa in Kansas last year, according to an estimate by R. I. Throckmorton of Manhattan, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural College. It is evident that the damage will be heavy this year. Professor Throckmorton is making a study of this pest; if you think it is in your alfalfa fields it might be well to write him.



The Pulverator at Work on Alfalfa Sod



# KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



J. W. JOHNSON  
% Kansas Farmer  
Topeka, Kansas

## The Barber Said Farmers Work Only Three Months a Year and Use Canned Milk

I HAVE yet to interview my first farmer who professes to know a great deal about the underlying reasons for the large number of failures among business institutions; but 9 out of 10 of those engaged in general lines of business think they know exactly what is wrong with the farmer.

The traveling men one meets in hotel lobbies talk most learnedly about the shortcomings of those engaged in agriculture. Their favorite indictment of the farmer is that he lets his machinery stand out in all kinds of weather. These same traveling men park their automobiles in front of hotels all night long and seem to have no understanding of the importance of using the garage a few blocks away.

Recently I was in a barber shop in Ness City and the conversation drifted to the farm problem. The proprietor of the shop made the statement that the farmers of his county worked only about three months out of the year, depended entirely on wheat, didn't milk enough cows, used canned milk and didn't raise poultry. He insisted that farmers would be all right if they would only diversify. I happened to have with me a copy of the report of the State Board of Agriculture, and much to the surprise of all present I showed the following figures:

On the 1,080 farms in the barber's county, with only 278,408 acres under cultivation, 4,658,742 bushels of wheat and 719,250 bushels of corn were produced last year. There were 3,113 acres of growing alfalfa and 42,539 acres of grain sorghums. The county produced 246,870 bushels of oats and had on hand more than 9,000 horses and mules. The value of livestock sold for meat was \$71,939. There were 4,327 hogs on the farms, 20,810 beef cattle and 3,702 dairy cattle. Value of dairy products for the year was \$31,613. There were 97,198 hens on farms and the total value of eggs and poultry sold was \$127,010.

This showing is certainly mighty good, and it refutes overwhelmingly the statement of the wise barber that farmers are not practicing diversification in Ness county.

Next in importance to the producing of registered livestock is finding a market for it. If any livestock breed is to grow in favor, the men who promote it must see that the best possible specimens of the breed are used for breeding purposes. Then publicity must be used to call attention to the merits of the breed.

In doing this there probably is no greater mistake than to assume that those who already believe in a certain breed will take up the surplus and that it is a waste of money and energy to reach out for new buyers. One breed of dairy cattle may be particularly adapted to a certain locality, or a beef breed may be more popular on the range. But it is a mistake to think that any breed can't make friends wherever cattle are grown. Some of the best sales are made to beginners, and the wise breeder will reach out after this sort of buyers.

George B. Achenbach of Washington, Kan., passed away July 2. Mr. Achenbach and his brother John have bred registered Polled Shorthorns at their present location for about 30 years, and the Achenbach herd has attained a place of prominence among the best herds in America, and they have supplied more good herd bulls than have any other breeders in the Middle West. For many years they fitted and exhibited at the largest shows including the International. The bull, Meadow Sultan, was the best known Polled bull for years in the west. Few men have been so faithful and devoted to their work. Mr. Achenbach's zeal and earnestness as a breeder and his strict integrity as a man should be an inspiration to the young breeders now starting out as he did years ago. The Achenbach farm home adjoining town is one of the best equipped stock farms in Kansas. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation and Brome grass seed grown here has found its way to many parts of this and adjoining states where it would never have been known but for the enthusiasm of George and John Achenbach. Mr. Achenbach was never married. He is survived by one brother and a sister, both of Washington.

I am in receipt of a letter from Otho G. Smith of Colony, the leading Poland China breeder of Eastern Kansas. Mr. Smith asks that we claim his fall sale date which is October 15. Mr. Smith says the sale will be

composed of both boars and gilts. Last winter he bought bred sows from many of the best breeders and this fall his herd should be headquarters for breeders wanting herd boars. Representatives from the herd will be shown at the Topeka Free Fair. Three aged sows are being fitted, their combined weight is over a ton now.

### Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**  
Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette, Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.  
Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kan.  
Oct. 16—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska.  
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Bluemont 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 Assn. Sale at Topeka. Robt. Romig, Sale Manager.  
Oct. 10—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**  
Oct. 30—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**  
Oct. 10—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.  
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**  
Oct. 15—Otho G. Smith, Colony, Kan.

### Small Crews for Silos

BY HUGH JEFFERIES  
Lincoln, Nebraska

In the old days when few tractors were used for power, silo filling meant a big gang, a great rush of work hard on the back, and then the top 25 per cent of the silo housing air instead of silage, after a few days of settling.

With the new interest in silos it comes out that the average farmer who knows he needs silage dreads the ordeal of filling. A little observation during the month or more of silo filling season in those districts where silos are almost universally used will disclose that all the hard, rush, big-gang part of silo filling is needless now.

The modern farmer takes three or four days to fill his silo. Many are using the elevator attachment on their corn binders. That does away with the hard work. Two or three teams take care of the hauling. Ten to 20 tons of bundles can be piled off around the cutter before starting to fill.

The small, light-running type of blower-cutter will put thru 6 to 8 tons an hour with a 5 horsepower electric motor or from 10 to 18 tons an hour with tractor power. It will last a lifetime. Three or four farms can use the same equipment and each have the use of the outfit the better part of a week, during the filling season. Time lost from bad weather gives the silage a chance to settle. A good pack means better silage as well as more of it. Refilling after settling is often done to get all the silage possible in the silo.

The power required to elevate silage to a height of 40 or 50 feet is little more than for a lesser height. A good pack is secured in the higher silos with little or no tramping. By limiting the depth of the pit to 3 or 4 feet, the silage is easy to handle in feeding out.

This orderly, practical and economical method is generally referred to as the "Wisconsin Plan" of filling silos. It does away with the "bogey man" of hard work, high-priced help, and too much exchange of labor. The equipment, outside of the cutter is already to be found, ready for service, in every community.

This method is the cheapest, as well as the best way to harvest the corn crop. It is worth more than twice as much in the silo as when harvested in any other manner.

### Helped Us for 20 Years

BY MRS. MYRTLE MULANAX  
Cassoday, Kansas

For 20 years I have raised White Plymouth Rocks, and for 20 years they have helped to keep our family in most of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life.

So for me the White Rocks have been my favorite. No doubt there are other breeds that would have done just as well, but somehow the large, white, all-purpose birds appeal to me. For the last five years I also have kept a small bunch of Partridge Wyandottes. These are penned during the breeding season. I find they also have their good points, and I think this probably is true of all the breeds.

The days have about passed forever when we can see, as we used to, a flock with feathers of hues as many as the rainbow. Now in driving over a county or over the state we find the various flocks all show that the owners are attempting to raise just one breed and do it well. This is one of the signs of progress on the farm.

I have exhibited my birds many times at the state fair and at the county fair, and try to breed as nearly true as possible to the Standard of Perfection. One of my greatest problems has been to get stock as good as I wanted.

Another problem with me, and I am sure with many another person who raises poultry in the state, is the control of intestinal parasites. The book put out last year by the State Board of Agriculture called "Poultry in Kansas," states that 74 per cent, nearly three-fourths, of the flocks in the state are infested. So that is a big problem to solve. I have tried various remedies at great expense, and at last I believe I have solved that problem.

The phase of the poultry business that interests me most, and therefore is the source of greatest profit, is the hatching of baby chicks both for sale and for myself.

The production of eggs for market and for hatching during the breeding season, sale of broilers, baby chicks, stock for breeding purposes, and various kinds of market poultry all provide a source of income which is always cash, and the buyers never ask you to wait for your money.

I think to do the best one should plan at least a year's work ahead. Of course, you cannot always follow the exact plan, but unless one prepares ahead there are some very dull months. Those months are the ones then to plan on having some extra poultry such as ducks, geese, turkeys or chickens to sell. They help out just when it is needed to keep the monthly balance on the right side of the book. Try setting a goal for \$25 or \$50 or \$100 a month the year thru, preparing months ahead for the dull times, and see how nearly you can come up to the mark you set. People who can map out a course in any walk of life and follow it are the ones who find the greatest success along the way. One cannot change breeds of chickens every year and get any place. Select the breed you like best and stay with it. Breed only the best. Cull out the loafers, give good balanced feeds, give them a good house, raise them not only for the profit you get out of them, but also for the pure love of the beautiful. They will repay you.

### Protein Premiums

BY R. M. GREEN

The amount of premium paid for protein depends on how much of the crop is of sufficiently high protein content to suit the United States mill trade. Ordinarily for milling purposes a wheat of 12.5 per cent protein content is desired.

If a large portion of the crop is low grade and of low protein content, there may be a strong premium for rather high protein wheat to be used to bring cheaper wheat to the required strength. If the entire crop is of good quality and average protein content there is only a small premium for high protein wheat. If the crop is of average quality and a little low in protein content premiums for protein are likely to be strongest for wheat a few per cent above average rather than for grain of exceptionally high protein content.

Protein premiums vary a great deal from year to year, and from one protein content to another, depending on crop conditions. In a season when high protein wheat is very scarce, a premium may be paid on any protein content above 10.5 per cent. In another year when the supply of protein wheat is a little larger premiums may not be paid until a protein content of 11.5 per cent is reached. In these cases the basis on which premiums are fig-

ured varies from one year to another. The spread in price between the top and bottom of the grade No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City has since 1910 averaged 5 to 11 cents a bushel. In years when the premium for top wheat was large compared with the basic price the premium has averaged nearly 11 cents a bushel. In years when premiums for top quality wheat have been small the premiums have averaged near 5 cents a bushel or less. As a rule one-half to three-fourths of this difference has been due to the protein content of the wheat.

Variation in protein premiums from year to year may be from 1 to 2 cents for each per cent of protein above a certain base, such as those suggested, to 8 or 10 cents for each per cent of protein above the base. The price for each additional per cent of protein is not uniform. Depending on the scarcity and need for high protein content, the premium may grade up gradually from the base from which it is figured, or it may increase rapidly for a few per cent above the base and then increase only slowly if at all for still higher protein contents.

Since protein content will determine greatly the amount of money the wheat grower will receive for his 1929 wheat crop, protein testing is strongly advocated. Both protein testing and moisture determination facilities have been provided to carry on this work thru the Kansas State Grain Inspection department co-operating with Farm Bureaus and the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Testing laboratories are located at Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson, Colby and Hays. Field representatives of the inspection department are at Smith Center, Meade, Pratt, Garden City, Dighton and Larned, for the summer months.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

#### Holstein Bull Calves

My present herd sire, King Plebe 21st, is a grandson of King Pietertje Ormsby Plebe, and his dam is Miss Pietertje Rosa DeKol, who is a daughter of King Pietertje Ormsby Plebe. His nine nearest dams average 1,250 pounds of butter in 365 days with an average test of 4% butterfat. If you are interested in getting some of the very best Holstein blood lines of the breed at a very reasonable price, write for full descriptions.

FRED M. KING,  
1524 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

### A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

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

H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KANSAS

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

#### 27 HIGH GRADE GUERNSEY HEIFERS

For Sale. Heifers bred to freshen this fall. A few registered heifers, registered bulls. Good size, well marked. 95 head in our herd.

FRANK GARLOW, CONCORDIA, KANSAS

#### Two Reg. Guernsey Cows

For sale, 3 and 4 years old, to freshen this fall. Two heifers six months old. Best breeding. Cows \$200.00 each. Heifers \$125.00 each.

Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Lock Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

#### REG. AYRSHIRE BULL

For sale—3 yr. old, High Value son, sure breeder, gentle. A good individual.

MALCOLM PETERSON, Monument, Kansas

### 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.

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