

Cap. 2

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
15 AUG '29
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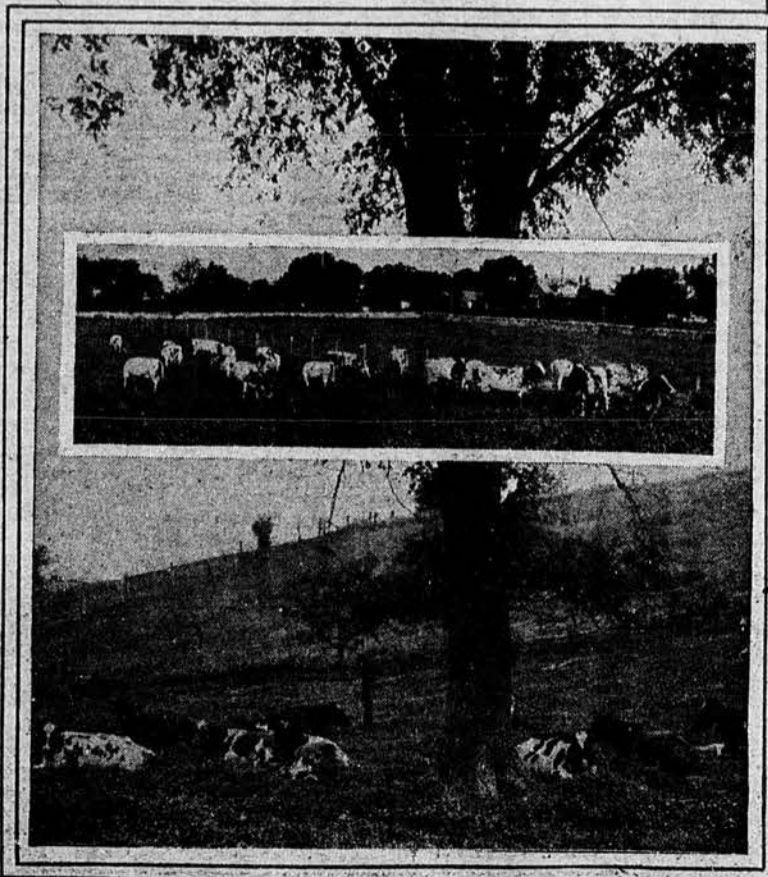
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Some Local Showers, Anyway

And May They Keep Coming: the Corn on Jayhawker Farm Needs 'Em

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT IS GETTING altogether too dry for comfort at Jayhawker Farm; it has been one full month, lacking two days, since rain fell here. We can go a month without rain and still pull out a fair corn crop, but if it goes longer than that the show will be slim. But within 2 miles of this farm good showers fell last week, and but 3 miles away from 2 to 3 inches of rain fell over a small area. Perhaps one-third of the county had showers; the rest is dry and getting drier. Corn is beginning to fire around the bottom on some upland fields; kafir and cane still promise well except where planted late. Where we made our mistake was in not going right ahead with our corn planting when we started on April 2. The corn planted then is made; it already is hard enough to be used for hog feed. The stalk growth on all our corn is good; it is tasseling and trying hard to make an ear. It will make good fodder, at any rate, and we are going to need a lot of that if we winter what cattle we have on hand. We will not lack for hay and fodder; we are assured of enough of both.

More Pastures for Cattle

I presume you wonder why I have so much to say about the bluestem hay at various times, but when I tell you that there are 6,000 acres of bluestem meadow in this township alone you will understand. Much of this hay is shipped, and there have been years in the past when the hay business was profitable here but it is so no longer. At the start this season hay in Kansas City brought a fair price, enough to allow wages for handling and a little for the hay itself. But as shipments increased the price dropped, and good bluestem hay is now \$1.50 a ton lower than it was 30 days ago. It is back on the old basis, fair wages for the cost of making but nothing at all for the hay. Under such conditions the area left for native meadow in this county is decreasing, and the pasture area is increasing. Since this time last year 1,500 acres of meadow has been turned to pasture in Coffey county. There are 103,195 acres of native grass in this county in pasture and meadow, about 25 per cent being meadow. While bluestem hay has no great money value now, I do not see how we could get along without it here; it is one crop that never fails, being the survivor of hundreds of years of both favorable and adverse conditions.

Good Market This Fall?

The farmers are hoping that, even if dry weather does greatly damage the crop here, the main Corn Belt will have a good crop. In this wish they are not entirely unselfish for they know that a good corn crop in the main corn belt means a good market for the stockers and feeders now grazing on Kansas pastures. The cattle market at both Kansas City and Chicago has taken on rather a dry weather aspect during the past week; it is not that lack of feed or water is moving cattle out of Kansas pastures; it is rather the fact that buyers from the Corn Belt are holding off fearing a light crop and consequently high corn prices. There is very little domestic stuff left in the cattle line in this county; the cattle for sale largely are steer bunches bought last winter and spring at rather a high figure, and any break in the market would be very unwelcome. It is true that beef for the next year will have to come from some source; if it is not made from corn it will have to come from grass and other feeds, but a dry weather market always is feared, as prices are forced down no matter how a scarcity of beef may loom up in the future. The next 30 days will tell the tale of the grass cattle market; let's hope it is favorable.

Kansas Cream Goes East

But if there is doubt regarding the market for beef cattle there is none at all regarding the production of the dairy. For those who own good cows and who have raised the feed for them

I believe the coming winter will prove the most profitable the dairying business has seen in years. Butter, which used to be all there was to the dairy industry, is now one of the side lines. The butter supply of the industrial East now comes from the prairie states; the dairy regions of the East cannot even supply the milk and cream demanded, to say nothing of butter. The ice cream business now demands more sweet cream than the East can supply, and it has in the last year been shipped from Kansas to New England by the earload; refrigeration is now so well handled that a car of sweet cream leaving Kansas arrives in the East in as good a condition as when it started. Canada has been for several years supplying New England with milk in great quantities, but the prospective new high tariff seems likely to check that trade.

Alfalfa, an Ideal Hay

The second crop of alfalfa on this farm is in the barn. It was cut late because it had so largely come up to crabgrass; the two in combination made good hay, there being about half of each. It is plain to be seen that virtually all of the alfalfa on this farm will have to be plowed up, the wet weather of April, May and June was too much for it. Alfalfa likes dry footing and that growing on this farm was on ground naturally moist, and with the rainfall this spring it proved altogether too moist. We have 16 acres

plowed which we had hoped to get sown to alfalfa this fall, but the plowing is now so very dry that it is doubtful if we can get it in good enough condition to risk extremely high priced seed on it. The price of seed is holding many farmers back from sowing; if the seed was reasonable in price they would take a chance, but now they feel they cannot afford it. If we cannot get this 16 acres sown this fall we will either lime it and sow next spring or else sow the field to Red clover. I like Sweet clover as a soil improver; it can scarcely be beaten for that, but for hay I have never been able to see anything in it. For this reason we will take Red clover if we cannot get alfalfa.

'Twas a Fine Guess

How often we have heard the remark, "I wonder what this country will be like in a couple of hundred years." No one living can even guess. But equally interesting is what those who lived 200 years ago thought the country would be like today. I have before me a page from an almanac printed in 1758 on which a writer speculates of future times and made a pretty good guess. He says "Arts and sciences will change the face of nature in their tour from hence over the Appalachian Mountains to the western ocean; and as they march thru the vast desert the residence of wild beasts shall be broken up and their obscene howl cease forever, the rocks shall disclose their hidden gems, and the inestimable treasures of gold and silver be broken up. Huge mountains of iron ore already are discovered; this metal more useful than gold or silver will employ millions of hands to form the martial sword and the peaceful share and an infinity of utensils. O, ye unborn inhabitants of America! Should this page escape its destined conflagration at the year's end and these letters remain legible, when your eyes behold the sun after he has rolled the

seasons round for two or three centuries more, you will know that in Anno Domini 1758 we dreamed of your times." Can we dream of the future better than did the old almanac maker?

Plans for the Silo

The first question to be decided in erecting a silo is the proper size both as to diameter and height. The diameter should be governed entirely by the number of cattle and other livestock to be fed, since at least 3 inches of silage must be removed every day in summer to prevent surface spoilage, while 1½ to 2 inches is sufficient in winter.

Dairy cows will eat about 30 to 35 pounds of silage a day. It is much to be preferred to have the silo too small rather than too large, and the tendency now is to build smaller silos instead of the large diameters so common several years ago; and the dairyman with the 50-cow herd now is likely to build two 14-foot silos, rather than one 20 feet in diameter.

The height to which the silo will be built will depend on the number of cows to be fed, their ration of silage, the length of the feeding period, and to some extent on the material used in the silo. The following table gives the sizes recommended on the 200-day winter feeding period, using 30 to 35 pounds a cow a day.

Size of Silo			
Number of Cows	Tons Needed	Diameter	Height
10	34	10	27
12	40	12	24
15	50	12	30
20	66	14	28
25	80	14	32
30	100	16	30
35	116	16	34
40	121	16	36
50	152	16	40

The kind of silo to build is a question on which there is a wide difference of opinions, and is one which the farmer finds very hard to decide. There are so many excellent silos now on the market that the farmer should look with suspicion on anyone who tries to tell him that there is only one which he should build.

Among the silos ordinarily classed as permanent because of their long service are the hollow clay tile, brick, stone, monolithic concrete, concrete block and concrete stave; while the pressure creosoted wood stave and the metal silos should also be included in this same list. All of these will give almost unlimited service if properly erected and given reasonable attention.

It is essential that all masonry silos be thoroly and completely reinforced, since the reinforcing must take practically all the outward pressure of the settling silage. All concrete silos must be built of a rich concrete, preferably of 1 bag of cement, 2 cubic feet of clean sand, and 3 cubic feet of coarse pebbles or broken stone, with just enough water to make an easily handled but not slushy concrete. Concrete of this type will not give trouble from peeling or crumbling from the effects of the very weak acid in the silage. All built-up masonry silos must be laid in a rich cement mortar, and special care must be taken that the vertical joints are completely filled with mortar and well pointed inside and out. Most of the complaint about this type of silo has come from neglect of the vertical joints.

The various types of untreated wood silos give satisfaction when properly erected of good materials. Altho they cannot be classed as permanent, they will give service for many years, with proper attention and upkeep, and usually are less expensive than the more permanent types.

Claims are often made that silage will freeze less in wooden silos than in the masonry types, and there is no doubt some difference; but our observation has been that freezing occurs mostly from above, and that if the silo is kept tightly closed at the top, the silage kept pulled away from the wall and rounded in the center, and some covering be kept over the exposed surface, that the difference in freezing among the different silos will be scarcely noticeable.

Hence, the best silo for any particular farmer to select will depend very much on what material is most reasonable in price in his particular locality, depending largely on freight rates and the location of manufacturers, and how much he wishes to put into his silo.

Fashions say knees are going out. They're away out now.

General Sales Tax Not Popular?

GENERAL sales or turnover taxes, altho generally avoided in the past in American public finance as a source of revenue, and not likely to figure for the present in federal fiscal policy, may, however, become a factor of increasing importance in the tax systems of state and municipal governments because of their steadily mounting public expenditures, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. West Virginia already has made the general sales tax a major element in its tax system, and three other states, Connecticut, Delaware and Pennsylvania, are availing themselves of general sales taxes of restricted scope to meet the demands on the state treasuries. Attempts to pass legislation to make general turnover taxes a part of their fiscal system were made recently in Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington, but failed. A bill for such a tax is now before the Georgia legislature. A general sales tax, as a source of revenue, has been given serious consideration by special advisory commissions in California, Mississippi and South Carolina, and enthusiastic reports in favor of such a tax were made in the latter two states. Agitation for such a tax is in progress in a number of other states. Two large cities, St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo., have experimented with a municipal general sales tax. Several foreign countries, among them France, Germany, Italy and Canada, derive a large portion of their revenues from national turnover taxes.

On the basis of the experience of the foreign countries and American states levying general sales or turnover taxes, "this form of taxation would bear more heavily on the poorer than on the richer classes," the Conference Board concludes in its study "General Sales or Turnover Taxation," just completed. This tendency, in the view of the board, "runs counter to modern political and social beliefs," but, it is pointed out, may be obviated by combining a general sales tax with a graduated income tax, by imposing a supplementary luxury tax or by exempting sales of foodstuffs and other necessities of life. The luxury turnover tax, however, according to the study, has proved impracticable from an administrative point of view, and there are serious doubts as to whether its burden actually falls in any large part on wealthy consumers whom it is intended to reach.

The experience of West Virginia, the only American state at present levying a complete general sales tax, has proved it an efficient revenue producer, according to the board's study. Its revenue possibilities are indicated by the "business occupation tax" in that state, which, despite excessively large exemptions, produced more than 4 million dollars, or over one-fifth of the total tax revenue of the West Virginia state government during the fiscal year 1927-28.

The powers of state and local governments to levy general sales or turnover tax are restricted by the interstate commerce limitation of the federal constitution, but not so seriously as to eliminate this form of taxation as a possible source of state or local revenues. While retailers generally are able to shift the burden of the general sales on to the consumer, certain other types of industrial or business enterprise, such as wholesale merchandisers, for instance, who have a large turnover in proportion to invested capital, may find it difficult to shift all or any considerable portion of the tax because of competition from without the state. To overcome this difficulty, lower rates may be applied to such types of enterprise, as has been done in West Virginia. The Conference Board's study of the economic, social and administrative aspects of the general sales tax reflects little enthusiasm for this type of levy, but concedes that state and local governments are likely to make increasing use of it in coming years.

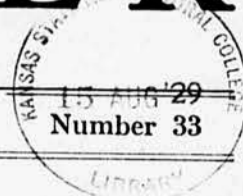
While the Federal Government is at present not seeking new sources of revenue, "it is not inconceivable that in the future it may require more tax revenue than the existing tax system can raise," the report declares, in which case a federal general sales or turnover tax probably would receive consideration.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Selling Quality Boosts Farm Profits

Graded Eggs, for Example, Net \$4 a Case Over Ordinary Prices

IT WILL be a source of real satisfaction to C. Partridge, Nemaha county, when farm products are bought and sold entirely on a quality basis. Another point he stresses is that beef cattle make high-priced pasture land pay good returns. Then to add a third item of interest, he will tell anyone that clean ground pays for hogs.

Years of successful work in the field of agriculture have made Mr. Partridge capable of seeing things that will benefit the farmer. Let's say that differently—ability to see the things that will help the farmer, and application of such factors, have made this man successful.

Mr. Partridge joins willingly with the groups of farmers who insist that they should be paid on a grade basis for everything they produce on their farms. There is plenty of argument for this. Walk into any store in any city and price the output of the industrial world. Perhaps you wish to buy furniture or hardware. Regardless of what it is you can buy similar items for a wide variety of

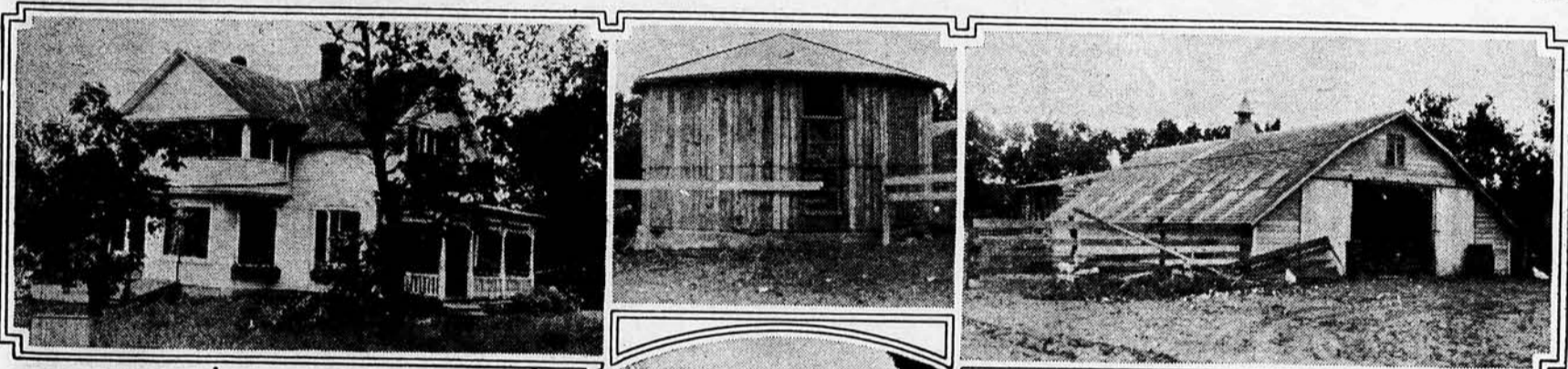
By Raymond H. Gilkeson

unexcelled in quality by metals and materials that feed big factory machines. Likewise there is master-workmanship on the farm, unsurpassed in any other line.

A good example of satisfaction in selling on a quality basis was cited by Mr. Partridge in his poultry work. "If our home markets would buy absolutely on a grade basis," he said, "I could afford to sell my eggs here. But if they don't I can't." Instead, from September to Christmas he ships to New York. He must get enough extra to pay for the additional trouble of handling the eggs, for freight and take into account any losses—and he does. The cost of the case and express is 9 cents a dozen. In other words, the eggs would have to bring 9 cents over local market prices, or Mr. Partridge wouldn't break even. But he gets it because the eggs are graded at home and bring

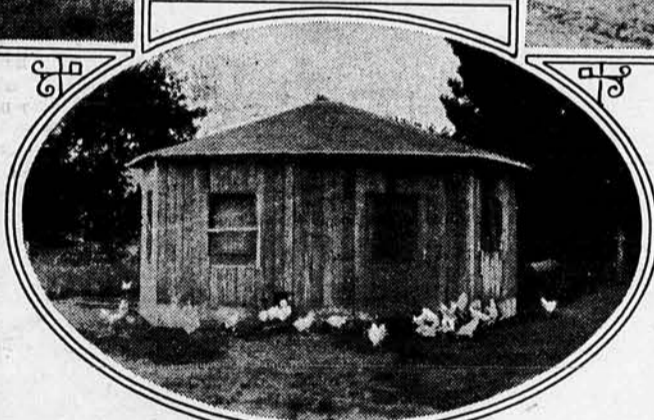
good money because they are from healthy stock, are good size and stand up like anybody wants them to when cracked out of the shell into the frying pan or cake or whatnot. When local markets have been paying 30 cents a dozen, Partridge has been collecting 45 to 58 cents. He has netted above freight charges as much as \$4 a case over local market prices. Can he afford to grade and ship? He can't afford not to, if you wish his answer.

Eggs are shipped twice a week, three or four cases at a time, so they get to their eastern destination in excellent condition. We mentioned that Mr. Partridge must take into account his possible losses; only once has there been any delay in getting shipments to New York. That time the railroad tracks were washed out and the delay cut a few cents from the price that would have been obtained had the eggs arrived on schedule time. It isn't that this man likes to deal away from home—he can't afford to penalize himself. It is just



prices—according to the quality or grade. If you are looking at dining room tables you can see one that will do at about the price you think you can afford, but the clerk waiting on you shows you another and another—"better wood, finer finish, more pleasing design," he argues. Why, everything from toothpicks to tractors—the products of the industrial world—are sold according to the grade of materials and workmanship put into them. Step into the grocery store where the finished products of the farm are to be had. Well, sir, there you find that flour is sold according to its quality, you'll pay more for "firsts" if you are buying eggs than you will for other grades, fine bacon demands a higher price than salt pork.

Why shouldn't farmers urge, then, that what they have to sell be purchased from them after a similar fashion? And the farmers are the boys who can put that over—and they will some day. We insist that materials such as pure seed and purebred livestock, that go to make up the quality products of the farm, are



The Two Buildings That Look Alike, Shown in the Center Pictures, Are Parts of the Same Silo—After Being Reformed. The Top Section Is a Grain Bin, and Mr. Partridge Says Its Many-Sided Shape Makes It Handy for Taking the Grain Out. The Lower Section is a Poultry Brooder. It Being Cornerless, Baby Chicks Don't Pile up and Smother. At Right Above Is the Central Farrowing House, Where Pigs Get a Clean Start in Life. At Left Is the Partridge Home

a matter of good business for him to sell where he will get the best profits.

"We don't ship anything under 23 ounces," Mr. Partridge explained, "and not more than 28 ounces. The smaller eggs don't find sale and those too large break too easily, making them difficult to handle. It requires only a few minutes to grade the eggs—after a little practice a person can tell the right ones by the feel. But I keep a scales handy to settle any doubt in my mind. One thing that can be done to bring up the grade of eggs is to see that they are produced in clean nests and kept clean. Seventy-five per cent of our eggs from mature birds run firsts." That last statement certainly indicates the quality of the birds. This New York marketing has been going on at a good profit for two years. Mr. Partridge has learned that there is one time in particular when eggs from out this way are in demand in the big city—of course, it is the time in which he ships—from September to Christmas. (Continued on Page 13)

He Has More Than One Income

TALK about the driving force of business—there isn't any line that beats the job Bert E. Winchester, Stafford county, has laid out for himself. Driving force! He has it and uses it, else how could he handle the 800 acres he owns plus the 40 rented, with 775 acres under cultivation? And that one big job has as many departments to it as any business you are likely to figure out.

Winchester is a power farmer. In a wheat country he has 600 acres as a rule to that crop, but he doesn't forget hogs and corn, beef cattle, cream checks or alfalfa. Ask him any question about his profits and losses and if he can't tell you from memory his records, however brief, will. He keeps account of everything after a cash system, balancing checks and receipts, and by taking an annual inventory.

Power farming is the word. He recently built a new 60 by 40 foot machine shed, and it is crammed full of implements he uses for all they are worth. He handles the haying and cultivating of corn with horses, otherwise he depends on mechanical power

entirely. He has three tractors. Two of them are on the go most of the time and the third is kept fairly busy. Two machines and good men running them, list 80 to 100 acres a day. Most of the field work goes on at that speed from 7 a. m. until 7 p. m. Driving force? That's it.

But it is more commonly known as efficiency. Two men with the tractors pulling the drills put the wheat crop out at the rate of 100 acres a day. Mr. Winchester believes in early seedbeds, and with his equipment it isn't any trouble to get them. By July 10 or 20 as a rule the ground has been listed or plowed. A year ago he was just one day behind the combine with the three tractors listing, and October 2 found 630 acres of new crop out. Mr. Winchester follows practices with all of his crops, from seedbed preparation to treating, that are advocated by the agricultural college. He is using the big testing laboratory to good advantage that is available to every farmer in Kansas.

Wheat is the major farming operation, and Mr. Winchester spends every effort and considerable study to make the crop the most profitable. Not

only is he interested in getting good seed, treating it, early seedbed preparation and planting at the right time, but in marketing as well. He uses available tests to determine the right time to start the combine, and then the big machine gathers in the crop in quick order. Some of the wheat is sold at harvest, if the market is right, but a good share of it is stored on the farm or perhaps in the elevator in town. There is room for 6,000 bushels on the farm, and Mr. Winchester has been figuring for some time on building a goodsized elevator for more storage space and for more ease and speed in handling the grain. "It costs about the same storing it at the town elevator and on the farm where we must scoop, but with an elevator on the farm it probably would be different," he said. Numerous other Kansas wheat farmers who own farm elevators are well sold on them, and Mr. Winchester likely will be, too. This farmer is building gradually and well.

Obviously he isn't in a corn country, but he doesn't feel safe unless he is well diversified. "Just (Continued on Page 15)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I FIND that I have started something. When I published a communication from a socialist reader recently I might have known that other socialists would begin to take up their pens and write. Now that is perfectly proper. These readers are at least thinkers; maybe they are off in their manner of thinking, but how many of us can be sure that our thinking is right?

There is something peculiar about the word socialism. I have observed that practically every man who writes about it fully believes that he understands just what it means and assumes that anyone who believes it means something else is wrong, and that he is wrong largely because of his ignorance. Another somewhat surprising thing is the complete faith socialists have in the power of government to right all existing wrongs. Of course, they have no faith in our present Government, but that is because it is a capitalistic government. They fully believe that if the kind of government they advocate were substituted for our present Government, it would bring about perfect social justice.

They are practically unanimous in advocating Government ownership of all public utilities and all kinds of big business. The weakness of their theory seems to me to be this: They assume that if they could only establish what they conceive to be a perfect form of government fallible and selfish men would conduct that government unselfishly in the interest of all the people and without thought of personal advantage. Now if the socialistic idea is correct, it would seem that the old, utterly despotic governments of kings and czars should have been ideal. The government of the unlimited monarchy was really in theory an ideal socialistic government, for the monarch was the state. In theory, he owned everything. Whatever the subject owned, he received by the grace of the king. Here was complete government ownership.

Furthermore, the theory of the unlimited monarchy was that the king could do no wrong. In other words, he was the embodiment of perfect justice. Unfortunately, however, the more absolute the power of the king became, the greater the injustice suffered by the people.

We have gotten, as we hope, rid of absolute monarchies, but the only communistic and socialistic government on earth is perhaps the most despotic in the world. If the Government of the United States were reorganized on the plan advocated by socialists, in my opinion it would result in the most tremendous concentration of power, the greatest corruption and the most inefficient management of affairs the world has ever seen.

Of course, all government is to an extent socialistic. Perhaps as good a general definition of the word socialism as any, would be that it is a socialistic order.

As our civilization becomes more complicated, more and more business will be directed by the Government. The biggest business in the world today is the Government of the United States. While that is true, I still am a believer in the theory that government should not interfere any more than is necessary with the right of the individual to do as he pleases and to engage in private enterprise. But I hear the socialist say: Government has not brought universal justice or given the individual anything like complete protection in his private rights. I concede that readily, but if so, that is because the Government is administered and the laws enacted by selfish and fallible men. Does my socialistic reader really believe that it would help matters to vastly increase the power of these selfish and fallible men?

The New York World prints two pictures of the famous life prisoner of Massachusetts, Jesse Pomeroy, who has spent 53 of his 70 years behind prison walls. More than 40 of those years were in solitary confinement. His crime was a most brutal and unprovoked murder of a little child. There are people, plenty of them, who think they can read character from a picture. However, the picture of young Pomeroy, taken after he had committed the horrible crime, shows him apparently a rather mild-mannered boy, with no indication of special depravity. His picture, taken the other day, shows an elderly man of not very pleasing countenance, or on the other hand, a repulsive one. If he were seen on the street, one not knowing who he was would be apt to say that he was an old gentleman of perhaps a little more than average intelligence, but harmless.

A woman who had the reputation for making things rather sultry for her husband, was com-

plaining about the high cost of living. "Everything is getting higher," she said. "Well, I don't know about that, Maria," said the husband, "for instance, there is your opinion of me, and my opinion of you, and the neighbors' opinion of both of us."

There are always opportunities for good investments if we only were smart enough to see them when they are at hand. A few years ago beautiful quarter sections of land in Southwestern Kansas could be purchased for next to nothing, as low as \$50 to \$100 a quarter. Some of these same quarter sections have since that time produced from \$6,000 to \$8,000 worth of wheat in a single season; some of them will produce nearly that much this season. At present they cannot be bought for less than \$6,000 a quarter, and they are a good investment at that. If one had invested \$1,000 judiciously 20 years ago and just held on to the land, he might



close out his holdings today for \$100,000, and meantime he might have realized at least half that amount from his share of the wheat grown on the land.

If you want to get a kick out of riding thru the air, you had better take your ride now. In 10 years there will be no more thrill in riding in an airplane than on a railroad train, and probably by that time it will be just as safe.

For a long time I have been arguing that if everybody would be honest, and industrious, and kind, and do his or her very best, that this would be a delightful world, but an Irish reader insists that I am mistaken. He says that a world in which there never was a scrap and nothing to kick about would be so blamed monotonous that there would be no enjoyment in living in it. And maybe this Irishman is right.

The Wages of Sin

A BREAK for liberty at the state penitentiary, a volley from the guns of guards, and two prisoners crumple up in death. Another one lies dangerously wounded, while the other three are in solitary confinement. The escape failed. The two killed were serving sentences of from 20 to 40 years—habitual criminals. The unfortunate men likely figured that death held no more punishment for them than the future behind the gray stone walls. "The wages of sin—"

Two brothers, young in years and with good prospects, turn to easy money. They successfully stage a number of drug store holdups. Then one of them married a bright and good girl. An hour after the wedding ceremony the brother sallies forth to get more easy money. The holdup fails—one brother falls in death and a few days later the

other goes behind grim prison walls to begin serving a life sentence. The dispatches every day tell of a dozen such cases—where the holdup fails, or the police capture the handits—death or years behind prison walls. Always it is the wages of sin being paid! There is no success in crime. The robbery may succeed as far as the getaway is concerned, but then follow the days of hiding—sneaking about in the dark in strange places, always with the haunting fear of "surrender" being hissed into startled ears.

The smartest bandits and crooks the game has ever known last but a few years at best. If the smartest fall and fall in the end, how can the green high school boy, or the illiterate loafer of the streets, hope to succeed? They do get away—sometimes—but look into the cells of the prisons, in the wards of insane asylums, in the dark, hidden places of the underworld, and you will read the answer. There you will see the hapless who worked for the wages of sin. The person smart enough to succeed by theft and crookedness can make 10 times the success in the honest paths of life.

The thoughtless so often prate about the unpunished wave of crime, but crime these days is no watering place where luxury and peace abound. Far from it. Crime these days consists in a life of being hunted like a rat under a corner, with no place to lay a nervous and half crazed head, no friends to be trusted and no hope of anything better in the future. But the foolish will continue to attempt to beat the game. Graveyards and prisons mark the end of the trails, but the pursuit still drags on, while widows and orphans, broken-hearted fathers and mothers, wet the earth with their tears. "The wages of sin—" The person never lived who could afford to work for them.

Trib. Is Wrong Again

E DITORS, like other men, are prone to believe what they wish to believe. Sometimes an idea becomes an obsession, and a prejudice develops to a size so it obscures all ordinary facts which run counter to the prejudice. The editor-in-chief of The Chicago Tribune, which boasts of being the greatest newspaper on earth, is opposed to prohibition. His opposition has developed into a sort of phobia. He attributes nearly everything that is wrong in the United States to the baleful influence of prohibition. He is therefore ready and eager to believe any story that comes to his ears of some new evidence of the widespread violation of this law. His credulity passes understanding.

The latest story that attracts his attention is that a new brand of whiskey is being distilled from Kansas sunflowers. It gets a front page position in the Tribune and a scarehead. No effort was made by the Tribune to find out the facts in the case. Of course, an investigation would have revealed the truth, which is that the story is a fake made out of whole cloth. The Tribune editor wanted to believe that here was another evidence of the hypocrisy of prohibition Kansas and another evidence of the futility of prohibition in general. He believed it because he wanted to believe it.

Most of us are that way to an extent. We like to believe the things that suit our previously established prejudices, and are reluctant to investigate for fear the truth may upset our cherished beliefs.

'Tis a Beautiful Road

P ERHAPS comparatively few persons in the United States are interested in the island of Porto Rico, for two reasons. One is that few of them have ever visited the island, and the other is that we are not apt to be much interested in matters which do not seem immediately to concern us. Personally, having visited this island, I am interested in its future.

I am of the opinion that the way we handle this island, which is ours by conquest, will have an important bearing on our relations with other Latin-American countries. I suggested after a somewhat extended visit to the island that if the Government of the United States would take it in hand and make it one of the most delightful and beautiful winter resorts in the world, it would be a solution of the problem of what to do with Porto Rico. I am of the opinion that if the possibilities of the island were developed in that way, it would, in the course of a few years, attract thousands of tourists every winter, and a good many of them might become permanent residents.

One of the most beautiful drives in the world, I

think, is that across the island from San Juan to Ponce. Two of the principal towns on the road are Guayama (pronounced as if spelled Gy-a-ma, short sound of a) and Cayey (pronounced as if spelled Ky-a, long sound of a). Some poet, whose name, unfortunately, has been lost to history, took a ride over that road and then wrote the following poem, which describes the road so well that I reproduce it. Maybe sometime you will ride over this picturesque highway as I have done, and if so, you will call this poem to mind:

Over Porto Rico's mountains where the world is all ablaze
With the glories of the tropics, full of fleecy, floating haze,
There's a twisting, twining roadway and 'tis there that I would stay,
Riding on thru sunlit splendors, from Guayama to Cayey.

A hundred devious turns present their tiny, radial length
To the native chauffeur at the wheel who guides our chariot's strength
Along that royal road which leads to still a better view
Of a million miles of sea and sky that blend in melting blue.

O, you ride the live-long day, first in shadows cool and grey,
Then in golden, blazing sunlight, soak in each potent ray.
Take me back among the palm-trees, from Guayama to Cayey!

O, ye soul-starved, crazed dyspeptics who here waste away your years!
I would give your bloomin' city for one glimpse, as it appears,
Looking down that painted valley, as our glory-laden ride
Unfolds those mighty pictures only seen from this divide.

This is yours for just the say, where the stone posts mark the way,
And where only God and Nature share the dividends that pay.
Fourteen hundred miles away, where the world is still at play,
Come with me and share these treasures, from Guayama to Cayey!

The New Stray Law

FOR many years Kansas has had perhaps the most cumbersome stray law of any state in the Union. Last winter the legislature amended this law and simplified and improved it considerably. The new law is found on pages 359 and 360, and is designated as Chapter 210 of Session Laws of 1929. Here it is:

Section 1. That section 47-206 Revised Statutes of 1923 be amended to read as follows: Section 47-206. At the expiration of 60 days after such stray was taken up, the justice of the peace in the township where such stray was taken up shall issue a summons to three disinterested householders to appear and appraise such stray; which summons shall forthwith be served by the taker-up of such stray; which service shall be without charge, if not demanded at the time of making the appraisal.

Section 2. That section 4-207 Revised Statutes of 1923, be amended to read as follows: Section 47-207. The householders, or two of them, shall proceed to describe and appraise such stray, stating the age, size, color, sex, marks and brands, and value of the same, which description and appraisal they shall reduce to writing, to which they shall append their affidavit that the same is a true description and a fair and impartial appraisal, which shall be filed by the justice and recorded in a book kept for that purpose. Said appraisers shall also take into consideration the cost of keeping such stray for the period of 60 days previous to their appraisal, and also consider any benefit the taker-up may have derived from the use of the stray, and shall report their allowance of the same on the appraisal list.

Section 3. That section 47-211 Revised Statutes of 1923, be amended to read as follows: Section 47-211. The owner of any stray stock may within 60 days from the taking up prove the same before some justice of the peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up in writing of the time and place when and where, and the justice before whom such proof will be offered; and if such justice is satisfied from the evidence that the stray belongs to the claimant, he shall, upon payment of all costs and expenses of keeping, order it to be delivered to the owner, and the justice shall certify to the county clerk that such stray has been proved and restored to the proper owner within 20 days from the time such proof is made.

Section 4. That section 47-214 Revised Statutes of 1923, be amended to read as follows: Section 47-214. If the owner of any kind of stray stock, within 60 days fails to comply with the provisions of this act after the time of taking up, and the taker-up shall have proceeded according to law, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

In addition to amending the general stray law, the legislature passed a new law regulating the

running at large of cattle and other livestock. This new law is Chapter 211 of session laws, and reads as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, swine or sheep to run at large.

Section 2. That any person whose animals shall run at large in violation of the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be liable to the person injured for all damages resulting therefrom, and the person damaged shall have a lien on said animals for the amount of such damages.

Section 3. That any person sustaining damages as provided in Section 2 of this act may take the trespassing animals into custody, and may retain the same until such damages and all reasonable charges are paid. It shall be the duty of the person taking the animals into custody to notify the owner or the keeper thereof of



such taking up within 24 hours thereafter, and if such owner or keeper cannot be found or notified, then to proceed as provided by law in case of strays: Provided that where notice of such taking up of such animals is given, the person so taking shall not retain the custody of the same for more than five days without commencing action against the owner thereof to recover such damages; provided further: That this act shall not apply to any county in which there has ever been established a national forest reserve.

Are Folks Getting Worse?

WILLIAM," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "you have either traveled a lot or else you are the biggest liar in the United States, and you claim not only to have seen a great deal but also to be an observer and a philosopher. There is, as you know, a lot of talk just now about people growing worse and crime increasing and all that sort of thing. Is it your opinion that people are getting worse?"

"Your question is somewhat surprisin'," James, but since you mention it, I may say that I hev give the matter considerable consideration. My opinion is that people ain't naturally no worse then they ever were; in fact in some ways they are better. But you see, James, our ideas in regard to what is good and what isn't, keep changin' all the time, and what people used to consider mighty bad we don't think much about and on the other hand we hev established a lot uv new standards uv right and wrong that never used to be considered at all; so the old feller who got used to certain standards when he wuz a boy and then took on a few more when he wuz a young man and now hev to adapt himself to several new ones, gits kind uv mixed up in his mind about what is right.

"We air movin' along a blamed sight faster now than we did when I wuz a young feller, and consequently there air a lot more chances uv takin' the wrong road. I used to know people when I

wuz a boy who lived to be old and never got more than 25 miles from home in their hull lives. That meant that they never traveled over many roads, and they wa'n't long roads. They wuz entirely familiar with every foot uv the few roads they did travel over and simply couldn't git out uv the way. They could travel over these roads just as well when they were asleep as when they were awake because their hosses that they rode or which pulled the old wagon, which wuz their only means uv conveyance, knowed the road just as well as they did.

"Then their manner uv livin' was exceedin' simple. They didn't hev much, and none uv their neighbors hed much, and so far as the world outside wuz concerned, they simply didn't know anything about it. They et their three meals a day, worked middlin' hard, didn't spend anything worth mentionin' because they didn't hev no occasion to, went to meetin' on Sundays and maybe once in a while they gathered at a 'mite society.' That wuz about their only form us dissipation. They didn't commit no crimes because there wasn't no temptation to commit crimes, but yet the preachers used to devote most uv their sermons as I recollect to tellin' their congregations how sinful they wuz. They told 'em that all men was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity and prone to evil as the sparks wuz to fly upward. If you believed the preachers uv them days, the people wuz a tough lot; most uv them headed fur hell in spite uv all the preachers could do about it.

"As I recollect, however, these here simple-minded people didn't really take what the preacher said seriously, as a good share uv them wuz asleep durin' most uv the sermon. Uv course durin' revivals they would git worked up considerable, but the rest uv the time they didn't seem much concerned.

"Now, James, what I am comin' to is this; if these here preachers I hev been talkin' about were right then, them people wuz naturally bad, and the only reason they didn't go out and commit crimes and raise hell generally wuz because there wuz no partic'lar opportunity.

"Now, nearly everybody is travelin' at a comparatively fast gait. They don't stick to just one short, well-traveled road as them people I hev been speakin' about did. They go far away from home and travel on a lot uv strange roads. They know a lot more than them people did and they hev a hundred chances to git on the wrong road to where them people hed practically no chance at all. But while them primitive people didn't hev no great faults they hed a lot uv petty meannesses. They didn't commit no great crimes because they didn't hev no opportunity or temptation, but there wuz a lot uv them that I wouldn't hev trusted if they hed hed the knowledge uv how to put over a crooked deal and hed the opportunity. My opinion is that takin' them as they run, people air at bottom, a good deal like they always hev been. Most uv them average up pretty well, but a few uv them are inclined to go to the bad.

"Some people are good because they either air too stupid or too cowardly to be anything else, but the majority are decent because they want to be. Furthermore, the average man doesn't know for sure whether he is really honest or not, because he hev never been really tried. So, James, I don't take much stock in this talk about people growin' worse. There is more crime because there is a blamed sight more temptation and more chances to go wrong, but on the whole, humanity runs to about the usual natural inclinations."

Entitled to Damages

Our city has taken a franchise for natural gas which is to be piped from a distant well. The survey for the pipe line passes diagonally thru a quarter section of our corn field. It also crosses other quarters of land which we own. Will we be able to get damages for the corn destroyed? Or will we be allowed a certain amount of gas free of charge?
S. G.

You will be entitled to damages, but I know of no reason why you should get free gas.

Putting the Farm in Big Business

WHAT agriculture, our biggest business, has lacked, in these days of highly organized business, is a sales and business organization equal to its size. The farm-relief act is now making it possible for the farming industry to acquire an adequate sales organization—to link up in a business way more than 6,000 farmer elevators and 6 million farms.

With the Federal Farm Board and its 500-million revolving fund behind them, the farmers are to start their first market-stabilizing corporation, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, capital 20 million dollars.

This will be the first step in the farm-relief program toward putting the biggest business in the United States in big business and giving it a better and more effective marketing machine than the industry could attain unaided.

The purpose of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation will be to bring about orderly and systematic marketing with the co-operation of the man on the farm and the Federal Farm Board. The greatest help farmers themselves can give the farm board and the market-stabilizing company is for every farmer to become a member of his nearest and best co-operative marketing associa-

tion, and for these associations to federate with others handling the same product.

These co-operatives, while maintaining their organizations, will work as one body with the grain marketing agency, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. Thru this unity of action in the selling end of the farm business a system and control of marketing will be brought about. This should result in fair prices for the producer and in course of time a saving in the cost of distribution to producer and consumer. Under the present system about two dollars are added to the price paid by the consumer to every dollar the farmer gets.

The prediction is made that under the law creating the Federal Farm Board that sooner or later the wheat raisers will control the marketing of more than half the crop.

The Capper-Tincher bill passed several years ago will prove useful to the farmers' new grain company. It permits farm co-operatives to do business on boards of trade on equal terms with brokers and commission men.

The same sort of team work will be necessary in livestock marketing. The livestock producers' associations and Farmers' Union commission houses will have to work together by agreement, and the

livestock raiser will do his part by affiliating with a federating co-operative marketing association.

Of course all this cannot be worked out, nor accomplished in a few days or weeks, but now the law, with a powerful Government board behind it to promote the work, has made this possible, I expect to see the results show stronger and stronger as time goes on.

I think we shall see farmers take over the business of marketing and then cultivate those markets and cater to them as an efficient and aggressive big business caters to its market, and that means to the service and benefit of the consumer and to the fair profit and well-being of the organized producers.

The fine thing I see in it for the producer is that it will enable him virtually to become a big business man to the benefit of himself and his family, and at the same time permit him to stay on his farm. That is the ideal condition for a prosperous and progressive modern agriculture.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



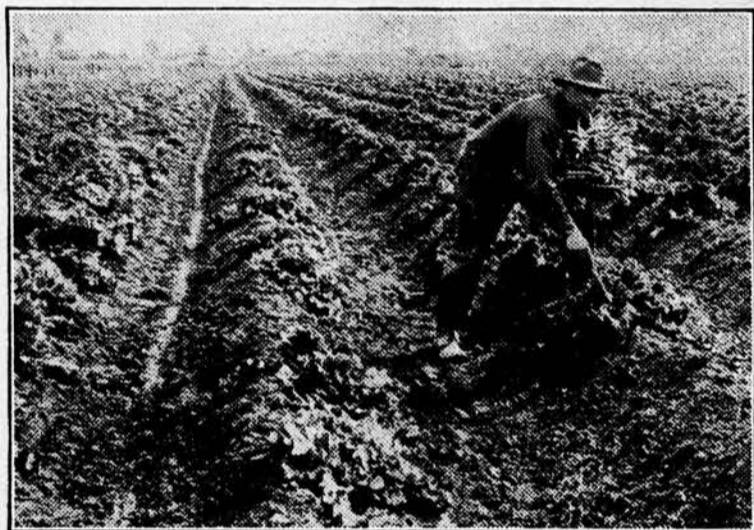
A New Pajama Ensemble Pieced Together of Imported Kerchiefs in Shades of Vivid Reds and Greens on a Gray Background. The Overblouse Is of Plain Red



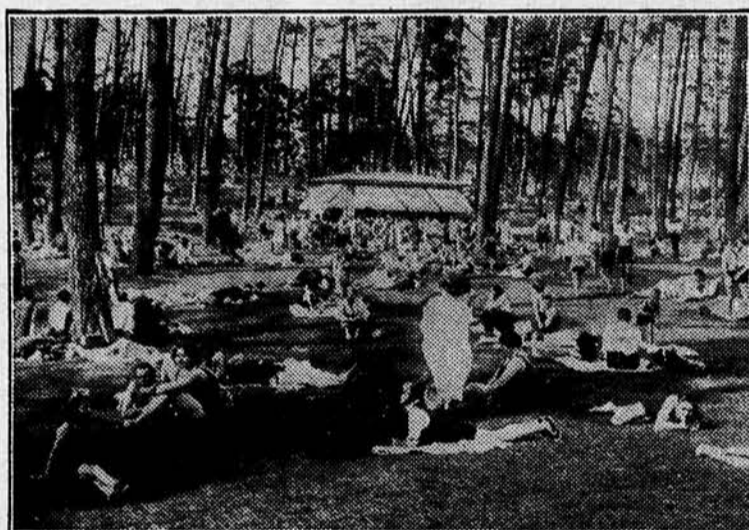
After the Battle at the Prison at Auburn, N. Y. At the Right Is the Foundry and at the Left Is the Woodworking Shop; Both Are in Ruins, After They Were Set Afire by Rioting Convicts. Four Desperadoes Escaped, Two Convicts Were Killed and Four Guards Were Injured in the 5-Hour Battle Between the 1,700 Convicts and the Guards



Prince George, Youngest Son of King George, Is Placing a Wreath on the War Memorial at Folkestone, England



Here Is the Way That Rhubarb—1,600 Acres of It—Grows in Alameda County, California. This Crop Will Produce About 200 Boxes a Year, and the Average Price Is \$1.25 a Box. It Is a Fine Example of the Good Financial Results That Can Be Obtained in Sections Which Are Well Adapted to the Production of Truck Crops



This Is the "Coney Island" of Berlin, Germany; the Woods Are Near the Free Bathing Beach of Wannsee, It Has Become a Very Popular Resort for the Germans, Especially This Summer, for Europe, as Well as Kansas, Has Suffered at Times From Unusually High Temperatures



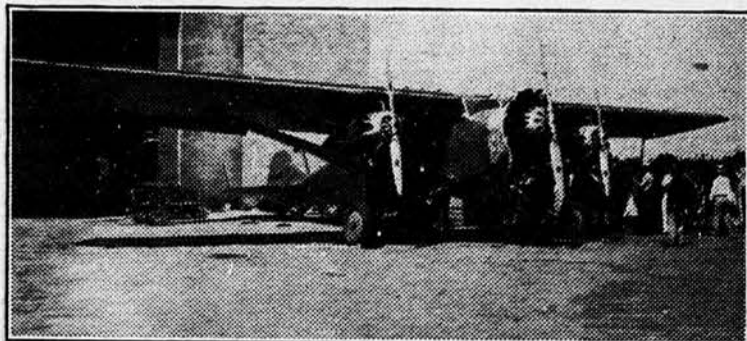
Dale Jackson (Left) and Forest O'Brine, Fliers of the St. Louis Robin, Who Remained in the Air for 420 Hours, Just After They Landed



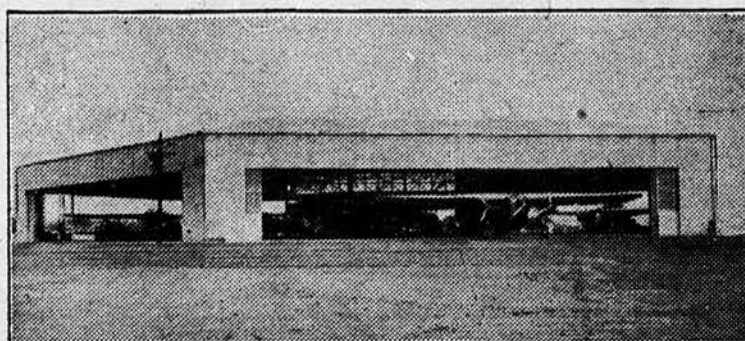
Madame Mendoza Almenara, Wife of the Secretary of the Peruvian Legation at Rome, Formerly Imogen Abbott of Boston



Harry Huking, President of the American Air Mail Pilots' Association, Who Has Had More Than 5,000 Hours of Experience in the Air, Extending Over Nine Years



The Powerful Bach Transport Plane in Which Waldo Waterman Established a New World's Altitude Record at Los Angeles by Climbing 20,000 Feet With a 1,000-Kilogram Load. It Is Powered by Two Wright and One Pratt and Whitney Motors, and Carried a Gross Load of More Than 4 Tons



The New Airplane Hangar of the Western Air Express at Los Angeles. Each of the Six Sides Has a Self-Opening Steel Door 128 Feet Wide, All of Which Can Be Opened in 30 Seconds. Emptying the Hangar Takes 1 Minute, for a Sloping Floor Permits One Man to Handle a Giant Tri-Motor Plane

Buyers Liked the Cotton Bags

And so the Extra Profit of the Farmers on Potatoes Was \$123.60 a Carload

THERE are relatively fewer failures among farmers than among business men. The farmer has had every possible adverse condition to contend with for nearly 10 years, yet he succeeds better than the average business man, and by comparison with some businesses agriculture is safe and prosperous. If you doubt this, inquire about the percentage of failures among those who think they can make a living running a restaurant, a delicatessen or a grocery store.

When business has the same problems to meet and the same handicaps to endure that are now troubling farmers, it does not seem to handle the situation much better than agriculture does. The coal business is suffering worse than agriculture, because there are too many mines and too many miners, and particularly too many marginal mines that can open on a few days' notice when the market is good, and close when it is bad. And the coal business today is losing relatively more money than agriculture, and is having less success at solving its problems.

But no doubt there are important lessons that agriculture could learn from big business and from successful business. The first and most important of these is co-operation. The fact that thousands and perhaps millions of farmers have had disheartening experiences with co-operative efforts does not disprove the fact that agriculture may prosper in almost direct ratio to the degree in which it co-operates effectively.

Managers Believed in Co-operation

This may be illustrated by the experience of many industries, but one will suffice, and for that let us take copper. The copper industry probably suffered relatively as much, if not more, than agriculture as a result of the depression of 1921. Copper fell from a war price of 36 cents a pound to an average price of about 12 1/4 cents for the full year of 1921. This was far below the production cost of a majority of the companies. High-cost producers hung on stubbornly, always hoping for a turn in prices; and the real turn in price did not come until 1929.

But the managers did something more than persist in stubbornness. They accomplished something toward the reduction of overhead costs and the elimination of wasteful mines, by mergers. But what is even more important, they began to organize for real co-operation. Three associations were formed, supported by practically the entire copper industry. One gathered together the ablest scientists and experts to devise new uses for copper, to explore new markets and advertise them to the world. Another collected the most detailed statistics of the copper industry and circulated them among its members. The third brought the exporting agencies of all copper companies under

By Glenn Griswold

Editor, The Chicago Journal of Commerce

one management and slowly undertook the job of making the outside world pay more money for American copper.

And here is the important lesson in this experiment: For seven years there was very little sign of tangible benefit, and yet the copper companies persisted in what they knew was sound. They continued to contribute their money liberally. They did not merely join for a year or two and then quit. And about a year ago the real results of what probably is the most effective co-operative effort in the history of American industry began to be felt. Copper advanced steadily from 12.5 cents to



A Strain on Neighborly Relations

24 cents a pound, and for many months has been stabilized at about 18 cents a pound, despite the fact that the general tendency of all commodity price has been downward. At 18 cents a pound the whole industry can prosper.

There may be a lesson, then, in the fact that co-operation in the copper industry was almost 100 per cent, and that in the end it paid a big return. But there is a more important lesson in the fact that the whole industry stuck to the job 100 per cent, maintained its membership and contributed

its money liberally during seven years in which it was almost impossible to measure results by net profits. If farmers will co-operate in that spirit and to that extent, anything is possible in the way of farm prosperity.

I mentioned that many farmers have had an unfortunate experience with so-called co-operative organizations. Business men have the same experience, particularly small business men. Too often they join some co-operative organization only to find out in the end that it is a "racket." But agriculture at last has at its disposal the leadership and the machinery that should unify all co-operative agencies and separate the workers from the grafters. When President Hoover's farm board is in full operation, co-operative effort will begin on the farm and accumulate as it works thru its own organizations to reach the farm board at the top. By the same token, advice and direction of co-operative effort will filter down from the board to the smallest farmer-owned co-operative agency, and only those who are working in unison with the board and are approved by it will have any real appeal to the farmer.

Must Have Ability Too

There is another vital lesson which agriculture may learn from the successful elements of business. This is that honesty and good intentions are no assurance of success. When the successful business man decides to engage in a business that is strange to him, or finds some unaccustomed business thrown into his lap, he doesn't try to run the business himself. He hires someone who knows what to do and how to do it. Altogether too often, honest men have failed in co-operative ventures, losing the money and destroying the faith of their partners, because they knew too little about the business in which they were engaged and because they were too frugal, too shortsighted, and often too vain to hire competent men to do the job.

If the average co-operative marketing organization had the same ability of management that is to be found in competing private enterprises of approximately the same size, the co-operative organization would win hands down every time. That it loses more frequently than it wins usually is due to the fact that it lacks management ability that may be purchased in the open market.

There is an old British saying that the further one gets away from raw materials, the greater the profit and the less the risk. This is another lesson that agriculture may learn from successful business, since business generally profits by constantly getting closer to the ultimate consumer. It is improbable that farming ever will find it profitable to go far in the business of processing the raw materials it produces. Certainly, no well considered
(Continued on Page 11)

Larger Returns for Agriculture

By C. C. Teague

Member, Federal Farm Board

I BELIEVE that one of the principal purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Act is to build in the United States a system of producer owned and controlled co-operative marketing organizations, operating for the scientific distribution and marketing of the various agricultural products of the country. I also believe that this was the intention of Congress. The Act provides a revolving fund of 500 million dollars. While this is a large sum of money, still when it is compared with the total annual value of America's agricultural crop of 10 or 12 billion dollars, it is comparatively small. It, therefore, must have been the intention of Congress to make this fund go as far as possible in assistance to agriculture by applying it in such a manner as would be most effective in building up co-ordinated systems of producer owned and controlled marketing organizations. This is evident from the language of the Act, under sub-division, Declaration of Policy, Section 1, paragraph 3:

By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control, for greater unity of effort in marketing and by providing the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer owned and producer controlled co-operative associations and other agencies.

That it was not the intention of Congress to provide this fund as simply a reservoir of cheap money, to be applied for by agricultural groups to reduce interest costs, is evident from the following language of the Act, Section 7, paragraph 5, under sub-division, Loans to Co-operative Associations:

Enabling the co-operative association applying for a loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

If, then, it is the policy of the Government to foster and encourage co-operative marketing, perhaps it will be profitable to consider for a few moments their proper functions and some of the

methods that may be profitably employed to develop them.

First let us consider some of the things that an agricultural commodity marketing organization must do if it performs what should be its principal objective, namely, maintaining the industry on a reasonably prosperous basis. First and most important is the regulation of the distribution of the shipments to the various markets so that all markets will be properly supplied according to demand condition. This is absolutely necessary to avoid gluts and famines, and thus to stabilize markets to a point that will enable the producer, as well as the dealers, both retail and wholesale, to make a profit. If a quantity of a product exceeding the consumer demand is offered in the market, the price is often reduced to a point below the cost to the producer. Hence, the absolute necessity of regulation of supply to demand.

It is, of course, important to develop efficient marketing organizations, but if these organizations only operate to cut down the cost of distribution without controlling a sufficient percentage of production to exercise a control of supply at the source, so as to regulate the supply to the demand and avoid gluts and famines, they will overlook the principal and most important service that can be performed for the commodity they represent.

As President of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and the California Walnut Growers Association of California, I have been closely connected with their operation for many years, and I have no hesitancy in saying that the splendid results accomplished by those organizations is due principally to their large degree of control, enabling orderly regulation of supply to demand. If the

service those organizations had been able to perform had been limited to only a savings in marketing cost, it is doubtful if they could have retained the large measure of confidence which they have from the industry and the public. Therefore, every agricultural commodity should give consideration to the following:

- (a) Does the commodity lend itself to organization of a national selling organization?
- (b) Is its volume great enough?
- (c) Is the continuity of movement such as will warrant a national selling organization?
- (d) Even tho the commodity may not be able to support a separate national selling organization, is it worth while having in mind the selling thru some national selling service or combining with some other co-operative group selling to the same class of trade whose commodity is not competitive?
- (e) Are there separate co-operative local or regional units that may be co-ordinated into unified action?

Some of the following principles apply to most co-operatives, but all of them may not apply in all cases. In order that the demand shall keep pace with increasing production, everything possible should be done to stimulate consumption by:

- 1. National advertising.
- 2. Increasing the attractiveness of the product by better grading and packing.
- 3. Co-operation with all wholesale and retail avenues of distribution in better methods of display and merchandising.
- 4. Reducing costs of distribution, thus providing lower prices to the consumer and a return of a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar to the producer. This lowering of cost of distribution to be accomplished by:
 - (a) The elimination of all speculative profit between the producer and the wholesale jobbers and retailers, or other necessary and legitimate avenues of distribution.
 - (b) The holding of credit losses to a minimum.

There are, of course, many other things that can be accomplished by collective action of producer owned marketing organizations, but the foregoing probably are the most important.

The great need for the sound development of
(Continued on Page 11)

What the Folks Are Saying

Foster & Bates of Scott City Will Dig 6,000 Acres of Potatoes This Year

TWO men, A. M. Bates and C. E. Foster of Scott City, have developed a new potato section in what many folks believe to be dry Western Kansas. They will market about 800,000 bushels of potatoes this season. Readers have become accustomed to huge wheat production stories of farmers producing 50,000 bushels or more of wheat, but the number of farmers who are growing more than a thousand acres of potatoes is very limited. Foster & Bates have started to harvest 6,000 acres of potatoes.

This immense potato acreage on the western edge of the Kansas Wheat Belt had its start in 1928, when A. M. Bates of Downs and C. E. Foster of Oxford, Neb., selected the Shallow Water district south of Scott City as a good place to grow potatoes. Mr. Foster has grown potatoes for 30 years in Nebraska. They planted 400 acres of potatoes last year. The yield last year was fine, but the market price of potatoes was so low that there was no profit in marketing the crop. Foster & Bates dug their spuds, however, and stored them in a huge cellar 600 feet long, and used last year's crop for this year's seed, increasing their acreage from 400 to 6,000 acres.

The business operations for such a huge undertaking are unusual. The money needed for seed, equipment and storage facilities is furnished by Foster & Bates. They direct the planting, cultivating and marketing of the crop for one-half the proceeds. Landowners furnish the land and the water for irrigation for a fourth of the crop. Large numbers of tenant farmers plant, cultivate, irrigate and harvest the crop for the remaining fourth.

J. W. Lough of Scott City is one of the largest landowners in this business combination. He has 1,600 acres of potatoes on his 5,000-acre ranch. The water for this huge field is supplied by five pumping plants. Three of these plants are pumped with electric power furnished by a 300-horsepower engine. The other two plants are pumped by 60-horsepower gas motors. Distillate which costs 4½ cents a gallon is used for fuel, and the 60-horsepower engines use about 3 gallons an hour. The plants run 24 hours a day, and each plant delivers 1,200 to 1,500 gallons of water a minute. The lift is 80 feet.

Subsoil Holds the Water

The Mark Ranch, which joins the 1600-acre field, has 700 acres of potatoes, and smaller areas of Foster & Bates potatoes are scattered over Scott, Finney and Kearney counties.

Mr. Bates stated that they could produce a larger yield of potatoes with one-third the water on the deep well area in Scott county than they could on the low lift irrigated section in the Arkansas Valley. The tight subsoil, he explained, makes all water pumped available for potatoes, while the sandy subsoil along the Arkansas allows much of the water pumped to drain out of reach of the potato roots.

The fields this year are free of disease, and extensive measures are planned to keep future fields clean. The seed potatoes used in 1928 were grown in Nebraska, which will be the source of supply for seed in years to come.

Three years are required to produce seed potatoes for these "clean seed cranks." The first year select stock is cut into four pieces and planted on a 5-acre field, leaving a space between each four hills. Each plant in this small area is inspected several times during the growing season. If any disease is present on any of the four hills all four are discarded.

The heaviest yielding stock is thus selected and planted on a 50-acre field, which is rogued again the second year, and this crop is used to plant a commercial seed potato field of 1,000 acres. Only seed that has been produced in this manner will be used.

These men plan on an increased acreage for 1930, and now have 1,000 acres of sod prepared for next year's crop.

They plan to store water in the soil

to a depth of 10 feet by pumping water for irrigation all winter. As soon as the potatoes are harvested this summer the land will be listed and the business of storing up water for next year's crop begun.

It seems incredible that two men could organize a potato growing section in the western third of Kansas that in its second year would produce as many potatoes as the largest potato producing county in the Kaw Valley. However, they have accomplished this feat, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad has built a loading spur ½ mile long, thus preparing to handle a new business of 1,000 carloads or more of potatoes a year.

Dighton, Kan. Harry C. Baird.

Will Boost the Yields

Summer fallow is a profitable practice in that section of Kansas in which moisture is the limiting factor in wheat production. The number of years that wheat land should be fallowed will depend on the amount of moisture received. Research workers at the Hays Experiment Station have found that with an amount of rainfall of about 23 inches under a method of continuous wheat culture it pays to fallow one year in four. At the Colby and Garden City experiment stations, with a rainfall of 18 to 19 inches, findings show that it pays to summer fallow every other year.

At the Garden City station the highest average yield from summer

fallow was secured where the ground was first worked in the fall, outyielding the early spring plowed fallow by only a small margin. E. B. Coles, who carried on the summer fallow tests at the Garden City station for several years, says that if the first working is not done in the fall then it should be delayed in the spring until the weeds start growing. He cautions against letting the weeds become sufficiently large to start sapping the ground of moisture before the first operation.

Winter wheat is one of the best crops to follow summer fallow, for it is a deep rooted plant. Tests have shown that by harvest time winter wheat is feeding and using moisture to the depth of 6 feet or more, while spring wheat will have its roots down only 3 or 3½ feet. Summer fallow stores moisture deep in the soil; therefore, to prove beneficial, it must be followed with a crop which is deep rooted, such as winter wheat.

Since the primary purpose of summer fallow is to store moisture, the methods used must be designed with the idea of getting the moisture into the soil and holding it there. The rainfall in Western Kansas generally comes in dashing rains rather than slow, steady rains. In order to catch these sudden downpours, the surface of the fallowed field must be open. A type of tillage is recommended that will keep the surface cloddy and somewhat rough rather than dusty. This type of surface may be best maintained by the use of the rod weeder, duck foot cultivators,

spring tooth harrows, and those types of tillage tools which lift the clods to the surface and allow the fine particles to settle and form a well packed sub-surface. Spike tooth harrow disks set to throw the dirt probably will pulverize the surface.

The believer in the fine surface says, "the cloddy surface allowed more evaporation." That is so, but the puddling of the fine surface causes the greater amount of rainfall to run off, and more is lost on the fine surface thru "run off" than on the cloddy surface thru evaporation. Blowing is another problem that the wheat grower must meet. The cloddy surface will help prevent blowing.

It is far better to grow a wheat crop every year as small as it might be than to grow a weed crop one year and wheat the next. Weeds use moisture as fast as a crop of wheat. It has been estimated after careful measurements that it takes as much water to grow a ton of Russian Thistle as a 10-bushel crop of wheat. If you are summer fallowing, measure your weed crop and figure your loss.

Manhattan, Kan. A. L. Clapp.

As the Grass Matures

As grass in the native pastures matures, it loses its pep, and its feeding value is reduced greatly. Many dairymen have a supplementary pasture, of perhaps Sudan grass or Sweet clover, ready at that time. A good feed of alfalfa night and morning will help if you lack those pastures. If you do not have alfalfa, a mixture of 400 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds ground oats and 100 pounds of linseed meal, fed at the rate of 2 pounds daily for every gallon of milk produced, will be of value.

Smith Center, Kan. A. B. Kimball.

Might Sow Some Rye?

Pigs do much better when on pasture than in a dry lot. Hog raisers should plan to provide pasture for hogs during the late fall and early spring months as well as during the spring and summer. Rye or wheat pasture furnishes late fall grazing and is available again early in the spring. Sudan grass pasture is very nearly equal to alfalfa, and it makes more growth during hot, dry weather.

Manhattan, Kan. F. W. Bell.

Why Not Modern Homes?

The number of modern farm homes in many Kansas counties has doubled in the last 10 years. However, less than one out of every 20 farm homes in the state had modern heat, light and water in 1927. Modern farm homes are one of the surest means of keeping the best Kansas boys and girls on the farm.

Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.

Away With the Weeds

The beneficial effects of early hsting and plowing may be destroyed by permitting weeds and volunteer grain to grow on the land. The destruction of weeds and voluntary grain during August and September frequently is just as important as early plowing or hsting.

Manhattan, Kan. R. I. Throckmorton.

'Twas a Good Article

I read your article on the Hutchinson Poultry Farm with great interest. I want to commend you for the fine way in which you handled this article; I am sure that it was enjoyed by all your readers, and especially those in Nemaha county.

Seneca, Kan. G. M. Reed.

A Good Poultry Story

We are much pleased with the splendid way in which you presented the story of the Maplewood Poultry Farm, in a recent issue of the Kansas Farmer.

Mrs. C. C. Hutchinson. Sabetha, Kan.

Gang war has started in New Orleans. Who says the South is not modern and progressive?

Land Values and Taxes in Kansas

FARM lands, taken generally in the United States, are undervalued today, according to A. P. Chew, a writer in Barron's Weekly, after a study of present values and agricultural conditions. "Valuations in some of the best farming regions in the country," says Mr. Chew, "have been halved since 1920. Stupendous declines were undoubtedly to some extent a natural reaction from inflated conditions, but the degree to which they exceeded the post-war drop in farm earnings enforces the conclusion that the psychological factor in the farm realty market was excessively loaded for bear. When we consider the post-war gain in farm efficiency and the influences that has kept this gain from being normally registered in valuations, it seems clear that farm land in many states is on the bargain counter."

The Barron writer remarks that while farm efficiency has increased, yet the farmer "has not successfully combined increased efficiency with a correct adjustment to market needs. It admits of remedy that farmers are coming to recognize and to apply; namely, the adjustment of production to demand on the basis of economic information."

It would, of course, not be warranted to capitalize in the value of farm land the benefits that may be derived either from this factor or from the efforts of the Federal Farm Board, but there are some things that can be capitalized in addition to what Mr. Chew mentions. Among them an important element is taxation.

Excessive tax burdening of farm land had something to do with the decline in land values, but the period of rapidly rising taxes generally is past, and particularly of rising land taxes. The rate of the increase in taxes when land was rising, and continuing after land values fell, about 1921, was unprecedented in American history. It was primarily due to war effects. Where normally taxes tend to increase perhaps at the rate of 2 per cent annually, they increased during that period nearly 14 per cent annually. But besides the normal decline in the rate of increase which is now noticeable, there also is the effect everywhere to place land taxes on a more favorable footing.

In Kansas there was no such inflation of land values up to 1920 as occurred in some other states. Professor Englund made the most extensive investigation, from many thousand actual transfers, of the advance in Kansas farm values and reported it on the average at not more than 30 per cent from 1910 to 1923. There was a slight advance from 1910 to 1912, no advance to 1915, about 15 per cent steady rise to 1918 and about 40 per cent to 1920, when there was a sharp fall.

Mr. Chew's statement that in some sections of the country the 1920 land prices have been halved does not apply in Kansas. Professor Englund's investigation ended with 1923, when he reported land values in this state on the average about 30 per cent higher than in 1910. The figures do not refer to instances where owners were forced to sell, but are an average for the state. Where land was greatly inflated, as in Iowa, it went back to values around 1910. Where the inflation was considerably less, as in Kansas, land in 1923 was still valued at higher figures than in 1910.

Land is the largest asset of Kansas and was damaged by undue taxation in comparison with other property in value and salability. Taxes on Kansas land rose between 1910 and 1920 at a rate 50 per cent greater than the rate at which land values advanced, or taxes increased from half of 1 per cent of the value of the land in 1910 to 75 per cent of 1 per cent in 1920. After 1920 taxes still increased, while land values fell. By 1923 taxes amounted in Kansas on the average to about 1 per cent of the value of land. This was double the burden, relatively to land values, of 1910.

Already the rate of increase in taxes has declined greatly. As this relative burden decreases and land values tend to rise, land will again be an asset with a market value in Kansas. Land owners will look back upon this time, in future years, as a time when land was decidedly a purchase.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

LET us picture to ourselves, as well as we can, the condition of the exiles, as they faced the idea of returning home to Palestine. They had been in Babylon for about 60 years. In 60 years many changes take place. The older people had died off. The second and third generations had grown up, and a fourth generation was coming on. These Babylon-born Jews had of course learned the foreigner's language, as well as their own native Hebrew. The fires of patriotism had been kept alive by the teaching in the family circle, and by the hero-stories of the good old days when Moses led the people thru the Red Sea, and when Joshua led them to victorious battle, and when David had united the people into one great kingdom. The prospect of returning filled many of them with unbounded joy. But of that in a minute.

On the other hand, many did not return. They had come to like the life in Babylon. It wasn't so bad, they said. Business was good. They were making money, so why return to the land where so much trouble had dogged the footsteps of their fathers? Besides, the gods of the Babylonians were pretty good, and seemed to do as well by their worshippers as Jehovah. No, they would not break up their homes and return. It was too hazardous. And so, many Jews never came back to Canaan. They never saw Jerusalem again. They preferred the comforts of Babylon. They had lost the patriotic zeal and the religious fervor of their fathers. Babylon was good enough, they said.

This is a good example of what environment will do. Environment is powerful. It will often make or break. The youth who goes forth in the morning of life full of idealism may find himself at noon yielding to all the dull, drab, commercialized standards of the market-place. Our daily thought—life has everything to do with our living. As we think daily, and more or less unconsciously, we are. To take some words from a great Episcopalian preacher of our time, Dr. Samuel McComb, "Thought creates character. All the moral issues of life are mental. Thoughts produce feelings, feelings issue in action; action begets habit; habit creates character; and character spells destiny. How vital, then, is the relation of our thought to our welfare and happiness!"

But it was not thus with the enthusiastic crowd that volunteered to go back, with Ezra and with Nehemiah. What they did makes one of the most inspiring chapters in the records of the Old Testament. The joy they experienced we can feel even yet, and the triumphs they scored thrill us as we read.

Many of the psalms were written about this time, in celebration of the mighty event of the return to the Promised Land. These psalms ring with the thrill of expectation. Let us read a few of these outbursts together. Maybe we will catch the spirit of these crusaders of old. "O sing unto the Lord a new song: sing unto the Lord, all the earth. Say among the heathen that the Lord reigneth. Let the heavens rejoice, and let the earth be glad; then shall all the trees of the wood rejoice before the Lord: for he cometh to judge the earth; he shall judge the world with righteousness, and the people with his truth." (Ps. 96.)

Take another, even better: "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, now Israel may say; if it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose against us: then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had gone over our soul. Blessed be the Lord who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth. Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers: the snare is broken, and we are escaped" (Ps. 124). Or even more vivid is Psalm 126, "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing. The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad. They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."

And even more impressive is the way in which the great Unknown Prophet pictured the return. He saw exiles returning, and before them the valleys were filled, as if by magic road-builders. The hills were leveled and made smooth for the weary feet of the trav-

elers. "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people," he cried. "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight, and the glory of the Eternal shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

The 42,000 who returned came back with a good deal of pomp and circumstance, which was one way of showing their inner joy. They brought back all the gold and silver vessels which had been taken away by the Babylonians 60 years before. So carefully were these precious dishes counted that we know how many there were, 5,499. And

there was a big chorus choir that went on ahead singing the old songs of the fatherland. It was a mounted band, mounted on horses, the first time we hear of the Jews using horses. There were armed bands with them, to keep off the wandering tribes of Bedouin robbers. It was a dreary march of four months. What happened when they arrived is another story.

Lesson for August 18—The Return From Captivity, Jer. 29:10-14 and Ezra 1:1-11. Golden Text—Ps. 126:3.

Dehorning of Cattle

"Feeder cattle having horns do not feed out so well as dehorned cattle," say W. H. Black and V. V. Parr of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin 1600-F, Dehorning, Castrating, Branding and Marking Beef Cattle, just published for free distribu-

tion by the department. "Badly bruised carcasses," they go on to say, "usually are found in shipments of horned cattle. Bruises detract greatly from the appearance of the carcasses, thus lowering their sale value. Besides, the damage done to meat, the hide is frequently damaged. Dehorned cattle usually bring from 25 to 75 cents a hundredweight more than horned cattle of similar quality and condition."

Farmers' Bulletin 1600-F is a revision and expansion of, and supersedes, Farmers' Bulletin 949. It is written in simple and condensed style, and illustrated. It may be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

It would be all right to put automobiles on the free list, but we would suggest a little more protection for pedestrians.

"I HAVE used a lot of COLORADO FENCE at my three sheep ranches in Utah, where I have 5000 to 6000 sheep. During the past year I became interested in your SILVER TIP FENCE POSTS and have bought about 2000 of these. I like them better than other posts.

"A short time ago I put up COLORADO FENCE and SILVER TIP POSTS on my ranch between Salt Lake City and Saltair. One mile of this fence runs parallel to the Saltair Speedway.

"I expect to use more of your fence and posts."

Signed *E. L. Pillsbury*
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Like The Rock of Ages

COLORADO FENCE is made to last! Every part of it is copper-bearing steel, resisting rust and wear. It stands straight and true for years. The tension curves in each line wire give resilience. Following heavy shock or impact, the fence springs back into position, undamaged. COLORADO FENCE is a most dependable factor in successful farming.

SILVER TIP FENCE POSTS, of heavy, special angle steel, are fireproof and rotproof. Drive easily into the ground without digging post holes and rigidly anchor under the ground. Deep notches on the sturdy backbone securely hold the easily clamped fence wires. Posts are coated with special green asphalt paint, with silver tip. Packed in easy-to-handle, easy-to-haul bundles of 5 posts.

There is a COLORADO FENCE for your every need.

Western Dealers
Sell It With Confidence

Write for literature.

The COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
"A Western Industry"
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Colorado Wire Products are better because—

1. Strong, durable, long-lived.
2. Made of finest rust-resisting, copper-bearing steel, heavily galvanized.
3. Uniform, because controlled by one Company from mine to you.
4. Truly economical.
5. Made by a western company for western conditions.
6. A type of fence for every purpose.
7. Properly packed. Easy to erect.



COLORADO Fence

"Defies Time and Wear!"

To the East Was Honolulu!

And My Wife Would Be Waiting There---on Our Wedding Anniversary.

By Francis A. Flood

DURING our entire trip around the world, as far as Hongkong, Jim and I had always left our plans entirely up to chance and had accepted whatever came our way. We had never made any plans, but simply drifted on around, on Columbus' theory that if one keeps going long enough he will eventually get back home again. This aimless wandering policy had led us into our adventures across Africa, India and Siam, and finally to Hongkong.

But in Hongkong we decided to let the American Consul share the responsibility with chance, and we called at the Consul's office for advice on where to go from there. We wanted to know about the advisability of going toward the war front and seeing what we could of the revolution, or of the war, that was then threatening between China and Japan.

No Opportunity

"What opportunity would we have of seeing any of the war?" I asked the Consul.

"I wouldn't consider it any opportunity," he sneered. "It would be a calamity."

"That's what we're looking for," I assured the Consul. "The more calamities the better. That's just why we left the United States and came over here."

"And that is just why your United States Government sent me here, too—to take care of such as you who should stay at home and behave yourself. Or at least behave yourself when you leave home."

"Well, if we should go on into the interior of China and get captured by bandits or held up by some army or other, you would help us get out, wouldn't you?" I inquired sweetly.

"Absolutely. You are American citizens, and therefore entitled—whether you really deserve it or not—to protection by the United States Government. If you get into trouble, I, or any other American consul in the territory, will do all that we can to help you—much as I'd hate to if you should get in trouble thru your own foolishness and against my advice."

"You're just like a mother, aren't you?" I said. "You will advise and scold and do all you can to keep a fellow out of trouble, but if he gets into a jam of some kind anyway, you'll fly to the rescue right away."

Plenty of Other Duties

"Yes, and just like any mother, I have plenty of other duties besides looking after unfortunate and recalcitrant people. If I had only my police matron duties, it wouldn't be so bad, but in addition to looking after the American personnel, there is the really important work of this office the shipping, the protection of American interests, the political and diplomatic problems, the social obligations, and all of the other things that the representative of Uncle Sam has to look after in foreign ports.

"About the time my office gets nicely started in some important problem of shipping or international relations, I have to turn my attention to some drunken sailor who runs amuck in the streets and, just because he is an American citizen, has to be turned over to me. Then some wealthy oil or lumber man is captured by bandits and we have to see about his ransom. Then some missionary family is discriminated against, and I have to see that they get a square deal. Somebody loses his passport, but claims to be an American citizen, and we have to see about that and find out whether he has really lost it or has "loaned" it to someone else, or if he really ever had one in the first place.

"Then," the American consul continued, "there are always the itinerant American citizens who get into Hongkong without funds and must be taken care of. Maybe they have checks to cash, and maybe they don't even have a check. There was one young fellow who caused me a lot of trouble. He was always out of money but had letters and credentials that induced me to advance him funds. He never made good his loans but would always come

back for more. Finally I refused, and he felt insulted.

He tried various other members of the American colony here for money and resented it very much because they wouldn't keep helping him.

"He finally beat us, too. He outsmarted us. After we had all refused him and had turned deaf ears to his claim that one American should help another, and we had told him that the fact that he was an American, didn't make any difference to us, we heard no more from him for a couple of days. Then, one morning, we saw him drawing a rickshaw, trotting about thru the business streets pulling an old rickshaw behind him, an American flag stuck in his hat. He was showing the English and all the other white people in town that Americans were only coolies after all, rickshaw men, not really white, a people with no pride or dignity. It was a most effective method of including us all in the insult that we had given him.

"Of course, there was nothing to do but to put him on a boat and ship him back to the United States—just what he wanted done. We can't allow a white man to pull a rickshaw here in Hongkong. It has been tried a time or two by shameless whites who know

He assured us that it would be time wasted entirely and made us believe it. Besides, Jim was still unsteady from the effects of the malaria which he had contracted in the jungle in Siam, and we decided that, if we had money enough, we would start for home via Japan.

We interviewed all the steamship companies and finally figured a way to get out of town. I had cabled to my wife and asked her to meet me in Honolulu, instead of in San Francisco as she had originally planned, and so I needed only money enough to get me to the Hawaiian Islands. I engaged second class passage on the Rakuyo Maru, a Japanese boat, bound from Hongkong to South America, via Japan and Honolulu. Jim wanted to get home as fast as he could, and so he engaged passage on a fast Canadian boat bound from Hongkong to Seattle via Japan.

All But \$30

We had just enough money to buy my ticket to Honolulu, and Jim's to Kobe, Japan, with about \$30 for each one left over. I was to get along on my ticket and my \$30 for the next 30 days on the Rakuyo Maru. Jim was to cable home from Hongkong and ask that some money be cabled to him in

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WINTER evenings and books—one brings thought of the other, don't you think? Soon they'll be with us—the winter evenings—and what shall we read? Certainly something of interest and profit to ourselves. Kansas Farmer will be glad to help you with your selections thru CAPPER'S BOOK SHOP, a new service to its readers. Whatever book problems confront you, we can help you solve them. You will certainly want books in your library which have a permanent value. A well selected library should contain not only books of culture but also a generous assortment of the world's best fiction, many useful reference books and others pertaining to one's hobbies. CAPPER'S BOOK SHOP will mail to you, postpaid, any book for which you send the purchase price. It is glad to have you inquire about books and their prices.

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that it is a certain way to force contributions from the other whites in town."

"I would think you would be afraid to explain that idea to us," I reminded the Consul. "We happen to need money pretty badly ourselves right now. I would never have thought of the rickshaw stunt—"

"We know how to beat that game now," the Consul countered. "The boys can't work it any more on us. If you were to appear on the streets of Hongkong tomorrow morning with a rickshaw—"

"Don't worry, Consul. We won't," I assured him. "But what would you do?"

To the Chinese Quarters

"I'd have the heaviest Chinaman that I could find climb into your rickshaw and order you to draw him down thru the Chinese quarters where very few, if any, white people would see you. And that heavy Chinaman would give you one address after another until you would refuse to take him, and when a rickshaw man refuses to carry a passenger the police make him surrender his rickshaw. How would you like that?"

"I'd like the surrendering of the rickshaw and that is all." Then we assured the Consul that we really wanted his advice, and, what is more, we might even follow it. Should we go to Canton and toward Peking in the hope of seeing some of the revolutionary war that was then in progress or the China-Japan war that was threatening, or would it be time wasted?

care of the American Consul at Kobe, Japan. His ship was not scheduled to leave Kobe until five days after leaving Hongkong, and so there was plenty of time for the money to reach him there. It was close financing, but we were used to that.

Jim's boat was to leave Hongkong the day before mine. The evening before he sailed we sorted all our effects in the hotel room and tried to divide them up. Here were odds and ends of baggage and souvenirs, spare shorts and bush shirts, a gun or two and some African knives, the community razor and shaving gear that we had both been using, the cameras and films, the little black diary book, our canvas tarpaulin, our book of autographs—a thousand and one things that were all treasures.

We spent nearly the whole night dividing these things between us. Jim took the trusty pliers that he had used so often in nursing our belabored motorcycles across the sands of the Sahara, and let me have the fork and spoon. We had saved two water canteens which, highly as I prized mine now as a souvenir, would have been worth \$100 more if it had been full when we were out of water in the desert. I kept our compass and Jim, to make up for that, claimed the first aid kit as his. He drew the blanket that had come from Timbuctoo, and I the camel's hair rug that a Sultan had traded us for a rifle that wouldn't shoot straight. I got our big revolver and Jim a little red rug from the Sudan. I held behind my back the two

flags that had flown from our bamboo raft in Siam. Jim chose my right hand and got the combination Burmese, German, Siamese and American flag which he had made himself, and I kept the official Siam marine flag that the Governor had given us.

Far Into the Night

Valueless souvenirs these things were, many of them, and yet they kept us busy far into the night. It was a more enjoyable occupation than telling each other goodbye as we might have spent the time. We reduced that ceremony to the minimum, as it should be done, next noon when I saw Jim off on his big boat, the Empress of Canada, just before she sailed. He was sick, we didn't know how seriously so, and he was going home, we were both going home, and we didn't want the anticipation of home, after our year of adventure and danger and romance, to be spoiled by too many farewells. I carried his suitcase up the gangplank, shook his hand, and went ashore—and saw him pointing me out for the benefit of a trig young lady friend who was leaning over the rail beside him. I knew Jim wouldn't look for another partner long. Not he. This new-made friend of his, I knew, would fill the bill or he would find someone that would.

Well, I, too, would have a partner soon myself. My boat, the Rakuyo Maru, was due in Honolulu, the day before my wedding anniversary. My wife might be there waiting for me. I had asked her to cable me at Yokohama, Japan, whether she could be there. I was anxious to get to Yokohama.

That night I boarded the Rakuyo Maru and was all ready to sail the next day for Japan—a week there—and then the broad Pacific and Honolulu.

A "Pep Show," Too

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

The other day Ruth Zirkle, one of the "Finney Stickers," wrote in to ask if her father, mother, twin brother and Sis might be permitted to attend the annual club banquet as "friends of the Capper Clubs." Our answer to that and all such questions is "yes, by all means, bring the folks along."

All you'll need to make you a member of the big "three-days party" is a tag showing that you are a member of the Capper Clubs or an invited guest of a member. These tags will be ready for you at the Capper Building where all club folks are to enroll. And, in addition to the banquet, there'll be at least one grandstand performance at the fair grounds and one "talkie" at a downtown theater where we'll all go in a group. Then there'll be trips to interesting points and industries in Topeka. You can't afford to miss this opportunity to get acquainted with a fine group of people who like the same things in which you are interested.

Many of you have relatives or friends in Topeka with whom you will stay at night. Others will come prepared to camp out, but even if you have to pay for room and board for two or three days, it need not cost more than \$5 or \$6.

Of course the climax will come at the club banquet, for there's where the different teams will have a chance to attract attention. Every team that plans on having one or more members present should prepare a banner to display. We'll arrange for the members of a given team and their friends to be seated together so you can yell or sing to your heart's content.

See to it that the friends you invite have a chance to learn your club yells, for this is going to be the one time in the year when you can get right out before the rest of us and show how peppy you are.

Further details will be furnished club members later. The time, September 9, 10 and 11. The place, Topeka.

Tourists looking for Sunday parking places will be glad to learn that a few choice ones may still be found near the country churches.

Liked the Cotton Bags

(Continued from Page 7)

farm relief plan has any such thing in mind. But there is no reason why the farmer cannot, with profit, carry a large part of his produce either directly to the consumer or much closer to him than he gets today.

The most successful efforts at co-operation thus far are those in which the producers of a given crop were somewhere near unanimous in their co-operation. Such agencies are able to grade and trade-mark produce and take it directly to either the consumer or retail agencies where standardized and trade-marked goods receive a considerable premium over market averages.

A small co-operative organization of potato growers in Michigan tried an experiment late last fall which seems to promise much for the potato industry in that part of the country. Fine potatoes were carefully graded, packed in 15-pound white cotton bags bearing a trade-mark, and shipped to retailers in Buffalo. The return to farmers averaged \$123.60 a carload more than the price for the same potatoes packed in 100-pound sacks and shipped to the same market. At the same time the retailers made a larger profit and offered something so pleasing to their customers that a wide market has been opened for the same sort of distribution this year. And here again, big business was helpful. It was not the potato co-operative association that originated the idea. It was the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association, intent on showing the farmers a new and more profitable way of marketing, thereby developing a market for cloth bags.

There is one more lesson that agriculture is beginning to learn from big business. Big business never encourages the development of enterprises that compete with it. On the other hand, agriculture has been defeating its own purposes in this fashion for years. All of the millions of acres of new land that have been brought into production by irrigation and by drainage, to compete with every acre under the sun tilled by a farmer, have been brought into production largely and almost exclusively by the pressure of the political representatives of agricultural areas, and have been subsidized with money which came out of the farmers' pockets in the way of taxes.

In many cases the cost of irrigating and draining this land was so great that farmers had to struggle to keep alive on it after the engineers and contractors had been paid, but the stuff they produced at great cost went into the markets to compete with that which came off the best farms.

Business has no monopoly on intelligence, but it has succeeded in a large measure by the use of tools and methods that are easily available to agriculture. And today business and urban interests generally realize their dependence on a prosperous agriculture, and are glad to contribute to any effort that will make sure that agriculture in this country does prosper.

Larger Returns

(Continued from Page 7)

the co-operative movement is the coordination and mobilization of the federal and state forces behind it, thus giving it the stamp of public approval and getting behind it the necessary confidence of producers. In my opinion this can be accomplished without the setting up of any new bureaus and departments which would only operate to confuse the issue. This could be accomplished by:

- (a) The Act creating the Co-operative Marketing Division Act of July 2, 1926, U. S. Code Title 7, Chapter 18, Sections 451-457 could be amended so that it specifically directs the division to work out complete collaboration plans with state governments and state universities in the promotion and formation of grower owned and controlled co-operatives.
- (b) The Smith Lever Act (Act of May 8, 1914, U. S. Code Title 7, Chapter 13, Sections 341-348) under which the Government is empowered to collaborate with state governments in extension service to farmers should be amended and the necessary additional funds provided to provide for two extension service specialists in co-operative marketing and purchasing whose services are to be made available to each state on the same terms as this extension service is now participated in by the Federal Government. These co-operative marketing specialists would be used in the development and strengthening of grower owned and controlled co-operatives in marketing farm products and the purchase of farm supplies.

There is an army of some 4,000 extension agents and specialists provided by the collaboration of the Federal

Government with the various states under the Smith-Lever Act, who are in close contact with and have in large measure the confidence of the farmers of the United States. These extension specialists have been very effective in teaching the farmer how to produce more efficiently, but they have given little attention to the more important question, which includes the economic science of marketing so as to get a living price for that which he produces. Among the valuable services that these men can perform are:

- Survey of the set-up and operations of existing co-operatives.
- Establishment of a measuring stick from the study of successful co-operatives to point out mistakes of organization and policy of existing co-operatives where needed, and assist and inform farmers on the soundness and necessity of co-operative marketing, and sound principles and practices of operation and the methods and efficiency of the co-operatives operating in their territory.
- With such information all of the large number of farm agents now employed in working with the farmers will be in position to give the facts to the farmers with whom they contact and whose confidence as impartial experts they now have.

Why have these farm agents not been more helpful in marketing? Because, except in a few cases where local public sentiment has strongly

avored the co-operative movement they have not dared to advocate co-operative marketing.

Where they did so, complaints were filed with the universities by the speculative shippers who were interested in discouraging the movement. They pointed out that the universities represented all of the people and were supported by the taxpayers, and if they expected to get the necessary political support for the appropriations necessary to these universities they had better instruct their men not to advocate co-operative marketing and in most cases they have not advocated co-operative marketing.

I do not blame the universities or the extension departments. They are public servants, and must be responsive to public opinion. But these agricultural departments were certainly created to help the farmer, and if his greatest problem is marketing, why should not at least a part of the time of these extension men be devoted to educating and assisting the farmer in developing co-operative marketing, which is the only solution to his problem.

If these universities have not undertaken this task, it is the fault of the farmer himself in not demanding that it be done; in other words, creating an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of it. We now have that public sentiment in the nation, as evidenced in the Agricultural Marketing Act creating the Farm Board, which Act has for its principal purpose the development of co-operative marketing. If the Federal Government, which is also supported by the taxation of the people, can actively advocate co-operative marketing, is there any reason why our universities, thru their extension departments, should not do so? I think there is not.

If these things are done it will give a tremendous impetus to the co-operative movement, and will be of more benefit in the long run than any other type of legislation. It would have the effect of mobilizing the federal and state forces definitely behind the co-operative movement for a solution of this most important national economic problem, namely, the orderly distribution and marketing of farm products.

The Greatest development for wheat growers in 50 years

Wheat planted with this new Superior Deep Furrow Drill is protected against drouth—against soil blowing—against winter-killing
Results are amazing!

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Is it Proof You Want? These actual photographs tell the story. They were both taken at the same time on the farm of C. P. Schnellbacher, near Colby, Kansas. Both were drilled at the same time. Conditions were identical, except that Number 1 was sown with an ordinary grain drill—Number 2 with a Superior Deep Furrow Drill.

HERE'S the grain drill that does more than just plant seed. It gives your wheat a start. It places the seed down deep—where it gets all the moisture available. It spreads the seed evenly over a moist seed bed so as to hasten germination. It covers the seed with a light sifting of moist earth. It throws up a high ridge between rows—a ridge that not only reduces dangerous soil blowing, but catches every flurry of snow and holds it where it will do the most good.

Eleven bushels per acre increase!

Can there be any doubt about the results of such seeding? Read the following figures and let the facts speak for themselves: Experiments were made on ten wheat ranches in Kansas,

Colorado and Texas. The average yield for ordinary drilled wheat on these ten farms was 19.1 bushels per acre. Now get this. The average yield of wheat planted under the same conditions with a Superior Deep Furrow Drill was 30 bushels per acre! That's a clear gain of almost 11 bushels per acre! On one of these farms plain drilled wheat yielded 12.5 bushels per acre. Superior Deep Furrow drilled wheat yielded 26.25 bushels per acre. That's 110% increase! Think of that!

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words and pictures can show just how and why this Superior Deep Furrow Drill will do things that no other grain drill can do. It shows you the enormous difference in results between Superior Deep Furrow seeding and ordinary drilling.

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What is the Road's Traffic?

If More Than 500 Vehicles Are Carried a Hard Surface May Be Justified

BY H. S. FAIRBANK

AT THE crossroads on main highways of almost any state, motorists are likely to find, these days, khaki-clad youngsters, pencil and pad in hand, whose duty it is, apparently, to count the vehicles as they pass. Occasionally they halt the drivers to ask, often with more good nature than diction, "Whereja from, and whereja goin'?"

In answering the questions, operators of motor vehicles are helping materially to make road building more efficient and businesslike. They are taking part in a traffic census; and the traffic census is the indispensable first step in the orderly process of modern highway planning and improvement.

In all states the highway funds of the state are now expended by competent highway departments under expert engineering supervision; and definite systems of connected main highways have been designated for improvement, so that the taxpayer may know where his taxes will be spent. These are known as the state highway systems; and their more important interstate links have been welded into the federal-aid system upon which federal funds may be expended.

An Improved Network

Since the maximum benefit from road improvement is not gained until each section of improved road is joined with other improved sections into a completely improved network, the mileage in the main systems has been limited, for the time being, to that which can be improved as a whole within a relatively short period, such as 10 or 15 years. In most states the selected mileage is about 10 per cent of the state's total road mileage, and this includes something less than 7 per cent that is also in the federal-aid system. When the present designated systems are fully improved, they may be, and no doubt will be extended to those limits demanded by expanding traffic.

How carefully these systems have been chosen, and how well they serve the needs of the large majority of people, is shown by the traffic counts. In Maine, for instance, the principal system includes 1,630 miles on which the traffic census shows there is an average daily travel of 1,044 vehicles. The remaining 21,474 miles in the state serve an average of only 70 vehicles a day. These figures demonstrate that the state's main highway systems, which include only 7 per cent of the total road mileage, accommodates more than half the entire movement of vehicles.

The rate at which the highway systems can be improved is fixed by the amount of money appropriated annually for the purpose. The first concern of the modern highway official is that there shall be set aside from each annual appropriation an amount sufficient to maintain the roads already built.

His next problem is to decide on the order in which the various sections of the system shall be improved. In this he is guided by traffic maps which the census has enabled him to prepare. Roads on such a map are indicated by bands of varying width, and the width at any point represents, to a convenient scale, the average daily traffic at the particular point.

"Tom, Dick and Harry"

The maps show the order in which the roads should be improved according to their traffic importance and are an intelligent, indisputable, and businesslike answer to Tom, Dick and Harry, each of whom asks that his particular road be improved before all others.

Traffic counts also indicate the type of pavement to be used on the various highways. According to highway engineers, there is "no best type of pavement." Each of the several types of surfaces has a proper place in the improvement of a system of highways. Even in the main systems of some of the states there are roads which serve a traffic that is not too great in volume or weight to be supported by a

sand-clay surface, the lowest type surface. There are many roads which need no surfacing better than gravel, and many others which are adequately improved if surfaced with bituminous macadam.

However, the roads that serve the greatest traffic volume must be hard surfaced or paved with brick, concrete, sheet asphalt, or asphaltic concrete to enable them to withstand the pounding of the thousands of vehicles that ply over them.

Businesslike road building, according to the engineer, is based on the principle that the money invested in the improvement of a road shall be repaid by the savings in the cost of operating vehicles which the improvement makes possible.

Careful experiments show that the cost of operating a motor vehicle varies according to the character of the surface over which it is driven—the harder and smoother the surface the lower the operating cost. The experiments show that gasoline consumption, vehicular wear and tear, and the wear of tires are greatest on unimproved roads. They are less when the road is surfaced with gravel or sand-clay or macadam, and least when

a hard smooth pavement is provided. Between the cost of operating a passenger automobile over an unimproved earth road and over a smooth pavement the differential may be as high as 2½ cents a mile. Between the unimproved road and the macadam surface the operating cost differential is smaller, and the softer sand-clay surface affords a still smaller yet quite appreciable saving.

Multiplied by the number of vehicles that use the road in the course of a year, these small savings reach surprisingly large totals which, on the time-honored principle that a penny saved is a penny earned, are the highway's earnings turned back to the public which built it.

Earns \$90,000 a Mile

In the course of a year a mile of paved road that carries a traffic of 10,000 vehicles a day will earn about \$90,000, which is more than twice its cost of construction and many times its annual cost of about \$4,500—a remarkably good investment. Reduce the daily traffic to 1,000 vehicles, and the annual earnings are still about twice the annual cost; but lay the same pavement on a road that carries only 400 vehicles a day, and its annual earnings will not amount to as much as the annual cost. Under this traffic the pavement becomes a losing investment.

There are thousands of miles of roads, even of those included in the main highway systems, that serve no more than 400 vehicles a day. For these roads, paved surfaces are not justified. For them it can readily be

shown that the smaller savings made possible by a gravel surface will produce in a year a total in excess of the smaller annual cost of the road; and so, for them, the businesslike engineer says the gravel surface is best.

By such methods, employed by the state highway departments and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, the main highways of the country are now built with businesslike precision; and the results are quite different from those obtained by the old haphazard, happy-go-lucky methods.

Wheat Prices Will Advance?

The Federal Farm Board is being besieged by telephone calls, telegrams and letters regarding overcrowded terminals and transportation facilities for the handling of wheat. This excessive crowding of wheat on to the market has created a far wider spread between cash wheat prices and prices of wheat sold for future deliveries than usually exists. It has made no statement or forecast whatsoever concerning a proper price for wheat for this market year, nor does it propose to do so, but under conditions which exist this season when all reports agree on a substantial reduction in world supply as compared with last year, it seems unfortunate to crowd wheat on to the market faster than existing facilities can handle it, resulting in cash prices which are much lower than contract prices for future delivery.

No manufacturer will ever name a car for Coolidge. It might not choose to run.

Colorado

Farming





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HIGH Colorado will show you and the family a good and beneficial vacation—and you may find your *better farm opportunity* here!

Colorado is one of the few states that has grown steadily in new farms during recent years. Why?

- Partly because of cheap lands in a new and largely undeveloped state.
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COLORADO breeding stock and Colorado seeds have proved their unusual vitality and fertility.

Colorado hay has been demanded by famous racing stables for years and race horses are being highly developed in High Colorado.

Colorado's dairy industry is flourishing and herds are unusually prolific and healthy.

Man profits in health and wealth thru the high altitude advantages of High Colorado. Let us show you around.

Agricultural Department
The Colorado Association
 DENVER

THE COLORADO ASSOCIATION (Agricultural Dept.)
 991 C. A. Johnson Bldg., Denver, Colorado

I'd like more information about Colorado vacations and farms.

Name _____ (Please Print)

Town _____

County _____ State _____

I'm particularly interested in _____

Quality Boosts Farm Profits

(Continued from Page 3)

After January, he explained, there is a heavy shipment from southern states, and that cuts the price somewhat. "Seems to me," he said, "that if home markets would buy on a strictly grade basis all year, we could equal these New York prices at home, everything considered."

The Partridge flock is hatched out of the best eggs. Other outstanding flocks are tapped for new blood, but home-produced eggs hatch out most of chicks. More than 2,000 cracked the shells this season and they did a good job of growing. Chicks on this farm always have had the advantage of clean ground. This year a hail screen run was used for some of them along with the all-mash feed. The youngsters did fine. Another progressive step, as Mr. Partridge looks at it, was the purchase of three battery brooders, each having six trays. "That is the only way to handle the chicks for the first three or four weeks," he assured. "Use of battery brooders is the only method if you wish to save time. The chicks are right where I want them, and are warm all the time. Put 1,800 chicks in brooder houses around over the place, with a stove for each brooder, and you'll have a mighty tough job giving them the care they should have. We start the chicks in the top trays and work them down simply by moving the tray." Pulletts are put up in September—they are White Leghorns—and get a commercial mash. Without the equipment to make the mash, Mr. Partridge has found it quite economical to buy it. Careful culling and feeding, plus good housing, make this flock profitable. Up to the present 800 layers is the highest number that have gone thru the winter. It is the plan to boost this to 1,000.

Of course, the poultry flock is a sideline, as Mr. Partridge has 800 acres to manage, with 350 acres under cultivation. With 450 acres of pasture, and valuable land, it must mean that Mr. Partridge makes something from cattle. "Beef cattle make pasture pay better than if I had to hire help to farm the balance of the land," he said. He buys calves on the market, usually Herefords, and feeds them out as baby beef. He will buy 100 calves in October, for example, weighing 400 to 500 pounds. They will be off to market in June at 900 pounds. Yearlings come on his farm weighing 700 pounds in August and tip 1,200 pounds at market the next September after grass, roughage and 60 days of grain.

Some 200 head of hogs a year make up the pork end of the business. About 50 per cent of them are produced on the farm and the others are bought where prices and quality are right. A

central farrowing house, scalded and disinfected, first greets the new pigs. After they get out they are kept on clean ground so far as possible and they do well. "I have some on old ground now, and they were started there," Mr. Partridge said, "and they are considerably behind the pigs that were on worm-free pasture. It is the same every time. Pigs need the right start."

A New Spray Nozzle

Complete and even coverage are two of the important objectives to keep in mind when spraying trees for insects or diseases. If portions of the tree are skipped they are in more danger of infestation or infection than before because of the protection given the rest of the tree. Even application is advisable; first, because excessive amounts of spray on local areas may cause leaf burn, leaf dwarfing, fruit russeting and poorer development of fruit color, and second, for the sake of economy, as drenching the tree is as wasteful of spray material as missing the tree altogether.

To insure complete and even coverage the Virginia Experiment Station has developed the Virginia nozzle and rod. This device embodies the advantages of the powerful spray gun for distance or height, and the ordinary rod which sprays evenly but which may not have sufficient carrying capacity.

The Virginia spray rod is adjustable in length, either to 4 or 6 feet, and is equipped with a wooden grip which enables the operator to hold it firmly without becoming tired. The nozzles are made in a cluster of three or four so that the cones of spray overlap considerably. They look much like the old nozzle except that they are a little smaller. Inside they have a distributor disk with six openings instead of two openings as the old type distributor disk. The cone of spray from the Virginia nozzle is long, narrow and fine. It will carry 12 to 15 feet and will spray a 25-foot tree with ease. Users of the new nozzle say that a painter could not do an even job of applying the spray.

Holds 225 Carloads

A. M. Bates and C. E. Foster, who are growing 3,000 acres of potatoes near Shallow Water, in Scott county, have a potato cellar 400 feet long, 46 feet wide and 14 feet high. It will hold 225 carloads.

The United States Government has ordered a 14-months' old baby deported. We understand the infant seemed unwilling to take oath that it would take up arms in defense of the country.

Wilma Given Her Chance in Life



FRIENDS of Crippled Children, meet Wilma Frances, one of the latest wards of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. Wilma's mother wrote, "Our little daughter is 9 years old. She has been crippled from birth. We know of your wonderful work. We have always hoped to get for Wilma the help she needs, but as time rolls on and the child's condition is growing worse, we are forced to ask for help. It breaks our heart to think of it, but what else can we do?"

On investigation, the case proved very worthy, and the administrator met Wilma Frances at the Union Station, Kansas City, and entered her in the great hospital, where she now is being made over. Congenital hip dislocation and the development of feet deformity is her trouble. Wilma will have her chance, and be as near like other girls as it is possible to make her.

There are hundreds of other little Wilma's. The Capper Fund has come to their rescue in fifteen states. Its work is confined to no particular locality or within any limited boundary line. Crippled Children are at last coming into their own. If you want to do your heart good and help in this great philanthropy, send your contribution to Con Van Natta, 20 Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. The need is great. No matter what the amount, it will be gratefully received.



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Here's Fun for Every Girl and Boy



The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

There Are Eight of Us

This is my first letter to the girls' and boys' page. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I go to Victor school. My teacher last term was Mrs. Kinnett. I have five brothers and two sisters. Their names are George, Rudolph, Josephine, Henry, William, Edward and Agnes. We have two pet dogs named Sandy and Sporty. They are both alike. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. I will try to answer their letters.

Georgiana Alejnik.
Rossville, Kan.

Try These on the Family

Why may carpenters reasonably believe they is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it.

Why is it more dangerous to go out in the spring than any other time of the year? Because in the spring the grass has blades, the flowers have pistils, the leaves shoot, and the bulrushes out.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a pillow? One is hard up and the other soft down.

What word of five letters from which if you take two, six remain? Sixty.

What is the age of communication? Postage.

Why should a sailor be the best authority as to what goes on in the

moon? Because he has been to sea (see.)

What age is most important to travelers? Mileage.

What age is neither more nor less? Average.

What age is required at sea? Tonnage.

At what age will vessels ride safely? Anchorage.

What age is necessary for a clergyman? Parsonage.

What is it that walks with its head downward? A nail in a shoe.

To a Grasshopper

A chap of utmost daring, he,
Facing the unknown fearlessly;
For few folks leap in space offhand
Not knowing where they're going to land,
The way I see this fellow do.
Sir, I take off my hat to you.
Edna Becker.



We Hear From William

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. For pets I have a cat named Nigger. She has three little kittens. I have a cow named Goldy, a calf named Spotty, a pony named Dolly, a dog named Queen and a hen with some little chickens. Queen has a lit-



tle puppy. I have two sisters. Their names are Catherine and Dorothy. Catherine is 10 years old and Dorothy is 6 years old.

William Veselik.
Ruleton, Kan.



"The Cat Scratched Him and Now He's Biting the Cat's Tail to Get Even With Her."

Bob and Sport Are Pets

I have three kittens. Their names are Spick, Span and Whitefoot. Our dogs' names are Bob and Sport. I have four dolls. I have a little niece and nephew. Their names are Mabel Eileen and Lester Lynn Cudney. I am 7 years old and in the fourth grade.

Irma Grauer.
Marysville, Kan.

Likes to Play Basket Ball

I like to play basket ball. I am 11 years old. My birthday is November 2. I will be in the fifth grade next year. I have a white cat. We call her Snowball. I have four sisters and one brother. My brother's name is Mack and my sisters' names are LaVone, Tone, Dona and Shiray. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Margaret Shoul.
Paonia, Colo.

Likes to Live on the Farm

I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade next year. My teacher last year was Miss Hillegas. I have four

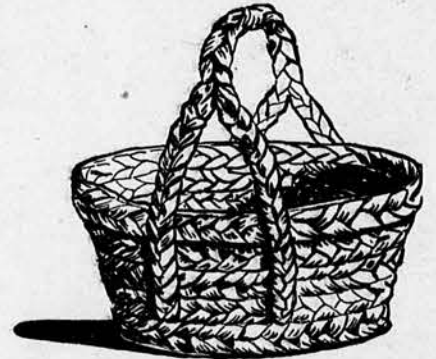
sisters. Their names are Donna, Dorothy, Rose and Ruth. I like to stay on the farm. My Grandma and Grandpa live on a 75-acre farm. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Cora Mae Ferrell.
Edna, Kan.

Corn-Husk Baskets

Select the fine, inner husks and wrap them in a damp cloth. Let them remain 2 hours, and then cut into strips about 1 inch wide. Take 6 of these strips and tie them together at one end with a strong thread. Separate the strips into three strands, two strips to a strand, and braid. Do not at first choose strips all of the same length, as they will have to be pieced out to make the braid long enough, and the piecing should not be done all at the same place.

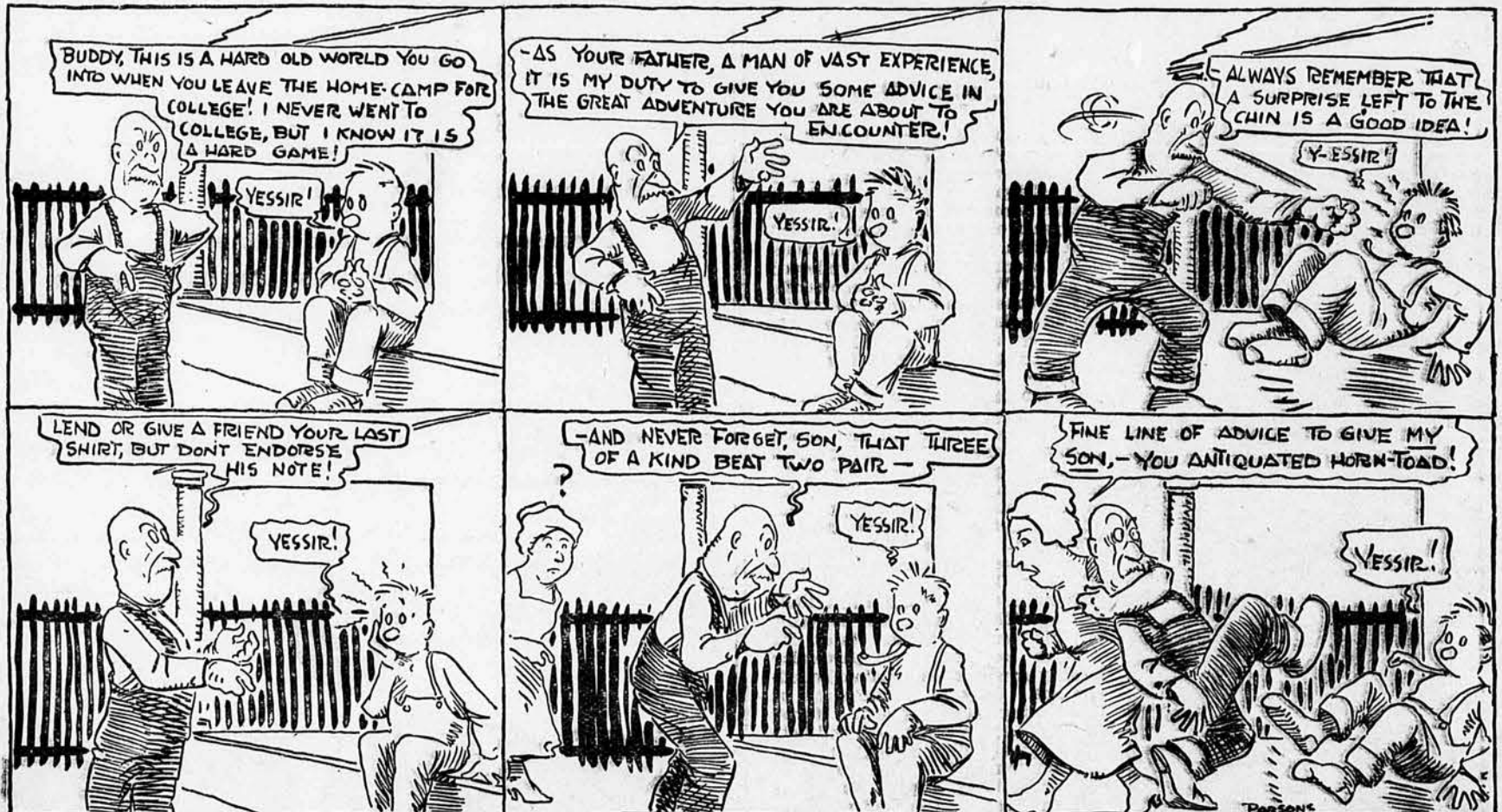
When you have nearly reached the end of the shortest strip, open it out



flat, lay the end of a new strip over it, and fold together. This method of piecing is repeated as necessary.

When you have finished about a yard of the braid, dampen and begin to roll, fastening the edges together with needle and strong, waxed thread. The bottom of the basket should measure about 5 inches in diameter, and will require the entire yard of braid. Then some more piecing and braiding should be done. Dampen the new part and begin to coil again, this time turning the braid up on its edge and running it around horizontally to form the sides of the basket. Widen the sides a little with each row. Four inches is deep enough. The top is finished by sewing another row of braid around the outer edge. The handle may be made and sewed on as shown in the illustration.

Margaret Whittemore.



The Hoovers—Hi Is Thinking of His Youth



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Infinite Patience and Kindly Help Will Aid a Child to Overcome Stuttering

SIXTY-TWO years old, a good talker, a keen thinker, and yet he stutters. My friend has traveled far on the road to eminence, but his progress has always been hampered by the stuttering speech which began in the first years of his school life. Instead of being carefully and patiently trained out of the habit, an unsympathetic step-father undertook to "whip it out of him." That spoiled his chance to win.

Stuttering may be due to a defect of the special organs of speech, such as cleft palate, harelip or tongue-tie. In some rare cases it is due to brain pressure or some injury to the brain. These types are exceptional. The only method of correction in such cases is proper surgical attention. But usually stuttering is a psychological rather than a physiological matter. It is nothing more than a bad habit of speech, and help in overcoming it must come from the victim himself. I say "himself" advisedly, for most of the patients are boys.

If your child stutters the first thing is to have him examined for the possibility of a physical defect. If none is found and you are not financially able to send him to a special school for speech defectives, you must initiate home training at once. Remember that you will need infinite patience. It is no use to threaten or punish. Such treatment will only make matters worse. Try to do everything possible for the child's general health. If he is thin build him up by nourishing foods. See that he gets abundant sleep, and have it in fresh air. Your aim is improvement of his nervous equilibrium. Never laugh at him, but teach him to try to ignore it if he is laughed at by schoolmates and others. Teach him to speak in a different key to his normal tone. He doesn't stutter when he sings, and on the same principle he may escape it by adopting a special tone for his speech. Instruct him to keep his balance, avoid "getting rattled," and go back and do it over cheerfully as often as is necessary. Above all things, instill into him the thought that there is nothing in the way that he cannot overcome, that many hundreds have cured themselves, and that he will be successful if he keeps on trying.

The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., publishes a book on "Stuttering" that sells for \$2.25.

A Few Inherited Diseases

Are there any diseases which may be inherited? If so what are they? What is the cause of a cancer? Is it caused by a germ? These are some difficult questions which were brought up in our physiology class.

H. S. S.

There are diseases that may be inherited, tho they are not nearly so common as was thought a few years ago. The most prominent and the most deadly of these is Syphilis, which is still the deadly heritage of thousands of children born in our own country every year. Cancer is not one of the inherited diseases, and as far as is now known it is not caused by a germ; at least none has yet been recognized.

A Tendency Toward Neuritis

Every fall when I commence gathering my corn my left arm bothers me at night so bad I can hardly sleep. It commences at the elbow, going to the finger tips. I feel just like when you bump the funny or crazy bone on the elbow. Has bothered me for seven or eight years. Please tell me what to do.

M. S. W.

This would come at any time of the year that you put the arm thru the same work. It indicates a tendency to neuritis. One of the causes for such a disturbance is systemic poisoning from such things as abscesses at the roots of the teeth or diseased tonsils. It will pay you to find out if you have any such trouble and have it cleared up.

Send a Stamped Envelope

As I have written you two letters before and failed to see any answer in our paper I am going to try once more. Maybe this time I have better luck. I sure would appreciate an answer thru our paper.

J. B.

The reason you do not get an answer thru the paper is because you are asking questions about your own per-

sonal ailments, and they do not happen to be of general interest. I would write you a personal letter, but have only your initials. Send me a letter with a stamped, addressed envelope for personal reply, and I will do my best for you.

See a Good Doctor

I am a girl 17 years old, and lately I do not feel strong. I have fainted several times and I get dizzy and have headaches. My doctor says it is all nervousness, but I can hardly believe it. Should I go to a specialist?

S. D.

No, it is not all nervousness, and to so diagnose it is simply a subterfuge. To me it greatly resembles the well known chlorosis of young girls. I think it should be cured readily but doubt if medicine would play a great part in the cure. Why go to a "specialist?" Have you not a good, honest doctor at your county seat who can go into your case throly and find out:

1. If your heart action is normal.
2. If your blood is rich in red cells.
3. If your diet is just what you need.
4. If you have any menstrual irregularities.

Somewhere in this quartette your trouble lies.

Has More Than One Income

(Continued from Page 3)

about 65 acres of corn," he said, "enough for my hogs, horses and cattle." But a good many folks would think that a fair acreage of corn, and that 150 to 350 head of hogs was a right good hand in the pork business. The Durocs are purebred, and with sanitation, good care, alfalfa, corn and skimmilk they make cheap gains up to 225 or 250 pounds in six to seven months.

Shorthorn calves are fed out as baby beef on home-grown feeds plus some cotton cake. Mr. Winchester has been in cow testing work with his Shorthorns and Holsteins. "I know the value of testing," he said. "Why, one of my Shorthorns netted me \$80 for cream, which isn't bad for a beef animal. I wouldn't have known so much about this or my other cows without the help of the association. Each cow on which I kept records netted from \$40 to \$80 a head." He will continue to build up his herd with the best heifers and the use of purebred bulls. Returns mentioned have been made on dry feed, as there is very little pasture available. "Our land is too valuable for pasture," Winchester said, "when we can grow alfalfa so well." Evidence that he intends to make greater progress in dairying is seen in his interest in owning a milking machine for his herd. He is going to install one.

Alfalfa is by no means a small item on this farm, with 100 acres or more given over to this crop. It serves three purposes. A stand is established on the thinner ground to build up soil fertility, considerable hay is fed profitably on the farm and some is sold on the market. Most of the hay is baled, as it is easier to handle in that condition, holds the leaves better and requires less space for storage. This hay is fed to the livestock all year around and sold to local buyers. Usually Mr. Winchester gets four cuttings, and sometimes as many as five. "This is a good alfalfa country," he assured. "The crop will make 3 tons to the acre in four cuttings." On this farm the dairy operations pay the expenses during the winter, and they help out greatly all year. The several other incomes are thus relieved of "running expenses" duty and can be turned into building up a fine farm plant.

After living on the present farm a year without electricity, Mr. Winchester built his own power line 1 1/2 miles long to hook on to the town supply. This power runs the water system, separator, washer, electric cook stove, cleaners and most everything that can be used in the home, and likely will milk the cows when the milker is installed. This Western Kansas farmer is making progress.



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SHUR SHOT SHELLS are good shells. You'd know they were good if you paid a lot more for them

Here's a load that's as fast and snappy as any you ever shot. It wins at trapshooting and brings home the game.

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A Little Reading—

Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.

Don't Monkey With Scrubby Grain Seed

GRADE Your Grain and Treat It for Smut

and increase your yields two to five bushels per acre as thousands of farmers have done. It's easy.

The Calkins Combination Machine

gives you "hand picked, large, vigorous seeds thoroughly treated for smut. Makes money for others, why not you? Write for descriptive matter.



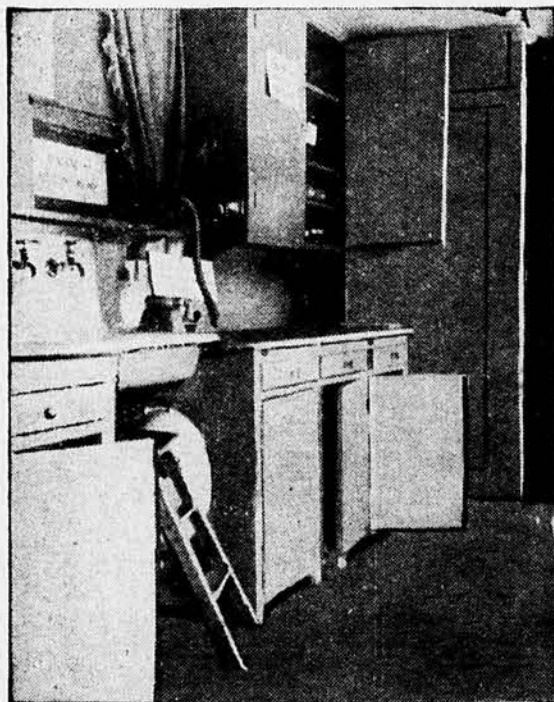
CALKINS MANUFACTURING COMPANY HUTCHINSON, KANSAS SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Train Sets Goal for Kansas Kitchens

Men Learn to Raise Wheat as Women Note Ways to Spend the Money

APPARENTLY there's as much relationship between cabbages and kings as between kitchens and trains. But that's not taking the Kansas Wheat Train into consideration. July 29 to August 3 were the dates of its mission and more than a dozen western Kansas towns greeted it with bugles and drums if there was a town band, otherwise with clapping and cheers. The purpose of this train which was put on the road by the Union Pacific Railway, co-operating with the Kansas State Agricultural college extension division was to teach Kansas farmers the newest and best methods of raising and marketing wheat.

Recognizing the power behind the pump, the rolling pin and the dish pan as a controlling influence, a car was allotted to E. G. Ward, state architect,



A Glimpse of the Kitchen Which the Kansas State Agricultural College Recommended to Western Kansas Home Makers, Via the Union Pacific Railway.

in which to show Kansas homemakers a gratifying way to spend the wheat money.

In the limited space, Mr. Ward arranged a kitchen work center, a corner of which you see in the picture. There are many details that do not show up in the picture. Flat panel-less doors were chosen for the cupboards because of the ease with which they can be wiped off, and their freedom from crevices.

Of course the ironing board behind the door at the extreme end of the make believe room isn't where anyone building, would ever place it, but it's there to show how simple and convenient a folding ironing board is. Just open the door and let down the board. When you're thru fold up the board and set the iron on a little shelf provided above, and everything is protected from dust and rust. You can easily find a place for it in a new or remodeled kitchen.

The pitcher pump is there, not as an auxiliary to the water system, but to remind homemakers that water in the house is available even if they cannot have pressure systems. There, too, was a surprise for those who had never thought a water system possible—every detail worked out for providing water at a cost of from \$20 to \$150 depending upon how far water must be pumped. Even though you were not on the path of the Farm Special you can still obtain the plans for the water system.

Cupboards fitted with adjustable shelves make it possible to accommodate all types of equipment. The opened door shows the lower shelves adjusted as close together as possible so as to have more shelf space within reach and so make unnecessary the hazardous custom of stacking dishes. Four metal strips with little tongues that fit into slots on the shelves and can be obtained from any hardware store, are responsible for the adjustableness of the shelves. The cupboard on the opposite side of the working center is dedicated to dishes, and as with every other detail of this ideal kitchen arrangement, it is planned this way so that the dish washer can accomplish her task with as few movements as possible.

Imagine anyone husbanding the simple movements of dish washing, but Mr. Ward can give you mathematical calculations as to the amount of energy wasted on a sink that is too low or a cupboard improperly placed. His plan for dish washing is: dishes stacked to the right, washed in the sink, drained to the left, wiped and placed in the cupboard above.

The two-inch space under the unit looks casual enough, but it was especially designed so that mi-

By Florence G. Wells

lady can walk straight up to the cabinet without turning her toes sidewise.

The lower cabinet doors are purposely left open to show the model sugar and flour bins. Their construction is a simple job for a handy carpenter. First of course is the door and a pair of substantial hinges for the weight of the sugar and flour will be swung on the hinges. When the bin is finished it is in the shape of a quarter of a circle, the door forming one radius, a similar piece of wood perhaps 2 inches smaller all around forms the other and a piece of tin makes the curved out side dimension.

The biggest surprise to those who opened every door and examined every drawer was the apparent scarcity of equipment. "Is this all the necessary equipment for an average household?" was the usual question.

"A few well chosen pieces are more desirable than a random collection," was the usual reply as the inquirer passed on with visions of the cluttered drawers in her own work table soon to be sorted and cleared up.

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.

Pimiento Butter

2 pounds ripe pimientos ½ pound seeded raisins
1½ pounds ripe tomatoes 3 pounds sugar

Grind pimientos, raisins and tomatoes together. Add sugar and cook until done. Seal the cans. This recipe makes 2 quarts. Jennie Kocher.
Pratt County.

Bean Cakes with Tomato Sauce

SOAK 2 cups white beans in cold water over night. Drain, cover with fresh water, add 1 sliced onion and cook until the beans and onions are tender. Drain and rub thru a sieve and season with ½ teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper, ½ teaspoon chopped parsley, 2 eggs well beaten, and 2 tablespoons melted butter; ¼ teaspoon sage improves flavor. If necessary, moisten the mixture with gravy or hot water, flavored with catsup. Shape into neat flat balls, dip in well beaten egg, toss in fine bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat. Drain and serve with hot tomato sauce. Makes 18 cakes. Mrs. Cleve Butler.
Audrain Co., Missouri.

Buttermilk Cottage Cheese

PUT the buttermilk in a stone jar on the back of the range where it will heat slowly; it requires a little more heating to curd than does other milk. When it has entirely separated, pour off the whey and turn the curd into a cheesecloth sack to drip, letting it stand from 8 to 10 hours. When it is dry, stir a small amount of salt into it and mix it with sweet cream and rich milk. Mrs. Cleve Butler.
Audrain Co., Missouri.

Have You a Fitter Family? Register It at the Fair

By CATHARINE WRIGHT MENNINGER

THIS seems to be an age of "fads" in child care. Each new recommended technique usually is overdone until a newer idea changes the emphasis. Recently parents have been bombarded with scientific data, numerous theories, and certain practices which prove valuable in dealing with obedience, truthfulness and other behavior problems. Such material is very helpful when seasoned with parental experience. But behavior difficulties oftentimes are caused by a defective physique, and mothers and fathers must not lose sight of the importance of removing diseased tonsils and caring for decayed teeth. Wise parents also are looking to their own good health—both physical and mental.

Two of the organizations in Kansas which are working for the health of parent and child are the Kansas State Board of Health and the Eugenics Department of the Kansas Free Fair.

The Board of Health, thru examinations conducted by its county and state officials, is aiming to increase the number of nine-point children in the Kansas schools. The well child is a better student. Vision, hearing, teeth, throat, weight, posture, toxin-antitoxin, smallpox vaccination, and typhoid immunization are the nine points. The

child who qualifies at such an examination is entitled to wear a button furnished by the state. In Cherokee county alone there are 2,000 nine-pointers. By communicating with the State or County Board of Health, you can arrange an examination for your community.

During the week, September 9-14, at the Fair Grounds in Topeka there is a real opportunity for whole families to have complete physical and mental examinations. There is an award for "the fittest" family in each of five groups.

1. Single adults over 18 years.
2. Engaged or childless couple.
3. Small family—parents and one child.
4. Average family—parents and 2 to 4 children.
5. Large family—parents and more than five children.

The record of the examination and its findings is given to the family, when advisable corrections are recommended. There is no fee and you can

ARE you afraid to give a tea? Some women view them with alarm, and yet, honestly, a tea is the simplest and easiest kind of party one can give especially if the hostess wishes to entertain a large group of friends.

Mary Ann has just prepared a new leaflet, "Teas and Afternoon Affairs" and in it she tells just what to wear, what to serve, how to invite the guests, and every little detail that the hostess, as well as the guests, will wish to know. You may have this leaflet simply by sending a two cent stamp. Address Mary Ann, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

register by writing to Mrs. James Whipple, 708 Sumner, Topeka, stating the day or days on which you expect to be at the Fair.

In a few weeks school will be opening. Is your child ready? What are you doing now to prepare your 3 or 4 year old for his years at school? I have prepared a leaflet which discusses the things our children should be and do when they enter school. Two cents in stamps and a self-addressed envelope will bring it to you. Send your letters to Catharine Wright Menninger, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

An Efficient Dough Board

WHEN I make biscuits, I roll them out on the lid of a 5 pound marshmallow can. When I have finished, I can wash the lid in a jiffy and there is no flour scattered on anything else. Harvey County. Mrs. Ida M. Noder.

I Rotate My Gardens

IHAVE two gardens, fenced in with chicken wire. I use them for garden and chicken yard, alternately and find it satisfactory. The year that it is a chicken yard, the garden is cleared of weeds and insect pests and fertilized.

Putting the Freezer to Work

DEAR Little Cooks: For next Sunday's dinner why not have fresh homemade ice cream, and you make it yourself? Did you ever do that before? Probably you've helped turn the freezer and wished that you might do all of the work. Here is a very simple recipe which you can make, and then maybe someone will help you turn the handle.



4 cups thin cream ½ tablespoon vanilla
¾ cup sugar Pinch salt

Mix, stirring to dissolve the sugar. The texture will be better if the cream is scalded before mixing. Freeze while stirring, using 8 parts of ice to 1 part salt.

Then too, let's not serve white or dark cake with the ice cream this time. Instead, let's make some dainty macaroons to eat with it. Then we can eat more ice cream. Here is the recipe for nut macaroons:

White of 1 egg 1 cup pecan nut meats
1 cup brown sugar ¼ teaspoon salt

Beat white of egg until stiff and add sugar gradually, while beating constantly. Fold in nut meats, finely chopped and sprinkled with salt. Drop from tip of spoon, 1 inch apart, on a buttered sheet, and bake in a moderate oven until delicately browned.

Puddings containing eggs must be cooked at a low temperature to avoid wheying and that undesirable "livery" appearance.

Club Takes Better Pictures

BY HILDA RICHMOND

WHEN our boys first received a kodak as a gift, they were as "crazy as wild hares," to use a slang phrase. Everything they saw that mildly interested them was a possible subject, whether it was an old barn or the dog lying in the shade. If they had had an unlimited amount of money to spend on their kodaking, it might have been different. But as it was, we could give them only a certain amount each week. Finally we conceived the idea of forming a kodak club, and it was taken up gladly by other children in the neighborhood.

First of all, the club members are urged to form resolutions that they will try only for perfect pictures, also that they will read all they can about taking snap shots, that they will try for amateur prizes in order to give zest to the work. All these things work like magic. No longer was Ted or Rex snapped in the shade without due regard to posture, simply because the children thought that he looked cute. They limited themselves to the number of pictures they would take of certain things so that the album no longer looks like crazy patchwork.

The education and club work were worth much to the youngsters with their little cameras. One boy had an enlargement made of a snap shot he had taken of a beautiful home, and it found a place in the dealer's window as an example of what a tiny camera in intelligent hands could accomplish. They won prizes, had picnics, went on hikes for good subjects, and as they grew with years and experience, they did some paid work. It was much better than a purely social club and taught them the value of time and money.

Since few young people can take indoor pictures successfully, it brought them to see the beauties of nature and to get enjoyment out of simple, inexpensive things. Moreover, they discovered that one need not go a thousand miles from home to find interesting, beautiful, and odd things to "snap," and discovering one's own region is not a bad thing for anyone.

Judy Our Sewing Assistant

BY MRS. JAMES PROUSE

A HANDY creature to have about the house is what Farm Bureau women of Kansas call Judy, a homemade dress form. Altho many women buy their dresses in ready-to-wear shops today, Judy still is very helpful in shortening or lengthening dresses and in assisting with the fitting of house dresses and less expensive frocks. She also is economical in that the actual money spent to make her is not a great amount, and the alteration fees which many ready-to-wear shops now impose, are saved.

Judy weighs only 4 pounds, standards inclusive. She is inexpensive if one is a member of a Farm Bureau unit. Otherwise, if modeled by the members, she costs about \$9 complete. There is nothing about her to shrink or adjust.

Materials required: A gauze vest, two sizes smaller than your bust measurements; 1 roll gummed tape and 1 yard gauze for the outer vest. These articles come to \$1.

To make it requires four women. Two, who cut the tape in convenient lengths and paste the gummed side with a wet sponge, sit at a table. One length is prepared at a time. Two others do the modeling. It requires from 45 to 60 minutes for a fitting. Every strip is pasted according to specific directions. Another thing of importance is standing erect. If allowed to rest a knee on a chair the shoulder is apt to be irregular.

To remove, the back is ripped with scissor points or with a safety razor blade. After it is removed, the opening of the back is put together and the stitches covered with gummed tape. For mine, I used a double thread to sew the back, using stitches like those in lacing machinery belts. The model is then ready for a coat of white shellac. After it dries, a second application of shellac is applied. This preparation stiffens the tape and preserves it. A gauze vest is stretched over the form and the edges gummed in place.

I find that the women of the various units of Harper county have pressed the ingenuity of their husbands into service in constructing their standards. I took the stand of my music rack for

making standards. It is just the thing and the stand at any time may be used with the rack to hold music, by loosening a thumb screw to remove the paper model.



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

Milk Supplies Baby's Lime

MRS. H. M. writes, "My baby girl is 4 months old and is sitting up alone. She tries very hard to stand up. I have been told she should have lime water. Should she, and if so, how much and how shall I give it to her?"

She is breast fed. Should I let her stand on her feet when she wants to?" And Mrs. R. J. says, "My boy 10 months old is walking. He has always been strong and healthy but he is bowlegged. Is there anything I can do to help remedy the trouble? Would lime water be good for him? I can't keep him off his feet unless I tie him in a chair, and of course, I couldn't keep him there all the time."

It seems that quite a number of young mothers have the idea that lime water should be given to babies to help strengthen the bones, but this really is not the function of lime water. Some tiny babies who must be artificially fed need lime water in the feeding formula. When this is necessary, the doctor should advise as to the amount to be given, but in neither of the above cases is lime water at all necessary.

The breast fed baby is fed perfectly if the mother has a well balanced diet of fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs, and a quart of milk daily and spends quite a little time each day in the fresh air and sunshine, and if baby gets plenty to eat and gains as he should, because baby is then getting the food which na-

ture provides for him. He needs, of course, to begin having orange or tomato juice daily at about 6 weeks old, and properly cooked cereals after the fifth month and so on, in addition to the breast feedings as he gets older.

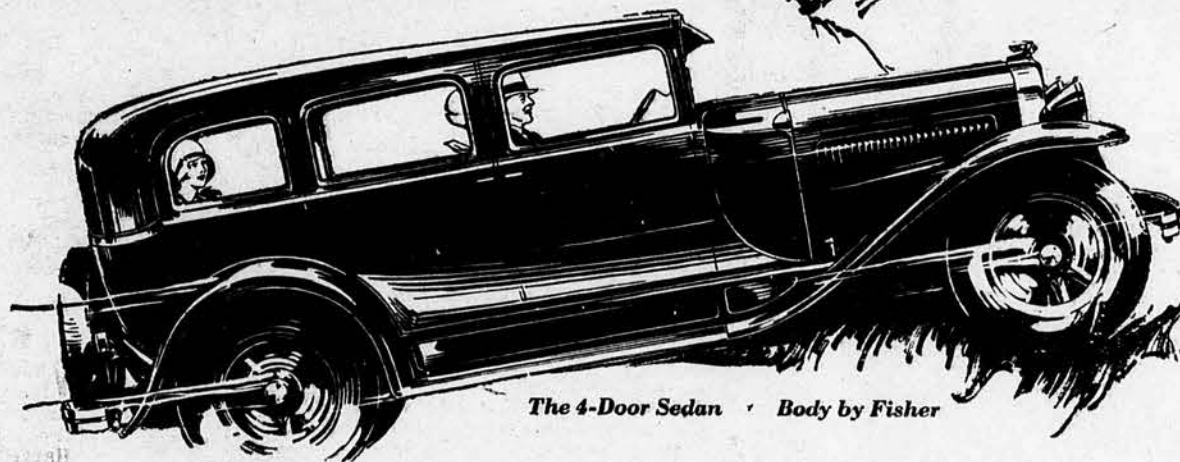
Cows' milk is one of the very best sources of lime and other minerals needed by the growing body. Also whole grain cereals, fresh vegetables and egg yolk contain in abundance the minerals that the body needs in order to produce strong bones and teeth.

However, in addition to the proper foods, all babies need sunshine in summer and cod liver oil in winter in order to assimilate properly these minerals in the foods.

If previous to and during the walking age, the baby is given 20 to 32 ounces cows' milk daily and the above mentioned foods, sun baths during the spring and summer and cod liver oil in the winter, the little legs will straighten out as they should and be strong. And baby may stand and walk all that he pleases when he does these things of his own accord. Of course, no baby should be encouraged to walk at an early age.

Mrs. Page.

Offering features which assure unequalled performance on the farm



The 4-Door Sedan Body by Fisher

The Pontiac Big Six has every characteristic of a car that's bound to "make good" in farm service. Beneath the luxurious comfort of its bodies by Fisher lies the rugged strength that's ready for the hardest kind of pulling—the dependability for which every Pontiac since the first has been so widely known—the economy that steadily pays real dividends in reduced operating expense. Here are just a few of the big car features which make these Pontiac qualities possible.

Big car engine

The largest power plant in any low-priced six. 200 cubic inches of piston displacement. 60 brake horsepower at 3000 r. p. m. Even greater gasoline economy than that of previous models.

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Adjustable pressure feed lubrication to all main and connecting rod bearings. Crankcase ventilation to maintain the lubricating quality of the engine oil.

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Two entirely independent braking systems. Mechanical, internal-expanding four-wheel service brakes—noiseless, dirt- and weather-proof, absolutely dependable. Separate emergency brake working on the transmission.

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Water temperature governed by a thermostat which eliminates the inconvenience of hand-operated shutters and heat indicators. The cross-flow radiator which prevents losses of alcohol in winter and of water in summer.

Ask any Oakland-Pontiac dealer for a demonstration of the Pontiac Big Six. Drive it yourself. Try it for power on the steepest hills—for comfort on the roughest country roads. Right from the first you will be delighted in every way with Pontiac's splendid value—and with its many features assuring unequalled performance on the farm.

Prices, \$745 to \$895, f. o. b. Pontiac, Mich., plus delivery charges. OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO., PONTIAC, MICH.

THE PONTIAC

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS **BIG SIX at \$745**

AND UP

Farm 18,000 Acres by Power

Clayton and Anson Mark Are Big Operators on the Scott County Plains

WHEN business men engage in farming purely as a business project, the methods of procedure and management usually are interesting. Such a project are the Mark Brothers Ranches in Scott county, Kansas. These ranches include 18,000 acres, 6,000 acres of which are under cultivation. Clayton and Anson Mark, who own this property, are Chicago business men. Anson Mark is active in the management of the ranches, and during the crop season is a frequent commuter between Scott county and Chicago. W. D. Luke, who lives at Scott City, is foreman.

Instead of concentrating on the production of wheat, which is so frequently the custom in Western Kansas, Mark Brothers have inaugurated a real program of diversification, and to hold down their production costs they make a plentiful use of tractors and labor-saving, tractor-operated machines. A fleet of 10 all-purpose tractors is especially effective in saving labor in producing row and hay crops, in the growing of which large acreages are utilized. Several additional larger sized tractors also are employed for the heavier tillage and belt work and for operating harvester-threshers.

200 Bushels an Acre

Potatoes as an important crop in Western Kansas is something unusual, and yet 125 acres were successfully devoted to this crop last year, with an average yield of 200 bushels an acre. This year 700 acres have been planted to potatoes. Red Triumph and Cobbler varieties are grown, the seed being obtained from Western Nebraska. In the production of the crop, tractors do all the work from preparing the seedbed to harvesting. It is necessary, stated Anson Mark, to plow deep for potatoes, and so they plow to a depth of 9 inches, which is easily possible with ample tractor power. Tractors pulling two-row McCormick-Deering machines plant the potatoes, Farmalls operating special two-row outfits cultivate the crop, and tractor-operated two-row diggers speed up the work at harvest time. Scott county is not noted for its plentiful rainfall, and so in unusually dry seasons eight big centrifugal pumps make it possible to irrigate 1,500 acres on the Mark Ranches. Last year rains were frequent, and so a good crop of potatoes was obtained without any irrigation. A considerable amount of moisture is stored in the soil this year, and it seems as if no irrigation will be required.

An important profit-producing project on the Mark property is the growing of some 6,000 Duroc Jersey hogs, and practically all the feed for these hogs is produced on the ranches. Big fields of alfalfa for pasture and large acreages in corn make it possible to produce these hogs at comparatively low cost. All the corn grown on the ranches is ground by means of a tractor-operated feed grinder and fed to the stock. Shipments of hogs are regularly made throught the year; a carload a week is the regular procedure.

195 Acres a Day

Some 1,500 acres were in corn last year, and here again tractors played a big role in saving time, labor and money. Two-row and three-row tractor-operated lister planters were used to plant the crop, and it was given three thoro cultivations by means of tractor operated four-row lister cultivators. It was indeed an inspiring

sight to see these tractors traveling up and down rows, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, each cultivating four rows at a time. Traveling steadily at the rate of 4 miles an hour, one of these four-row outfits would cover 65 acres in a day, or 195 acres for the three outfits.

One could not help thinking what a big job this would have been with horses. In fact, Mr. Luke, the foreman, declared that without tractors and multi-row equipment they would not be able to carry on in such a big way. For one thing, he said, it would be impossible to get enough good workmen at reasonable wages to perform the work with horses. Mr. Luke also stated that men prefer to drive tractors to horses, and for that reason it is easier to hold good men on the place.

A Windrower Helps

Tractors help to speed up hay harvest on the Mark ranches. Three 7-foot Farmall mowers are utilized to cut the hay. The power for operating this mower comes directly from the tractor engine thru a power take-off. Operating steadily at 4 miles an hour, one of these mowers will cut at the rate of 33 acres a day, more than three times as much as can be done with a 5-foot mower pulled by two horses. This means that the man on the tractor is worth three times as much as the man on the 5-foot horse-operated mower. They had 150 acres in alfalfa last year, and all that not pastured was cut with the tractor mowers.

The two important small grain crops on the Mark ranches are wheat and barley, 2,600 acres being devoted to these this year. Because of the very wet season in 1928, green weeds in the grain and uneven ripening made it very difficult to harvest the crop the straight combine way, and so a windrower was used. Anson Mark is very enthusiastic over the windrow-harvesting method. He said this method enables them to cut much earlier and thus reduce the hazards that result from hail. He also said that green weeds in the wheat at harvest have always created a problem, and by allowing them to dry out in the windrow they do not affect the moisture content of the harvested grain. Two combined harvester-threshers equipped with pick-up devices are employed to pick up the windrows and thresh the grain. Mr. Mark also stated that they were planning to speed up the windrow work this year by means of their larger tractors pulling two or more 16-foot windrowers at a time.

Some of the grain is cut with two 8-foot binders, both being pulled at one time by one of the tractors. This grain is threshed with a 28-inch thresher, and the straw therefrom is used for bedding the hogs.

15 Men Are Employed

Fifteen men are regularly employed on the Mark Ranches throught the year. Six to eight of these devote their entire time to the care of the hogs. During the winter, the other men do miscellaneous hauling, grinding, shelling and threshing, and also devote some time to reconditioning farm equipment and getting it in good shape for the coming season. About 12 extra men are employed in the busier crop season.

The Mark Brothers have been operating their ranches in Scott county for eight years. Everything is conducted in an efficient business-like manner. Close check is kept of all operations, and costs of producing the various

(Continued on Page 23)



These Three Outfits, Covering Four Rows at a Time, Are Able to Cultivate 195 Acres of Corn a Day

Do Your Plowing With a Tractor that Won't Falter

YOU'LL be proud of your Lauson, as thousands of farmers in the past whose satisfaction and good-will have built the enviable reputation they enjoy. This 1929 Model combines all the sterling features of the past with refinements and improvements in many respects which exemplify anew the policy which made Lauson tractors famous—"the best, regardless of the effort or cost".

The large final drive gears as well as the pinions are cut from heat treated steel; the movement throughout is "Full-Jeweled" Hyatt and Timken roller and ball bearings; all gears run in oil, fully enclosed, dust-proof; the four cylinder engine is especially designed and built for heavy-duty tractor use; a neat, compact, powerful tractor that handles easily in the field with an extremely short turning radius — and finally, an economical job for the farmer who wants lasting quality and liberal power reserves.

So when you join the ranks of Lauson owners you have reached the top for quality, endurance, performance — fullest value for your money.

THE JOHN LAUSON MFG. CO.
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ASK YOUR DEALER
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TEXARKANA, ARK.

National Lumber & Creosoting Co.

8 Modern Pressure-Process Wood Preserving Plants



G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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

Protective Service Offers Increased Reward for Poultry Thieves Stealing Marked Fowls

BEGINNING September 1 poultry thieves stealing from members of the Kansas Farmer Protective Service who have their poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker will have a \$75 instead of a \$50 reward offered by the Protective Service for their capture and conviction.

Since the Kansas Farmer Protective Service was organized two and a half years ago, 100 rewards of \$50 each have been paid for the capture and conviction of thieves who have stolen from Protective Service members. This makes a total of \$5,000. Originally the reward fund of the Protective Service Department was \$2,500. In the payment of twice this sum it has been learned that two-thirds of the rewards paid have been for poultry thieves.

With the increase in its reward for chicken stealers the Protective Service is fixing up a double dose (wish it could be buckshot) for the meanest of farm thieves. What thieves are meaner than those who steal from farm women who have worked extra hard to raise chickens in order to help meet the family budget? So it is poultry thieves for which the Protective Service after September 1 will offer rewards up to \$75. Rewards up to \$50 will be offered for all other thieves. The new reward schedule will be:

\$50 reward if thief is sentenced to the Kansas Penitentiary, including the industrial farm for women, or to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory.

\$25 reward if thief is sentenced to jail or to the state boys' or girls' industrial school.

\$25 extra reward if poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker causes capture and conviction of the thief.

Sheriffs in Kansas are enthusiastic about Kansas Farmer's new poultry marker. They are glad to have in their office the registered marker numbers that have been assigned to Protective Service members. When unmarked chickens are stolen it is difficult to use the recovered hens as positive proof against the thief. So many farmers have the same breed of chickens. But when the chickens have a tattooed non-duplicated number in the web of

the wing and the poultry buyer has a record of the seller, the thief makes positive evidence against himself. If the registered tattooed number found by the poultry dealer does not correspond with the registration in the sheriff's office, the seller, whose name and so forth the poultry dealer has recorded, is guilty of chicken stealing. Read the back cover of this issue of Kansas Farmer for further details. The important thing is to mark your poultry.

Creamery Dividends

The Farmers' Union Creamery Company, Superior, Neb., distributed patronage refunds during June to the amount of \$28,617 to Kansas producers. All patrons who owned a share of stock in the company received checks covering the full amount of the dividends due them, while those who had no stock received one share for the first \$10 due, and the remainder in a check. Others whose refunds amounted to less than \$10 were credited on the books with the amount due in part payment for one share. The creamery also paid a dividend of 1 cent a pound on condensed buttermilk sold to stockholders.

At points where there was a local organization, the checks were distributed thru that organization, at other points the checks went direct to the patrons.

Interested in Persimmons?

Circular No. 49-C, Culture and Outdoor Winter Storage of Persimmons in the Vicinity of Peking, China, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

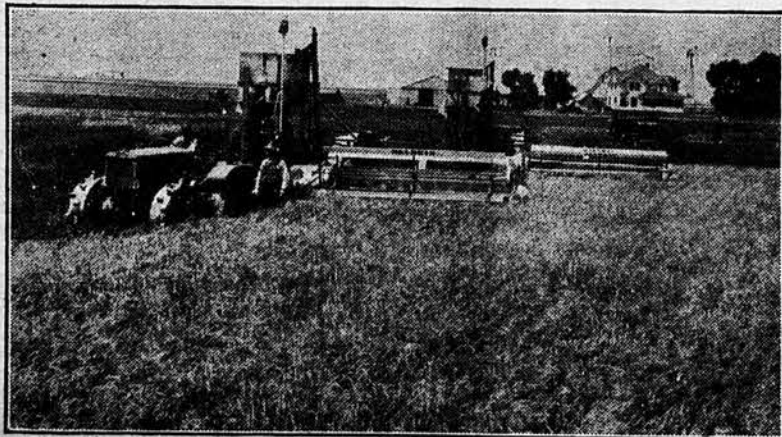
Big Load of Corn

L. O. Caldwell of Burr Oak recently delivered a truck load of corn to the local elevator that contained 171 bushels.

A grouch suffers in some ways, but he always knows where his lawn mower is.

One Tractor With Two Combines

HERE is a real power farming scene, with one tractor pulling two combines, and another tractor coming along behind with two large wheat land disk plows, getting the ground in condition for next year's crop while the moisture is still in the soil. It is just such efficient methods as this that will solve the farm problem and bring about a permanent form of farm relief. The picture is taken on the farm of Arthur Vail, near Plains. The modern home and fine barns in the background show that Mr. Vail modernizes at other points than in the field.



can you afford
NOT to fertilize
your winter wheat?

CAN YOU afford to sell wheat for a dollar when it costs you \$1.47 to produce it? If, however, you can grow winter wheat for 74c a bushel, there is a profit at a dollar, and a bigger profit in every cent above that price.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in an exhaustive survey on the cost of growing winter wheat, found that the cheapest wheat was produced where the largest amount of plant food was used. For example, when only 57c worth of plant food was used per average acre, the average yield was only ten bushels and the cost of production \$1.47 per bushel. But where a larger amount of plant food was applied, valued at \$1.10 per acre, the average yield was twenty-eight bushels and the cost of production dropped to 74c a bushel. Figure how much you can cut your production cost if you build your acre yield to thirty or thirty-five bushels.

Cut your cost of growing wheat by using an adequate application of Armour's High Analysis Fertilizer and make a handsome profit on your crop. Farmers who use Armour's

High Analysis Fertilizers are assured of economy in growing wheat.

Armour dealers will help you in the selection of the most suitable BIG CROP fertilizer for winter wheat on your particular soil types. Please feel free to consult your local Armour dealer.



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Prompt Shipment, Quick Erection, Fully Guaranteed. Freight Paid.

Built of Super-Concrete and Steel. Lowest Price and Most Serviceable Silo You Can Buy.

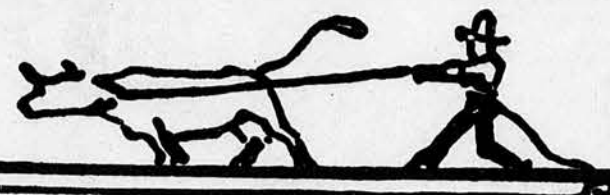
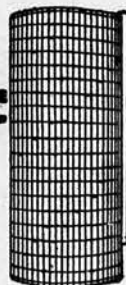
Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co. Wichita, Kansas

WE WANT Fancy White and Brown EGGS
Write for tags and prices. Ref. Bank of America, 257 Broadway, N. Y. City.
U. L. MELONEY, INC., 172 Duane St., N. Y. City

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS

Last FOREVER SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now. Erection Early. No Blowing in Snowing Down. Immediate Shipment. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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



Hold 'Er Newt, She Smells Silage

Don't wait! Write us today for catalog and prices on the PLAYFORD CONCRETE STAVE SILO. Save your crop before the dry weather ruins it entirely. Our price includes everything above the foundation except the hauling of the material to your farm. No labor, scaffolding or extras of any kind to furnish. Built of concrete and steel from bottom to top. We are distributors for the

Blizzard Ensilage Cutter

Far ahead of other kinds on improvements and performance. Fully guaranteed. Pull it with any power you have on any size silo. Ask the man that owns one. Full stock of machines and parts carried at Salina. Write for full particulars and prices.

Concrete Products Company
Salina Kansas

MAIL THIS TODAY!

Concrete Products Co., Salina, Kan.
Without obligation, please send me your booklet with data about concrete stave silos.

Name.....
Address.....

TRY THIS ON ONE PIG FREE

Your veterinarian knows and recommends **SANTONIN** because it is harmless yet the most effective ingredient for ridding your hogs of worms.

SANTONIN

World's Greatest Worm Destroyer
Use coupon below and send for a FREE Capsule of **SANTONIN** to try on one pig with worms. Follow simple directions and note results — you'll be astonished!

BOTH FREE
Send for Capsule and Booklet at once.



AMTORG TRADING CORP. Dept. 59
261 Fifth Ave., New York

Send Free Capsule of Santonin and Booklet, "225-lb Hogs in 5 Months."

Name.....

Address.....

Weight of pig.....

Kansas Poultry Talk
by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Costs 47 Cents to Raise Pullets to Laying Age; Have Success With Ducks, Also

THE last spring we were very busy building our new home, and I did not have any way of taking care of an incubator, so we decided to buy baby chicks, and I am very glad we did, for I feel well paid. I didn't have to care for an incubator and have any loss of chicks and eggs. We ordered our chicks from a good, reliable hatchery, and when we received word that they were being sent, I got all my feeders and fountains scalded and placed in the brooder house, ready to fill as soon as the chicks arrived. I scattered a light litter of straw and sand over the floor. After putting the chicks in the brooder house, we filled the drinking fountains, but did not feed for 72 hours. That seems a long time and we thought they might starve, but it is the best way to do.

We started our chicks on a commercial starter. We left the feeders down only a few minutes every 3 hours the first week. The second week we lengthened the feeding time until at 10 days old they had the feeder before them all the time. We did not have sour milk, but the chick feed had all the required elements to make them thrive and grow, and they surely did. At 6 weeks old we turned them in a small pen, and fed cracked corn and kafir. At 8 weeks I had 96 fine pullets and cockerels out of my first 100 White Leghorns. Then we let them have free range. I think this was my most successful method of starting and raising our chickens.

I cannot figure my cost of raising a pullet to maturity very well, but they cost 10 cents each when 1 day old. The average cost of chick starter a chick up to 6 weeks old is about 17 cents, and when they can rustle part of their living, I don't think it costs me more than 47 cents to raise the pullets to laying age.

I have had fine luck with our Indian Runner ducks this summer. They take very little feed and care. When the ducklings are 2 days old I give them water in a vessel deep enough for the water to cover their bills, and a pan of sand. Then when they start drinking well I feed them chick starter until they are 3 weeks old, then train them to a coop and let them go. They rustle bugs and grass enough to make their living. I haven't lost a duck this summer. Mrs. Wilferd I. Lewis, Emporia, Kan.

Flock Pays for Care

I bought good eggs, hatched them myself, raised 50 pullets the first year and bought my cockerels in the fall. I always buy my cockerels in the fall, and get them of stock which is good. I have learned to do my culling, so when I buy the breeding stock I go into a flock and cull out the roosters I want to buy. I never get cheap breeding stock.

I use the eggs from my flock. I know what care the hens have had all year and what feed they have been getting. My hens are fed to produce a good, strong, healthy chick, full of vitality, and one which has the laying qualities, too. I feed a balanced ration the year round, not only just at

hatching season, for if it will pay at hatching time so will it pay all the year, especially so during the moulting season. I do not feed my hens so as to strain them for the largest production during the hatching period. If this is done the eggs are not so good for hatching purposes. I also hatch my own chicks, because thru experience I have learned the hatching of the chick has as much importance in getting good, healthy chicks as the care of the flock for the eggs. I use modern, well-ventilated incubators, and a humidity tester is kept in the machine during the entire hatch. This tester will insure a larger percentage and a more even hatch; that is, the eggs will hatch at the same time, and not drag along for several days before the hatch is finished. I cull the eggs for hatching, and always try to set eggs which are not more than 5 days old, and, of course, the eggs must be gathered often and not allowed to chill before and after gathering.

I have hatched 235 chicks from 250 eggs, which was my best hatch. Usually I get 207,214 or 220 chicks from 250 eggs. These are eggs from my own flock. A woman bought 100 chicks from me, and she told me she raised all but one. I just kept a small hatch for myself this year, 144 chicks, and I lost just one. I have hatched baby chicks to sell for five years. Also, if the chicks are hatched properly there will be no cripples, which is mostly due to the care of the flock and the eggs during the hatching period.

I do place a great deal of importance upon culling, both the hens and the birds. I have read that the bird is half of the flock, and I truly agree. Mine are culled every year and also wormed. There is no need to feed a flock which has worms, when for a few cents each the poultry can be freed of worms. At the same time they are culled, and then you can see the profits mount.

I start my baby chicks on a good, reliable, commercial mash, and give them what they can clean up in a few minutes several times a day for the first five days of feeding. I do not feed them until they are from 48 to 56 hours old. Then I give them all the growing mash they want to eat after the five days, but do it gradually.

From my records for 1928, I find that I sold \$749.51 worth—this includes baby chicks, culls and eggs, but does not include the fries which we ate. I manage to make the poultry, mostly young fries, provide the meat for the family for at least six months of the year. Then I find a total of \$87.53 paid out for feed, mash material, water foundations and incidentals. I figure they must have eaten about \$200 worth of grain for the year. This was supplied by the farm. It leaves a nice profit, but my work and management are not included. I keep about 250 hens at the hatching season, and I have one to eat when I wish. But poultry pays and it pays big, if it is managed and cared for in the right way. Mrs. Serilda M. Dill, Phillipsburg, Kan.



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703-10 Pioneer Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Telephone Harrison 7822
115 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kan. Telephone 6714

Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer.

Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices
The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS Co.
402 Mueller Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Corn Harvester

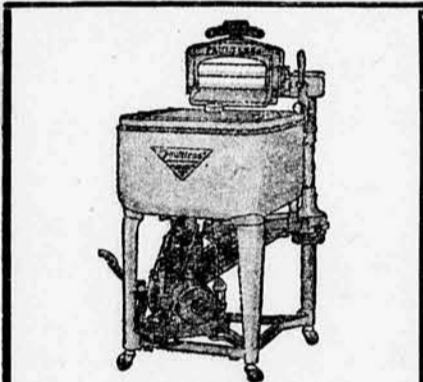
Makes harvesting easy, safe and quick. Saves time, men and money harvesting corn, cane or kafir. Self-gathering; cuts tall or short corn equal to corn binder. Piles on harvester or windrow. One man with one horse can cut and shock from 4 to 6 acres a day. Used in every state. Only \$25 with fodder tying attachment. A rich man's corn harvester at a poor man's price. Write today for free illustrated catalog and experiences of others in harvesting corn this easy way.
PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kan.

A POSTCARD WILL DO

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

Do You Know That—

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



Faultless Aluminum Washer

Briggs & Stratton 4 cycle 1/2 h. p. Gasoline engine power, best made. Cast Aluminum Square tub washer, service-free gear mechanism, cushion type wringer rolls. Also with electric motor. Ask your nearest dealer or write

VULCAN MANUFACTURING CO.
1510 Cypress, Kansas City, Mo.

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A standard veterinary and human liniment or blister. Sold only in black and white package—a strictly American made product. Make sure you ask for and get Caustic Balsam—all druggists or direct \$2.00.

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5x7 ENLARGEMENT FREE

With each roll of Kodak films we develop and print. Roll developed, 6 prints and enlargement 30c. Send rolls now.
PHOTO ART FINISHING COMPANY
Hutchinson, Kansas



To Kill Poultry Lice—Just Paint it on the Roosts!

No matter how big the flock or how lousy, only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed to rid a flock of lice.

Does Away With Individual Handling
Old laborious and disagreeable methods of dusting, dipping or greasing are eliminated. No longer necessary to disturb the birds.

Treat Whole Flock in a Few Minutes
Simply "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts. When birds go to roost, fumes are slowly released, penetrating the feathers and killing the lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by poultry supply stores. \$1.25 size treats 100 feet of roost. Ask your dealer or write us.

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

"Black Leaf 40"
Kills Poultry Lice

Will Compete for Wheat Crown

TO GIVE special recognition to successful wheat farmers, and to call attention to the most profitable methods of wheat production, the fourth annual Kansas Wheat Championship contest was inaugurated in Western Kansas counties by the Union Pacific Farm Special. The contest was open to any Kansas farmer producing 40 acres or more of wheat. From the county champions the state champion wheat grower will be selected and awarded \$300 in cash, along with a silver trophy by the Kansas City, Mo., Chamber of Commerce. Fifty-four contestants brought wheat samples to the Union Pacific Farm Special. Here are the county wheat champions:

County	Farmer	Test Weight	Per Cent Protein	Acre Yield	Acres in Field
Ellsworth	Chauncey Grubb	61.5	11.35	17.66	60
Ellis	Harrison M. Kingsley	61	12.06	32	45
Trego	Jake Zerfas	58	14.4	21	130
Gove	Sherman Iesenbise	58.5	12.1	34.75	40
Thomas	Earl C. Howard	56.6	12.65	20	45
Wallace	Jess Roberts	56.8	14.87	17.5	70
Sheridan	T. J. Taylor	58	12.7	35.8	65
Russell	A. J. Olson	60	13	26	80
Osborne	Walter Paschal	60	12.32	18.5	63.5
Saline	George Shier	60	13.7	20	41



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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.

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 on-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.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6 1/2 UP. BIG, healthy, quick maturing money makers. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

PEERLESS SUPERB CHICKS FROM Accredited flocks. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$10.00; Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$8.00. Prepaid. Guaranteed delivery. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, \$8 HUNDRED. Large breed, \$9 and \$10. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, 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.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON BABY CHICKS. Hatch every Monday. White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, \$7.00. Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Rocks, White Wyandottes and Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$8.00. White Langshans, Light Brahmans and White Minorcas, \$9.00. Heavy Assorted, \$7.50. Light breeds, assorted, \$6.00. 100% live arrival, prepaid. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

FOR SALE—FERRIS STRAIN WHITE Leghorn cockerels, 14 weeks, \$1.00. Orville Kellogg, Plainville, Kan.

500 YEAR-OLD WHITE LEGHORN HENS and 500 April hatch White Leghorn pullets for sale. F. H. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

VERY BEST QUALITY, VIGOROUS, BIG type Buff Minorcas early May cockerels. During August, \$1.50 each. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

TWELVE WEEKS OLD COCKERELS \$1.25, pullets \$1.00. Frank Diddle, Olive, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 12 WEEKS, \$1.25; year old cocks from prize winning flock, \$2.00; rates. Mrs. A. E. Smiley, Silver Lake, Kansas.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS WANTED, 22c PER pound delivered. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

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

RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—YOUNG STOCK FROM pedigree registered parents. Mrs. A. Millyard, Lakin, Kan.

CHINCHILLA, NEW ZEALANDS, AMERICAN White, Pedigreed stock all ages. Tom Yadon, Council Grove, Kansas.

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

TOBACCO

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED; chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 12, \$2; smoking, 10, \$1.50; pipe free; pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpets. Free circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Missouri.

MUSKRATS

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE, 16-30 RUMELY OIL PULL. Tractor in good condition. Clarence Anderson, Roxbury, Kan., Rt. 1, Box 29, Phone 1012.

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

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Screen Floors for Poultry

BY D. C. KENNARD

Modern poultry management requires the use of woven wire in three dimensions, under, over, and all around the chickens. Formerly, about the only use of wire was for outside yard or pen inclosures.

The new uses of wire for such a variety of purposes gives rise to a very pertinent question—what is the kind of wire best adapted for the special purposes? Failure to use the right kind of wire for a special purpose often means unsatisfactory equipment, with a corresponding loss of the expense involved in its installation. This applies particularly to the construction of wire screen sun parlors, screening brooder house floors and screening the droppings boards.

The extensive and rapidly growing use of wire under chickens is one of the most important innovations in modern poultry keeping, and promises to revolutionize many former practices in poultry management. The principal

new developments in this connection are battery brooding, screening floors of brooder houses, and wire screen sun parlors. Since battery brooders are not suitable for home construction, they may be regarded as a manufacturer's product.

Screening the brooder house floor has become a rather frequent practice of poultrymen. For this purpose, frames of the desired width and length to suit the size of brooder house floor are made of 1 by 4 or 6-inch boards, set edgewise, and covered with 1/2-inch square mesh hardware cloth. The supports for wire are spaced 18 to 24 inches apart. Light hardware cloth with this size of mesh generally is stocked by local hardware dealers, and serves the purpose very nicely. However, a 1/2-inch mesh hardware cloth made of number 16-gauge wire is to be preferred, because of its greater strength and durability.

Wire screen sun parlors are rapidly coming into extensive use for chicks and hens. A variety of types and construction may be employed in the making of sun parlors. For the bottoms or

floors of sun parlors, there is one kind of wire particularly adapted for the purpose, which best serves the purpose both for chicks and hens. It is 3/4-inch square mesh hardware cloth, made of 15-gauge wire. The most convenient width is 24 inches, as this corresponds to the distance from center of the supporting frame made of 1 by 4 inch strips set edgewise. This material is not usually carried in stock, by local hardware dealers. Addresses of firms who can furnish it will be sent on request. A good plan is to purchase it by the roll of 100 or 150 feet, as the cost is considerably less in proportion than when a part of a roll is secured. Usually a few neighbors can jointly arrange such a purchase, so as to take advantage of the quality price.

For inclosing the sides and top of sun parlors or sunyard, 1-inch mesh poultry netting is generally used, as it will keep out sparrows and rats. Sometimes fly screen is used instead of the wire netting, to exclude flies, as a prevention of tape worm infection. Copper fly screen probably is the most economical in the end, even if the first

cost is considerably greater. However, the use of fly screen is as yet not a very common practice.

Another important use for wire under chickens, altho not so new, is for keeping the hens off the droppings boards. No poultry house should be without this improvement. Again, there is a certain kind of wire best adapted for this special purpose. It is 1 1/2-inch hex or diamond mesh poultry netting, made of 16-gauge wire. This kind of wire, put on suitable frames, will last indefinitely, whereas the lighter weight netting, usually stocked by hardware dealers, will have to be renewed within two years. The right size of mesh, (1 1/2 inches) is important. One-inch mesh is too small, and a 2-inch mesh is too large. The width of wire will vary with depth of the droppings boards. For droppings boards with a depth of 5 feet and accommodating four roosts, the width of wire would be 54 inches, and 60 inches wide would serve for five roosts over a droppings board with a depth of 6 feet.

This wire usually must be obtained by special order.

Farm Crops and Markets

An Unusually Large Acreage of Wheat Ground Was Plowed Early in the Season

ALARGER acreage of wheat ground was plowed early this year than in any previous season. It is quite evident that there is a general appreciation in Kansas of the value of early plowing in conserving moisture and aiding in the formation of available plant food. Cattle and hogs have been moving to market in about the normal numbers. More rain is needed over the state by all crops, especially corn. Pastures are in fairly good condition if the rather unfavorable weather of the last three weeks is considered.

The first six months of this year constitute one of the most satisfactory periods in our industrial history. A large number of important industries established new peaks of production. Employment has been well sustained with high wages, while aggregate earnings of 85 industrial establishments for the first half of the year exceeded the like period of 1928 by about 25 per cent. Sales of chain-stores and mail-order houses were substantially higher than any previous corresponding period. Through increased efficiency and heavy volume of freight, railroad earnings also scored significant gains over a year ago. Many of the newer industries such as aviation, radio, rayon and others have had a most satisfactory volume of business. Reflecting the demand for lower costs and more effective co-ordination of activities, a number of mergers have been consummated and others are pending in many fields including public utilities, railroads, aviation, finance, and in merchandising lines.

The vigorous industrial activity has continued into the summer season with but slight abatement. Some lines, it is true, have shown a decline, but in most instances the recession has been less than the usual seasonal. The steel industry stands out conspicuously as moving counter to the traditional slackness during the summer months, and is now operating at virtual capacity, with orders sufficient to maintain activity on a high level for the third quarter. For the first half of the year earnings of the steel industry were about double those of a year ago, and the outlook continues promising. Motor vehicle output since the first of the year has been running about 50 per cent above the same months of 1928. While sales of automobiles have held up remarkably well, it is generally felt in the trade that the output for the last six months will be materially below the first half year. Among the major industries, building stands alone as reporting a substantial decline in operations for the first six months. The greater part of this decrease in activity compared with a year ago is accounted for by lessened speculative residential building, as other classes of construction have been well maintained. It is possible that the slump in building will create a backlog which will serve as a stimulating influence later on.

In the shoe industry as well as in all branches of textiles, a seasonal decline in output came in June, but in every instance production for the month was above that for June of last year. Following a record breaking production for the first half year, cotton mills have recently curtailed, as sales were not keeping pace. Wool business is dull, but worsteds have been doing exceptionally well. Despite the fact that operations this year have been about 15 per cent above last year, price declines in finished goods will keep profits down to unsatisfactory levels. Also indications are that the volume of silk goods consumed this year will be somewhat above a year ago, profit margins are likely to be but little better than for 1928. Shoe business is now quiet, but a heavy volume of sales is expected for the third quarter.

The spectacular advance in wheat prices has completely reversed the agricultural picture in the short space of less than a month. Discouragement has been replaced by cheerful confidence. While the relative importance of wheat to the total farm income has been exaggerated in some quarters, yet the fact remains that the psychological effect of the sharp advance will have a stimulating influence upon farm buying generally.

Following such a prolonged period of unusual activity it is only natural that a slowing down will eventually take place. Indications are that industrial activity will be well sustained for the third quarter, but after the fall impulse has run its course we may look for a slackening in industry. As business is on a sound basis with inventories comparatively low, inflation in commodity prices generally absent and buying on a conservative scale, it is quite apparent that adjustment downward will likely be in an orderly manner.

Allen—Wheat averaged about 8 bushels an acre and sold for \$1.10 a bushel. Flax is making 8 to 10 bushels an acre and is bringing \$2.30 a bushel. Corn is almost a month late, and it needs rain—there still is a good chance for it to make a crop. If the conditions are favorable. Very little old corn is being sold.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—We have had some local showers, but a good general rain is needed. All crops are late, but they are doing well. Large numbers of young chickens have been sold recently. Heavy broilers, 21c; light broilers, 17c; eggs, 26c; cream, 41c; wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.26; corn, 96c to \$1.—Olga C. Slocum.

Barton—Farmers have been busy plowing. A good many folks from this county are on the Jayhawk Tour of the Northwest, which left Kansas City last Sunday. We have had considerable hot weather recently. Wheat, \$1.14; corn, 82c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 20c to 27c.—Alice Everett.

Cloud—Wheat is averaging about 7 bushels an acre, considerably less than had been expected. Corn has been doing well, but it needs more rain. Pastures are in fine condition and livestock is doing well. The second crop of alfalfa is mostly in the stack. Farmers are trying to plow for fall crops, but they find the ground rather hard. Potato yields were quite satisfactory. Poultry is doing well.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—The corn needs more rain, although some showers recently have been very helpful. There was a good potato crop, and fruit is very plentiful. Heavy hens, 21c; eggs, 27c; butterfat, 41c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Edwards—We have had a few showers, but a good rain is needed. Corn has been damaged badly by the dry weather. The plowing was nearly all done before it got too dry. Some of the folks are cutting alfalfa. Pastures are drying up fast. Wheat,

\$1; barley, 45c; corn, 85c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 20c; hens, 16c to 20c.—W. E. Fravel.

Franklin—We have had some nice showers which have at least cooled the air somewhat. The early corn has been damaged somewhat by the dry weather; that planted later is doing better. Farmers have been plowing for wheat, although the ground is too dry to work well. Quite a lot of prairie hay is being put up. A great many grading outfits are in operation on the roads. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 45c; kafir, \$1.60 a cwt.; corn, 95c; eggs, 28c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat averaged about 10 bushels an acre; it was an ideal season for the combines, and they were used to cut most of the crop. The weather is dry; corn and the feed crops need rain badly. Livestock is in good condition, although pastures are rather short. Many public sales are being held.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Farmers are busy threshing and preparing land for wheat. The row crops need a good rain; dry weather has damaged the corn crop considerably. Grasshoppers and flies are numerous. Wheat, \$1; corn, 85c; hogs, \$10.25; cream, 40c; barley, 45c.—C. F. Welty.

Harper—The weather has been dry and hot; a rain is needed. Oats yielded from 25 to 45 bushels an acre. More early plowing for wheat was done here this season than in any previous year. Cattle are in good condition. There are many farm sales; dairy cattle bring especially good prices. Wheat, \$1.17; eggs, 24c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—The weather was cooler for a time last week, but the corn still needs rain badly. More moisture also would be helpful to the folks who are plowing for wheat. The third cutting of alfalfa is light. Wheat, \$1.17; oats, 45c; corn, 92c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.75; butter, 45c; eggs, 26c; potatoes, 37c a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—A good general rain is needed. Potatoes are about half dug. Corn on thin soil is badly fired. The corn crop in general was injured seriously by the dry weather, and it likely will not make more than half a crop. Sweet and Red clover made a good seed crop. Grade A milk, basis of 60c a lb. butterfat; eggs, 28c; corn, \$1.05.—J. J. Blevins.

Labette—A good general rain is needed. Dry and hot weather has done some damage to the corn. Very little plowing for wheat has been done.—J. N. McLane.

Lyon—Dry weather was hard on the corn, but recent showers have been helpful. Flies cause considerable annoyance to livestock, and the pastures are becoming rather dry. Livestock, however, is in fairly good condition.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—A good general rain is needed; corn has been injured seriously by dry weather. Some farmers have finished plowing for wheat; the ground was rather hard toward the last. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, \$1; cream, 40c; eggs, 25c.—J. D. Stosz.

Montgomery—A good general rain is needed. Corn and the gardens are suffering especially from a lack of moisture; kafir is doing fairly well. Yields with the spring grain crops were light. Eggs, 24c to 28c; broilers, 17c to 22c; hens, 16c to 21c; butterfat, 41c.—Walter Todd.

Ness—A good general rain is needed by the corn and the row crops. Little plowing is being done, as the soil is too hard. Not much grain is being moved to market.—James McHill.

Riley—We have been having dry, hot weather; a good general rain is needed. The third crop of alfalfa is starting very slowly. Farmers have been busy plowing, but the ground is hard. Livestock is doing fairly well. Oats, 45c; wheat, 90c; corn, 95c; hogs, \$11.—Ernest H. Richter.

Rush—Spring crops need rain. Fall plowing for wheat is about finished. Pastures are becoming dry. Wheat, \$1.05; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 41c.—William Crotinger.

Stevens—As the wheat price has declined to \$1.08 a bushel very little is going to market. Most farmers have their ground ready for wheat. Most of the county has had plenty of rain for the row crops, which are unusual. It is very unusual for this section to have a big wheat crop and such a fine outlook for the feed crops. The broomcorn harvest will start soon.—Monroe Traver.

Trego—Wheat yields were mostly from 10 to 15 bushels an acre. Farmers are busy disking and plowing for next year's wheat crop. Corn and the row crops need rain. Pastures are getting dry. Wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 39c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wallace—Showers have come in some localities, but in others the corn crop will be a near failure, so far as the production of grain is concerned. The feed crops are still behind schedule, but they are growing.—Everett Hughes.

A Glance at the Markets

A less excited tone has pervaded the farm market in August. Grain lost some of



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July gains, but some mill feeds continued to advance. Hay, cotton, livestock, dairy and poultry products made quite records without much change. Potatoes, after rising farther, seemed to have reached top prices for the present. Other vegetables and the fruits followed no special trend.

The heavy movement of winter wheat, together with the large stocks of old crop grain, was the principal weakening factor in the domestic wheat market during the first part of August. The spring wheat market continued to fluctuate largely with winter wheat. Early threshing returns in Northwestern Minnesota and Eastern North Dakota are of good quality. Rye fluctuated with wheat, but displayed some independence.

Corn markets have been somewhat irregular, with the unsettled market situation in other grains and the varying weather conditions. Small offerings of feedstuffs are in seasonally fair demand. The firm grain market and poorer pastures in many areas are strengthening forces. Prices of bran at the principal markets have averaged about unchanged, but the heavier wheat feeds continue to advance with good inquiry for the small offerings. Hay markets were somewhat irregular as price movements toward a new crop basis were offset by slightly better demand in some sections.

Dull and declining markets for dressed meats more than offset the favorable influence of decreased marketings of livestock at the leading primary markets during early August. Recent price upturns on strictly choice long-fed steers were sustained in Chicago trading by reason of their scarcity, rather than because of any broad demand at current prices.

Also hog receipts decreased rather sharply, as compared with the preceding week, the marketward movement continues generous, as compared with the corresponding time last year.

Price slumps in late July were followed by decreased marketings of sheep and lambs, permitting recovery to about previous levels, despite a set of sluggish and sharply lower markets for dressed lambs at the principal eastern consuming centers. Demand for feeding lambs was fairly well sustained, with the bulk selling at \$13 to \$13.50, a few at \$13.75 to \$13.90.

A marked increase in the demand for wool has been noted in the Boston market so far this month, especially for the finer grades. Both the combing and clothing classes of 56s and 48s, 50s grades and strictly combing 58s and 60s sold readily with prices strengthening.

The butter markets have exhibited strength at times, but for the most part were unsettled, with prices irregular, and general trend toward a slightly higher level. The Chicago market displayed greatest strength. In the face of the present surplus of but-

ter in storage, dealers seem to expect no great advance in prices. Many high scoring lots were reported off in quality as a result of the exceedingly high temperatures noted in most of the producing sections. Pastures are showing the effects of dry weather.

Cheese markets are steady to firm. Considering the general situation and the continued steady to firm sentiment, dealers expect a firm market. In the country as a whole, production, no doubt, is falling short of last year.

Egg markets remain firm, under the influence of light supplies in storage and moderate receipts at the markets. Poultry markets are about steady. Consumption has apparently not been affected adversely by the rather high prices which have prevailed during earlier months this year, but as yet the effects of this on prices have not been marked.

Fruits and vegetables are still suffering from dry weather East and West. Potatoes continue the leading feature, advancing about 25 per cent on both bag and barreled stock. Onions have been going down at a corresponding rate owing, apparently, to larger production expected rather than to the moderately increasing supply.

Peach shipments show a tendency to increase with the maturity of the good crops in the North and Middle West. Late varieties from southern and midwestern sources ranged \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel in Chicago, and similar prices prevail in eastern markets. Supplies of cantaloupes are generally moderate to liberal, and markets somewhat unsettled. Watermelon prices are holding firm, with shipments moderate.

Away With the Smuts

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,540-F, Smuts of Wheat and Rye and Their Control; Miscellaneous Circular No. 108-M, Copper-Carbonate Seed Treatment for Stinking Smut of Wheat; and Miscellaneous Publication No. 21-M, Formaldehyde Seed Treatment for Oats Smuts, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For Poultrymen

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,554, Poultry Houses and Fixtures, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
1015 Franklin Ave.
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% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas



Kansas Has Become Noted as the Home of Outstanding Shorthorns

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

THE breeding of good cattle was one of the first enterprises to receive the attention of the early settlers of Kansas. Soon after the Civil War ended, Col. W. A. Harris founded the herd that was to be such a factor in making Kansas a breeding place of Shorthorns good enough to attract the attention of breeders from all parts of the country.



Harry T. Forbes

Because the early settlers located in Eastern Kansas, the herds in that part of the state are older and better known. The Tomson Brothers' herd in Shawnee county probably has become better known than any other herd in the state since the days of Colonel Harris. The Tomson herd was founded 40 years ago.

This firm sells to the breeders and farmers of this and other states around 50 bulls annually. The younger men of the family, including the boys, John and Jim, and H. J. McLaughlin, Jr., a son-in-law of Frank Tomson, all work at the business. A herd of about 100 breeding cows is maintained and herd bulls for use in the herd are bred on the farm. Many breeders now value the Tomson breeding more than that of breeders who were active generations ago.

For more than 30 years, Harry T. Forbes, another Shawnee county citizen, has been building better Shorthorns and giving the benefit of his intelligent efforts to one of the most important industries of the state.

For many years the Forbes herd was maintained at Cedar Heights, one of the finest and best improved farms in the vicinity of Topeka. Now a new place is being provided as a modern home with every possible equipment for the care of Shorthorns. The new location is 16 miles southwest of Topeka, near Auburn.

The name of Forbes in a pedigree has always been considered valuable from the standpoint of both buyer and seller, and even during the recent years of low prices the standard of quality in the herd has not lowered. A herd of about 25 straight Scotch cows are kept, and heading them, at present, is the bull Crown's Pride, bred by the Kansas State Agricultural College. He was sired by Royal Crown and is a half brother to Marshall's Crown.

Mrs. Forbes, who is a partner with her husband in the business, is a student of the cattle industry from every angle, and, in addition to caring for her beautiful country home, devotes much of her time to its details.

Monday, August 19, that's next Monday, is the date of the John Tatge land auction near White City. This 320 acre Clark's Creek farm will be sold at auction along with livestock, farm equipment, etc. The improvements on this farm would easily cost \$20,000 to replace. The entire farm goes under the hammer next Monday, W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., is the sale manager.

Arden Clawson, Lawrence, breeds Poland Chinas and Holsteins on a good farm about two miles south of Lawrence on highway 73. Mr. Clawson came from an Iowa farm to Kansas two or three years ago and his father was a well known Iowa breeder of Poland Chinas for 25 years in that state. October 11 is the date of his boar and gilt sale which will be held at the farm. About 40 boars and gilts will be sold.

S. G. Monsees, owner of the Sedalia Jersey farm, will disperse his entire herd on September 18th. Mr. Monsees is leaving the farm to engage in school work and will offer the entire herd including a lot of cows with some valuable tests and records to their credit. The herd is one that should attract the attention of Jersey breeders all over the corn belt and dairy section of Missouri and Kansas.

Frank Garlow, Concordia, breeder of registered Guernseys, changes his copy in this issue of Kansas Farmer and is offering 40 two and three year old high grade heifers, bred to a good bull. They will freshen this fall. At the head of the Garlow herd of Guernseys is the largest Itchen May King of Newton sire in the country. His sire now in use on the Fox Farms in Wisconsin sold for \$6,100. During the month of July, Mr. Garlow sold \$6,000 worth of Guernseys. Eighteen head went to Lutz & Harrison, La Harpe, Kan. If you are in-

terested in Guernseys, either purebreds or high grades, it will pay you to write Frank Garlow, Concordia, Kan.

Oscar M. Norby of Pratt, one of the best known and successful Ayrshire breeders in Kansas, announces a reduction sale to be held on October 31. Mr. Norby founded this herd soon after returning from overseas and has by hard work and intelligent effort builded one of the outstanding herds of the Middle West. The herd now numbers over 60 head and is rather too large to winter, so this sale is being held. Much of the offering is descended from the famous bull, Henderson's Dairy King, the bull that more than any other thing made the Linn herd well known. The Norby herd is one of the few Kansas herds to receive a 1928 honor roll, awarded to the herds with an average butterfat record for all cows in the herd for the year of 300 pounds.

It would be difficult to find a breeder of Shorthorn cattle anywhere in the corn belt who does not know of the famous herd of the lovely family of Shorthorn cattle owned by the Purdy Bros. It was more than 30 years ago we made our first call at the Purdy Bros. farm. It was 41 years ago this herd was started by the late Grant and Sherman Purdy, they have sold foundation stock to start herds all over the West. There is not a sale catalog printed that does not show the Purdy Bros. name in the pedigrees listed. The entire herd, to settle the estate of the late Grant Purdy, will be dispersed on October 22nd at the farm. 135 head, every animal, will be sold in order to settle up the estate. We know of no better place for farmers and beginners to buy seed stock to establish herds.

Warren Hunter, of Geneseo, Kan., is not only the largest producer of milking Shorthorns in Kansas, but he probably is one of the most constructive, viewing the matter from the dual purpose standpoint, and that is the way it should be viewed. Starting a good many years ago with a foundation largely of Bates breeding, Mr. Hunter has picked for straight and uniform type, well developed udders and properly placed teats. In buying herd bulls he has for the most part ignored blood lines. He has, however, gone in to herds where he could inspect several generations back of the bull he wished to buy. If the entire herd showed general dual purpose type with heavy milk production by the dam and a bull was purchased. Sometimes a bull with considerable production is brought into the herd and mated with cows of a type to produce herd bulls and in this way bulls have been grown for use in the herd. Two families of about 25 head each are on the farm, descended from two different cows. One of the old cows is still living and the other one died last year. The herd numbers about 125. About 20 cows are in milk and milked the year round. Bulls from this herd have been sold in a dozen different states.

Interest in registered Shorthorns in the vicinity of Osborne, Kan., centers around the great herd owned by Spencer Young. This herd was founded over 30 years ago by the late William Wales. Twenty-five years ago I attended a reduction sale made by Mr. Wales and at that time he had the best lot of uniformly good cattle he found in his part of the state. For several years Mr. Wales and Spencer carried on the herd jointly, and after the death of the senior member, plans already made were carried forward, and today few Kansas herds can show a better lot of big, broad-backed cows than can be found in this herd. The last seven herd bulls have been purchased from the Tomson Brothers herd and this fact alone insures uniformity of type. The present bull, Grand Marshall, is a son of Marshall's Crown. Several cows in the herd are descended from the old Wales foundation females. Mr. Young culls closely and recently sold some 12-year-old registered cows fat that netted him \$100 on the Kansas City market. He is a good feeder and developer and sells annually a class of low-down, blocky young bulls that are helping to improve the cattle of Western Kansas.

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:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| Posts and Fencing..... | Adv. Page 9 |
| Taking the Gamble Out of Wheat Raising | 11 |
| Colorado Vacations and Farms..... | 12 |
| Grading and Treating Seed Wheat..... | 15 |
| Tractor Plowing..... | 18 |
| 225 Pound Hogs in 5 Months..... | 20 |
| A Business Education..... | 20 |

Fair Outlook for Sheep

A fair outlook for the sheep industry during the next year, due partly to high prices of competing meats and to the fact that the 1929 lamb crop is smaller than that of 1928 because of the reduced percentage of lambs saved, is indicated in the midsummer sheep

and wool outlook report issued to-day by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Demand for wool in this country is expected to be well maintained, and some improvement in the demand in foreign countries may occur within the year.

Marketings and slaughter of lambs during the next 10 months, the report states, are expected to be no larger than in the corresponding period of 1928-29, but are likely to be above those of other recent years. While the high level of consumer demand for lamb of the last six months may not be maintained, any falling off that may occur is not likely to be sufficient to affect lamb prices materially. An active demand for feeder lambs is expected this fall. If this demand becomes great it may carry the price of feeder lambs so high as to reduce profits on feeding below those realized last year.

The decreased slaughter of cattle and calves and high prices of beef and veal during recent years have helped maintain the demand for lambs. Cattle and calf slaughter is expected to continue relatively small during the next two years, and hog slaughter is expected to be further reduced next year. This reduced competition from other meats will continue to help maintain lamb prices during this period. Within the next three years, however, increased slaughter of cattle and hogs is to be expected, and in planning the long time future of their business sheep producers should give recognition to this situation. Present breeding flocks seem ample to produce all the lambs that can be disposed of at prices in line with the level of the last few years.

The wool situation in this country is closely tied to the world situation, while lamb prices are largely controlled by domestic conditions. The present wool outlook does not seem to be one to encourage further expansion in wool production in this country. World wool production in 1929-30 probably will be at least as large as that of 1928-29.

Farm 18,000 Acres by Power

(Continued from Page 18)

crops and operating all machines are carefully figured out. Tickets showing time and type of work, fuel and oil consumption are regularly sent in to the Chicago office of the Mark Brothers by Mr. Luke, and figures based on these are transferred to summary record sheets. In this way, they know when they are making money and when they are not in producing various crops, and when they are not they definitely can figure out—by means of their records—why. The operation of the Mark Ranches has proved a paying venture, as is best proved by the fact that the foreman earned a substantial bonus last year.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Shorthorn Cattle**
Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette, Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.
Oct. 16—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska.
Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. and Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at Clay Center.
Oct. 22—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.
Oct. 22—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.
Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association, S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., Sale manager.
Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita, Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.
- Polled Shorthorn Cattle**
Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Ks.
Hereford Cattle
Oct. 18—W. T. Meyer, Sylvan Grove, Kan.
Oct. 23—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kan.
- Holstein Cattle**
Oct. 1—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders Asso. Sale at Topeka. Robt. Romig, Sale Manager.
Oct. 10—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marlon, Kan.
Oct. 21—W. E. Reinking, Tescott, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 6—Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Nov. 14—Wichita Show Sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Jersey Cattle**
Sept. 18—S. G. Monsees, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 30—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.
- Ayrshire Cattle**
Oct. 31—Oscar M. Norby, Pratt, Kan.
- Duroc Hogs**
Oct. 10—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.
Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 11—Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 15—Otho G. Smith, Colony, Kan.
- Spotted Poland**
Sept. 2—Wm. Meyer, Farlington & Theo. Jagels, Hepler, Kan.
- Land Auctions**
Aug. 19—John Tatge, White City, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Gradually the feminine gender is changing to the nuder gender.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

- Mrs. Mary Bohm, Clifton. Large, dehorned, light roan cow, weighing about 1200 pounds.
Robert Stoller, Sabetha. Twelve gauge Winchester shot gun.
Frank Mongold, Perry. Thirty bushels of wheat sacked in Beamis A extra heavy seamless bags. On the bags was printed "Wheat Flour, Bakeries Service Corporation—X—Second Hand—X—"
R. B. Stewart, Caldwell. Seventy-five White Wyandotte and White Leghorn hens.
Walter C. Peirce, Darlow. Load of wheat.
R. G. Bell, Spearville. German police pup, 2 1/2 months old, silver gray, two hair scars just back of shoulders.
William Bourland, Pittsburg. Fifteen young Bronze turkeys.
Jesse Limper, Ulysses. Three sets of harness and collars.
Roy D. Patterson, Independence. Roan heifer, 2 years old, weighing about 900 pounds. Red heifer, weighing about 800 pounds, star on face and two spots on hip.
T. M. McQuinn, Chanute. Eighteen Rhode Island Red hens.
Henry Bosch, Russell. Watch, glasses, fountain pen, safety razor, men's clothing and other personal property.

'Tis Silage Time Again

Farmers' Bulletin No. 587-F, The Making and Feeding of Silage, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For Sweet Clover Growers

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,042-F, Sweet Clover on Corn-Belt Farms, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The cub reporter who could find no news to write about the wedding because the groom did not appear has been found again. This time he reports no news to write about in Arkansas because of the flood.

DUROC HOGS

Bred Sows and Gilts

Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices and description. STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Gilts Bred for September

30 extra choice fall gilts bred to farrow in September and October. Well grown and best of up to date breeding. Also spring boars. JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

DANDY SPOTTED POLAND BOARS

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

I have for sale some very choice selected Shropshire rams. Sired by the buck that won a lamb at Kansas National. C. W. McCLASKY, Girard, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE

10 REG. JERSEY HEIFERS

For sale, coming 2 years, out of high producing dams. Federal accredited herd. JOHN KNOX, OSWEGO, KANSAS

REG. JERSEY BULLS

Up to 12 months old fine individuals out of choice dams and sires. Price \$85.00. JOS. G. BENYSHEK, CUBA, KAN.

For Sale—20 Head of Registered

Jersey Cows and Heifers

J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED FEMALES

Sired by bull tracing 24 times to A. R. ancestors. Some out of A. R. dams. Splendid specimens with which to found herd. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Heifers For Sale

I am offering second lot of 40 high grade heifers bred to freshen this fall. Good size well marked and bred to reg. bulls. 10 reg. heifers, 1 reg. bull. Federal accredited herd. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kan.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Here's How Chicken Thieves Can Be Caught

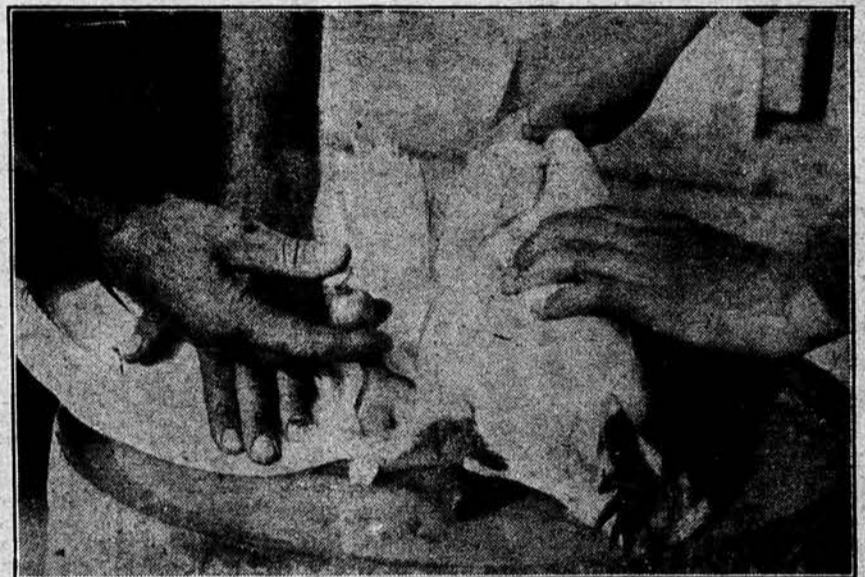
Kansas Farmer's Registered Poultry Marks

More than 400 Kansas Farmer Protective Service members have had assigned to them an individual Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker number. Below is recorded the individual and non-duplicated assigned numbers which have been sent to every sheriff in Kansas. Listed is the first number assigned in 60 counties. The number of every marker sold is registered to be used by the sheriffs and the poultry dealers of their county as positive evidence against thieves who steal from Protective Service members who have marked their poultry with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker.

Reg. No.	Name	County	Town, Route
KF 1	D. D. Miles	Mitchell	Scottsville, No. 1
KF 2	Engelke Bros.	Shawnee	Tecumseh, No. 1
KF 5	John Sharkey	Jefferson	Perry, No. 2
KF 7	F. A. Korber	Nemaha	Seneca, No. 2
KF 14	Abe Rose	Russell	Luray
KF 19	Franklin C. Haas	Reno	Hutchinson, No. 1
KF 20	Henry Kahle	Wabaunsee	Esbridge, No. 2
KF 35	F. E. Montgomery	Osage	Esbridge, No. 2
KF 39	S. N. Frank	Jewell	Jewell, No. 2
KF 43	Joseph Morris, Jr.	Leavenworth	Jarbalo, No. 1
KF 53	F. F. Reed	Brown	Morrill, No. 1
KF 54	Keith Gilbert	Cloud	Jamestown, No. 2
KF 57	Chester Lolmaugh	Harvey	Newton, No. 4
KF 58	E. L. Polansky	Republic	Belleville, No. 4
KF 61	Percy Stauffer	Jackson	Holton, No. 1
KF 64	C. L. Hedstrom	Wallace	Wallace, No. 1
KF 65	G. L. Thompson	Thomas	Winona, No. 1
KF 69	Frank Czaja	Ellsworth	Kanopolis, No. 1
KF 72	J. A. Wells	Elk	Moline, No. 2
KF 73	Clarence Hartnett	Stafford	Stafford, No. 1
KF 85	E. E. Fisk	Montgomery	Cherryvale, No. 2
KF 87	Fred Schawo	Seward	Kismet, No. A
KF 88	C. C. Markley	Butler	Augusta, No. 1
KF 91	E. L. Holsapple	Logan	Winona
KF 92	T. F. Fry	Crawford	Girard, No. 7
KF 93	Carl K. Fengel	Dickinson	Ablene
KF 94	G. W. Roll	Sumner	Wellington, No. 4
KF 95	W. E. Rigdon	Anderson	Greeley, No. 2
KF 99	H. E. Gillette	Franklin	Ottawa, No. 8
KF 100	R. A. Brannon	Meade	Meade
KF 102	R. W. Grubbs	Stevens	Hugoton, No. 1
KF 104	Roy E. Long	Wilson	Neodesha, No. 1
KF 108	W. C. Fulton	Harper	Harper, No. 3
KF 110	Herman H. Kehlbeck	Wichita	Marienthal
KF 113	F. G. Fuhlhage	Woodson	Rose, No. 2
KF 114	Ernest B. Hite	Sedgwick	Peck, No. 1
KF 119	Arthur E. Erickson	Barton	Pawnee Rock, No. 1
KF 120	John B. Isch	Coffey	Gridley, No. 1
KF 130	W. H. Weeks	Douglas	Lawrence, No. 3
KF 139	Mrs. Olive Stegmier	Labelle	Mound Valley, No. 1
KF 143	J. S. Lupton	Gray	Cimarron, Star Route
KF 146	Fred J. Hamburg	Ellis	Ellis, No. 1
KF 147	L. J. Souder	Cherokee	Columbus, No. 6
KF 150	C. W. F. Mitchell	Smith	Gaylord, No. 2
KF 157	C. J. Young	Phillips	Phillipsburg, No. 1
KF 159	F. W. Stettinisch	Marshall	Bremen, No. 2
KF 161	L. E. Warner	Greenwood	Eureka, No. 1
KF 162	R. E. Getty	Norton	Clayton, No. 2
KF 163	Mrs. W. C. Evans	Cowley	Maple City, No. 1
KF 179	John Bowman	Lyon	Hartford, No. 2
KF 181	B. A. Wilson	Riley	Zeandale, No. 1
KF 183	Joe Strong	Rice	Geneseo, No. 3
KF 184	Roy Davidson	Atchison	Muscotah, No. 2
KF 185	C. R. Wanamaker	Sheridan	Lucerne, No. 8
KF 194	John Gilmore	Bourbon	Fulton, No. 2
KF 208	Lewis S. Mun	McPherson	Galva
KF 210	Mrs. F. B. Schuette	Washington	Washington, No. 4
KF 212	R. Czarnowsky	Marion	Lincleville
KF 215	J. W. McFarland	Hamilton	Coolidge, No. 1
KF 218	O. G. Taylor	Haskell	Sublette, No. 1

Marking Your Chickens Insures

- Capture and conviction of the thief
- Return of your stolen poultry
- Payment of a Protective Service reward



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

Kansas Farmer Protective Service has paid nearly \$5,000 reward money in its fight against farm thievery. Two-thirds of these \$50 rewards have been paid for the capture and conviction of poultry thieves.

Beginning September 1, therefore, the Kansas Farmer Protective Service will operate with reward rules revised as follows:

- \$50 Reward if thief is sentenced to the Kansas Penitentiary, including the industrial farm for women, or to the Kansas Industrial Reformatory.
- \$25 Reward if thief is sentenced to jail or to the state boys' or girls' industrial school.
- \$25 Extra Reward if poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker causes capture and conviction of the thief.

By offering this \$25 Extra Reward, the Protective Service is concentrating its fight upon poultry thieves. Mark your poultry so the thief will be captured, so you will get back your chickens and so the \$25 Extra Reward can be paid. The coupon below is for your convenience.

Beat the Thief to Your Poultry Profits. Use the Coupon to Do It

You Get Non-Duplicated, Registered Number

Mark your poultry so if they are stolen you can tell your sheriff positively how you can identify them—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The name and address of every owner of a Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker, together with his non-duplicated, assigned number, will be registered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service with every sheriff in Kansas.

Apply the tattoo mark to at least one-fourth of your chickens so that the thief can be caught when he sells your poultry. Report your theft promptly to your sheriff and poultry dealers. Tell them to look for your registered number on chickens of the description of those stolen from you. Tell them, also, of the reward offered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department.

The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 chickens and gives you an exclusive number. Extra tattoo ink provided by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, at 50 cents for 100 hens and 80 cents for 250 hens.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE DEPARTMENT
KANSAS FARMER
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, Kansas.

I am a Kansas Farmer Protective Service member. The address label from my last issue of Kansas Farmer is attached hereto. For the \$2.50 inclosed, please register and send me a Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker.

Name.....

Town..... R. F. D..... Sold in Kansas only.

