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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

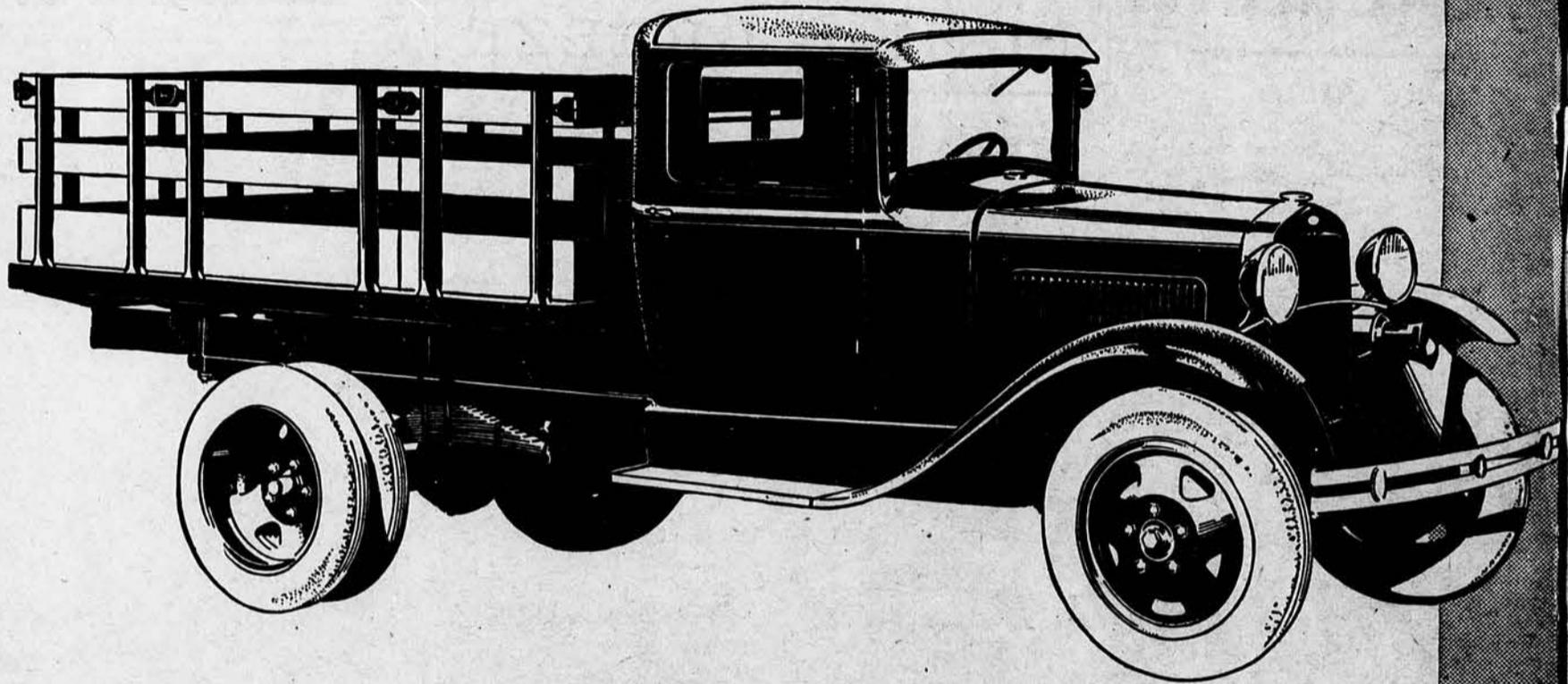
Volume 68

June 7, 1930

Number 23



When Summer Means Peace and Contentment



For economical service

*under a
wide
variety
of
conditions*

ONE of the outstanding features of the Ford 1½-ton truck is its capable performance. With an engine that develops 40 horse-power at 2200 r.p.m., and a 4-speed transmission which provides a great range of speed and power, it has the ability to carry heavy loads under difficult road conditions, and ample speed to shorten the distance between two points, with no sacrifice of operating economy.

The Ford truck will finish the work it is given to do, for it is strong and reliable throughout. A new spiral bevel gear rear axle, heavier front axle and spring, sturdy frame, steel-disc wheels, and the extensive use of special steels and fine steel forgings all contribute to its strength and long life.

Safety is increased by the new front brakes, which have been enlarged to

the same size as those on the rear wheels. Brakes are of the mechanical type, internal-expanding, and all are fully enclosed. Windshields are of Triplex shatter-proof glass.

Bodies of the Ford truck have been improved in appearance and comfort. They are strong, with ample loading-space of carefully planned dimensions. The standard stake body and the platform body, equipped with grain-sides or cattle-racks, are widely used for agricultural purposes. Either the enclosed cab illustrated, or an open cab, can be supplied. Both are roomy and comfortable.

Let your Ford dealer show you how well this truck is adapted for hard work and long service, and at what low cost it can be placed and kept in operation.



KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

JUNE 7, 1930

Number 23

Two Acres on This Farm Net \$2952.70

Poultry Sideline Is More Profitable Than All Other Operations

TWO hail storms in as many seasons, some years ago, are responsible in no small measure for O. W. Dam, of Marshall county, making a net profit of almost \$3,000 last year with poultry. Ordinarily a person imagines that nothing good can result from these "hard boiled" rain drops, commonly known as hail stones. And temporarily, of course, they did plenty to Mr. Dam's crop prospects for two years. But looking at the matter from a long-range angle, this particular farmer is better off today than if he had sailed along without those two storms.

It isn't exactly right to make that statement without some further qualifying remarks. In the 10 years Mr. Dam has been on the farm he now owns, he likely would have turned to poultry quite extensively. But the fact remains that hail made him do it sooner than he might otherwise have done. "When we came here," he explained, "my idea was to farm. We had 100 chickens. Then the hail ruined everything we had in the way of crops. The next season it damaged the corn to a considerable extent. Gradually we started to keep more poultry. By the time the flock grew to 300 we had discovered that it paid better than anything else on the farm, so naturally we worked into the business heavier. Keeping poultry has just increased our farm income by nearly \$3,000."

And there you have it. Last year the flock averaged 1,075 hens. The gross income was \$5,427.70. Feed cost \$1,825 and brooder fuel and incidentals \$650. This allowed a balance for net profit, not including labor, equipment and interest, of \$2,952.70, which isn't so far from the \$3,000 mentioned. Two years ago Mr. Dam purchased the quarter section he farms, but "I couldn't have done it without the poultry," he assured. Incidentally the net return doesn't include anything in the way of poultry and eggs consumed at home. An accurate system of record keeping is followed so there is no question in this poultryman's mind about the profits from this part of his farm work. The pullets last year averaged 192 eggs and the mature birds 161. Every bird that started the season, except those that died and there were few that did, averaged \$2.75 profit. And death is the only thing that takes them off the records, as Mr. Dam carries all of them thru the year.

Culling Is a Serious Event

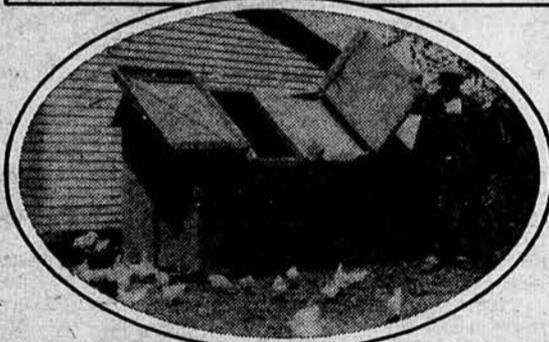
The matter of quality in the flock receives very careful study. Culling is a serious business here. Most of it is done in the fall when the pullets go into the laying house, because it is felt that this pays better than making an all-year job of it and not being any too careful of the birds that go into the laying houses in the first place. The flock is purebred White Leghorns and is maintained at a high standard on the one hand by purchasing 100 hatching eggs a year from the best breeders on the West coast to hatch for cockerels. These males are kept two years, and a special pen also is kept to produce cockerels for a reserve supply. Hatching eggs are used only from the mature birds, and these birds are on range all of the time except in bad weather.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Excellent feeding methods have been reflected in good results with this flock. While Mr. Dam follows the Kansas State Agricultural College very closely he has made a few changes in rations that seem to give him good returns. Naturally he keeps mash before the layers at all times and makes a special effort to see that the layers eat all they can possibly hold. A change he made this spring seems to fit right in with the idea. In an effort to increase the mash consumption to the bird, Mr. Dam feeds scratch grain only once a day, and then only at night. Before he had been feeding the grain twice daily and he thought the morning scratch feed satisfied the layers too much. They seemed to have too much time to sit around and do nothing. "That wouldn't do," he figured. "It is the mash that makes the eggs, so let's see to it that plenty of it is eaten. Taking away the morning grain is much better. Go into the laying houses any time of day and the hens will be busy at the mash hoppers."

The mash is mixed right on the farm and is composed of 250 pounds each of ground corn,

ground oats and ground wheat; 125 pounds of meat scraps, 62½ pounds each of alfalfa meal and dried buttermilk, 30 pounds of a mineral mixture and 10 pounds of salt. During the winter codliver oil is added. The scratch grain is corn and wheat, plus oats when available. All of this feed is kept in bins right in the poultry house, the mash being mixed up three weeks ahead. Simply by pulling a slide this feed is available. Special doors were cut in the ends of the poultry houses at the top, and just above the eaves in the long poultry house roof, so that grain can be shoveled into the bins from outside. Here again a slide in the bin makes the feed prompt-



"These Doors Go to Inside Bins That Save Work but Take up no Floor Space," O. W. Dam, Marshall County, Explains. His Likeness Appears in the Oval and Below His Picture is a 100-Foot Laying House. The Oval at Center Shows Baby Chick Feed Bins on Skids, and You Will Recognize the Four Brooder Houses Out on Clean Ground. Below the Brooder Houses Are the Quarters for the Breeding Flock, and at Left You See the Sanitary Runway

ly available. These bins are in each end of the houses and at the center of the 100-foot house. But they cannot be charged up with any lost space, because they are 2½ feet above the floor in every case so no scratching room is lost to the flock. In the business of record-keeping everything in the line of feeds is charged for

at regular market prices. In other words, this poultryman sells his feed to himself first, and then passes it along in a more concentrated form for which he receives a better price than the first product would have brought.

Uses a Double-Yard System

Another important feeding arrangement is the "double yard" system that has been worked out. This means that separate yards are fenced off at the front and the rear of the laying house in which the breeding flock is quartered, and the same plan is used for the pullets. In one yard the mature birds range on rye from October until the following spring, and in the other they have Sudan for green feed and shade all summer long. The pullets have rye in one pen from March to the middle of June, and Sudan until October 1, when they are put in the laying houses for the winter. All of the eggs from the breeding flock are in demand and it really is quite a problem to keep enough for the home flock. This season as many orders had to be turned down as were filled, and hatching eggs bring \$4.50 a hundred. Between 8,000 and 9,000 were sold and a good many hundred were incubated on the farm.

"Hatching season is much shorter than it used to be," Mr. Dam said. "It seems that most folks want Leghorns about April 1. I want mine so they will come into production about October 1."

"A person must watch the males of the flock if success is to be the result. I have found that it is much easier to breed small eggs into a flock than large ones. It is the same in the poultry business as in anything else. A person must keep things moving on the up-grade or they just naturally take a set-back. We have been successful in improving our production from the standpoint of size of eggs as well as numbers. With my first flock I didn't do more than 65 per cent as well as I am doing at present. Watching this factor of size and the number (Continued on Page 32)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

YOU complain, my wet friend, that prohibition has made it impossible to get any good whisky. Perhaps you are right. When I was a young man, like most young men in the locality where I was then, I occasionally took a drink of whisky. Judging from my own experience, there never was such a thing as good whisky; it was all bad; perhaps some was worse than the general average. I have no doubt that there used to be whisky that was not so harmful as the ordinary bootleg article, but has it occurred to you that you are not compelled to drink bootleg whisky?

I am amazed at the number of human fools who risk their lives drinking bootleg booze. I watched a good many men taking drinks of whisky in pre-Volstead days. I never saw one who drank as if he really liked it. Almost invariably he grabbed for a chaser of water as soon as he had taken his drink of whisky. There was no evidence or indication that the drink was pleasant; he took it for the effect. I always felt that a man who drank whisky even in the old days was a fool. I think that any man who drinks bootleg whisky is a greater fool.

Oleomargarine and Butter

IT SEEMS to me," writes Mrs. B. O. Strickland of Medicine Lodge, "that there is no use complaining about prices of cream unless we try to do something about it. I believe some of the western cities have the right idea, as you will see from the inclosed clippings, and surely all the states have the welfare of their farmers sufficiently at heart to do what they have the power to do to help them. As I understand it, the substitutes for butter are made up of foreign material and nut oil, so when the merchants handle these substitutes they are helping not only to deprive the farmer of a market for his butter and cream, and of an honest living, but are also depriving his children of an opportunity for an education or any inducement to stay on the farm."

The clippings referred to by Mrs. Strickland include extracts from a speech made in the United States Senate by Senator Blaine of Wisconsin on April 17, in which he declared that the Government is a large user of oleomargarine or butterine. According to the Wisconsin Senator, the total purchases of butter and oleomargarine respectively by the Government for a year are as follows: butter, 1,735,827 pounds; oleo or butterine, 998,080 pounds. At the St. Elizabeth's hospital for the insane near the city of Washington during the year ending June 6, 1929, 121,297 pounds of oleomargarine and butterine were purchased and no butter whatever. At the 11 homes for disabled volunteer soldiers during the same year, 91,456 pounds of butter and 502,407 pounds of oleomargarine or butterine were used.

At the town of Patterson, Calif., according to the Pacific Rural Press of that state, an interesting mock funeral was held recently, at which time the remains of O. Margarine, an alien of questionable standing, who had been in the county for several years to the annoyance and detriment of most folks and to the benefit of none at all interested in the permanent welfare of the community, were duly cremated with appropriate ceremonies. A Holstein cow pulled the hearse; a mock funeral oration was pronounced by one Sam H. Greene, and according to the local paper, "a most enjoyable time was had by all."

Patterson, Calif., is located in a dairy community, and the feeling was that what is to the interest of the dairymen is to the interest of the town. The merchants of the town told the dairymen that they were willing to co-operate and quit handling oleomargarine and butterine if the people of the county, their customers, would quit asking for it.

Wisconsin is pre-eminently a dairy state. That part of California in the neighborhood of Patterson also is largely given up to the dairy business. Naturally the dairymen of Wisconsin and of other localities where the dairy business is the principal industry, wish to protect their business. Personally I never have been able to understand why anybody should want to eat oleomargarine or butterine if good butter can be obtained. Of course I have eaten butter that makes good oleomargarine seem delectable by comparison. When

I speak of butter I mean good butter, of which I am very fond.

However, some of the arguments used by dairymen are not entirely logical. Of course butter and cream are agricultural products, but so for that matter, are oleomargarine and butterine. Oleomargarine is not, as Mrs. Strickland seems to believe, composed of foreign ingredients. It is a mixture of edible fats churned with milk, salted and worked to a butter-like consistency. It is made by churning carefully prepared fats with milk which has been pasteurized and then ripened or fermented until it has a strong butter flavor. Oleo oil and neutral lard are the most important ingredients used, altho



some vegetable oil, such as cottonseed or coconut, is often added. Oleo is prepared from selected beef tallow. Oleomargarine is manufactured largely as a by-product by packing houses, and no one who watches the process can help being impressed by the cleanliness of the operation.

There was a time when the makers of oleomargarine tried to work a deception on the buying public by coloring their product to resemble butter, but that has been very effectively checked by legislation. I have no doubt that the manufacture of oleomargarine has benefited the raisers of beef cattle to some extent, and probably has injured the dairy business also.

The argument, therefore, that the sale of oleomargarine or butterine should be prohibited by law on the theory that the Government should protect agriculture is not a sound argument. If it can be shown that oleomargarine is not a healthful product, that is a legitimate reason for prohibiting its manufacture or sale, but unless that can be done it has a right to be treated, so far as the Government is concerned, on an equality with dairy butter. I assume that the reason why it is sold in some places in preference to butter is because it is cheaper.

Personally, as I have said, I have no use for the stuff. I never would use it unless I could not get good butter and even then I would hesitate to use it. But there is no accounting for tastes. I have heard folks say they liked oleomargarine, and if they do I can think of no good reason why they should be deprived of it.

I have a statement on my desk sent me by the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, in which it is asserted that considerable amounts of butterfat are left in the milk on account of faulty separators. Now I do not know how much truth there is in that statement because I do not know anything about separators and would not be able to judge whether one is doing good work if I were to see it in operation. I speak of this only to illustrate

what I am going to say further about the contest between dairymen and makers of oleomargarine. My opinion is that dairymen have about as much protection from the law as they can expect. The only way in which they can beat the oleomargarine manufacturers, I think, is to make butter so good and at such a price that consumers will be glad to give up oleo and buy butter.

At the same time, let the dairymen carry on a campaign of education. I cannot help believing that nine people out of ten will prefer good butter to oleomargarine if they can get it, even if they have to pay a slightly higher price. The trouble with a good many of them is that they never have tasted really good butter. There is a good deal of very rotten butter sold. It is not fit to eat and does more harm to the legitimate dairy business than oleomargarine or butterine.

At the South Pole

AS I WAS tellin' you, James," said Bill Wilkins, "when Commander Byrd—he hez riz to be a admiral now—saw that I was on board, he ordered the sailors to hoist anchor and steam south to onct. I will not dwell long, James, on the incidents of that voyage from New York to the Antarctic Continent, tho they wuz sufficiently excitin' to make the hair uv a tenderfoot rise up considerable. Fur example, just after we crossed the Equator, the head cook, who wuz a good cook but a durned poor sailor, and who it happened hed never crossed the Equator previous to that time, wuz standin' by the ship's rail lookin' fur the Equator. Some sailor told him that if he would look close he could see it, and the durned fool believed him. In his anxiety he leaned too fur over and fell into the briny deep. It wuz a serious occasion, James. We could spare ary other man on board exceptin' myself and Commander Byrd better than we could spare that cook. I sensed the importance uv it at once and takin' off my boots and shirt and takin' a sheath knife in my teeth, I immedgitly jumped overboard.

"You may ask why I took a sheath knife in my teeth when I jumped over. Well, James, the reason wuz evident; them waters swarmed with ravenous sharks, and I knowed that unless I rescued him immedgitly he would be reposin' in the innards of one uv them ferocious tigers uv the sea. The Commander see me jump and ordered the ship to reverse and back up at once altho as he said afterward, he figured that he hed not only lost his cook but also his most valuable man, fur, as he told me himself, he said: 'Bill,' said he, 'that wuz as darin' an act as I hev ever seen,' he says, 'but foolhardy. Why,' he says, 'you hedn't more than struck the water, Bill, till I counted the fins uv more than 40 man-eatin' sharks varyin' in length frum 20 to 40 feet, and I sed to myself, 'No man can live more than half a minute among them monsters.'"

"I fully realized my danger, I told the Commander, but I sed to myself, to say nuthin' uv the inhumanity uv permittin' a fellow human to be devoured by sharks without tryin' to rescue him, this here expedition simply can't afford to lose that head cook, and also as I remarked to Commander Byrd, 'Dick, me boy, William Wilkins is not the man to hesitate when prompt action is required,' I sed.

"Well, as I wuz sayin', James, I jumped with that sheath knife in my teeth, and not a second too soon. Just as I hit the water a shark 44 feet in length made a dash fur that cook. I immedgitly dived under the monster and deftly ripped his belly open for a length of 27 feet. My trusted knife reached his vitals and he floated, belly upward, dead. That saved the cook. As the blood uv that shark dyed the waters all the other sharks made a dash fur the floatin' carcass and began to tear it to pieces.

"I grabbed the body uv the cook and swam toward the ship, which by that time hed let down a boat. I heaved the cook into the boat and climbed over the side just as four monster sharks made a dash fur me. One uv them got close enough to graze my foot with his teeth. Well, James, frum that time on that cook wuz my willin' slave.

"There wuz other adventures, uv course, such as when fur three days continuous the mountain-high waves swept over the decks, at times buryin' the vessel under 25 feet uv water, and at other times tossin' us into the air as if the ship

wuz a feather. At times we were frum 50 to 100 feet in the air, and thought that every minute would certainly be our last, but we finally reached the shore uv the Antarctic Continent, and there our real adventures began.

"After we hed established our headquarters camp, Commander Byrd says to me, 'William,' says he, 'would you mind takin' a party uv 10 men and make an explorin' expedition to see where there is a landin' field in case we hev to make a landin' with our airplane in our search fur the Pole?' I said 'Sure, Dick, me boy.' So he picked out 10 men and we started across that wilderness uv ice and snow. When we started, James, the thermometer indicated 30 below zero, and the wind hed a velocity uv 40 miles an hour, but as the day wore on, the cold increased. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the spirit thermometer indicated 60 below zero, and the velocity uv the wind hed increased to 60 miles an hour. By 8 o'clock the temperature hed gone down to 90 below zero and the velocity uv the wind hed riz to 75 miles an hour.

"I saw, James, that if we remained separate we would all be blowed hither and thither, so I hed the men all tied together and filled their pockets with rocks to hold them down. The wind still kep' a ridin' until it wuz blowin' 100 miles an hour and the temperature fell to 110 degrees below zero. All to onct we felt ourselves lifted bodily and carried upward. We wuz near to a mountain 7,000 feet high and the wind, blowin' up the slope uv that mountain, carried us right up with it.

"I sez to the men, sez I, 'Men, we don't know where we are goin', but we sure are on our way.' As we were all tied together our breath mingled as one breath and froze solid as it rose so that it formed a sheet uv ice which finally reached the thickness uv 10 feet; then the condensed steam began to run down on the inside uv the ice cup that hed formed over us, and as it reached the edge it immedgitly froze, so that by the time the wind hed carried us to the top uv that mountain we were in a huge cup uv ice. Gradually the ice cup closed round us as our combined breath run down the sides and froze.

"At last we reached the top uv that mountain, and by that time we wuz enclosed in an almost solid ball uv ice made up uv frozen breath; there bein' only one small aperture left that wuz not frozen over. Bein' now almost entirely shut off from the outside temperature it became first warm and then almost suffocatin' inside uv that ice ball. Then a curious thing happened. When we hit the other side uv that mountain the wind wuz shut off, and as a result we began to roll down the mountain, gatherin' speed as we rolled. It wuz indeed a terrifyin' experience, James. The side uv the mountain wuz steep, and at times we would bounce off into space, makin' a jump uv mebbly a hundred feet. If it hed not

been fur the thickness uv that sheet uv frozen breath that surrounded us, all uv us would hev been dashed to pieces.

"At last we come to the bottom; the last bounce bein' frum a ledge up about 200 feet from the base uv the mountain. We sailed thru the air fur a distance uv 200 feet and lit on a field uv solid ice. The impact shattered our ice ball and jarred us considerable, but none uv the men were killed. The wind hed died down, or at any rate it wuz comparatively moderate on that side uv the mountain range. I took out my compass and other instruments and took a reckonin' frum the sun, and found that we wuz 65 miles from the base camp. I led the men to the headquarters camp, and when the Commander saw us comin' I thought he would cry fur joy. He

whether he was there, but received a reply that he had left there and had left no address and that they did not know anything about him. I heard about a year ago that he was dead.—One Who Wishes to Know.

It would seem from your statement of the facts in this case that you have ample ground for divorce. In order to obtain a divorce in Kansas it is necessary to establish a residence here for one year. There are 10 grounds for divorce in Kansas. Among them are cruelty and failure to support, and abandonment for one year. Probably the divorce could not be obtained on the ground of abandonment in view of the fact that you left him and came to Kansas, but it could be obtained on the ground of cruelty and failure to support. You will, of course, have to have an attorney to conduct your case. It is necessary to file a petition in the district court in the county in which you reside, setting up the fact that you are and have been for more than a year a resident of the state of Kansas, and then setting out some of the 10 grounds for divorce, or more of them if you wish to do so. You will have to get service on your husband in all probability by publication as you do not know where he is.



Should Ask for Deed

When one has bought and paid for land, yet received no deed for it but has been paying the taxes for three years, how many years does one have to pay the taxes until he can get a deed? And how would he proceed to get it?
B. D.

In order to get a tax deed, if that is what you are asking about, it is necessary to permit the land to be sold for taxes. Then if it is not redeemed for three years a tax deed issues. A tax deed is issued by the treasurer of the county in which the land is situated. At the end of three years the purchaser of the tax title is generally notified by the treasurer that his tax deed is ready for delivery. If the purchaser does not receive such notice he should go to the county treasurer and ask for the deed.

How Children Would Share

A and B are husband and wife. A has three children by a former marriage, also has one son by his wife, B. If A dies without a will what share of his estate goes to his three children by his first wife, and his son by the second wife? And what is the widow's share? If B dies can his three children inherit any of B's property without will?
S. J. C.

In case of A's death without will, half of his property goes to his surviving wife and the other half to his children by his first and second wife, all of them sharing equally. If B, the second wife, has property of her own and dies without will, half of her property would go to her surviving husband and the other half to her child. No part of it would go to the children of A by a former marriage.

slapped me on the back and says to me, 'William, old scout,' says he, 'there ain't ary another man who could hev led these men thru what you hev and come out alive.'

"I will narrate a few uv our further adventures, James, in our next."

Should Follow This Procedure

My husband and I parted two years ago. He was drinking and running with other women, and had left me three different times. He came back but was getting so mean I finally left him two years ago. We came west to Kansas and I would like to get a divorce. I do not know how to get it nor what the law is. About four months ago I wrote where we used to live to find out

A Good Job Well Done at London

From Senator Arthur Capper's Radio Address Broadcast From Washington Over the Columbia Chain

AFTER hearing hours of evidence, testimony and arguments from our delegates to the London conference, and from the naval advisers and experts, I am more than ever convinced that the London conference on limitation of naval armaments was a success.

To be sure, there is considerable criticism of the terms of the treaty which the Senate will be called upon to consider in the near future.

The "Big Navy" group in the United States is not satisfied with the treaty.

Neither is the "Big Navy" group in Great Britain.

And neither is the "Big Navy" group in Japan.

But I am confident that the average person, after a careful study of the situation and of the treaty and its implications, will agree that the London conference and resultant treaty is a success from the viewpoint of world peace and from the viewpoint of security for the United States.

In my opinion, one of the clearest statements of the situation as a whole was made before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am a member, by Admiral William V. Pratt, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet.

"These factors were to be considered in determining whether the treaty was desirable," said the admiral.

"First, does it tend to promote or destroy goodwill among the nations? If it tends to promote goodwill, the treaty will further world peace. Goodwill is a war deterrent, where illwill is a breeding ground for war and the war spirit.

"The second factor is naval effectiveness."

Admiral Pratt told the foreign relations committee—and later the naval affairs committee—what he thought of this factor in these words:

"From the viewpoint of fleet combat strength, I feel that the treaty is most satisfactory."

In answer to Senator Borah's question if he were satisfied with the treaty from the stand-

point of the interests and protection of the United States, Admiral Pratt said 'Yes,' and added:

"You build up our navy under this treaty and I won't swap it. It suits me and I may say this as the one who would have to do the fighting with the navy at the present time."

The third factor to be considered, in addition to goodwill among the nations and the effectiveness of our own navy under the terms of the treaty, is the factor of cost.

For instance, if we build up our cruiser strength to the limit allowed us under the treaty, it will call for the expenditure of close to 1 billion dollars in the next six years.

But on the other hand, the battleship holiday is continued until 1936. The United States, Great Britain and Japan agree to scrap some of their present battleships, and not to replace them. It is agreed that this policy will save the taxpayers of the United States about 400 million dollars as we probably would have been compelled to replace battleships as they become obsolete, without this assurance.

On all three factors as stated, I am strongly inclined to the view that the approval of the London treaty by the contracting powers is another step in the right direction.

The Washington conference resulted in the battleship building holiday, but left unlimited competition in building other types of war vessels.

The London treaty in my judgment will promote goodwill among the nations by removing the fear of unrestricted building of war vessels by other nations.

Further than that, the London treaty will not impair the effectiveness of our navy; in naval combat strength it will be on a parity with other nations that might be dangerous to us on the sea in an emergency.

In the matter of cost, we will still face the fact of heavy expenditures for naval construction and maintenance, but the cost will not be nearly so heavy as it would have been if all the nations

were not limited in their naval construction plans. That would lead inevitably to a world conflict beside which our costs as allowed in this London treaty pale into insignificance.

Those opposing the treaty in this country express the opinion and lay much stress upon it, that Japan gets better terms than we do. They point out that instead of the ratio, 10-10-6—or 5-5-3, it is the same thing—Japan gets an increase from six to seven (in ratio) on cruisers and destroyers, and parity on submarines.

But, so far as the ratio of Japan is concerned, Japan virtually agrees to stop its building of cruisers, destroyers and submarines for five years, and allow the United States to catch up to the London ratio, if the United States so desires.

Taking the present fleets of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, built and building, we have this situation:

On cruisers over 6-inch guns, the ratio is 10 for the United States, 15.1 for Great Britain, 8.3 for Japan.

Under the terms of the treaty, if the United States chooses to build only 15 of the 8-inch gun cruisers, the ratio for cruisers over 6-inch guns would be United States 10, England 9.8, Japan 7.2.

Or, if the United States chooses to build its 15 cruisers mounting 8-inch guns, the ratio will be 10 for the United States, 8.1 for England, and 6 for Japan in this class.

Take the 6-inch gun cruisers, the present fleet ratios on the 6-inches are, 10 for United States, 25.2 for England, 13.9 for Japan.

Under the treaty provisions the United States may choose whether the ratio shall be 10 for the United States, 10.2 for Great Britain and 8.3 for Japan, or 10 for the United States, 13.4 for Great Britain, and 7 for Japan.

That looks to me like a pretty good arrangement for the United States, as compared with present conditions. And it must be remembered that neither England nor Japan had agreed to extend the ratio to include cruisers of any class.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



The Farm Garden Is a Very Important Thing. Here Mrs. Eugene Elkins, Clay County, Is Gathering a Generous Kettle of Beans. This Farm Produces 86 Distinct Varieties of Crops



Marjorie and Kenneth Tudor, Jackson County, With a Pet Lamb, and a 4-H Club Gilt That Farrowed 20 Pigs This Spring



"Stitch and Chatter" Club at the Home of Mrs. Oscar Hires, Sedgwick County. These Farm Women Get Together Twice a Month for Work and Entertainment

Your Camera Can Earn Money

WILL you help us make this "Rural Kansas in Pictures" page one of the most interesting features in Kansas Farmer? We will continue our hunt over the state for the most outstanding photos, but we need your help, too. And for every picture you send in that we use on this page, you will receive \$1. Just look over your file of Kansas Farmers and watch each new issue that comes out; and you will get some idea of the kind of pictures we can use. They should tell a story, you know, of some farm operation, show the results of some method of farming or landscaping; we need pictures of outstanding farm herds and individual animals, useful homemade things, efficient farm buildings. Just anything that appeals to you will find response in your hundreds upon hundreds of fellow farmers over the state. There is no limit to the number of pictures you may submit. All of them will be acknowledged by letter upon arrival. Please address your pictures to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



T. J. Charles, Republic County, and One of His 66-Pound Watermelons



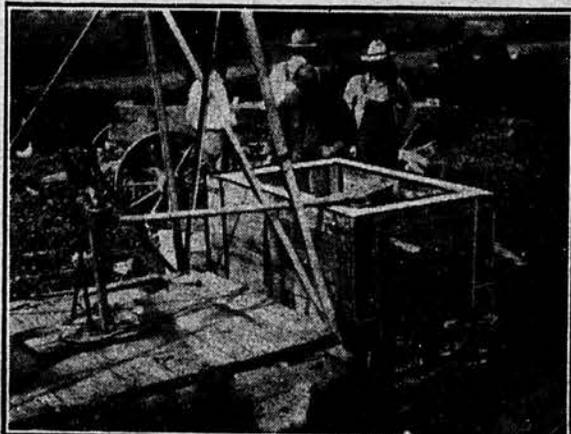
Nelson Blaunt, Stafford County, Who Earns Extra Spending Money by Raising Rabbits



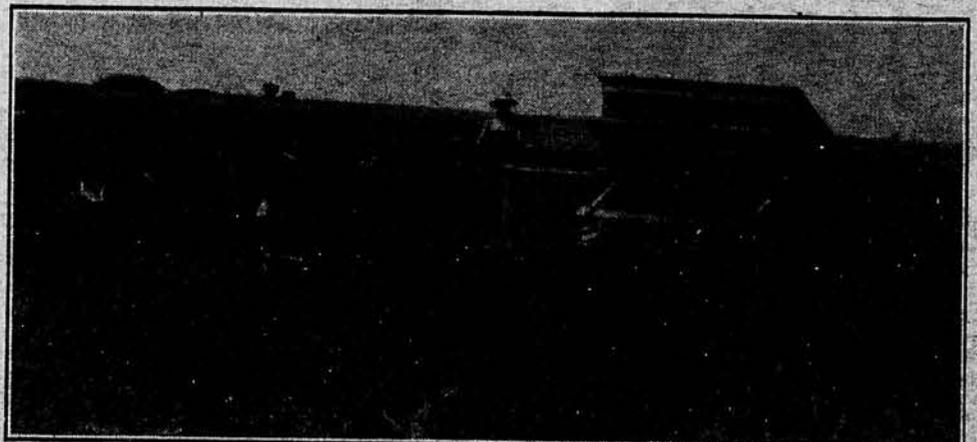
A Kansas Farmer Reader's Stock Pony Which Comes in Handy on a 320-Acre Farm—Mrs. E. J. King, Coffey County



Nothing Can Bother Me Now, Warns Charles Linn Graves, Decatur County



Ready to Remove the Forms From the Concrete Cooling Tank on the George H. Tippin Farm, Allen County. This Tank Cost So Little That in Keeping the Milk From Souring Two Days It Paid for Itself. Cold Water From a Deep Well Provides the Cooling Element, and Then Overflows to a Stock Tank



Sweet Clover Seed Harvester at Work on the George F. Munger Farm, Republic County. The Mungers Built This on a Grain Binder Chassis. It Gets All the Seed They Want at Less Than Half the Cost of Binding and Threshing and Saves More of It. After Harvesting, the Clover Seed Is Spread Out on the Garage Floor for Three or Four Days Before Being Sacked

As We View Current Farm News

Good Seed, Proper Treatment and Legumes Help Spud Crop

KAW VALLEY potato growers had their 10th annual tour three days of last week, and as usual, with the co-operation of county agents and specialists from the Kansas State Agricultural College, dug out a lot of problems peculiar to their business and studied methods of solving them. Everything from source of seed to marketing was discussed.

Some of the growers stuck with the spud caravan all three days, and many more showed up for the stops in their home counties. In all some 500 leading producers attended the meetings and visited the demonstration plots. Nineteen stops were made in Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Douglas, Jefferson and Shawnee counties, and at each stop some interesting tests were in progress and the results were studied. Perhaps some of the outstanding points will be of interest.

State certified seed and field-selected seed were compared with commercial seed for Kaw Valley conditions. In all cases the certified and field-selected made much better showings than the commercial; plants were obviously more vigorous and more free from virus diseases. Strain tests were equally interesting. Junior seed potatoes grown by Speaker Brothers and Herman Theden of Wyandotte county were compared with seed from the Tribune Agricultural Experiment Station and with other seed from the Albert Weaver farm near Bird City, and these were checked against northern seed. Northwestern Kansas is trying to develop into a seed-producing section, according to E. H. Leker of the agricultural college. Results with this seed will not be known until harvest, of course, but top growth with the junior seed and that from Western Kansas is quite satisfactory. Incidentally, junior seed is planted the latter part of July and harvested just before frost.

Seed treatment is regarded with considerable importance in the valley. According to Leker, rhizoctonia is more serious this year than it has been for some time, and no doubt is responsible for many of the poor stands and many small plants in the valley. "Seed treatment when properly applied is reducing the number of infected plants very materially," Leker explained. "We feel that it is essential that growers be careful when treating seed, to do it in the right way. In the use of the hot formaldehyde treatment an accurate thermometer should be used; with corrosive sublimate the right proportions must be used and the solution must be changed according to directions." The valley crop now is looking very good as a whole, but a number of fields have poor stands. Jefferson county probably is the hardest hit, according to Leker, with Shawnee county showing up with good stands. "I am sure Shawnee's position is due to the fact that a large per cent of the growers are planting certified or field-selected seed," Leker said.

"Outstanding in the valley this year are the fertility test results. We used a number of combinations on plots including the complete fertilizer known as 5-10-5, which means 5 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phosphorus and 5 per cent potash; a 5-10-0 combination; an 0-10-5 and also 5-0-5, trying to find whether the plants need all three of these foods. All combinations of fertilizers are showing some results, but the 5-10-5 is outstanding. There is no question but that yields will be greatly increased with this, and the men who use any of these fertilizers can expect better quality than if they are not used.

"Another very interesting study includes results when Sweet clover and alfalfa are used in rotation for potatoes. Almost without exception the best fields in the Kaw Valley will be found on Sweet clover or alfalfa ground. The clover is used only for green manure, while the alfalfa usually stands two or three years. The men who follow the practice of using legumes in their rotation will practically double their yields in a period of years over those who neglect them and follow potatoes with potatoes year after year."

Headers Get the Rye

IT IS reported that Isom Wright of Barton county has been operating two headers in his 350-acre wheat field, in an effort to rid the field of rye. The elevators and the bottoms of the headers have been removed and the cutting apparatus raised to clear the heads of wheat and to cut only the rye, which grew taller than the bread grain.

Has a Full Program

APPARENTLY industry and agriculture have joined hands on the farm of J. J. Helmuth in Illinois. In the spring and summer this young farmer raises corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, poul-

try, pigs, sheep and milks six cows. But in the winter he turns industrialist, manufacturing brooms in his private factory from broomcorn he grows. As a sideline he does silverplating. He recently added rabbits to his list of products. That is what we would call a full program. Maybe in the future industry will move out to the Middle West and farm folks will find it possible to turn any spare time they may have into cash as wage earners in factories. But in the meantime, let's keep breathing regularly and just see whether more incomes can be added to those already derived from our farms.

Build First Ice Cream Plant

THE first commercial plant to manufacture ice cream in Spain has been planned and soon will be built at Madrid. While other nations have been manufacturing this product for years, Spain has been content to get along with what ice cream private restaurants and cafes have made. Much of the material used by the plant will be obtained from the United States. Let's hope that this and many other plants of various kinds thrive in numerous countries besides ours, and that they will create a demand for more of American farm products.

Rides Herd in Plane

NOW the world has an aerial cowboy in the person of Fritz Womack of Allen county. Pilot Womack recently rode herd over a bunch of wild Texas steers in his biplane, when Jack Cravens, piloting another machine with Mrs.

cooked foods and fresh vegetables are for sale. The girls are planning to add hand-made articles to their market day offerings, and the boys will use the market as a medium for selling their livestock.

About a Number of Things

ACRE increases of from 7 to 13 bushels of corn have been obtained in Montgomery county, North Carolina, by inter-cropping with legumes. Our friends, the legumes, work no matter where they are employed it seems.

Leaving their fabled firesides after dusk to learn new methods of farming, 2,800 Virginia farmers took vocational training last year in 150 high schools. Agriculture is a business that requires study and brains! And that is one reason so many leading Kansas farmers are strong supporters of wheat schools, legume tours and the excellent work of the Kansas State Agricultural College and the various farm organizations.

The per capita circulation of money in the United States fell to the lowest level since 1914 during April of this year, records show. The Treasury statement showed a total of \$4,476,066,785 in circulation during that month. It set the per capita at \$37. In April of last year it was \$39.11. That doesn't exactly seem logical because we've been advised for years to "save up for a rainy day," and we certainly have had plenty of rainy days this spring in which we had a chance to spend those savings.

It really should be worth 1 cent an acre to avoid smut. Records show that kernel smut of sorghum is taking an annual toll of more than a million bushels of kafir grain and sorghum seed in the state. Two or 3 ounces of copper carbonate dust applied to every bushel of seed before planting will control this disease, and the agricultural college says this will cost only a penny an acre. About \$15,000 would pay for treating all the seed planted in Kansas and practically eliminate smut loss. It is the wise business manager who knows how to spend money to make more.

A Feather Bed Incubator

YOU have heard the story of the feather duster which is alleged to have served quite efficiently as a mother hen, but you haven't heard anything yet. It remained for Mrs. J. H. Rosenbalm, Brown county, to make an old-fashioned feather bed serve as an incubator. When a setting of eggs was partly hatched a number of them disappeared. Investigation revealed that they had been carried off by rats. These eggs were salvaged and placed under the feather mattress where they hatched into thriving chicks.

Not Exactly a Cinderella

A GIANT shoe, 1,000 times the size of an ordinary shoe and the largest ever made, is being manufactured in Berlin. It is 4 yards long, 2 yards high and weighs 950 pounds with its last. We haven't seen the individual who will wear this pedal adornment, but it's safe to say it isn't any Cinderella. If many shoes of that caliber were made it ought to help the price of hides. And we can remember times, after a hard day on the farm, when our shoes seemed to weigh equally as much as this one.

Wings Would be Better

A PIG sporting an extra pair of legs made its appearance on the Scott Lee farm in Franklin county in a spring litter. The porker is more than a month old and seems to be normal in every way except for the fact that the two extra legs hang from its back. It arrived with a number of normal brothers and sisters. What we would like to see is a litter of hog prices with wings.

New Spud Crop Early

HERE is an early potato story from Harvey county. Kenneth Young had some of the new, home-grown variety on his table by next to the last week in May, and therefore feels that he has set a record for early production of this crop. The spuds were planted on March 20 and when digging started they are said to have ranged from hen-egg size up to baseball proportions.



Cravens and 5-year-old John Womack as passengers, was forced to land in a pasture a mile north of Cassoday. He saw the herd of steers headed on the run for his plane. Jumping up and down and waving his arms did no good so far as halting the progress of the steers was concerned.

But Womack who had just taken off, saw the situation and swooped his plane down almost in the faces of the cattle. The roar of that motor sounded like something to them. They stopped, tossed their heads and gazed at the noisy bird, then wheeled and headed in the other direction.

U. S. Farmers Not Alone

FARMERS of Scotland are aroused over serious conditions of agriculture, and mass meetings are being held in many parts of the country. Some 10,000 farm owners and farm workers attended a mass demonstration recently at Perth and passed a resolution demanding that the Government immediately convene a joint conference of all parties to evolve plans to stabilize agriculture. Now we'll be interested in seeing just how they do that job over there.

Club Market a Success

THE market established recently at Dodge City by the Ford county 4-H clubs, thru which members may sell their products, is proving a successful project. It is conducted under the direction of Lola Adams, one of the county's most prominent workers with club projects. The market is held every Saturday, and a wide variety of

These Farm Bureau Folks Will Help

Their Broadcasts May be Heard Over WIBW on Tuesday Evenings

LAST week we announced on this page that some of the farm organizations are to broadcast regularly over WIBW, and at that time several prominent Farm Bureau folks were introduced who will help with the programs. Just now we wish to include five more leaders from this same organization, as they, too, are so well-known in the work and will help with the Farm Bureau broadcasts.

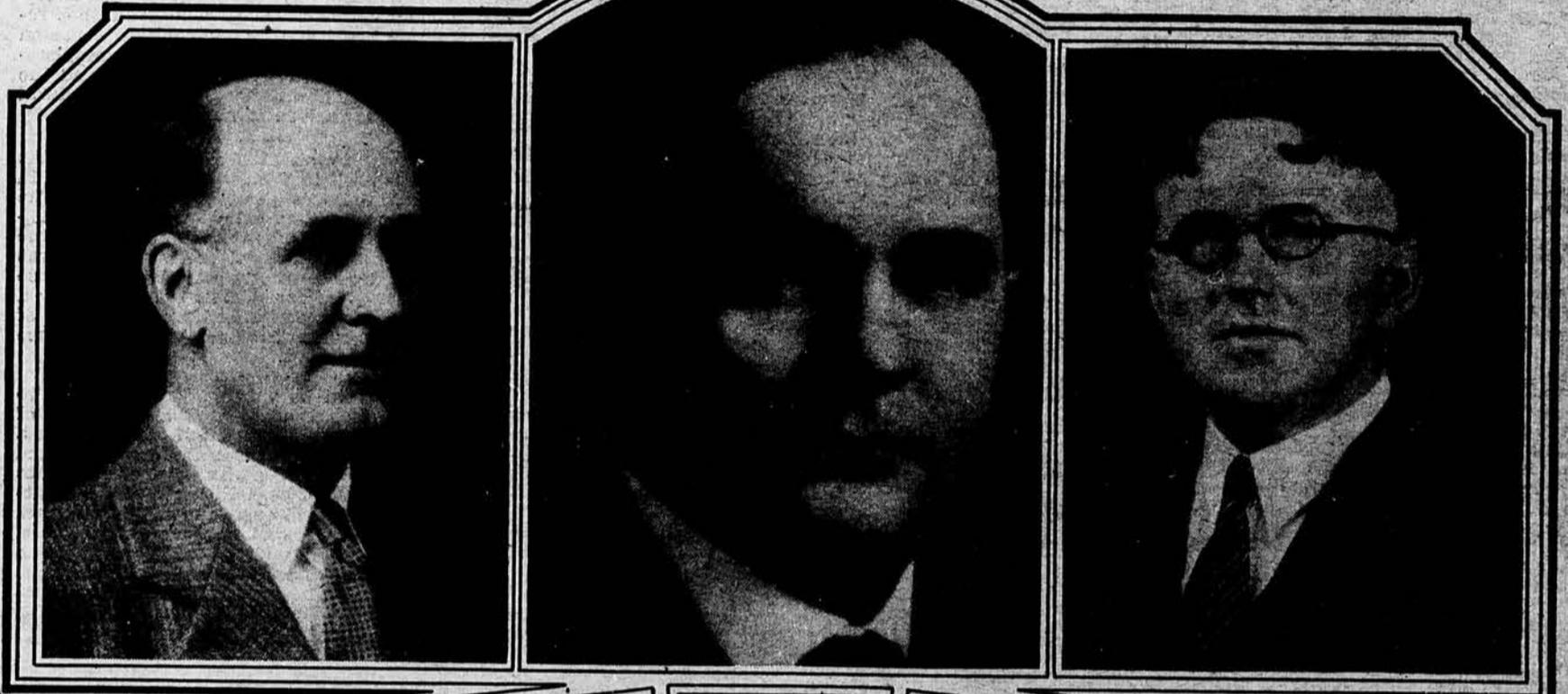
These programs will come to you now on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock for 30 minutes, but by fall this particular organization will be on the air at three different times every week. The first person we wish to mention is Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa, in Franklin county. Of course he scarcely needs an introduction because of his record as a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, state legislator, and as one of the leading figures in agricultural activities in Kansas and the Middle West for many years. Doctor Wolf

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, JUNE 8

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
- 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator—Dr. Chas. Fleischer (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicales
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 10:30 a. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
- 1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Joint Recital—Toscha Seidel, violinist, and Crane Calder, baritone (CBS)
- 3:30 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—Columbia String Ensemble (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—Rabbi Levey's Question Box
- 5:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business—Dr. Julius Klein (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—"Bob and Monte," in the Renton Co. Program
- 6:15 p. m.—News, Baseball Scores

- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Ben and Helen talk it over (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 9:45 a. m.—Capital Gas and Electric Company Program
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Harriet Allard, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—Women's Forum (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Cora E. Lanham's Dramatic Club
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:15 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:00 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Studio Program
- 7:30 p. m.—Sod Busters



recently was appointed a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' National Livestock Corporation, created under the Federal Farm Board. You will be interested in what he has to say over WIBW.

J. C. Russell, Riley county, has charge of service department activities of the organization, co-operative insurance, and the purchasing of lubricating oils and fertilizers. Of course, he has many things of interest to tell. James Ryan, who not long ago was made organization director of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, is an excellent speaker and has a wide acquaintance and keen insight into agricultural activities of the state.

Whenever there is something worth-while going on in connection with agriculture, we always find the farm women right on the job doing as much good as any group of men that could be mentioned. Mrs. H. E. Gillette of Franklin county and Mrs. Ralph Colman, Douglas county, both are outstanding leaders. Mrs. Gillette is the present home and community chairman, is one of the best homemakers in the state and is a remarkably fine speaker. Mrs. Colman, personally, and the folks in her neighborhood, do so many things so well that town folks like to get pointers from her.



At Top, Left to Right, J. C. Russell, Dr. O. O. Wolf and J. M. Ryan. Below, Mrs. Ralph Coleman and Mrs. H. E. Gillette. All of These Folks Will Help to Make the Farm Bureau Programs, Which Will be Broadcast Over WIBW, Interesting and Entertaining

- 6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds' Sport Review
- 6:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 6:45 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Music Hall
- 8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of a Kansas Poet
- 8:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Oil Co. Program (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
- 9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, JUNE 9

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Bus Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC

- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Rachel Ann Neiswender, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Low and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:15 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club

(Continued on Page 25)

- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
- 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

TUESDAY, JUNE 10

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—News, time, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—Stroll on the Avenue (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 9:45 a. m.—Capital Gas and Electric Company Program

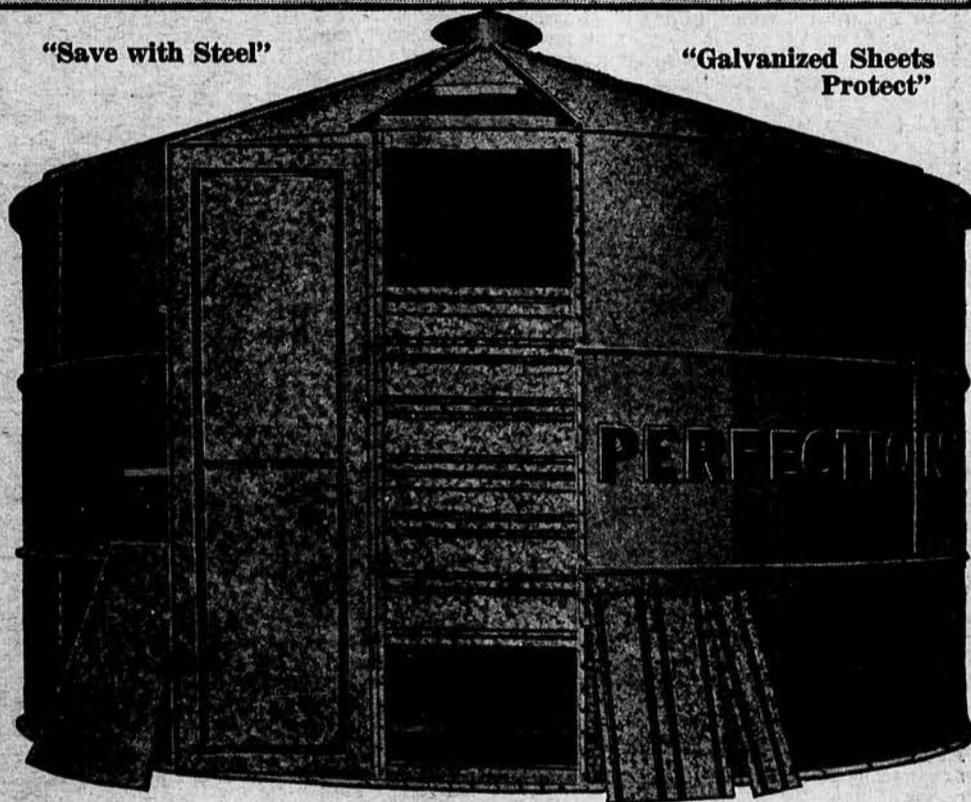
"Store Your Grain on Your Farm"

Says Farm Board Chairman



"Save with Steel"

"Galvanized Sheets Protect"



A PERFECTION GRAIN BIN Gives Lifetime Protection from Rain, Fire, Vermin & Rats

IN A recent statement, the Chairman of the Federal Farm Board urged grain growers to provide better grain storage facilities on the farm. Sound advice, too! For the grower who has well built granaries of his own need not worry about railroad congestion, car shortages, lack of elevator space, low prices and the loss and damage which always result when grain is left piled on the ground.

Why gamble? Why risk losses and damage that eat up your profits? Store your wheat in a—

PERFECTION ALL STEEL GRAIN BIN

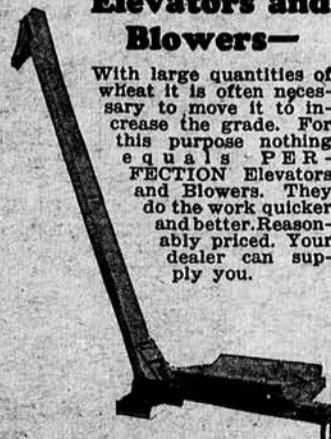
and get a good price for your grain!

PERFECTIONS offer every feature you can ask for in a granary for your farm. They are scientifically designed to condition grain rapidly and thoroughly. Your wheat is safe in a PERFECTION. Rain, fire, lightning, rats, mice and vermin cannot harm it.

Novel features make PERFECTIONS remarkably easy to fill and empty. They are made of highest quality, tight-coated galvanized steel and reinforced by PERFECTION methods of construction which give tremendous strength. PERFECTION construction saves hours of time in erecting.

A PERFECTION saves its cost many times over. Conditions grain to bring a better price. Prevents loss and damage. Lets you hold your grain for best market conditions. Gives a lifetime of protection.

PERFECTION Elevators and Blowers—



With large quantities of wheat it is often necessary to move it to increase the grade. For this purpose nothing equals PERFECTION Elevators and Blowers. They do the work quicker and better. Reasonably priced. Your dealer can supply you.

See Your Dealer

Important new features now make PERFECTIONS even stronger and handier to use. New solid door goes all the way to roof of bin. New smooth, grain-tight bottom has no bolt heads to catch your scoop. New hatch cover lifts off—no bolts. New overhanging side seam construction is absolutely rain-tight. Go to the PERFECTION Dealer near you and see these new features. See also the many other superior features that make the PERFECTION the outstanding grain bin on the market today.

Liberal Offer to Dealers

All indications point to more grain bin sales this year, and selling PERFECTIONS will mean more profits for you. We have a liberal offer for dealers, and a few good territories are still open. Get the details, but act quickly, before some one gets in ahead of you! Write or wire today!

Mail Coupon Today!

Black, Sivalls & Bryson Mfg. Co.
7500 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me at once your FREE Literature containing complete information about the PERFECTION Grain Bin.

Name.....

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

I have..... acres in wheat.

BLACK, SIVALLS & BRYSON MANUFACTURING CO.
7500 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Cattle Are Doing Very Well

Doubtless We Can Sell the Animals Early, Thus Avoiding a Declining Market

BY HARLEY HATCH

THIS immediate locality has had a good week for farm work, but in nearby parts of the country heavy showers fell, some neighborhoods reporting 1½ inches. We received only a light shower, which did not stop cultivating. No rain was needed, for the soil already was well supplied with moisture. The weather has been rather cool, an ideal time for wheat, oats, potatoes and grass, all of which promise well. Stock are enjoying their best time of the year, with grass very plentiful and tender, and flies have not yet appeared in any number. Farm cattle which were wintered well are gaining fast under such conditions, and those which are to be sold can go to market rather early, thus avoiding the later heavy shipments which always depress the price. Nearly all corn has been worked over, is clean and in thrifty condition, a marked contrast to conditions present one year ago on this date. Some replanting of kafir has been done; heavy rains following the first planting prevented good stands. Roads have been put in good condition, following the heavy rains of 10 days ago.

Anyhow, We Can Eat 'Em

Gardens are flourishing, with lettuce, radishes and early stuff plentiful and with peas and turnips just about ready. The garden on this farm has a good stand of all vegetables and vines and it is clean, another marked contrast to its condition one year ago. On the other hand, fruit is a very light crop; strawberries in plenty for home use have been raised on the farm, but there is none to sell. Cherries are ripening, a light crop, and the birds are taking a heavy toll just before they are ready to pick. But the birds are fair with us; they are going 50-50; they only take the outside, leaving us all the cherry stones on the tree. There will be a few apples but not peaches; there seems to be plenty of currants and gooseberries, but that does not interest me. Many folks are beginning to use new potatoes; they are rather small as yet but it is better to use them than to pay \$2.50 a bushel for old ones of rather a poor grade. While potatoes are now bringing \$2.50, just as soon as they begin to be sold from the farm the price will drop down to the level of butterfat and eggs. At any rate, we can have all we want to use.

Fine Weather for Wheat

Conditions could not be better for wheat and oats; the weather is cool, with moisture conditions about right. It seems now as if harvest for both grains would be on us inside of the next 20 days, or perhaps a little sooner if conditions are right. This is being written on May 26 and wheat on this farm has been out in head almost two weeks. It is commonly said that wheat will be ready for harvest in four weeks from the time it heads; if this proves true we will be cutting wheat by June 10, always providing something doesn't get the crop before we do. We do not need much moisture from now until harvest; too much rain would do considerable damage, especially to the oats, which now seem likely to produce well if rust does not strike. We must always put in that "if" in speaking of future crop yields, but even if we do have to gamble with nature it is safer than to gamble with the sharks of the stock markets. Most farmers here used to plan on getting some money out of their bluestem hay by baling and shipping it, but that idea is passing fast; it is far better to let the old cows harvest the crop in the form of pasture.

A Battle at Concord

I am taking some notes out of the New England Homestead and passing them along to Kansas readers, as I know they will prove interesting. The most interesting of all is the way a rat campaign was carried on in Middlesex county, Mass., where the pest

had secured a hold on every farm. A day was set for every farmer in the county to put out poison bait. The killing agent used in these baits was Red Squill, which is the base for nearly all rat killers; rats like it, eat it and it kills them, but does not seem to harm other farm animals, altho it is not best to leave it around too freely. The bait was all prepared at the county farm office at Concord; one form of bait consisted of freshly ground hamburger, another of cooked haddock, a fish plentiful along the Atlantic coast, and the third bait consisted of a mixture of rolled oats and corn meal. By putting out three kinds it was hoped to appeal to all rat appetites. The bait was distributed so it all could be used on the same night all over the county. The next morning reports began to come in of all the way from 100 dead rats down to none at all, but those familiar with rat killing said the majority of the rats would die in their holes, and that they would keep dying for four days.

'Twas a Successful Campaign

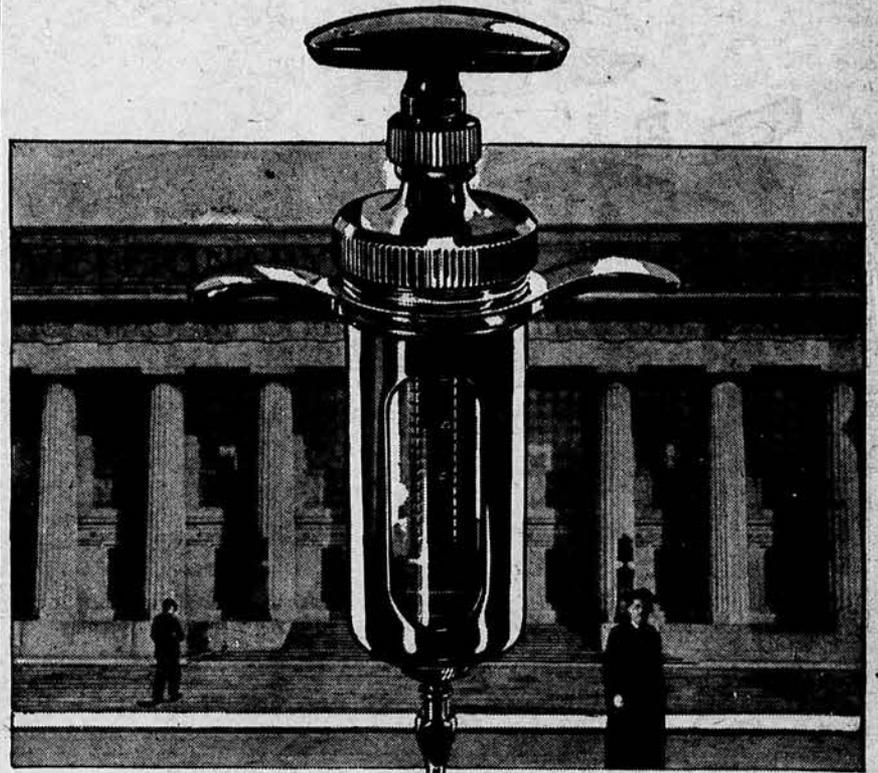
The Middlesex county rat campaign told of in the foregoing paragraph was considered very successful. Of the three kinds of bait used some farms reported one kind eaten and the others left, while others reported all were eaten. New England rats would no doubt be hungrier than Kansas rats, especially for the cereal bait. As a rule, grain of any kind is not a good bait to be used in Kansas; rats can pick up too much of that around every farm. Rats which have plenty of grain to eat but which have not had access to meat of any kind often are ravenous for any form of meat. Hamburger is much liked and it mixes well with the poison used. Folks who try to poison rats in Kansas must not expect to have much success if the rats have access to all the grain and meat they can eat. The meat may be in the form of dead animals or fowls, and if they get this they will not eat readily of hamburger. On this farm we have been carrying on a campaign against rats ever since last fall; we still see a few signs, but in moving three cribs of corn this spring containing around 1,400 bushels we did not see a single rat sign, where formerly we would find bushels shelled off and the germ of the kernels eaten.

A Quarter of a Century!

I often am asked how long I have been writing for "The Mail and Breeze," which is what all the older readers still call it. When the name of a publication once has been established it takes a generation to make a complete change. As an illustration, take the case of the Burlington Republican, which has been the name of the paper for at least 25 years. But the present owner previously had printed a paper called the "Jeffersonian," which years ago was combined with another paper and named the Republican. But even after this long lapse of time many of the older readers still speak of the paper as "The Jeff." But going back to the length of time I have been writing for what is now called "The Kansas Farmer," I will say that it is just 25 years ago this month that I first started with two columns called "Farm News," and it never entered my head at the time that when a quarter century had rolled round I still would be writing two columns each week. After two or three years the "Farm News" columns were dropped and I switched to what most readers now call "Jayhawker Farm Notes." It has been a short 25 years, and during that time my relations with the "force" always have been most agreeable and my work has been made very pleasant by the friendship of my readers, for which I always will be grateful.

A watch is that round, metal device, which the speaker of the evening places before him on the table as he arises, and does not consult thereafter.

What is behind the SERUM SYRINGE?



TO SOME, vaccinating a pig seems a simple thing. Apparently, all that is needed are hypodermic syringes and some serum and virus.

But analyze the situation and you will see that immunizing against cholera is a serious proposition. The man who, without adequate preparation, vaccinates a herd is gambling an entire season's profits on the thrust of a needle. No matter how many times he may "get by" without bad results, there is always the chance that his ignorance of some fundamental of the science of immunization may wipe out the profits of years.

In the first place, the man who immunizes swine is handling actual cholera germs in their most virulent form.

In the second place, he is dealing with animals that are susceptible not only to cholera, but to a host of

other complicating swine diseases.

It requires a trained eye and mind to know *when* and *how* to vaccinate with safety. For frequently vaccination at the *wrong time* is as dangerous as vaccinating in the *wrong way*.

To secure his training your veterinarian spent long years in college with text-books and microscopes. Only after years of training was he awarded his diploma. He is familiar with germs and the diseases they cause, and with the effects of treatment.

Because the Allied Laboratories, Inc., realizes that cholera can be properly controlled only when all swine are vaccinated under these scientific safeguards, the products of its affiliated companies are sold only to graduate veterinarians.

Protect your hog-profits. Permit no one but a trained veterinarian to immunize the pigs on your farm.



For the Protection
of America's
Live Stock

ALLIED LABORATORIES, Inc.

Operating

Pitman-Moore Company Indianapolis	Royal Serum Company Kansas City	Sioux City Serum Company Sioux City, Iowa
Sioux Falls Serum Company Sioux Falls, S. D.	United Serum Company Wichita, Kas.	

Read Heaps o' Bulletins

Nearly All Teams Have Chosen Leaders and Are Raring to Get Into the Pep Race

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

WITH the help of suggestions from members, the club manager has chosen energetic leaders for nearly all of the Capper Club teams. In one or two cases it is not right clear who is the popular choice, and it may be necessary to make a change or two in the line-up given below. Several teams have decided to elect one member for a leader and another for president. We believe this is a pretty good plan as it will develop ability for leadership in a larger number. It is all right, however, to have the same person be both leader and president.

We are mighty proud of this fine group of boys and girls. Before deciding on the final choice, we became quite sure that everyone in the list has in him the making of a good leader. Let's all co-operate with these leaders, and you may depend upon it that each will show himself worthy of the honor we have given him.

Allen, Wanda Reade; Bourbon, Hazel McMillen; Brown, William Hinton; Butler, Virgil Stigers; Chase, Abe Heitsman; Cloud, Dale Folsom; Cowley, Clarence Foster; Decatur, Joyce Wilson; Dickinson, Sarah Jean



Merlin Gardner, Wichita County, is An Enthusiastic Poultry Fan. His Capper Club Project is a Pen of Rhode Island Reds

Sterling; Doniphan, Hazel Marston; Edwards, John Ary; Finney, Ruth Redding; Franklin, Marion Williams; Greenwood, Truman Rhoads; Gove, Reva Bentley; Jackson, Vivian Clark; Jefferson, Lyndell Thompson; Jewell, Beth Byers; Kingman, Boyde Boone; Labette, Helen Morris; Logan, Mercedes Graham; Lyon, John Henry Hicks; Marion, Ray Wingo; Marshall, Merlin Griswold; McPherson, Lorraine Nordstrom; Miami, Marian Bennett; Montgomery, Eva Nitz; Ness, Wendell Montgomery; Norton, Gladys Hendricks; Osage, Wallace Gardner; Ottawa, Lela Sanders; Phillips, James Hesler; Pottawatomie, Marguerite Gideon; Reno, Division No. 1, Edna Dunn; Reno, Division No. 2, Florence Brown; Republic, Ernest Baxa; Rice, Luther Bolton; Rooks, Jesse Woody; Rush, Alex Yeager; Russell, Evora Cowan; Saline, Leroy Root; Scott, Edgar Rose; Sedgwick, Cecil Bolinger; Seward, William Wood; Sherman, Millard Kohler; Shawnee, Topeka, Brooks Vermillion; Shawnee, Berryton, Elmer Dreier; Stafford, John Cipra, Jr.; Stanton, George Creamer; Sumner, Elizabeth Moore; Trego, Horace Ruppe; Washington, Selena McMillen; Wichita, Edith Ganson.

Let's all join in congratulating these officers and pledge them our full support thruout the club year.

Several members have asked for further information about what is meant by bulletin reviews. Here's the idea. You read a government bulletin thru carefully, making notes on the important topics as you go; then, in order to show that you have given the subject some study, you are expected to write a summary of the whole bulletin. This need not be very long—200 to 400 words in most cases will be sufficient. Just as a suggestion to you

who have not yet written any bulletin reviews, we give below two or three which were sent in by club members recently. Of course, you may express your idea about these same bulletins in an entirely different way, but this will show you the general plan.

Mites and Lice on Poultry

There are several kinds of mites and lice. The common chicken mite makes the body of the fowl its breeding place. The feather mite, that stays in the feathers, the scaly-leg mite that works thru the scales of the legs, are well-known types. The depluming mite works into the skin, and there are other mites not so important. The harvest mites gather in groups and stay under the wings and around the neck and breast. A good spray will kill them.

There are different kinds of lice, too. The head louse stays on the head and neck; the body louse stays on the body; the shaft louse stays among the shaft of the feathers; the wing louse stays in the wing feathers; the fluff louse stays in the fluff of the feathers. The large hen louse is found in the feathers and different parts of the body. The brown chicken louse, the common and shaft louse of chickens, are sometimes found on turkeys. Ducks hatched by hens sometimes are bothered with the head louse, the slender pigeon louse, and the broad pigeon louse. Some chicken lice occur on guineas.

In order to avoid poultry lice, it is best to use new equipment. Good sprays will kill mites and lice. Sodium fluoride may be used by dusting and dipping chickens. It should be applied in warm weather. Sodium fluoride kills mites and lice in a few seconds, and it is poisonous to man.—Edna Dunn, Reno county.

Farm Poultry Raising

Profits in farm poultry raising are largely affected by the number of eggs produced during the fall and early months of winter, and by the number of broilers and roasters that can be marketed when prices are highest. These objectives can be attained best by hatching early and by choosing early maturing strains.

Most of the revenue from farm flocks is obtained from eggs. The laying stock therefore, should be of the highest bred-to-lay quality. It should be purebred and free from the major standard disqualifications.

The cost of feeding is the most important item of expense in producing eggs and market poultry. For that reason it is very important for farm poultrymen to feed efficiently.

To keep up the flock from year to year great care should be taken in selecting and managing the breeding stock. The best of attention also must be given to the incubation of the eggs and the rearing of the chicks.—Brooks Vermillion, Shawnee county.

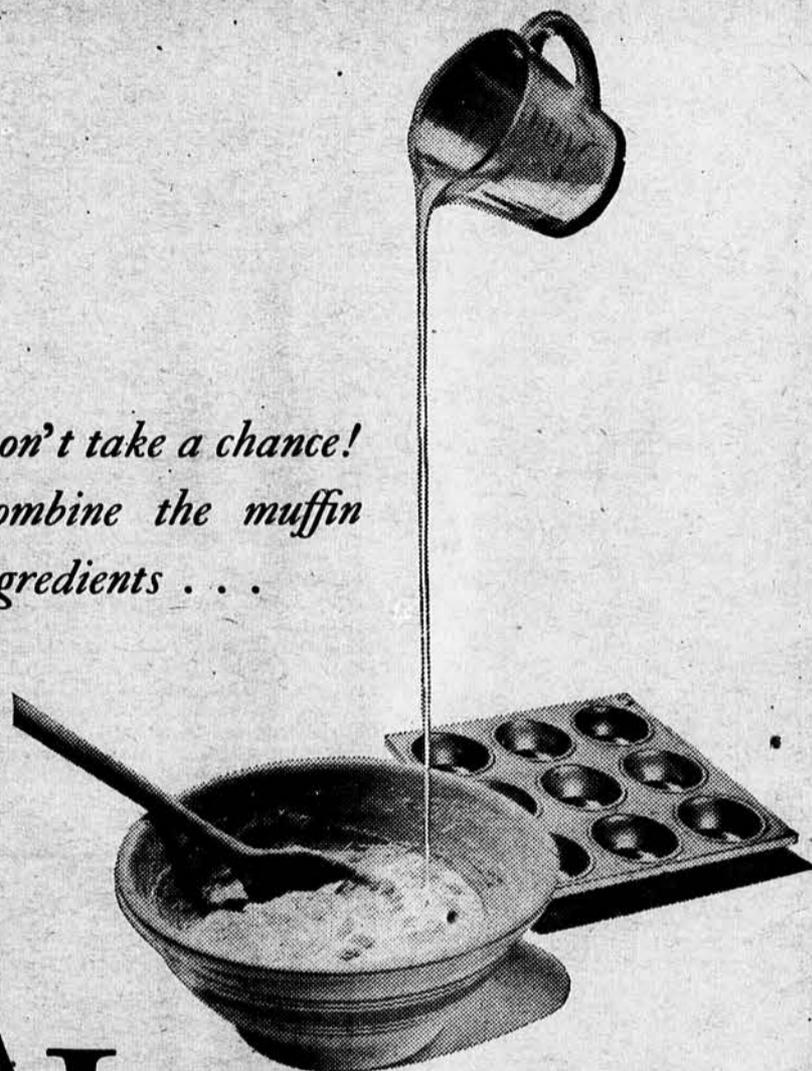
Tramping silage is not necessary. A man on top the silo with a length of pipe can distribute the silage evenly.

Hog raisers who spend time night and day in the farrowing pen reduce the cost of production by saving pigs.



Clyde Blackburn, Wichita County, Chose Baby Chicks as His First Capper Club Project

Don't take a chance!
Combine the muffin ingredients . . .



A LITTLE

at a time

Hills Bros take no chances in roasting coffee. Only a few pounds at a time pass through the roasters by a continuous process that insures perfect flavor

YOU CONTROL the mixing of muffin batter when you combine the ingredients a little at a time. And Hills Bros. control the flavor of their fine blend of coffee because they roast a few pounds at a time—never in bulk.

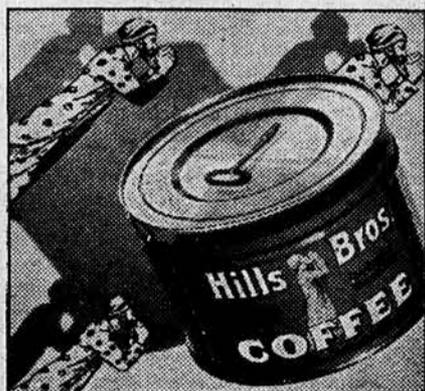
The result of this patented, continuous process—Controlled Roasting—is matchless, uniform flavor. Bulk-roasting methods can never produce a flavor like it. Hills Bros.' process roasts every berry evenly—ordinary methods are not so accurate.

Every bit of the aroma and flavor produced by Controlled Roasting is sealed in the vacuum tin in which Hills Bros. Coffee is packed. Ask for Hills Bros. Coffee by name and look for the Arab—the trade-mark—on the can.

HILLS BROS COFFEE

Fresh from the original vacuum pack. Easily opened with the key.

HILLS BROS. COFFEE, INC.
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Kansas City, Mo.



LOOK FOR THE ARAB ON THE CAN

Report Cattle Feeding Tests

Annual Program of Animal Husbandry Department at K. S. A. C. Attended by 2,000

EVIDENCE that the Kansas State Agricultural College does what it pretends to do was recognized and emphasized by John Fields, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, in his address May 24 before the 18th annual Kansas Cattle Feeders' Convention at Manhattan. The more than 2,000 cattle feeders and farmers from every section of Kansas who attended the program arranged by the animal husbandry department of the college under the direction of Dr. C. W. McCampbell bore mute proof to Mr. Field's assertion. This year's attendance surpassed all previous records of the number of folks who return once a year to the college to get first hand from the trained cattle feeding experimenters the latest and most adaptable methods of producing market cattle.

The day's program started with an inspection in the morning until 10 o'clock of the experimental livestock and feed lots. Reports morning and afternoon of the current year's cattle feeding experiments, supplemented by addresses, a noon luncheon featuring palatable barbecued beef sandwiches and a banquet in the evening celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the department of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College signaled the remainder of the day.

Problems of Future

Jesse C. Harper of Sitka, the president of the Kansas Livestock Association, presided during the morning and afternoon speaking programs. President F. D. Farrell of the Kansas State Agricultural College outlined in his address of welcome the progress, largely influenced by the animal husbandry department of the college, that has been made in livestock production, especially cattle feeding, in Kansas in the last 25 years. He mentioned the silo, the importation of Sudan grass, better management and conservation of virgin pastures, development at the college of blackleg filtrate to effectively control this dread disease of cattle and the change in finishing cattle for market to supply the demand for smaller cuts of meat. Large scale production and acceptable consumer distribution are two problems that will face the livestock industry and be solved during the next 25 years, Dr. Farrell believes.

The difference in return of 47 cents a head between 3-year old corn fed steers on grass and steers the same age on grass alone does not make the feeding of corn to steers on grass a practical method of producing market cattle, according to a report made by Prof. M. A. Alexander.

Bluestem Makes Good Beef

Cattle pastured on Bluestem grass do not produce dark cutting meat. This conclusion presented by Prof. D. L. Mackintosh directly refutes the opinion of many folks. Study in the last four years of the carcasses of 74 cattle pastured on Bluestem grass substantiates the original conclusion. Other tests reported indicate that cattle fattened on Bluestem grass produce a highly palatable and desirable class of meat.

A report on the utilization of Bluestem grass in finishing young cattle for market was discussed by Doctor McCampbell. The three-year test indicates that on the average it is more profitable to feed a limited amount of grain during the winter to calves that are to be grazed on Bluestem grass to August 1 and then full fed in a dry lot for 100 days, than it is to feed no grain. This is due to the fact that the market usually is sufficiently discriminating to pay enough more for the fatter cattle to more than pay for the corn consumed during the winter period. This method offers an opportunity to dispose of cattle advantageously at three different times—as fleshy feeders at the end of the winter season, as fleshy feeders off grass any time after August 1 and as well finished light cattle any time

after November 1. Plain bred calves or calves lacking in type or quality will not respond satisfactorily to this three-phase method.

Prof. B. M. Anderson will conduct during the coming year the third year's test of a study to determine the relative and variable values of cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal and corn gluten meal as necessary protein supplemental feeds in cattle fattening rations. Another experiment conducted by Professor Anderson has revealed that a dry roughage, in addition to silage, is not necessary in a cattle fattening ration. In the ration minus the dry roughage a .1 pound of finely ground limestone was included in the ration. This further report also indicated that: Satisfactory fat yearlings can be produced on a ration consisting of shelled corn, corn silage and cottonseed meal if ground limestone is added. Ground limestone supplying calcium can be used in a fattening ration containing no alfalfa hay, a rich source of lime. The addition of .3 pound of cottonseed meal

and .1 pound of ground limestone a head daily replaces 2.01 pounds of alfalfa hay in the dairy ration.

Addressing the cattle feeders in the afternoon, the president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita, John Fields, explained how that institution makes available extended credit to cattle feeders so they will not have to depend on short time loans made on bank deposits which, when the local banker is not able to renew the short time loans because of the withdrawal of deposits, must result in liquidation. Mr. Fields believes that with the completion of organizations legally required to handle loans made by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank that cattle feeders in Kansas in the future will use this available form of extended credit needed to stabilize the cattle feeding industry.

W. C. Coffey, dean of agriculture and director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, addressed the morning's audience gathered in the college livestock pavilion. "The competitive nature of animal husbandry will not decrease," said Dean Coffey. "Therefore it behooves us to devote study to lower production costs. The use of vegetable oils in soaps and cosmetics and as a substitute for butter is a current problem. None of the problems facing the cattle raising industry are unconquerable, but they need to be anticipated

and solved in the interest of the industry. We should feel encouraged that the machine age can never take the place of the individual and personal handling of successful feeding operations."

Can Produce Better Calves

BY F. W. BELL

The farmer who keeps a herd of beef cows and fattens the calves for market as yearlings has some advantages over the farmer who buys feeder calves. By using a good type purebred bull of one of the beef breeds with cows carefully selected for beef type and early maturity, he can produce better calves than those usually available for feeding. By starting these farm raised calves on grain while they are still running with the cows, they will go into the feed lot weighing more than range raised calves, and there will be no set-back from weaning or from being shipped long distances. Calves which are raised and finished on the farm will reach market weight and finish in a shorter time.

Economy

A Scotsman became engaged to a girl who got so fat that he wanted to break off the engagement. But the girl couldn't get the ring off, so he had to marry her.



**What you GROW
you REAP
with this outfit**

Let the grain feed as it will—long or short, heavy or light, clean or weedy—and the "Caterpillar" Combine hums steadily along. Its system of positive agitation functions smoothly—keeps the straw in a "fog" with the vigorous picking and beating, bouncing, throwing and blowing action that wins the extra bushels.

And never mind soft ground—if you've a "Caterpillar" Tractor to pull your combine. The long, wide tracks ripple along without wasteful slip or miring—thus are mud or sand or "greasy" stubble licked. 'Cross ditches, up grades, over uneven ground, its traction is positive—its rugged engine supplies ample power to keep combining without costly delay.

Bigger than weather—bigger than the hazards to a

THE ALLEN TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT CO. Liberal, Hugoton & Elkhart, Kans.
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steady, successful harvest the "Caterpillar" Tractor and "Caterpillar" Combine win you the extra bushels, save your grain every year. Thus are harvests through the years made better, quicker, cheaper, easier—and you have the year 'round usefulness of a "Caterpillar" Tractor to make them bigger, too!

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MODEL Thirty-Eight	MODEL Thirty-Four
10-foot . . . \$1480.00	12-foot . . . \$1735.00
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Track-type Tractors : Combines : Road Machinery
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Sunday School Lesson

BY THE REV. N. A. McCUNE

IN THE pain and sorrow of Gethsemane there is a bit of brightness. Gethsemane was a garden, and the Bible always associates a garden with quiet beauty, coolness and rest. "Thou shalt be like a watered garden," is a not uncommon expression. Surrounded by a wall and with many different kinds of trees and shrubs, often watered by irrigation, a garden was a delight. There members of the family retired in the heat of the day. There in the evening lovers walked.

Who witnessed the Savior's struggle and heard his cries? Not the three disciples for they were a stone's throw away and were dead with sleep. Yet someone was listening and watching. It was almost certainly Mark, the young man who, during the arrest was seized by the soldiers and who escaped. Mark tells us several vitally interesting details which the others do not.

Jesus wanted three old friends to be near Him while He was facing the hour of his terrible decision. Joshua Speed came to see Lincoln one night. They had been friends from away back in Springfield days. At midnight, Speed rose to go. "Don't go, Joshua," cried the President. "Tomorrow is execution day in the army, and I never sleep Thursday night." Christ must have felt something like that.

He is utterly surprised when He returns to the three, after a time, only to find them asleep. "Simon, are you asleep? Could you not keep awake a single hour?" The exciting events of the previous days had exhausted even these hardy, outdoor men. But for Him there is no sleep and will be none, until He sleeps in Joseph of Arimathea's tomb.

It is generally believed that here is a prayer of Jesus' which is not answered. But the writer of Hebrews says it is: "Who in the days of his flesh offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto Him that was able to save Him from death, and was heard for his godly fear."

As He rose from prayer the third time He was ready; ready for anything. A fresh supply of inner strength is His. The anguish that oppressed Him almost to the point of death is gone. Calm, courage, clear thought, faith, have taken their seats on the throne of His soul. He may not know exactly what cruelties and mockeries lie ahead, but He is prepared.

When He returns to the sleeping three for the last time he says gently, "Sleep on now and take your rest." Suddenly He hears the sound of footsteps and sees thru the trees the gleam of torches. "Up!" He cries, "let us be going, my betrayer is at hand."

He is kind even toward Judas. He thinks of the 11 men who have been His friends, and steps forward and says, "I am the man you want. Let these men go their way." Thus they escape arrest. When a fight starts, he asks that his bound hands may be released for an instant that He may heal the wounded man. Thus it goes all thru the trial and mock trial that follow. He is the Calm One, He is Mr. Valiant-for-Truth who never seems to have known a dark moment. He is the one who embodies all that men dream of, as constituting the perfect man, yes, and more than man. The prayer in the garden is being answered every moment.

He sees as with fresh vision the part He is playing in the drama of Divine Purpose. "My kingdom is not of this world," He tells the governor. "If it were, my followers would resist to the death. But they do not need to. It is not a kingdom of force, but of truth. Nothing can stop the coming of the Kingdom."

All the way along, He forgets himself, thinking of others. He forgot self when He thought of His men at the arrest and asked that they be allowed to go their way. He forgot himself when He healed the high priest's servant. And now again He loses sight of himself, as He speaks to the hysterical women who line the way to Calvary. "Do not weep for me," He tells them. "Weep for yourselves. Terrible days are coming. Get

ready for them. Never mind me." And once more He is thinking of others when, on the cross He cries, "Father, forgive them."

Hebrews was right. The strong crying and tears were not energies shot into the void. They were living seeds dropped into the soil of everlastingness. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

Long ago, vast forests were buried beneath the earth's surface, and forgotten. It seemed unspeakable waste for all this beauty and strength to perish. But it was not waste. Today we warm our homes and run our trains with the heat of those forests. The prayers of Christ were energies released for the guidance and upholding of the myriads of men and women who should believe on Him.

Lesson for June 8—Gethsemane. Matt. chap. 26. Golden text, Matt. 26:39.

To Boost Rural Interests

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

All doubt as to the interest Salina business men have in agriculture and their ability to hold the attention of those so interested was removed recently when 250 farmers, merchants

and bankers from 14 nearby counties listened 5 hours to an intelligent discussion of problems that a few years ago would have interested no one but farmers.

Fully two-thirds of those present were representatives of other business, but they have come to understand that they no longer can carry on profitably unless their patrons who are farmers can solve the problem of cheaper production and secure for themselves a more dependable income.

The meeting and banquet were held at the Country Club, but golf clubs yielded to dairy calf clubs, and cow-testing association data held the attention of the audience rather than the winnings of players of the past.

Politics and farm relief slumbered while farmers and business men discussed better dairy cattle, feeding methods and soil conservation. A big Mid-Kansas livestock exhibition was discussed where farmers can show their best specimens of livestock and where 4-H boys and girls may exhibit their calves and pigs after the summer fairs are over and find a ready market for them.

In many respects this was the most remarkable meeting of its kind ever held in Kansas. During the hours of discussion no one left the hall and none appeared tired or bored. Men of experience and knowledge talked, and what they talked about was of mutual interest to everyone present.

They were there by invitation and were the guests of Nathan Jones, a Salina citizen himself, a business man and the owner of Jo-Mar farm and the prime mover in the largest dairy calf club in the state. The banquet and meeting reflected the hospitality of Salina, sometimes referred to as the capital of North Central Kansas.

A temporary committee or organization was selected, composed of one member from each of the 14 counties. This committee will go into the matter of perfecting plans for the livestock exposition, which is to be an annual affair. Plans are already maturing for the erecting of modern suitable buildings for housing the show.

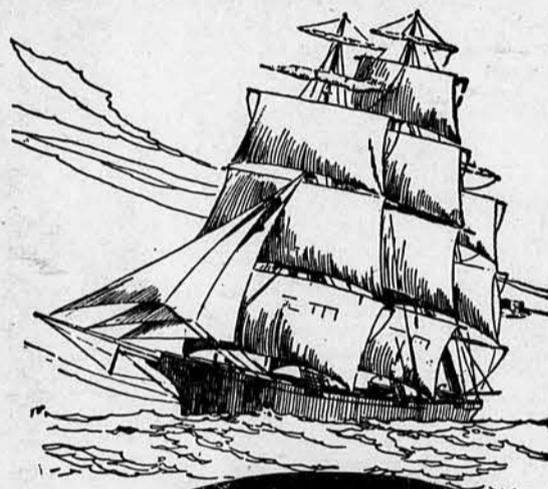
Away With Straw Worms

BY E. G. KELLY

Adults of the second brood of wheat straw worms can be seen laying eggs. The small, black flies may be observed crawling over the straws. There are many adults in fields where straw was left on the ground or nearby stubble fields. From this date on it may pay to cut a few straws to determine the degree of infestation. Plowing under the wheat straw very early proves to be practically 100 per cent effective as control. If infested straw is found, try plowing under the straw right behind the combine.

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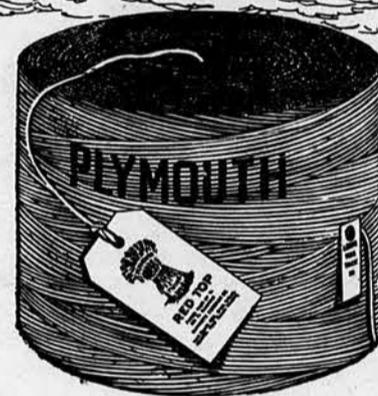


PLYMOUTH \diamond Red Top Binder Twine is made by the makers of the famous Plymouth Rope which has been known to rope users the world over as the world's best—for the past 106 years!

And all these years of experience in selecting fibres and spinning rope have gone into the making of Plymouth Red Top Binder Twine! That is why, year after year, more and more farmers the country over are turning to RED TOP.

RED TOP is guaranteed six-point binder twine and is in every way the most economical twine a farmer can use. Try RED TOP once and you'll never go back to ordinary binder twine.

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The Plymouth Six Points

1. Length—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. Strength—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. Evenness—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. Special Winding—no tangling;
5. Insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. Mistake-proof—printed ball—insures correct use.

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Eight Agronomy Field Days

Rotations, Tillage, Methods of Seeding, Cultivation and Harvesting Explained to Visitors

SEEKING ever to be of more service to the people of Kansas who are anxious to make a better living tilling the soil and raising crops, the agronomy department of the state agricultural college at Manhattan has this year instituted a program of eight different field days for different sections of the state instead of one day for the whole state. This is the sixth year that the department has held a field day for its visitors to study the various soil and crop experiments being conducted on the agronomy farm.

According to R. I. Throckmorton, agronomist in charge at the college, the crowds attending the field day in late years had increased to such a proportion that under the new plan of eight different days the visitors will have a less crowded opportunity to view the agronomy farm experiments and to hear them and their results explained by the experiment station specialists who conduct the various experiments. Also with eight different days the weather is not so likely to affect the total attendance as has been true in past years.

Dates and Counties

Three of the field days already have been held. May 23 was accorded to South Central Kansas, including Ellsworth, Barton, Rice, McPherson, Stafford, Reno, Harvey, Pratt, Kingman, Sedgwick, Barber, Harper and Sumner counties. May 28, farm visitors came from Saline and Dickinson counties and on June 3 from Clay, Riley and Pottawatomie counties. The remaining field days and sections are as follows: June 9, Geary, Morris and Wabaunsee counties; June 10, North Central Kansas, including Smith, Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Mitchell, Cloud, Lincoln and Ottawa counties; June 11, Southeastern Kansas, including Shawnee, Douglas, Johnson, Osage, Franklin, Miami, Coffey, Anderson, Linn, Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee counties; June 12, Marion, Chase, Lyon, Butler, Greenwood, Elk and Chautauqua counties, and on June 13 North Central Kansas, including Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties.

The agronomy field day visitors who arrive in the morning, before the tour of the agronomy farm begins at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, are afforded an opportunity to see and study exhibits and experiments arranged by the dairy and the poultry departments of the college.

Rotate With Alfalfa

Different rotations, fertilizers, preparation of ground, time and methods of cultivation, time and methods of seeding, methods of harvesting and numerous tests of varieties and strains of all the important farm crops grown in the state are involved in the agronomy field experiments which are explained in detail by the college specialists as the interested audience moves from one experimental tract to another. In the soil fertility work the effects of different cropping systems and soil treatments on the yields of crops are being determined. Rotations including alfalfa have been superior to other systems. The effects of alfalfa on other crops continue for several years after the sod has been plowed.

It is not possible for any of the agronomy farm experiments in a year's time to reveal any revolutionary cropping systems or outstanding new varieties. Only those experiments which stand the test of years are given consideration other than at the agronomy farm. Alfalfa in a 12-year rotation with corn and wheat since 1911 has increased the yield of corn in the rotation 15 bushels an acre over corn grown in no rotation. The yield of wheat grown in a rotation containing alfalfa has been increased 5 bushels an acre and percentage of wheat protein increased more than 2.5.

An experiment to determine the residual effect of alfalfa was started

in 1922. Eighteen plats of alfalfa were seeded and each year on August 1 duplicate plats of alfalfa were plowed and seeded to wheat each year thereafter. Nine plats are seeded to wheat continually. The yield of wheat following alfalfa grown for from one to five years in comparison with yields secured on adjacent land growing wheat continually for the same years has been noted above. The plat which grew alfalfa for a period of a year, six years ago, continues to have a larger amount of available nitrogen than the plats which have not grown alfalfa. As yet neither lodging nor burning has occurred after alfalfa which was broken in August for the fall seeding of wheat.

By another experiment conducted since 1911 the average value of crop (increase for the application of a ton of barnyard manure has been found to be \$1.79 on corn grown continually, \$3.13 on wheat grown continually, \$3.60 on alfalfa grown continually when applied at the rate of 5 tons an acre and \$4.46 when applying 2½ tons an acre. Yields of alfalfa have

been benefited greatly by growing the crop in rotation and by the use of manure and phosphatic fertilizers. The use of lime on alfalfa is very important on many soils in the eastern third of the state.

An experiment continued since 1910 emphasizes the importance of preparing ground early for winter wheat. For example, there is a difference of 8 bushels an acre between September and July plowing, and the latter has produced wheat of better quality. Listing instead of plowing or disking the ground and plowing it later are good practices when the land cannot be plowed early. Growing wheat in a rotation with corn and oats has given about 5 bushels more wheat an acre than growing wheat on the same land continually. Also, when wheat is grown in rotation, plowing 3 inches deep gives as good yields as deeper plowing if the land is plowed relatively deep for the corn crop. Land must be plowed 6 to 7 inches deep to obtain the best yields if wheat is grown continuously on the same land. Rotation apparently controls the development of foot rot of wheat. This disease, the present in experimental plats cropped continually to wheat for 5 or 6 years, has not caused visible damage to the wheat plats that are in a rotation.

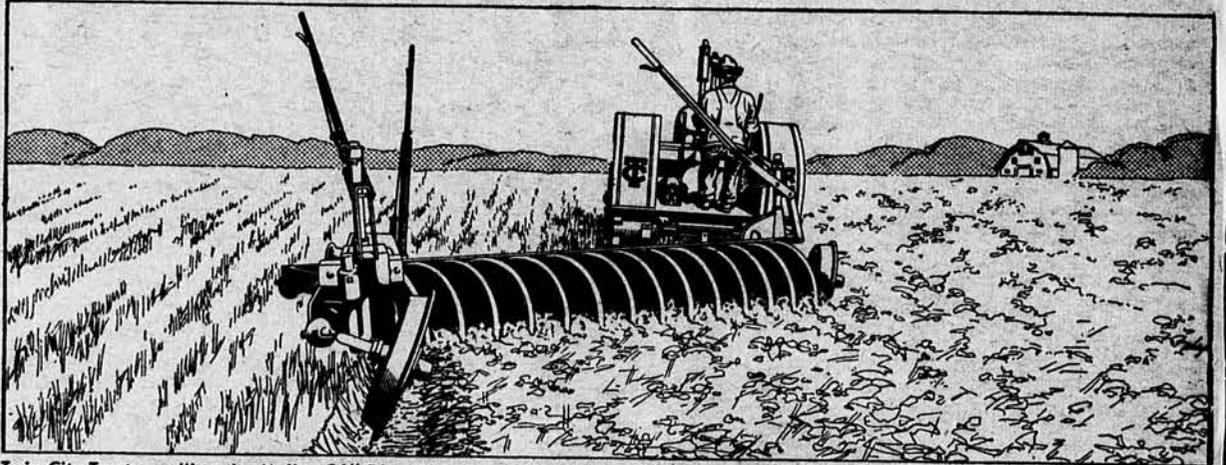
The agronomy farm at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has one of the most complete alfalfa variety experimental tracts in existence.

Alfalfa seed from all parts of the world is being tested in an attempt to find a higher producing and better adapted variety for the weather and soils of this state. Since 1923 Grimm and Kansas Common alfalfa have given the best yields. Of these, the Kansas Common had the best stand when the plats were plowed in 1928 and had the least grass in the hay after six years. These results may be taken to show there is no good reason for going outside of Kansas for alfalfa seed when good seed of Kansas Common can be secured. Seed from foreign countries generally has given poor results.

Early and Late Cuttings

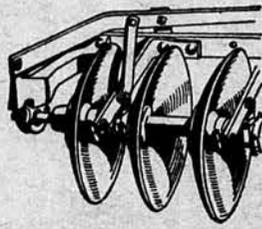
Experiments relating to the time of cutting alfalfa, which have been discontinued, showed that too frequent cutting injured the stand whereas late cutting produced a poor quality of hay. A new experiment has been started to determine if it is possible to take off one or two crops early and let the other crops stand until late, thereby getting a better quality of hay and perhaps at the same time maintaining the stand. Altho three years are not sufficient for dependable conclusions, so far there has been observed no marked injury as a result of taking the first crop off in the bud stage so long as later crops of the season are allowed to reach full bloom or nearly so. (Continued on Page 29)

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE Wheatland Disc Plow



Twin City Tractor pulling the Moline 26" Disc Wheatland Plow. This plow saves time, labor, and expense in preparing the seed bed. It also does a better job of fighting quack grass, plowing summer fallow, and of general plowing.

Cuts the Cost of Seed Bed Preparation



This illustration shows the highly polished, electrically heat-treated steel disc blades which reduce clogging; the sturdy Timken Roller Bearing which takes all the end-thrust; the heavy, durable, radial bearings which are hung on loops so that they are self-aligning and cannot be subjected to end-thrust and binding wear; the heavy spools with large flanges to support discs; and a part of the heavy, bridge-like steel frame.

MANY FARMERS are cutting their cost of seed bed preparation in half with the Minneapolis-Moline Wheatland Disc Plow. It can be used in stubble, sod, hard ground, or trashy land. It is adjustable to plow from 3 to 9 inches deep. An exclusive feature of the Moline Wheatland is that it moves ALL the ground. No open seam between furrows. No air pockets. Trash is mixed thoroughly with the soil and soil does not blow.

The Moline Wheatland cuts about twice as wide as other plows. Ordinarily a tractor that handles a three bottom moldboard or standard disc plow cutting 3½ feet will handle this plow at the same plowing depth, cutting 6 or 7 feet. Your fuel, oil, time, and wear on tractor are just about cut in half.

Mail this coupon and let us send more complete information.

Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company, Dept. 60, Minneapolis, Minn.
Please send information about:
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MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Allergic Individuals Have Troubles, Especially With Feather Pillows and Strawberries

SUFFERERS from hay fever, asthma, eczema, chronic hives and mysterious skin eruptions ought to be interested in the word allergy. It is a new word in medicine and is used to convey a new conception of certain diseases (like those named above) which always have baffled treatment. The word is intended to cover conditions of "exaggerated susceptibility" to substances which produce no perceptible effect on the average person. To give an illustration that comes within my own easy range: I once wrote about the discovery that some people were so susceptible to feathers that sleeping on a feather pillow would bring on an attack of asthma. Months later a reader of our Health Column wrote that having been asthmatic all of his adult life he had seized at the clue. Since discarding his feather pillow his asthma had disappeared. A more common evidence of allergy is the rash of hives that comes to some unlucky individuals when they eat strawberries.

The most serious diseases in which allergy is a feature are hay fever, asthma and eczema. Chronic sufferers from such ailments have a right to go to their family doctor and ask him to find out if their trouble is allergic in origin, and if so to try to find a cure. The cure may simply be that of abstaining from some article of diet such as white of egg, or strawberries. It may lie in the administration of vaccine that will desensitize the patient. The theory has now been well studied and the basis of treatment is sufficiently well established to offer much hope to those who have suffered long with obscure, chronic diseases.

Real Rest Is Necessary

I had "flu" about the middle of March. I have been bothered ever since with my left side and lung. Cannot lie on either side without pain. It also pains me to take a deep breath. Can you give me some advice about treatment?
C. L. W.

Absolute rest in bed is necessary in such a condition. Such rest may help your lungs to clear up and a few days may be all that you need. However, one must realize that such pains in the lung may indicate pleurisy, and perhaps a collection of fluid. In such a case the fluid must be drained and radical treatment is absolutely necessary. Home treatment, under such circumstances, would be a waste of time.

Pigment Cells Are Destroyed

Can you tell me what to do for white spots on the skin? Nothing that I do seems to help. Is it a disease?
X. Y. Z.

The trouble is Vitiligo, sometimes called Piebald skin, or Leukoderma. It is due to the destruction of the pigment cells in the skin, but just why these cells die is unknown. It does not seem dangerous to health, and there is no treatment worth while except to color the white patches to match the rest of the skin. Walnut stain used with good judgment will do the work.

Send a Stamped Envelope

To E. B. L. and Others:

Our space is so limited that we cannot give room in this column to questions that are not of general interest but relate only to personal problems of health. You will get a prompt answer if you write fully and enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

A Tender Skin

Our boy 10 years old reacts strangely to a bruise. In place of swelling and getting red the place turns black. Does not swell any but stays black a long time. Would like to know what causes it. Is it the condition of the blood or flesh? And what to do to prevent or cure it.
D. J.

This is not an uncommon condition. Many persons with tender skins are always covered with black and blue spots because the slightest knock or blow causes the small veins to rupture, and loose areolar tissue allows the blood to gather promptly

beneath the skin. There is little to be done for it and it does not seem to affect health in any way. Such a person may be one whose blood does not clot easily.

Aids With the Gains

Six lots of beef calves were carried thru the past winter on roughage rations, and a seventh lot fed full feed of shelled corn and alfalfa hay as a check, at the Nebraska College of Agriculture. The highest daily gain was made on a full feed of silage and

a pound a day of cottonseed cake for each calf. Average daily increase on the lot of 14 cattle was 1.86 pounds a head over 135 days. This was only .3 pound a day less than the gain on full feed of corn and alfalfa, while the feed cost a hundred pounds gain was 84 cents less, or \$7.33.

Ground corn fodder with 1 pound a head a day of cottonseed cake resulted in the lowest cost gain—\$6.57, with a weight increase of 1.37 pounds a day. Next in cost was a lot of calves wintered on ground fodder and a limited amount of alfalfa. Highest cost gain was made on full feed of corn and alfalfa—the check lot.

At the same time the foregoing facts were being brought to light, the Fort Hays Branch of the Kansas Station was developing some interesting results regarding best methods of feeding grain sorghum fodder.

In a two-year test, four lots of yearling cattle were fed 1 pound of cotton cake a head each day, along with a roughage of kafir in the following forms: Whole fodder, fodder cut into small lengths with a silage cutter, ground fodder and kafir silage.

When returns an acre were considered, silage gave the greatest gain; ground kafir fodder was next; while simply cutting or chopping resulted in only a slight increase over feeding whole. This indicated that ensiling or grinding would pay.

That Wheat Straw Worm

BY E. G. KELLY
Manhattan, Kan.

The wheat straw worm has two generations a year, one early in the spring and one in May and June. With the first the tiny adults lay eggs in or near the embryonic head of the young wheat plant. The eggs hatch into grubs. The grub develops within the plant at or near the base, destroying the tiller. Sometimes the plant "swells up," and has the appearance of a tiny onion. The plants do not head, and die about May 1. The second generation will be out in a few days, laying eggs in plants that are growing to a head. Eggs are laid just above the joint, and they may be laid in any joint above the third.



STAY
for **DINNER!**

TWELVE O'CLOCK... the window flies up! "Stay for dinner," calls Mrs. Martin. From around the barn come the surprised Mr. Martin and Checkerboard Jones, who have completely forgotten the time of day in their jobs about the feedlot.

Checkerboard Jones is the Purina Chow man, the handy man about the neighborhood. He can always tell you where you can get a dandy bull calf. He knows folks who have fine pullets to sell... he knows others who are looking for pullets. He knows just a lot about ways of getting rid of coccidiosis. And above all, he knows a thing or two about making milk, pork, beef and eggs for very little money.

More than once he's told the Martins about Purina Chows... about the huge Purina Experimental Farm in Missouri where each Purina Chow must prove by actual feeding that it can do the job best. The Martins can see it now in their own feedlots. They are feeding Purina Chows... and they see the story at the end of the year... more money that they can call their own!

The Checkerboard Chow man in your neighborhood... when he comes in, make use of him in ironing out those things that trouble you. Thousands of folks like you have made more money by using the Checkerboard Chow man that is in every neighborhood. The next time he calls... make him make money for you!



SOLD AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Farm Bureau Women Are Working "Out Where the West Begins"

COMPLEXES are fashionable these days. A person without one can't hope to get very far. Fortunately, I have found that I have one. It is a car complex. I do not care to drive. I have decided, however, since driving over Reno county with Mrs. Mabel McComb Carlson, the able home demonstration agent, that it would be easy to lose this complex in Reno county. The roads are wonderful.

Mrs. Carlson has been doing excellent work in Reno county for four years. She has a paid-up membership of 215 Farm Bureau women. There are 15 farm bureau units and nine 4-H clubs for which she is responsible. The farm bureau women are doing the usual home management work, which includes six demonstration kitchens, some clothing, nutrition and garden work.

Pantry Becomes a Kitchen

We visited one of these kitchens which was in the process of transformation. Mrs. Hazel Murphy of Le-rado decided that she needed a kitchen separate from her dining room. The kitchen in her home was large and her pantry measured about 10 by 12 feet. After making a study of space, she decided to turn the pantry into a kitchen. In this pantry was a long window and a short one. Mrs. Murphy had the long window turned across. We were amazed at the difference this made in the light. Mrs. Murphy stippled her linoleum. Shelves and cupboards were built-in, and all the furniture was arranged conveniently. The painting is yet to do. By converting this pantry into a kitchen many steps will be saved. The old kitchen becomes a comfortable dining room which can be kept cool in summer.



Enjoyed a Fine Meeting

One of the enjoyable experiences of my Reno county trip was the meeting of the Willing Workers Unit at the home of Mrs. Ethel Cole of Arlington. An unusually good clothing lesson on the study of the individual figure was given by Mrs. Joe Nunemaker of Arlington, clothing leader for the unit.

Mrs. Elmer Carder of Arlington is president of this wide-awake unit. She told me about two dinners which her club had served at farm sales. These dinners put around \$100 in the club treasury. They are planning to give some of this money to the Capper Fund for Crippled Children, and I assured them that Mr. Van Natta would be delighted. You see this group of progressive farm women in the center picture.

Kansas not only grows the best wheat in the world, but some of the loveliest and healthiest children, one of which is Betty Lea Moore, 3½ year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emery Moore of Route 4, Kingman.

A Visit With the Hostess

During my chat with my hostess, Miss Ethel Cole, I learned of her canning activities. Miss Cole uses the tin cans because they are just as satisfactory as glass jars and much quicker and more economical. Cans may be used three times before they are discarded, and Miss Cole says she finds that the men are more willing to help with the canning if this method is used. They do not object to working the machine that seals the cans. Miss Cole cans sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, carrots and corn as well as meats and fruits. Last year she canned 300 quarts of vegetables. This may sound like a cellar full, but there are nine in the Cole family. One doesn't have to overwork his imagination to realize what becomes of the 300 quarts of vegetables, do you think? If you are interested in the details of canning in tin cans, write me and I'll tell you all the tricks of the trade.

Rejuvenating an Old House

New houses are thrilling. But the houses that provide the real stories are the old-timers that are being rejuvenated. I saw one of these houses, a typical Kansas farm house type, with the built-ons rather than the built-ins. Pat Rexroad

out of Hutchinson purchased the house which you see in the picture and then he proceeded to have it made over. In the picture you can see the new entrance. The little room at one end contains a room for a hired man, and a milk room. The milk room opens into what will be one of the best kitchens in Kansas. There is a built-in cabinet, a built-in cupboard around the sink, work-tables and a pantry that will be a blessing with its rows of generous shelves. There is to be an electric stove, electric lights, running hot and cold water and the house will be heated with an oil burner that has thermostat control.

The house has three bedrooms and a bath upstairs, and a dining room, living room and kitchen on the first floor. There's a large fireplace in the living room. Graceful arches form the entrances between the living and dining rooms. The hall and winding staircase are additional attractive features.

Plans are being made for landscaping the yard. When the Rexroads have finished they will have a home that is beautiful and convenient; moreover, it will have a background of living behind it. If a family cannot build a new home, it pays to study the old one. Many of the older houses have great possibilities. They can be converted into charming and efficient dwellings.

Reno County Farm Bureau women



Snap-shots of Betty Lea Moore of Kingman, the Arlington Group of Farm Bureau Women and the Pat Rexroad Home Out of Hutchinson

are planning to go to their vacation camp this summer. All farm women need a rest. Families need a rest, too, occasionally. I hope all farm women will plan to take a few days, and if you belong to the farm bureau, you are lucky. Their camps are most delightful and restful.

Perhaps it would interest you, at this season, to know how much food the farm bureau women of Reno county canned and cured last year. Here are the figures:

Fruits and vegetables, canned	18,772 quarts
Meats and fish, canned	842 quarts
Jellies and preserves made	412 quarts
Pickles made	681 quarts
Total	30,707 quarts
Meats cured	3,440 pounds

Planning a Stork Shower

BY PHYLLIS LEE

PERHAPS one of your friends is expecting a visit from the stork. If so she will be more than pleased with a surprise stork shower given in her honor. You might be having a regular club meeting and thus the guest of honor would have no suspicion that the meeting was unusual in any way. Or you could have a luncheon, inviting the closest girl friends of the prospective mother.

A miniature house with a stork perched on the chimney could be used for the center of the table. Small white paper baskets at each place will serve as place cards and also holders for the favors which are tiny vials of perfume dressed in

long white crepe paper dresses and frilly bonnets. Bows of crepe paper, some pink and some blue, can be fastened to the coverlet of each basket.

For entertainment the hostess might furnish stamped blocks for a baby quilt and let each guest work a block or two, putting their initials in the blocks that they finish. If bridge is to be played, baby heads and faces can be cut from magazines and glued to plain tally cards and to the score pads. A coat of shellac will make them quite finished. If games are desired, Baby's Name, Baby's Feedings, Baby's Lullaby and Baby's Washing will be appropriate. The hostess should fasten a line across the room for "Baby's Washing" and in turn the guests fasten up their shower gifts with clothespins which have been painted pink and blue. The mother-to-be will indeed be happy that the day was so showery.

Keeping Cool in Summer

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

WHEN summer comes do you find that your home which has been so snug and cozy all winter long takes on an air of hot stuffiness? A few changes may be made so that the house takes on a different atmosphere. The changes renew contentment as well as safeguarding the winter rugs and furnishings.

Heavy rugs, cleaned and stored, may be replaced by small rugs of grass or rags which are cool and easily cleaned. Large rugs not only appear hot but actually increase the temperature of the room. If they are thoroughly cleaned and wrapped in tar paper or old newspapers there need be little fear of moths. Floors that are badly worn may be painted a dark color and made quite attractive with small rugs, or they may be covered with linoleum and small rugs scattered over them.

Slip covers of cretonne bring birdland and flowerland indoors, making the heavy upholstered furniture cool and attractive. Coarse canvas with broad colorful stripes adds strength and force to rooms of heavy texture. Quaint gingham are used sometimes.

White or cream curtains are dainty or the cool shades of green, lavender and blue are distinctive in this age of color. Cretonnes, chintzes and gingham, in checks, plaids, or flower and bird patterns are gay and cool. In my living room the cretonnes, the wallpaper and the rugs are so profusely figured that I use plain shades of poplin for the draperies. In some rooms no draperies at all are required.

Shifting the furniture to different positions in the room augments its appearing coolness. At our home the davenport which is drawn close to the fire in winter is moved to a position between two windows in the summer. The heavy upholstered chair that in winter sits by the fire-side is moved near another window in summer.

Hangers Are Helpful

BY JOSEPHINE H. COFFEEN

IFIND that a generous supply of wire coat hangers are helpful to use on ironing day. I hang each garment on a hanger as soon as ironed. If while ironing, I notice a place that needs mending, I hang the garment near the sewing machine where I can make the needed repairs later. But if it requires no mending, the garment may be hung in its place. Most men particularly dislike to unfold and unbutton shirts as they come from the laundry. By keeping shirts on convenient hangers, I pour oil on our household's tempers.

I have found that small children take more pride in keeping their clothes in good condition if I provide small hangers for them. Gaily painted ones can be purchased in any 10 cent store. A friend of mine has two hooks in her kitchen placed low enough for the children to reach. Each child has his own hangers for wraps. This has worked out nicely.





MORE PEOPLE BUY *USED* BUICKS THAN MANY MAKES OF NEW CARS

"We want a man's sized car. We want power and roadability. We'll get infinitely more miles and thrills in a used Buick than in a new car of comparable price. Clearly, Buick is the better buy."

It is very possible that this thought is engaging *your* mind, as it is engaging the minds of tens of thousands of other buyers. For this is the way America is thinking.

The proof is that more people buy used Buicks than many makes of new cars. In fact, so great is the popularity of the used Buick, that it actually outsells the *big majority* of new cars—for the very reasons you have in mind.

A used Buick provides more power—more swiftness, smoothness and stamina—more of all the good motoring qualities . . . because Buick is wonderfully designed and wonder-

fully made by craftsmen who have held leadership in fine car building for a quarter-century. And a Buick is always a Buick. It continues to perform in the same smooth, even-tempered way whether the speedometer reads 10,000 or 100,000.

Act upon your own convictions. Decide now to purchase the Buick you've long wanted. And make satisfaction doubly sure by taking this additional step—

Buy your Buick from an authorized Buick-Marquette Dealer. He conditions his Buicks carefully—prices them fairly—and offers them on the most reasonable terms. His establishment is *the* place in your community to buy a used car.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors
Canadian Factories Corporation Builders of
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont. Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

Fighters can't train with PILLOWS!

A fighter's muscles must have vigorous, hardy exercise to keep them strong and firm—in condition. Imagine a fighter trying to train on soft, flabby pillows!

Teeth can't train ON "MUSH"

IF TEETH, and gums, are to be firm, sound and healthy, they've got to train on sterner stuff than the soft, mushy foods which form so large a part of modern diets.

For teeth and gums which are not sufficiently exercised will deteriorate just as surely as muscles which are little used. They require constant care. They lose their soundness, their firmness. So declare America's leading Doctors of Dental Surgery. And that is not all.

Your own doctor and dentist will tell you that the origin of many serious illnesses has been traced to unhealthy conditions of the teeth and gums.

Teeth and gums need more than daily cleansing, say these knowing men. They must have exercise. They must learn to *chew!* And what

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"
A Product of General Foods Corporation



pleasanter way to give them their needed exercise than in the way Nature intended—by eating delicious foods which actually *invite* thorough chewing?

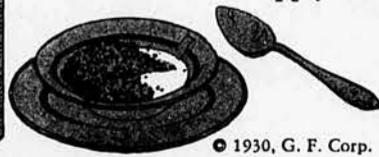
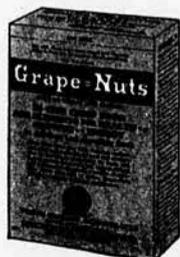
Such a food is Grape-Nuts. It is highly thought of by dental and medical authorities, not only because it gives teeth and gums the brisk exercise they urgently need—but also because it helps to *build* sound teeth.

Grape-Nuts is made from wheat and malted barley. Its golden-brown, nut-like kernels, so delicately tinged with pure malt sugar, are crisp and crunchy. You *want* to chew them thoroughly. And as you do, teeth and gums get the stimulating exercise Nature planned they should have. And every time you eat Grape-Nuts with milk or cream your body receives a rich supply of

calcium and phosphorus, the two elements so important to the building of sound, beautiful teeth.

Indeed, in this single delicious dish is practically every food element needed for the health and energy of the entire body. A single serving of Grape-Nuts with milk or cream, supplies more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal!

Your grocer has Grape-Nuts. Buy it today, for breakfast tomorrow. Or if you wish, you can mail the coupon below for a free trial package.



© 1930, G. F. Corp.

FREE • CLIP THIS COUPON NOW

POSTUM COMPANY, INC., Battle Creek, Mich. G-S.F.F.—6-30
Please send me, free, a trial package of Grape-Nuts, and two booklets: "Civilized Teeth and How to Prevent Them," and "Happier Days from Better Breakfasts."

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Fill in completely—print name and address.
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THE PHAETON

\$ 495

J. O. B. factory, Flint, Michigan

Compare the value . . . Compare the price!

**It's wise to
choose a
SIX**

The New
CHEVROLET SIX

-at greatly
reduced prices!

- The Roadster* \$495
- The Phaeton* \$495
- The Sport Roadster* .. \$555
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- The Coupe* \$565
- The Sport Coupe* \$655
- The Club Sedan* \$625
- The Sedan* \$675
- The Special Sedan* ... \$725
(6 wire wheels standard)
- The Sedan Delivery* \$595
- Light Delivery Chassis* ... \$365
- 1 1/2 Ton Chassis* \$520
- 1 1/2 Ton Chassis with Cab* \$625
- Roadster Delivery* \$440
(Pick-up box extra)

*Prices f. o. b. factory
Flint, Michigan*

It is easy to understand why the new Chevrolet Six is winning such widespread popularity. All you need to do is compare it with any other automobile of comparable cost—*value for value and price for price!*

You will discover that Chevrolet is the only low-priced car that gives you the outstanding advantages of a six-cylinder motor. And if you have ever driven a six-cylinder car, you know what a difference six cylinders make—in smoothness, power, flexibility, long life and greater driver comfort!

You will discover that Chevrolet is the only low-priced car with bodies by Fisher—a factor of the utmost importance in determining value. Chevrolet-Fisher bodies are built of selected hardwood and steel—assuring thousands upon thousands of miles of quiet, carefree service. They are carefully padded to prevent drumming and rumble. And they offer every modern safety and convenience feature.

You will discover that Chevrolet is the only low-priced car combining all of these modern chassis features—four long semi-elliptic springs; four Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers; completely-enclosed internal-expanding 4-wheel brakes; banjo-type rear axle; and a heavy channel steel frame, with four rugged cross members.

And when you investigate economy, you will make another important discovery—for the Chevrolet Six is just as economical as any car you can buy. It costs no more for oil. It costs no more for gas. It costs no more for tires. It costs no more for service. *And it is sold at prices anyone can afford.*

Before you consider any other low-priced car, compare it with the new Chevrolet Six. *Compare values! Compare prices!* The more thorough your comparison, the more certain you are to conclude that "It's wise to choose a Six!"

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation



Under the
Oliver Flag

MODEL A

The Most Powerful Tractor of its Size on Four Wheels

A GAIN Oliver offers a great advance in Power—The Oliver Hart-Parr Model A—a 4-cylinder, 4-plow tractor.

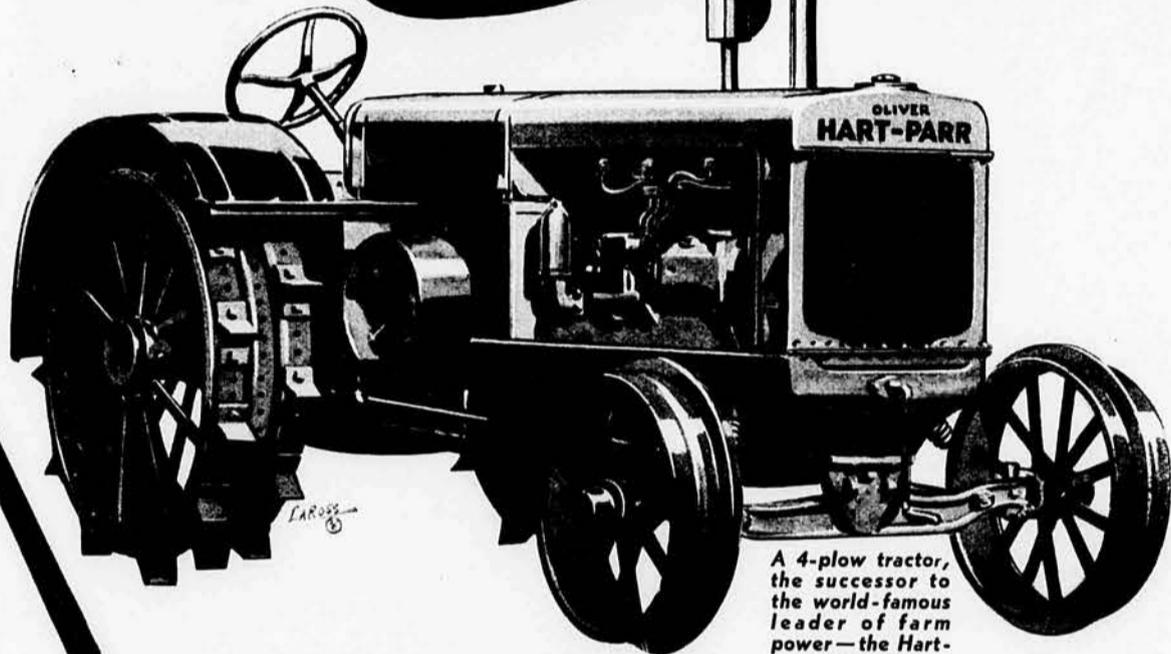
It is lower, shorter, narrower, better—a more compact farm power unit that will handle more easily, work more freely, produce power more economically—the new Oliver Hart-Parr Model A.

The new valve-in-head motor (patents applied for) burns kerosene or gasoline and from either gets more power per dollar of fuel cost. A new type force feed lubrication system, new type balanced cooling system, new type fuel system, make this most efficient type of motor even more efficient.

The Oliver Hart-Parr Cooling System directly forces the coolest water in the system against the hottest part of the motor, keeping the ignition chamber and the valves free from overheating. The problem of crankcase dilution is greatly lessened.

The power transmission parts from the 3-inch main bearings to the 3½-inch driving axle are larger, stronger, made of superior metals. Ball and roller bearings are more plentifully used. Metal has been placed where metal counts.

The Oliver Hart-Parr Model A, in chassis, motor and transmission, offers every modern improvement and some that are entirely new. It is fully enclosed outside to protect the works within. Inside, it presents a



A 4-plow tractor, the successor to the world-famous leader of farm power—the Hart-Parr 18-36.

More ball and roller bearings
Really handy belt pulley
More driver comfort
New cooling system
Beauty and Balance
More alloy steels

60-inch over-all height
79½-inch wheel base
117-inch over-all length
39-inch inside tread
5600 lbs. of weight

new cleanness and trimness of design, free from the usual projections, and is much more accessible.

The Oliver Hart-Parr Model A also offers the farmer many new conveniences: the low, roomy, dust-proof platform; a movable, adjustable, spring-hung seat; automobile type foot clutch; handy gear shift lever. The operator rides in comfort with a fine view of the work.

It also offers new operating advantages—the drawbar is adjustable up and down and in a wider arc to accommodate any tool or any setting of a tool to meet unusual conditions.

The belt pulley is right out in the open so that the belt can literally be thrown on.

It's from the shops of Hart-Parr, founders of the tractor industry, long holders of leadership in power.

Besides the sensational new Row Crop, this new Oliver Hart-Parr takes its place under the Oliver Flag that leads to lower costs of producing crops.

Write for immediate information on this most powerful tractor of its size on 4 wheels.

OLIVER FARM
EQUIPMENT SALES
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400 West Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

Please send me complete information on the new Oliver Hart-Parr Model A Tractor.

Name.....

Address.....

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Branches everywhere to serve you

OLIVER

Puzzles Every Girl and Boy Can Work

I AM 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Warner. I like her very much. I go to the Anness school. For pets I have two dogs and three birds. I have two brothers. Their names are Stanley and Eugene. Eugene is 17 years old and Stanley is 11 years old. I have one sister. Her name is Mildred. She is 19 years old. I like the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Anness, Kan. Betty Suppes.

Dessert Puzzle

"You chilluns jus' guess what I'se makin' for dessert," said Aunt Jemima. Two-fifths of prune, one-fourth of date, one-fourth of soda and three-fifths of icing. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.



Martha Likes Her Teacher

I am 8 years old, and in the third grade. My birthday is December 31. My teacher's name is Miss Bellville. I like her very much. I have a big sister and a little sister. My big sister is seven years older than I am. My little sister is 6 weeks old. I have some kittens. Their names are Kitty Mittens, Tiger and Crodey and my Mother kitty is Mopsy.
Martha Marie Wilson.
Craig, Colo.

Midge and Fluffy Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I walk 1 1/4 miles to school. I go to Union No. 72. My teacher's name is Miss Hoffins. I like her very much. She is very good to me. For pets I have two dogs and three cats. My dogs' names are Midge and Fluffy. My cats' names are Billy,

Tiptoes and Bluebowl. I have three sisters older than I am. Their names are Wilda Bell, Berenice and Reba. My older sister is married. My birthday is February 1. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.
Lorine Henderson.
Pleasanton, Kan.

Helen Has a Pet Lamb

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Clemetson. I like her very much. For pets I have a lamb. It follows me every place I go. I have five sisters and three brothers. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I will answer their letters.
Helen Bosworth.
Wellsville, Kan.

We Hear From Mary

I am 14 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two brothers. Their names are Guy and Francis. I go to Western Star school. I live 4 miles from school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Esson. Guy is 17 years old and Francis is 9 years old.
Weskan, Kan. Mary Sullivan.



Fatty Stevens Has Earned the Reputation of Being the Best Football "Blower" in the Neighborhood.

Ruth Likes Her Teacher

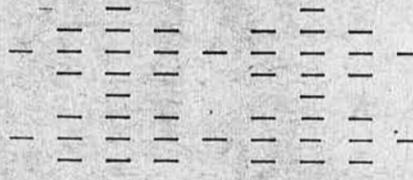
I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Huggins. I like her very much. I have a pet dog. Her name is Peggy Jane. I will be 10 years old November 28. I have one sister and seven brothers. I live 2 1/4 miles north of Kincaid, Kan., on an 80-acre farm. I have one niece and three nephews. Their names are Chrystal and Richard Day, Herbert and Robert Swender. Richard

and Robert go to school. I like the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Ruth Swender.



If the black pieces are cut out and properly fitted together, they will make a silhouette of a barnyard fowl. Can you guess what it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Connected Diamond Puzzle



Upper left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A rodent; 3. City in France; 4. Upset; 5. A consonant.

Upper right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Small bed; 3. Substantial; 4. A metal; 5. A consonant.

Lower left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Car for moving furniture; 3. Rescued; 4. Lacy fabric; 5. A consonant.

Lower right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Drink slowly; 3. A unit; 4. A fastening; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes correctly so that each diamond reads the same across and up and down and so that the diamonds fit into each other as indicated. There will be a surprise gift each for the

first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

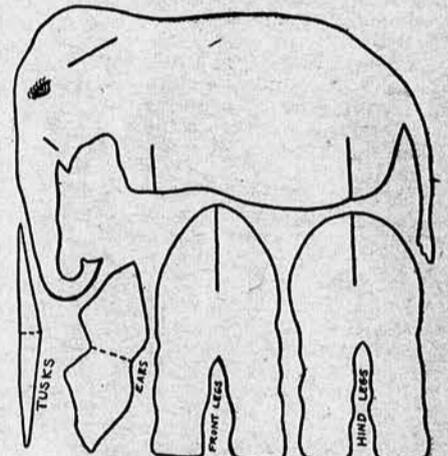
Goes to Wells School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have a dog named Jack, a horse named Teddie, a pony named Beauty and a calf named Toy. I go to the old Wells school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Wells. I like her very much. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me.
Opal Sponsel.
Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

Enjoys Children's Page

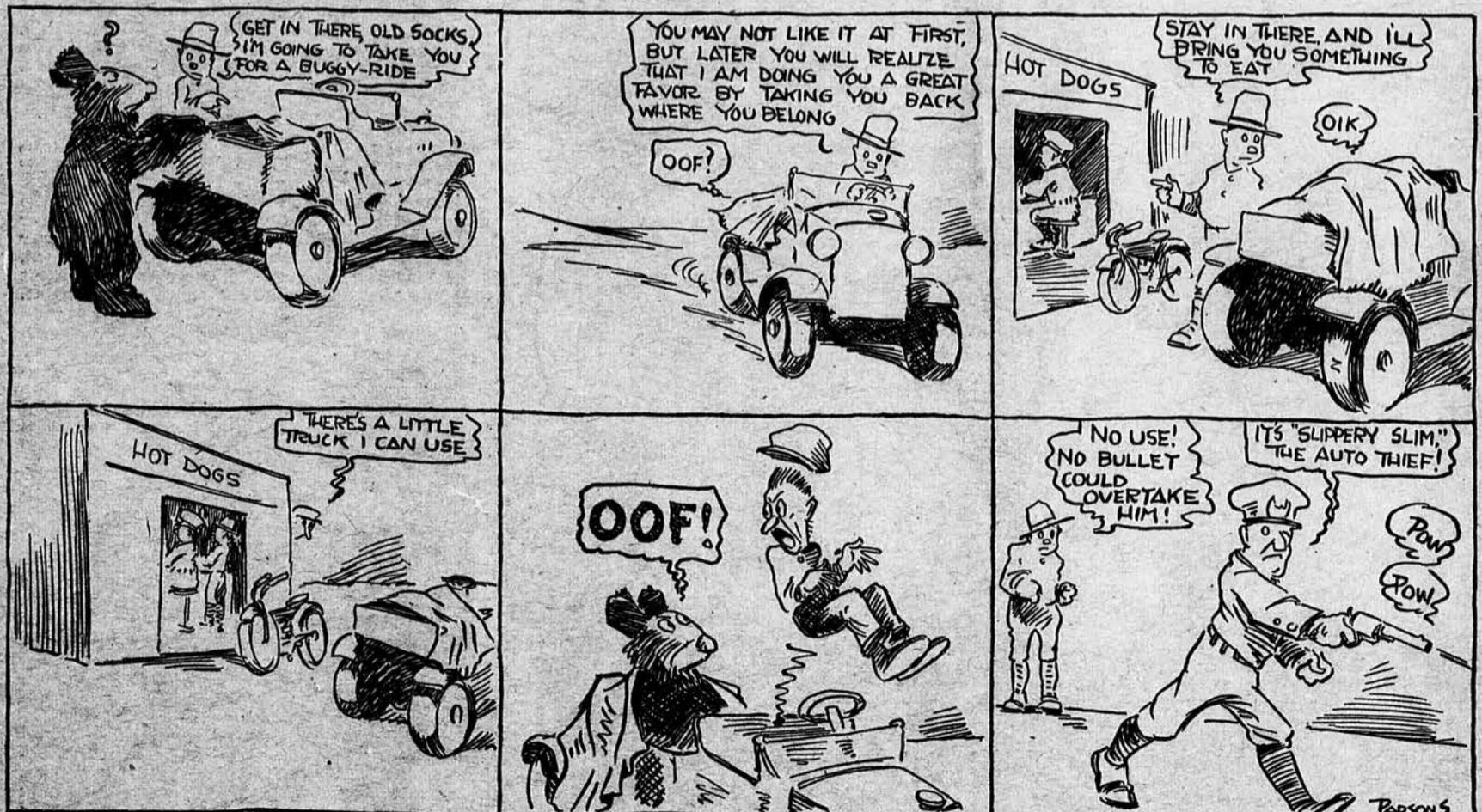
I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Higganum school. Miss Jones is my teacher. I live in a new home. My father and mother had it built three years ago. I have three little brothers. Their names are Hadley, Gilbert and John. I enjoy the children's page every week. The firm where my father works makes the Clark cutaway harrows.
Higganum, Colo. Elsie Austin.

A Paper Elephant



Rides Horseback to School

I am 9 years old. My birthday is August 11. Have I a twin? I got a lot of letters from the little girls and was glad to answer them. I am in the fifth grade. I ride a horse to school, and certainly think it's great sport.
Aleen Iris Smith.
Burdett, Colo.



The Hoovers—Buddy's Bear Heads West

How Shall We Dress Little Sally?

The Right Clothes Depend on Personality as Well as Coloring

DO YOU have a Sally who is brown and boisterous? Or an Irene who is fair and shy? Or a Tommy with a mischievous, freckled face? Or an Edward with wide, blue eyes? Your children are not "just children." Mothers are learning that even tiny tots have personality and that colors may be wisely chosen for them. There was a day when every dark-eyed child donned red, and blue eyes demanded blue, regardless of other characteristics. But it's different now.

This Sally, for instance, with olive skin, wood-brown eyes and copper hair who possesses enough enthusiasm for three. Intense red makes her more brown. When she wears her red coat and hat, she becomes a flashing piece of aggressiveness. I doubt if Mother's friends would ever have been irritated by Sally if her clothes had been tawny orange, bronze or cool blue-green.

Rosy cheeks and childhood belong together but there are healthy skins which are clear but colorless, like Irene's perhaps. Her wise mother will avoid yellowish tans, greys, bright greens and black for the more pale child needs coral, warm rosy tans, and neutral blue-greens which will give color to the face. Rich, quiet tones they will need to be—backgrounds for Irene's thoughtfulness.

Suppose Tommy (or Mary Ann) is a sturdy, active child with grey eyes above the freckled nose. Don't stifle Tommy in pale rose Peter Pan with ruffles on the blouse, or hide Mary Ann's natural sweetness in orchid organdie and lace. Not while you can find gay soft greens, delft blues, deep coral and golden tans. Jolly polka-dot patterns, small plaids and prints with strong color and pattern will be just right.

Edward drew the curly hair that Mother wanted the girls to have and his eyes are blue as larkspur. So long as he's small he can wear golden yellow, pale green, blue, and even the orchid we wouldn't let Mary Ann have. Providing, of course, that the materials are boyish and the suit is boyishly made. For no little man even with wide, blue eyes and curly hair wants to be taken for a little girl in rompers.

The child with contrast between hair, eyes and skin can manage the brightest colors. Trimming notes, for instance, can be much lighter or much darker than the body of the dress. But the lass or lad with little variation in color will be happier in subtle colors with small accents of brightness.

In figured materials, small patterns or indistinct colorings are excellent to choose.

And the "red-heads!" They can be a delightful symphony in color if Mother chooses henna tones, coppery browns, old gold, peach, turquoise, old blue and green. Avoid red and rose-pink as you would the measles for this type, and purple, too, for these are the colors that scrap with auburn hair.

What about the baby? For, of course, babies are individuals, too. There will always be white as a symbol of babyhood and for practical reasons, but maybe the young ruler is bored with the insipid blues and sometimes characterless pink which trims the baby things. Why not deep cream,

soft lilac, peach or old rose? I saw a layette not long ago, lovely and different in its trimmings of turquoise blue.

Gay colors belong with shining eyes and dancing feet of childhood but bright color does not mean crude color. Watch out for lemon yellow, mustard green, cerise and raspberry tones. They are likely to be harsh when used in materials suitable for children's clothes. But look at the delightful colors known as honey, coral, apple and moss green, rosewood, Madonna blue, and sun-tan.

Every mother knows that simplicity of construction is of importance in garments for the wee ones, not only to lessen the labor of making but for ease of laundering, too. The same simplicity in the use of color is wise. Single color frocks are quickly made for the pieces are fewer.

By Ethel M. Arnold

And there is no color to run into the other or to fade too soon.

Trimming of a lighter or darker tone of the dress is often more effective than a contrasting color. Jean's brown linen trimmed with a deep gold may be more pleasing than the same brown combined with blue. In the thoughtful use of two colors together, be sure one is more neutral than the other. One color should be background and the other should be accent.

Make the trimmings earn a place on the play frocks, by using them as a necessary part of the dress construction, as for bindings, facings, collars or pockets. But never as after-thought decorations. Best clothes may be more elaborate as to design and trimming. But no matter whether Joyce is slender and demure, or round and noisy, simple clothes will suit her best. Especially if Mother has chosen the color with Joyce in mind.

Any of these patterns may be ordered thru the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each.

Building a Castle

BY JANE PLUMMER

DREAMS of castles in Spain seldom come true. Perhaps it is because, in the words of a modern philosopher, "The world of our dreams is not found—it is created."

This is the story of a castle that came true. It grew from a boy's intelligent interest in rocks; it was created by the hands of a Kansas farmer whose days are taken up with

the practical matters of plowing and planting.

In his boyhood Lloyd Lovelace spent adventurous afternoons in the timber along creek banks, collecting queer or beautiful rock specimens and hunting Indian arrow heads. One of the choicest rocks he ever found was presented to the girl who later became his sweetheart and wife. She shares his love of out-of-doors and his interest in collecting stones.

The Lovelace home is about 6 miles from

Horton, in Brown county. It is built on the site of one of the first pioneer houses in the community. A bluegrass lawn surrounds the place, sloping down to bright patches of flowers and a lily pool.

The castle, built from thousands of small and large stones collected by the Lovelaces thru the years, rises from the point of the heart-shaped pool.

After the excavation for the pool was made and cemented the difficult task of building the castle, with its stone parapets, tiny windows, stairways and towers, began. The cave beneath the castle is lined with crystal. Huge rocks of the material were split and shaped for the purpose. Goldfish flash in the cool water of the crystal cavern. Water hyacinth, moss and arrow head plants grow at its entrance. A perfect little lighthouse, made from cement and an old brown bottle, sends gleams across the green water in the evenings. A candle is placed in the lighthouse for this purpose. Interesting geological

specimens border the pool, with forget-me-nots, cactus, pansies, creeping live-forever and old-hen-and-chickens growing from their crevices.

A rock garden is to be built. A stone tea table, rock seats and a stone sun dial are parts of their plan.



You'll like the Stork Shower leaflet which contains games, ideas for decorations for the home and table, ideas for invitations and suggested refreshments. Order this from Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 4 cents.

Cherry Dishes Are Tempting

By Grace Carlson Fowler

I LIKE a cherry tree in blossom. It is the glory of May and when in fruit it is the pride of June. I have been interested in watching the cherries on the tree at my back door. As you know they have turned gradually from a pale pink to a deep red, during the past weeks. Now it is time to think about using them. And I shall can some, for how could we get along without our cherry pie and preserves next winter?

Cherries to be enjoyed in the raw state should be fully matured and sweet. They are delicious just pitted, sweetened and chilled. An excellent cherry juice may be made by covering unpitted cherries with cold water and simmering until they are very soft. Drain as for jelly. Measure juice and add ½ cup sugar to each quart of juice. Bring this to a boil and seal it in clean, hot jars. This is good in beverages or frozen desserts. Some other ways of using cherries are as follows:

Cherry Sherbet

½ pint pitted cherries Juice of 1 lemon
1 cup sugar Whites of 2 eggs
1 teaspoon gelatine 1 pint water

Dissolve the sugar in the water. Add the gelatine after dissolving in ½ cup water. Add the cherries and half freeze. Stir in the beaten whites of eggs and freeze.

Cherry Surprise

1 pint cherry juice 2 bananas
1 package cherry flavored gelatine ½ cup walnut meats
1 cup cherries, pitted and halved Whipped cream or custard

Add enough water to the juice from a jar of cherries to make 1 pint. Bring cherry juice to

a boiling point and dissolve the gelatine in it. When it is cold and beginning to set, stir in the cherries and bananas which are sliced very thin. When ready to serve sprinkle over top ½ cup walnut meats which have been finely ground. Serve with whipped cream or custard.

Cherry Pie

1 pint cherries 4 tablespoons cherry juice
1 cup sugar (If canned cherries are used)
3 tablespoons flour

Cover bottom crust with 1 tablespoon of the flour. Mix balance of flour with cherries, sugar and juice, and fill the pie. This amount of sugar is correct for unsweetened cherries. If canned, sweetened cherries are used, decrease the amount of sugar according to sweetness of your cherries.

Fruit Salad

1 cup pitted cherries 1 cup orange sections
1 cup fresh or canned Whipped cream mayonnaise
diced pineapple

Mix cherries, pineapple and orange and put together with mayonnaise to which has been added at least an equal portion of whipped cream. Garnish with lettuce.

Cherry Mixture

2½ cups pitted cherries ¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar 1 cup water
3 tablespoons flour 2 tablespoons butter

Mix sugar, flour and salt. Add cherries and water and pour in shallow, buttered baking dish. Dot with butter and add dough mixture. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven, and serve warm.

Cherry Cobbler

2 cups flour 1 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder 4 tablespoons butter
¾ cup milk

Sift flour, measure, and sift again with baking powder and salt. Cut in butter with knife, or work in lightly with tips of fingers. Add milk until soft dough forms. Pat out on floured board to fit over cherry mixture. Make 4 holes in top to allow steam to escape.



717



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Any farm wife will be a better wife with the **NEW MAYTAG**

THE partnership between the farmer and his wife is made more pleasant and profitable when the New Maytag changes the long, tiresome washday to a pleasant hour or two. It saves many precious hours, saves energy, saves the clothes by its careful, thorough washing.

Among the many features of the New Maytag, farm women especially appreciate the one-piece, cast-aluminum tub, the new roller water remover, the new, quiet, lifetime, oil-packed drive, and the new auto-type shift-lever.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY
Newton, Iowa — Founded 1893

MAYTAG SALES CORP., (Wholesale)
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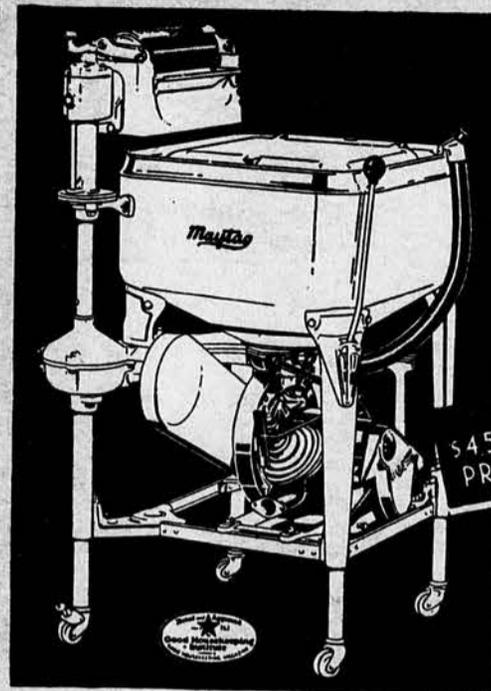
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The Simple, Compact, Reliable Maytag Engine

For farm homes without electric current, the Maytag gasoline Multi-Motor takes the place of the electric motor. This fine Maytag engine—the product of sixteen years' development—has but four working parts. The carburetor has but one adjustment. A step on the pedal starts it.

THE CHURN AND THE MEAT GRINDER ATTACHMENTS

This Maytag aluminum churn sets over the center post in the washer tub, and enables you to churn the butter with the same power that washes the clothes. The Meat Grinder Attachment grinds meats, nuts, fruit and vegetables at the rate of two pounds a minute. The churn and meat grinder attachments are extra equipment furnished at reasonable cost.



A \$4500.00 PRODUCT

TUNE IN on Maytag Radio Programs over N.B.C. Coast to Coast Network Monday Evenings, Daylight Saving Time—9:00 E.T., 8:00 C.T., 7:00 M.T., 6:00 P.T.—Standard Time is one hour earlier. WJZ, New York; KDKA, Pittsburgh; KYW, Chicago; KSTP, St. Paul; WSM, Nashville; WREN, Kansas City; KOA, Denver; KSL, Salt Lake City; WKY, Oklahoma City; KPRC, Houston; WFAA, Dallas; KECA, Los Angeles; KGW, Portland and Associated Stations.

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Write or phone the nearest dealer for a trial home washing with the New Maytag. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Divided payments you'll never miss.

Phone One of the Authorized Maytag Dealers Listed Below:

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| Atwood J. R. Kirchner Hdwe. Co. | Frankfort Pennington Pro. Co. | Mankato R. Hanna & Son | Selden Mountford Agency |
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Maytag

BOOK DEPARTMENT

Philo Vance Solves Another Outstanding Mystery in S. S. Van Dine's New Book

BY D. M. HARMON

A NEW mystery story by S. S. Van Dine, "The Scarab Murder Case," has been recommended not only as his best but also as very close to the top of all detective stories. Suspects are confined to five members of the household, all introduced at the beginning, giving the reader every opportunity to strive for the solution himself. There is no element of the fantasy that tended to mar the "Bishop Murder Case." Again Philo Vance is complete master of the situation, parcelling out, to his associates, scraps of information that he picks up, but never exposing until the end the inner workings of his mind. The story involves the solution of the mystery surrounding the murder of a New York philanthropist and art patron, who is found dead in a famous private museum in Gramercy Park. The principal clew rests in a small Egyptian scarab, and with his customary ingenuity Mr. Van Dine unravels a clever tale.

This is the fifth detective novel of Mr. Van Dine which has reached a unique position in popular esteem. His plots are ingenious and worked out in the greatest detail, and his characters are true, vivid human beings. "The Scarab Murder Case" might almost serve as a handbook on Egyptology. Yet the story rushes on to a series of exciting climaxes, carefully planned, artistically constructed and ingeniously baffling.

Writes of Personal Experiences

"Buck" Choquette of Canada, who won the \$500 reward offered by British Columbia for the first gold discovered in Southeastern Alaska, was the grandfather of Henry W. Clark, author of the new "History of Alaska." Mr. Clark tells how Choquette took part in five gold rushes, from the rush to California in '49 to the Klondike rush in '98. Mr. Clark himself was born at Wrangell, Alaska, and lived there for a large part of his first 20 years. His book is full of good reading on Alaska—its discovery and exploration, exploitation by the Russians, purchase by the United States, successive gold rushes, later development, present conditions and future prospects.

Another thrilling story of early pioneer days is "The Last Frontier," by Zack Sutley. The entire story is based on personal experiences of the author. Sutley went West 60 years ago, hunted buffalo with Bill Cody, went trapping with Jim Bridget and made trips up into Manitoba to buy furs at the trading post. He spent a summer

with General Custer, exploring the Black Hills, where the party found gold on French Creek. He drove thousands of cattle up from the South to the Indian agencies in Dakota Territory, camping all along the way. He explored with a halfbreed Sioux the country that is now Yellowstone Park. He met and talked with Frank and Jesse James, not knowing who they were, supplied them with cartridges and told them (unintentionally) where they could steal horses, and had other unusual experiences with the bull whackers, mule skinners, cowboys and traders of the old West.

Fates Were Kind to Maggie

A very amusing story of spring publication is "Maggie of the Wulicide Fleet." It is the war-time adventures of the "Margaret," formerly the pleasure yacht of Captain Isaac Emerson, the Bromo-Seltzer king, written by Prosper Buranelli, from the log of her gunnery officer. Maggie was never meant to go to sea but she was turned over to the Navy in the interests of democracy when the United States entered the war. The naval inspectors looked her over, promptly condemned her and ordered her to the junk pile. In the excitement the order was overlooked, Maggie was overhauled, a green crew consisting chiefly of farmers and city slickers sent on board and the former pleasure yacht ordered to the Azores to join the submarine patrol. After numberless accidents the ship managed to reach her destination, and there she stayed trying to do her bit. But she never accomplished much as a submarine chaser, for she couldn't store enough supplies for a long voyage. She couldn't use her depth bombs—if she dropped one, her speed of 4 knots an hour wouldn't get her away from the explosion fast enough. She couldn't fire her cannon, for the shock of one practice shot had opened a leak that almost sent her to the bottom. The only good thing that ever happened to the Maggie was the log kept by Lieutenant Borden, which has been expanded into this hilarious epic of the seas.

Austrian Writer Visits America

Rene Fulop-Miller, the famous Austrian writer, is now making a tour of the United States, and will make a close study of the American state. His book on the Russian theater is to be followed by a volume on the American theater. This is the first time he has been to the United States, altho

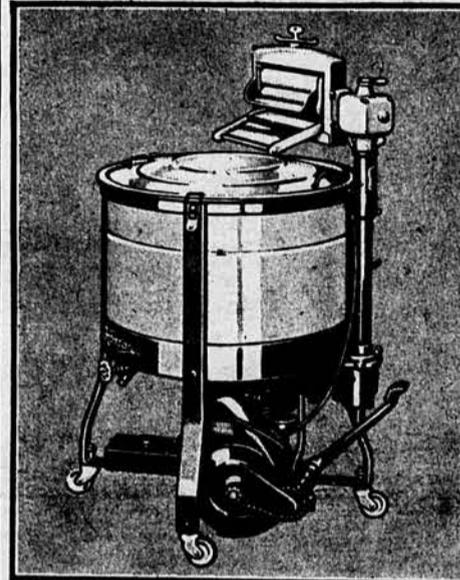
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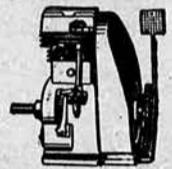
Silver Slippers.....	Temple Bailey
Condemned to Devil's Island.....	Blair Niles
Giants in the Earth.....	O. E. Rolvaag
A President is Born.....	Fannie Hurst
Forever Free.....	H. W. Morrow
The Interloper.....	E. P. Oppenheim
The Bishop Murder Case.....	S. S. Van Dine
Points West.....	B. M. Bowers
Kitty.....	Warwick Deeping
Flying With Lindbergh.....	D. E. Keyhoe
Now East, Now West.....	Susan Ertz
The Flying Squad.....	Edgar Wallace
Texas Man.....	W. M. Raine
Wild Horse Mesa.....	Zane Grey

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The newest, latest B. & S. gas engine model. Many new refinements: easy foot starter; positive lubrication; most economical operation; easily, quickly detached for other farm work.

WOMEN appreciate Horton simplicity. They admire it first of all in the Horton design. It is not cumbersome or involved in the least. It's a good looking washer.

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he has visited South America, where he collected a great deal of material concerning the Jesuit colonies in that country for his new book, "The Power and Secret of the Jesuits."

Rene Fulop-Miller probably is best known in this country for his biography, "Rasputin: The Holy Devil," which was one of the best-selling books in 1928. His main interest in his writings is to interpret the modern mind and the spiritual foundations of modern times in the light of great events, great contrasts and great lives of the past and present.

"Point Counter Point," Aldous Huxley's best seller two seasons ago, has been banned from the Irish Free State under the censorship act. The banning of Huxley's novel came just two days before the publication in both England and America of "Brief Candles," his first book of fiction since "Point Counter Point." A novelle and three short stories comprise Huxley's new book. These stories are biting and maliciously witty satire of the foibles and manners of Twentieth Century man performing his comedies and tragedies. "Brief Candles" is remarkable for its amazing gallery of characters.

These Farm Bureau Folks

(Continued from Page 8)

- 8:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 8:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 8:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Concert (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Story in Song
- 9:15 p. m.—Ted Weems with Al and Pete (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Pot of Gold (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—RSVP (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Eddie and Frank
- 9:45 a. m.—Capital Gas and Electric Company program
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:15 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—In a Russia Village (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 8:00 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—The Medocs
- 9:00 p. m.—Anson Weeks and his Roosevelt Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Dance Carnival
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

THURSDAY, JUNE 12

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Mr. Fixit (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—Song Review
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 9:45 a. m.—Capital Gas and Electric Company Program
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene

- 11:15 a. m.—Spick and Span Program
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 2:30 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Book Parade (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lowm and his Blitmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:15 p. m.—Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—International Sidelights (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
- 7:30 p. m.—Topeka Pure Milk Co. "Krimko Boy"
- 7:45 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

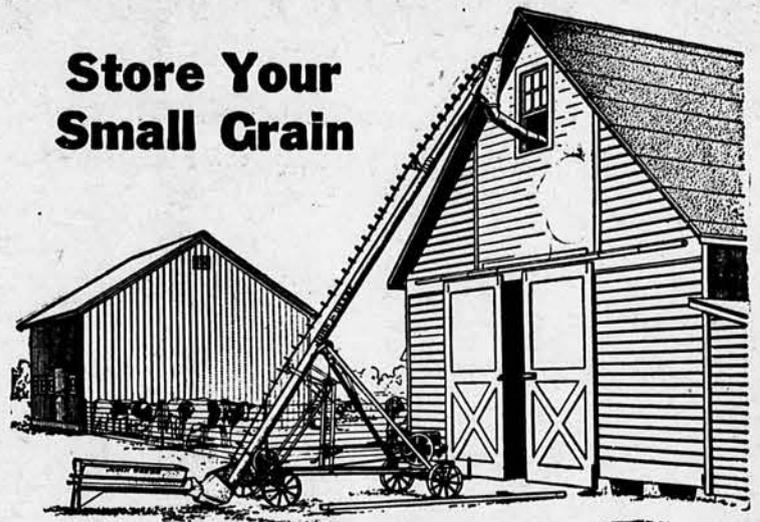
FRIDAY, JUNE 13

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Song Review
- 9:15 a. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 9:45 a. m.—Capital Gas and Electric Company program
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Livestock Department
- 12:30 p. m.—Noonday Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—H. T. Burleigh Girls' Quartet
- 2:30 p. m.—On Brunswick Platters
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:15 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
- 5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—True Story Hour (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmers' Union
- 8:30 p. m.—Studio Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Dance Carnival
- 9:30 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)

SATURDAY, JUNE 14

- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Harmony Boys
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julie Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Vocational Department
- 12:30 p. m.—Radio Fan Program KSAC
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Aztecs (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—French Trio (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harmony Boys
- 4:30 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsians (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Melo Maniacs (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons' Show Boat (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Dance Carnival (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
- 11:00 p. m.—Midnite Frolic

If the Naval Conference wants a satisfactory example of disarmament, let it turn back to the abolition of the hatpin.



Store Your Small Grain Without Scooping— in Less Time— at Lower Cost

THIS year, at harvest time, store your small grain without scooping, in less time, with less help and at lower cost with the John Deere Small Grain Elevator. The John Deere does away with slow, tiresome scooping—elevates the biggest load into your bins, tanks or freight cars in from 3 to 5 minutes. It's a real money-maker in harvest when time is short and help is costly.

The all-steel John Deere is extra strong and sturdy throughout. The main elevator is of tubular-steel well casing—will not sag or warp. Screw conveyor in hopper insures even, positive feed. Adjustable gate in hopper permits regulating flow of grain to the power of your engine.

It is entirely self-contained and easily moved from place to place. A few minutes in raising the tube gets it ready for use.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Pastures Are in Excellent Condition and Livestock Is Making Very Good Gains

THE weather has been reasonably favorable for the growth of crops and for field work. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn, planting the sorghums and harvesting alfalfa. Wheat is making about a normal progress with a prospect for only a moderate crop for Kansas. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is making fine gains. A few carloads of early lambs are being moved to market.

Barton—Farmers have been busy with the alfalfa harvest. Spring crops are making a good growth. Wheat, 84c; corn, 70c; butterfat, 27c; eggs, 12c, 15c and 16c.—Alice Everett.

Cherokee—Heavy rains recently have damaged wheat somewhat. Oats are doing fairly well. Most farmers are replanting corn. Poultrymen have lost large numbers of baby chicks, due to cold, damp weather. Cream, 27c; butter, 35c; eggs, 16c to 18c; shorts, \$1.75; bran, \$1.55.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—Wheat heads are short; it is likely that the crop will be below normal. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn and harvesting alfalfa. The strawberry harvest was light.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—This section has received a great deal of moisture recently, and the weeds and grain crops are making a wonderful growth. Potatoes and gardens require considerable attention these days. Pastures contain plenty of grass, and livestock is making splendid gains. The first crop of alfalfa will be quite large. Egg production is very heavy.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—Heavy rains recently have delayed field work considerably. The stand of corn is fairly good; a considerable part of it has been worked at least once. Oats straw will be short this year. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. Part of the wheat is in good condition.—K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—The weather has been cool and dry; more moisture is needed. Wheat is all headed; there are a great many dead spots in many fields; the upland wheat will do well if it makes 10 bushels an acre. The outlook for an oats crop is fairly satisfactory. An unusually large amount of corn was replanted. Pastures are in good condition, and livestock is doing well.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—Farmers have been busy harvesting alfalfa and planting the feed crops. Wheat harvest will start about July 1. It is likely that the wheat yields will be small; corn and the spring crops are doing fine. Pastures are in good condition. At a cash farm sale here last week cows with calves brought an average of \$83; horses and implements also sold fairly well. Butterfat, 32c; wheat, 89c; corn, 70c; barley 45c; hens, 15c; eggs 17c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—The first crop of alfalfa has been harvested; yields were fairly satisfactory. Wheat harvest will start about June 12. The No. 11 state highway is being "chatted" thru Elk county. Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 14c; bran, \$1.40; corn, 88c; corn chop, \$1.70; wheat, \$1.—D. W. Lockhart.

Franklin—Farmers have been busy in the fields. The first crop of alfalfa is quite satisfactory. Corn is doing very well. The folks

Ness—We have had a considerable amount of rain recently, which has added a great deal of moisture to the soil; it could escape quite rapidly, however, if we were to have a few days of high winds. Most of the wheat is headed, and in fairly good condition, altho the straw is short. Oats and barley are not doing so well.—James McHill.

Osage—Crops have been making a fine growth, and the soil contains plenty of moisture. Some corn fields were replanted, because of damage from worms; most fields have been cultivated at least once. Pastures are in excellent condition, and cattle are making good gains. A lime and legume demonstration tour was held here recently by the county farm bureau, with able help from the agricultural college, which attracted considerable attention. Roads are in fairly good condition; a considerable amount of new road work is being done this spring. Butterfat, 27c; eggs, 13c.—James M. Parr.

Osborne—Farmers have been very busy with their field work. Cutting alfalfa has been one of the big jobs recently. Most of the listing is finished. No. 1 cream, 25c; heavy springs, 20c; eggs, 15c; wheat, 89c; corn, 69c; kafir, 80c; new potatoes, \$4.—Roy Haworth.

Ottawa—Farmers have been quite busy with their field work. The ground is in excellent condition. The first crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Pastures contain plenty of grass, and livestock is doing well. Harvest will start about June 20. Wheat is in fine condition. Wheat, 85c; corn, 70c; cream, 28c; eggs, 14c.—A. A. Tennyson.

Republic—We have had some satisfactory spring weather recently. Most of the corn stands are very good. Farmers have been busy cutting alfalfa; the crop is of excellent quality. Pastures and gardens are doing well.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—We have had some good growing weather recently; more moisture would be helpful. Wheat and oats are well headed; harvest will be earlier than usual. Very little outside help will be required during harvest this year, due to the short crop and improved methods. Work has been unusually scarce this spring, and there has been a surplus of help. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 14c; cream, 25c; hens, 14c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—We have been having some nice weather recently. The soil contains plenty of moisture, but corn has been growing rather slowly on account of the cool weather. Farmers are busy planting cane, kafir and Sudan grass. Eggs, 14c; cream, 25c; bran, \$1.50; corn, 60c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The weather recently has been quite favorable for farm work. The planting of corn and kafir has been completed, and the hay crops have been sown. Oats and pastures are doing well. Some wheat fields are not in very good condition, probably due to insect damage. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 25c.—William Crotinger.

Scott—We have been having an abundance of moisture; the weather has been rainy and cool. Corn and gardens are making a slow growth; oats and wheat are doing well. The county probably will harvest an unusually large potato crop.—Ernie Neuschwander.

Wyandotte—Corn is small, due to the cool weather, but the stands are good. Spring pigs are doing very well. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is making satisfactory gains. No old hay will be carried over this year. The first crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Wheat and oats are doing fairly well,

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

IF YOU can answer 50 per cent of these questions without referring to the answers, you are keeping mentally fit. Readers are cordially invited to submit interesting questions with authoritative answers. Address, Do Your Dozen Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

1. How many pictures a second ordinarily are taken by a moving picture camera?
2. What city in Kansas often is called the airplane capitol of the United States?
3. What three elements make up music?
4. What is Esperanto?
5. What is the smallest state west of the Mississippi?
6. What is the meaning of "horsepower"?
7. In what book is the character "Jean Valjean"?
8. What name has been given to the planet recently discovered by a Kansan?
9. Who was Robespierre?
10. What does volatile mean?
11. What is an opera?
12. What nation owns Gibraltar?

(Answers are given on page 30)

have had good luck with their poultry flocks this year. Melon bugs are numerous. Sweet clover has produced an excellent crop. A great many farmers here are planning vacation trips this year. Eggs, 15c; butter, 40c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Gove and Sheridan—Pastures are in fine condition, and livestock is doing well. Farmers have been busy with their field work. Recent storms have done some damage to gardens and potatoes. Good prices are being paid at public sales.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather has been favorable for field work recently, and farmers have been quite busy. Wheat and oats are making an excellent growth. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 85c; corn, 70c; eggs, 15c; kafir, 70c; butter, 40c; eggs, 15c; hens, 14c; rollers, 21c; new potatoes, 5c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The folks are quite busy with farm work. Crops are doing fine. A lime and legume tour was held here recently, with a good attendance and much interest. Harvest will start about June 20. The so-called 17-year locusts are present this season in large numbers. Eggs, 15c; heavy hens, 18c.—J. J. Blevins.

Lyon—We have received a great deal of rain recently, and farmers are behind with their work. Corn needs cultivating quite badly. Alfalfa is ready to cut. Kafir should be planted. Oats is growing rapidly. Harvest will arrive about June 20.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Corn is all planted at last! Pastures wheat and oats are in excellent condition. Eggs, 15c; cream, 27c; wheat, 75c; new potatoes, 5c.—J. D. Sizoo.

Neosho—Wheat harvest will start about June 15. Oats and flax are in excellent condition. We have had too much moisture; some corn fields have not been cultivated and are very weedy; others have been gone over two or three times, and are in fine condition. Pastures are in good condition, and livestock is making satisfactory gains. Considerable road work is being done this spring. Wheat, 90c; corn, 85c; oats, 55c; kafir, 75c; hens, 14c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 25c.—James D. McHenry.

altho there is some smut in a few of the oats fields. Early spring chickens are being marketed at 30 cents a pound. Eggs, 16c; corn, 80c; oats, 50c.—Warren Scott.

Wallace—We had a local hailstorm recently which did some damage; it was followed by a heavy general rain. Much of the corn must be replanted, due to hail damage. Some fields of barley and spring wheat also were injured badly by the hail. Eggs, 15c.—Everett Hughes.

THEFTS REPORTED

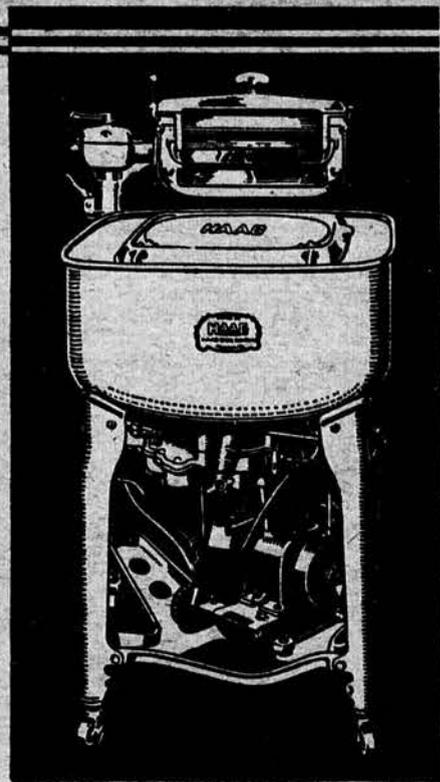


Telephone your Sheriff if you find any of this stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

H. R. McClelland, Topeka. Heavy grey suit with belt buckle monogrammed "M." Set of six Adams pattern Community Plate silverware, monogrammed "M," except knives and forks.
E. L. Jenkins, Emporia. Dark blue, model A Ford roadster, engine numbered A 236,503, license numbered 13c5202. Hub cap on right rear wheel off. Straps on doors broken and two cracks in windshield along the lower edge.
Mrs. J. O. Lafferty, Olive. Eighty gallons of gasoline, two quarts of red paint and three saws.
A. L. Scott, Sedan. Bourbon Red turkey tom and three or four hens.
Jas. E. Burkholder, Marion. Over 100 Buff Orpington hens, marked with leg bands numbered between 300 and 800.

On many farms, soil washing is not recognized as a problem unless gullies have formed.

Built to last a life time



When you purchase a Haag 75 washer equipped with either a 1/4 hp. electric motor or built-in 4-cycle Briggs and Stratton gasoline engine your washday troubles are behind you, once and for all.

For this marvelous washer will actually give you a lifetime of service. It is the finest washer that even Haag has ever built. Compare the Haag 75 with any other washer, regardless of make or price—we know you will be convinced that no other machine can compare with it for design, beauty, quality and performance. It has a pressed aluminum tub, enclosed gear case, patented Haag safety agitator, massive wringer with balloon-type rolls, and many other features.

Your nearest Haag dealer will gladly do your next weekly washing in your own home, without cost or obligation—just to convince you. Should you decide to buy the machine, he will arrange small monthly payments to suit your convenience. Ask for your free demonstration at once.

HAAG BROTHERS COMPANY, Peoria, Illinois

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To Thriftville and Comfort

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



Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers receiving mail on a Kansas rural route. 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 you keep your subscription paid and a Protective Service sign posted, the Protective Service will pay a reward for the capture and 30 days' conviction of the thief stealing from the premises of the posted farm. Write for reward payment booklet.

When Agents Solicit You to Trade Securities It's a Good Sign to Keep Your Investment

SWITCHING investors from one stock to another frequently is used as a scheme to defraud. Honest salesmen or brokers who recommend the exchange of any of your securities encourage and aid you to obtain all the facts. They do not discourage independent investigation nor do they switch you from good stocks to bad.

The dishonest "switcher's" method is to deride the value and future prospect of your stock. He may tell you your stock is worthless or that it will shortly tumble in value. He gives various reasons in support of his contention. Yet he offers to take your "bad" investment off your hands, and absorb the "loss" himself, if you will exchange it for the particular issue which he recommends. He urges immediate action and endeavors to clinch the "switch" at one interview.

Any worthless or unprofitable stock which you hold will be just as worthless or unprofitable to a security salesman or his employer as it is to you. Why, then, is the "switcher" willing to relieve you of your "undesirable" stock?

Unscrupulous salesmen employ the switch method, in many instances, to raid stockholders of valuable securities. They may offer an absolutely worthless security in exchange, or a new and untried security, or one that has been dead or inactive for years. Whatever they offer, however, will be represented as "gilt edge."

In some instances unscrupulous salesmen have created confidence in themselves and laid the groundwork for the switching by first selling legitimate securities. Such sales may be induced with the aid of unauthorized letterheads, cards or circulars, supposedly published by the company in which stock is offered. Later, this clientele becomes the field for the switching operation. The "switcher" returns to customers with certain dire information regarding the stock he sold them, and as a protection against vanishing values he recom-

mends an immediate switch to his questionable, if not worthless, security. The switch may or may not entail an additional investment.

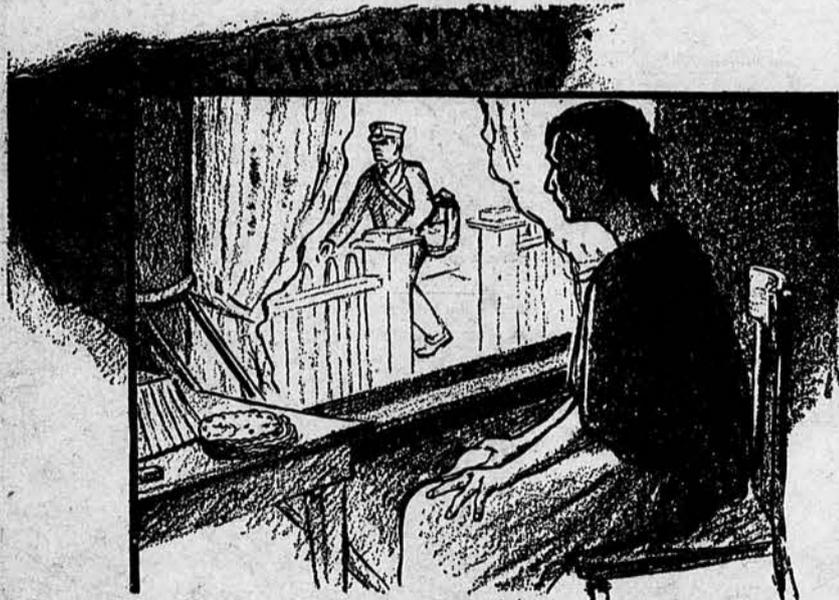
When urged to "switch" any of your securities, get all available information before taking any action. Investigate the reliability of the salesman and the house he represents. Investigate the security offered you in exchange. Has the company a successful record? Has the security a

The "Buy-Back" Scheme

In answer to many requests, herewith are listed the chief objections to "buy-back" livestock propositions.

1. Most buy-back concerns charge too much for their breeding stock.
2. Their contracts are not legally enforceable and are operative only so long as the company is willing and able to meet them.
3. Many of them are operating on an inflationary and promotional basis.
4. Their general policy promising large profits is unsupportable.
5. The "buy-back" principle repeatedly has proved unsuccessful.

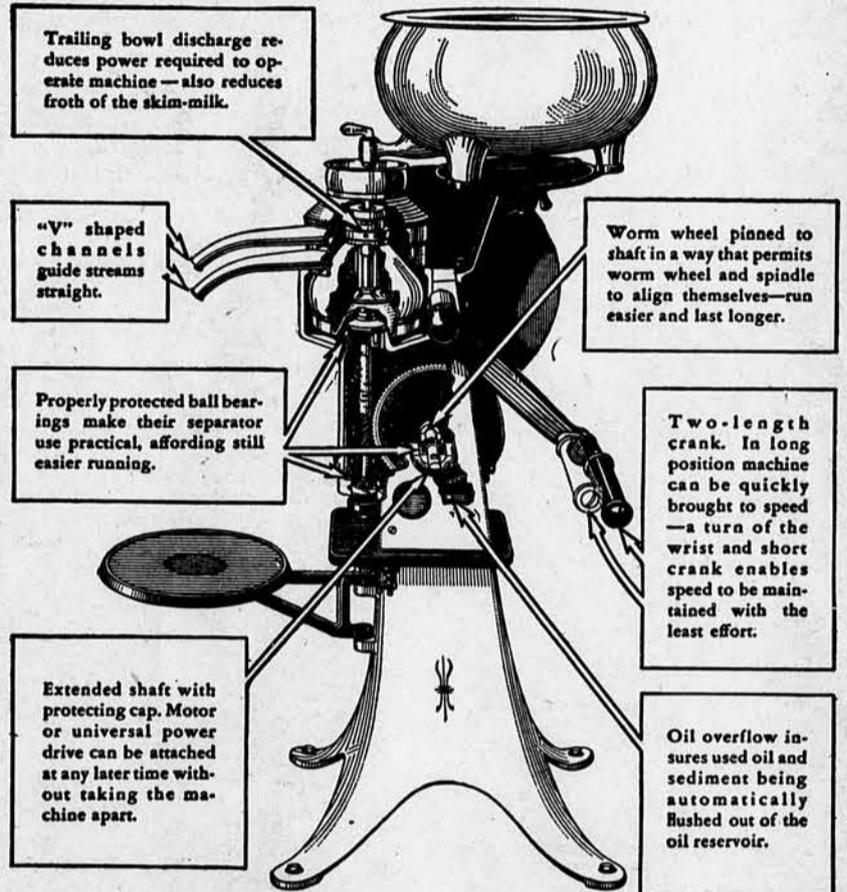
good dividend record? Has the security a good earnings record? Has the security sound future prospects? Has the security a quick resale market? Has the security a loan value at your bank? Has the security a price? Investigate, if necessary, the security you are asked to trade in with the same thoroughness. Give the company whose securities you hold an opportunity to present its side of the story. The "switcher's" proposition is one in which he expects to gain. It may be at your expense. Get facts!



SHUT-OUTS for SHUT-INS

Shut-ins, Those Who Because of Personal Misfortune Are Unable to Leave Their Homes, Are Victimized Frequently by Various Home-Work Schemes. Attractive Offers of High Paying Home Employment Are Advertised in "Help Wanted" Classified Advertising Columns of Unscrupulous Publications or Unknowing Home Town Papers When the Real and Only Purpose of the Advertiser is to Sell Useless "Home-Work" Equipment at Exorbitant Prices. The Kansas Farmer Protective Service Has Yet to See the Company Promoting a Work-at-Home Scheme Which is Not Entirely Interested in the Money Collected From Unsuspecting Customers

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Trailing bowl discharge reduces power required to operate machine — also reduces froth of the skim-milk.

"V" shaped channels guide streams straight.

Worm wheel pinned to shaft in a way that permits worm wheel and spindle to align themselves—run easier and last longer.

Properly protected ball bearings make their separator use practical, affording still easier running.

Two-length crank. In long position machine can be quickly brought to speed — a turn of the wrist and short crank enables speed to be maintained with the least effort.

Extended shaft with protecting cap. Motor or universal power drive can be attached at any later time without taking the machine apart.

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These improvements together with the many other De Laval features of superiority and refinement make this new series of De Laval Separators

- the most efficient in skimming under any conditions, with any kind of milk;
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- by far the easiest in starting and turning, particularly with milk going through the bowl;
- the most beautiful, neatest and trimmest in design, and much the best finished.
- the most convenient to operate and handle;

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Ask your dealer for the "Handy Package" of two complete 6-in. joints.

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Says Mr. T. L. Bair, of Minneola, Kansas—

Mr. Bair recently won the title of Wheat King of Kansas. He says, "A regular 7% yield on a stock which is safe and which does not fluctuate in value is better than can be hoped for from land, year in and year out. And a good stock is much easier to convert into cash, if necessary."

The 7% Preferred Stocks which we sell are just such securities. Write us today for full details. Address Department KF.

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A Local Representative is Near You

What the Folks Are Saying

WITH the arrival of warm weather, every dairyman faces the cooling problem. This is especially true for those engaged in the market milk business. Here milk must be cooled rapidly to a low temperature and held there until shipment. Few farmers today have a water supply sufficiently cold to provide adequate cooling facilities. The most common practice is to make use of ice, adding to the cooling tank as needed.

However, recent work has shown the average milk cooling tank to be extremely wasteful of ice. Lack of insulation produces heavy losses. At the New York Experiment Station, where provision was made for 3 inches of water-proofed cork board between layers of concrete in a moderate sized cooling tank, a saving of \$80 was effected in the summer's ice bill. Also it was found that with this type of insulation, lower cooling temperatures were possible.

Many dairymen are now turning to mechanical refrigeration. The electric unit probably is most widely in use. It has proved reliable. Lower and more uniform temperatures are possible than with ice. It requires little attention, does away with the disagreeable and wasteful handling of ice and under most conditions has proved economical.

For farms not equipped with electricity, other types of mechanical refrigeration are available. The principle involved in most of them is that thru the sudden expansion of a gas, cooling is produced. Some of these types are quite efficient. With increasing emphasis on quality in dairy products, more and more dairymen will turn to some type of mechanical refrigeration in solving their cooling problem. W. H. Riddell.

Manhattan, Kan.

A Personal Business

Borrowers from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, with comparatively few exceptions, keep clearly in mind the difference between collective action when they borrowed, and individual responsibility to pay what they borrowed.

Collective action thru National Farm Loan Associations has made it possible for farmers to borrow on the security of individual farm mortgages at rates of interest as low as any of the nation's biggest industrial enterprises pay.

Recognition of individual responsibility to pay what is due on these farm mortgages when it is due is vital to the continuance of the system which has effected a reduction of about 25 per cent in the gross cost of farm mortgages.

Farmers in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District have invested \$4,761,175 in capital stock of 455 National Farm Loan Associations.

These associations have endorsed and thus become liable for the payment of farm mortgages made by

their members to secure loans from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita in the amount of \$99,301,150.

If the borrower fails to pay taxes and instalments on his loan when due and the mortgage is foreclosed and the land is sold at a loss, that loss does not fall on the Government, as some mistakenly believe.

The association which endorsed the mortgage loses and that loss falls on the stockholders of that association—on the friends and neighbors of the borrower. The bank endeavors to protect itself against loss by withholding dividends which otherwise would be paid to the association.

These 455 National Farm Loan Associations, which are entirely owned by farmers who have borrowed from the bank, own all of the capital stock of The Federal Land Bank of Wichita.

Each of these associations is a separate corporation, similar in its organization to national banks, with directors and officers whose duty it is to see to it that the corporation's business is managed properly.

The primary duty of the directors and officers of National Farm Loan Associations is to earn net profits for their stockholders. It is distinctly not their official function to attempt to alleviate agricultural distress, no matter how serious the needs of individuals may be.

Fully 19 in 20 of all borrowers from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita maintain evidence of appreciation of their personal obligations as debtors, and as members of an association of their neighbors thru which they have reduced their outlay for interest on farm loans.

They regularly pay taxes, and instalments on their farm loans when due.

Most of the remaining twentieth are careless and indifferent. They usually are a little behind in making payments, but they pay after a while. They never quite catch up with their obligations. They make trouble for the bank and for the secretary-treasurer of their association, and do themselves no good.

Such are the borrowers who ultimately slip into the condition of active candidates for foreclosure.

Whenever it becomes necessary to foreclose, the borrower loses, the association loses, and the bank loses.

Each farmer's financial problems are his own, and he and his family must solve them.

No act of Congress has changed that fundamental fact.

It would help immensely if all borrowers from The Federal Land Bank of Wichita realized this.

Most of them do, but about one in 20 of them doesn't appear to grasp it. These seem to hope and expect that a good fairy will come along and wipe out their debts.

In fairness and justice to borrowers who pay promptly, the bank can do nothing else than foreclose the mortgages of these delinquent bor-

He Sells his Vegetables... by Telephone

A Bell System Advertisement

A FARMER who lives near Nashville, Tenn., finds his telephone a highly profitable aid in selling the produce from his eight-acre truck farm. Before every trip to town, he calls up his customers and receives orders for definite kinds and quantities of vegetables, to be delivered at specified times. He also finds out just what produce to hold in reserve for Saturday morning, his best market day. In this way he is able to avoid losses from spoiled vegetables, dispose of all his products and get the highest return that his truck farm has ever yielded.

The telephone also makes possible many profitable sales of livestock, grain, fruit and vegetables through co-operative marketing associations. It is always ready to run errands, make social engagements and summon help in cases of sickness or accident.

The modern farm home has a telephone that serves well, rain or shine.



The EXTRA Bushels Are Clear Profit

It costs just so much to produce an acre of grain. Get a few EXTRA bushels per acre and your profits are increased GREATLY. You are sure of 2 to 5 bu. EXTRA per acre if you clean, grade and treat your seed with

THE CALKINS COMBINATION CLEANER GRADER AND SMUT TREATER

This machine does these three jobs in ONE operation—without extra work. Gives you the large kernels that can withstand adverse conditions. Seed such as increased yields 2 to 5 bu. per acre in a 10-year test by Nebraska State College.

The Calkins Combination Machine pays for itself on the first 100 acres. After that the extra yield nets you several extra dollars on every acre. Ask your dealer or write for folder.

Also Special Treaters in 3 Different Sizes—One of Which Treats Thoroughly 150 to 275 Bu. Per Hour.

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The Life-Saver for Chicks

You cannot avoid the disease germs and bacteria that are picked up from the floor and droppings, you cannot avoid contamination from germ-laden little feet, you cannot avoid particles of spoiled or moldy food. But with a single teaspoonful of Germozone to the quart of drinking water three times a week, you can avoid the crop and bowel infection and diarrhoeas that the germs and bacteria so surely bring on.

Each year increasing thousands of Germozone users save their chicks from this greatest danger. Leading hatchermen recommend Germozone, many public institutions and experiment stations use it. SAVE YOUR CHICKS. A trial bottle, at our expense, will show you that your big losses can easily be avoided.

Give Germozone if your chicks already are sick. Use it for all sick birds. At drug, feed and hardware dealers and chick hatcheries (one only at a town); or from factory, postpaid. 12-oz. bottle, 75c; qt., \$1.50; gal., \$4.50. 64-pg. textbook on diseases, free.



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rowers, take title to their farms, and sell them to others who will pay.

Except investment of its capital and surplus, which belong to National Farm Loan Associations, the Federal Land Bank borrows all that it lends.

The bank sells bonds secured by the farm mortgages which it owns. The interest on these bonds must be paid when due, without fail.

The bank's only source of funds with which to pay this interest is the interest on the loans which the bank has made.

The bank cannot appeal to the Government to pay interest on the bank's bonds.

Borrowers must pay so that the bank can pay.

The last thing the bank wishes to do is to foreclose a mortgage and take the home away from a farm family. And it is the last thing the bank does, after repeated and expensive attempts to induce a borrower to make good his obligation to his association and the bank, and pay what he owes.

John Fields.

Wichita, Kan.

Power—and Earning Power

In a period of declining land values, certain farming areas have been going counter to the general trend; certain farms commanding a higher rental than they did a few years back. Why?

Speaking at Dodge City, Kan., more than a year ago, a prominent agricultural leader analyzed this phenomenon of post-war years, so conspicuous in the winter wheat sections of the Southwest, and attributed the spectacular development largely to the progress of power farming.

But Kansas and the Southwest have no monopoly on farms that have steadily advanced in value, due to their increased earning powers resulting from the efficient use of improved equipment and good management. The experience of the Middle Western agricultural college illustrates what has been going on in other states.

This institution, a few years ago, rented a farm at the then prevailing rates. The first year that corn was raised on it by the college, the land was disked before plowing; plowed; double disked three times; pulverized once; harrowed once; planted; harrowed, and cultivated five times—twice as much work as is normally done on a corn crop; yet this corn field required only about one-half as many man-hours as is customary in that part of the country.

With twice the amount of attention given the fields, it is not surprising that the crop was better than those of several years preceding, nor that the soil was in better shape.

Nor is the sequel to be wondered at. An enterprising farmer was attracted to the place; bought it at a figure considerably above the price at which it was held when the college leased the farm, and then offered it to the institution at an increased rental of \$4 an acre.

Commenting upon the situation, the professor under whose supervision this work had been carried on observes: "There is no question in my mind that the power equipment we used on the farm made possible the tilling of that farm to such an extent that its value was substantially increased."

Such experiences may be out of the ordinary, perhaps, but not without parallel. Everyone who has given serious thought to the subject can point to similar instances within the range of his own observations.

Chicago, Ill. Robert A. Jones.

Eight Agronomy Field Days

(Continued from Page 14)

ting in the bud stage thruout the season results in a deteriorated stand.

Variety tests of wheat have been conducted for 19 years. New wheat varieties being developed give promise of being especially adapted to the south and the western parts of the state. For the 19-year period Kanred wheat has averaged 3 bushels an acre more than Turkey. Blackhull has produced the highest average yield for the 11 years it has been grown—35 bushels an acre. The difference between it and Kanred is 1.8 bushels an acre. Considering the fact that Blackhull is less winter hardy and of

poorer quality, the college agronomy department believes that Blackhull should not be grown in Kansas where the winters are any more severe than at Manhattan.

Improving Wheat Varieties

Plant breeding experiments with hard red winter wheat are under way looking toward the production of new varieties better than Turkey, Khar-kov, Kanred, Blackhull and Super-hard in one or more of the following characteristics: Earliness, stiff straw, non-shattering of grain, winter hardiness, resistance to stinking smut, red leaf rust and Hessian fly, high yield and milling and baking qualities. Progress is being made toward the development of these characteristics.

As an average of the last 10 years, a corn planting test has shown little difference in the yield of plats planted April 1 to May 1 inclusive. After May 10 there is a rather rapid decrease in yield averaging about half a bushel an acre for each day's delay in planting. Planting with the furrow opener on plowed ground has given slightly the highest yields especially at the later dates. Listing gives the most protection from frost injury to the early planted corn and yielded best in dry years. A stalk every 20 inches in a drilled row or two stalks a hill in checked corn has given the highest yield with Pride of Saline. Slightly thicker planting probably is justified with smaller varieties.

Comparison between cultivated plats and plats not cultivated but merely scraped with a hoe to control

weeds has shown that the chief purpose of cultivation is to kill weeds. A deep cultivation does no more good than a shallow one provided weeds are controlled in both cases. In fact cultivations deeper than necessary to effectively kill weeds do positive harm by pruning the feeding roots of the corn plants.

Pride of Saline corn has proved to be the outstanding variety for fertile soils in the eastern half of the state. With deficient moisture or thinner soils Freed White Dent frequently will exceed Pride of Saline. Kansas Sunflower and Midland Yellow Dent are among the best late yellow varieties. Hays Golden is a new variety showing considerable promise as an early yellow corn. It is of about the same growing season as Freed White Dent and stands up unusually well in the fall.

Study Pasture Management

Kanota has exceeded all other varieties of oats in point of yield for the 13 years it has been grown. It is about 4.5 bushels an acre better than Red Texas, which previous to the introduction of Kanota was the most extensively grown variety. Nursery tests with the Kanota variety are in progress; the college folks hope to improve the stiffness of the straw to prevent lodging and the resistance to rust and smut.

Pink kafir and Red kafir are especially productive grain sorghums in dry seasons or on thin upland. They ripen relatively early. Blackhull probably is the best variety for rich bot-

tom lands in the vicinity of Manhattan and south. Darso has given the highest average yield but generally is not recommended because of the poor quality of the grain, which has a bitter taste similar to that of sorgo or cane seed. It can be used for feeding if ground and mixed with other grains. Kansas Orange and Sumac have given the best yields of forage. Atlas, a new variety having white seed similar to kafir, is considered promising. It lodges less than the Kansas Orange and Sumac. Early Sumac produces lower yields than the others but does not grow so tall and is easier to handle.

Since 1920 the A. K. variety of soybeans has been the highest yielding both of seed and hay.

In the future more study will be devoted to the grass nursery tests and pasture experiments. Early results indicate that the addition of a legume to a mixture of grasses not only adds to the feeding value of the forage but it appears to stimulate the growth of the grass. Pasture burning experiments show that the yield of vegetation is decreased about 12 per cent by burning. Burning is effective in controlling most weeds if done about May 1 in the vicinity of Manhattan.

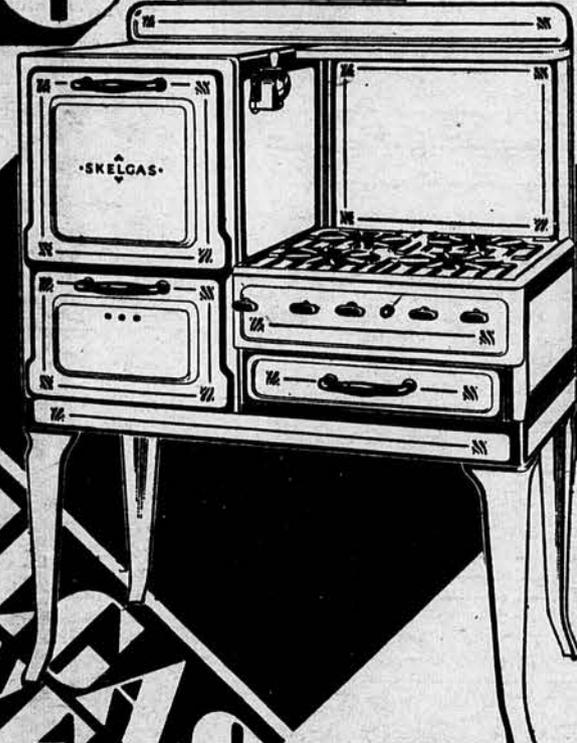
Hip-Flask Wedding

The groom wet the bride at the altar.—Wilmington Evening Star.

It is profitable to buy feeds when the prices are normally lowest and store them for later use.

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LITERATURE FREE

Kansas Poultry Talk
 by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Strict Sanitation Necessary Now as Well as Fresh Water and Shade

A PROPERLY managed poultry flock requires more care perhaps starting about this time of year than is the case in cold days. Even if this spring hasn't turned out much very warm weather, it is bound to come. There are plenty of rush jobs on the average farm right now, but the poultry cannot be neglected any more than other farm work.

There are plenty of poultry troubles at this time of year and parasites are ready to creep in at the first opportunity. If there is a letting down in the poultry management from now on thru the summer, much of the good that has been accomplished with baby chicks and mature birds can be undone. Sanitation should be practiced more carefully than at any other time of year, feeding should be carried on as systematically as clock-work, plenty of fresh water should be supplied, and it is essential to look ahead to the hottest days to see that adequate shade is provided for all poultry on the farm. Authorities assure flock owners that results during the late spring and the summer can be as good as at any other time of year, from the standpoint of keeping a healthy flock, if these points are watched.

Naturally egg production starts on the down-grade about this time of year and it is proper to watch the culling closely. The birds that still show plenty of vitality and laying

of such feed, however, a good thing to start the chicks on is a comparatively dry, crumbly mixture of bread and cracker crumbs, rolled oats and bits of hard boiled egg. Another good ration can be mixed at home as follows: 10 pounds of sifted cracked wheat, 10 pounds of steel-cut oats. Oats husks are dangerous to small chicks and if hull-less oats are not available then substitute kafir, millet seed or buckwheat by the way of variety. This mixture is given to the chicks in small quantities the first week, four or five times a day, so that they eat it up clean each time.

After the chicks are a week or 10 days old, I give them a little dry mash in a trough instead of grain for their evening meal. A good dry mash for this purpose is as follows: 10 pounds bran, 10 pounds middlings, 5 pounds cornmeal, 4 pounds meat scrap, 1/2 pound powdered charcoal. Occasionally you can feed this mash to the chicks in a crumbly state, but not sloppy by mixing with skimmilk. As the chicks grow and develop feathers the dry mash mixture may be left before them all the time in hoppers, provided they have a good range to exercise over.

If the chicks are to be pushed for the market as broilers, dry mash and milk are fed in quantities. Where a steady, normal growth is desired for developing the chicks into breeding or show stock, at least half of their

Answers to Questions on Page 26

- About 16.
- Wichita, because of its importance in the airplane industry, as a center for training aviators, and its geographical location.
- Melody, harmony and rhythm.
- A language which was invented for universal use.
- Louisiana.
- Horsepower is the power sufficient to lift 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute.
- Les Miserables.
- Pluto.
- A leader in the French Revolution.
- Evaporating rapidly in ordinary temperatures.
- A drama set to music.
- England.

ability are the best to keep for the breeding flock next year. Of course, male birds no longer are valuable to the flock, so they should be penned or perhaps sold. This is only good business, because infertile eggs go to market in better condition during hot weather than those that are fertile. They don't spoil, at least so readily.

Must Attend to Details
 There are lots of details one must not overlook when raising chickens. First every baby chick needs a good home. After it leaves the warm, comfortable incubator, what then? We have been careful to see that exactly the correct heat, ventilation and other necessary conditions were maintained thruout the hatch, and this good care should be continued during the early life of the chicks.

A good brooding outfit is an essential piece of equipment for every chick grower. There is no better way to insure success than to get a good brooder or brooder stove and fit up a comfortable, cozy nursery where the chicks can start right and develop right.

It is not best to feed chicks for at least 48 hours after hatching I find. Just before they break the shell, they take into their bodies the unabsorbed remnants of the yolk of the egg, which nature has supplied to support the life of the chick for the first two or three days. If this yolk is not used first it will become soured and indigestion and bowel trouble soon will follow. Chicks should be started on dry feed rather than soft, sloppy food. I prefer dry cracked grain and seeds for the first two or three weeks of the chicks' life. After that, soft food will work if rightly fed.

The prepared brands of chick feed are excellent and as cheap as anything that can be used with equally satisfactory results. In the absence

food should always be dry grains scattered in litter. It is a good plan to keep the chicks scratching and hustling for all they get to eat, rather than to feed them on a bare surface where they can eat without scratching. Exercise is one of the easiest and surest ways to insure strong, rugged chicks. Keep charcoal and grit before them from the start. Meat and green food in some form is very important. Green cut bone or ground beef scraps are perhaps the best forms of animal food. They take the place of bugs and worms in the chick's ration.

For greens almost any kind of vegetables or grasses that chicks will eat with a relish are good for them—lettuce, cabbage leaves, sprouted oats, carrots and beets. Chicks need a constant supply of pure water after their first meal or two, and in cold weather it always is best to warm it. Cleanliness and freedom from vermin come last but not least.

Miss Laura M. Short.
 White City, Kan.

Mixed
 She—"I see by the paper that Ruth walked twice today."
 Another—"Gosh, she should be more careful with whom she rides."

Striking a Balance
 Hubby—You never tell me anything. Your life is a closed book to me.
 Wifey—Well, old dear, you're no loose leaf ledger yourself.

Properly Plucked
 He—"You were no spring chicken when I married you."
 She—"No, I was a little goose."

Be a White-Haired Boy
 The best method of fire prevention is to do your work satisfactorily.

Before You BUILD

DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT

See Your DEWEY DEALER

Every Dewey Dealer has complete plans for every farm building need and over 100 valuable suggestions for the profitable use of concrete on the farm.

Whatever you are planning to build, remodel or improve you'll find Dewey Cement Concrete provides greater strength, enduring protection and lasting economy through lifetime service.

Dewey Cement gives to concrete unusual plastic qualities that make it easy to work. It is a favorite for use on the farm. Ask your Dewey Dealer, he's a good man to know.

DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
 KANSAS CITY MISSOURI DAVENPORT IOWA

"Bull Dog" Wheel Scraper For Cultivating

Made for all McCormick-Deering, John Deere, and Twin City Tractors

Cultivating Season Is Here. You absolutely need this remarkable wheel cleaner to keep your spade-lugs clean. It is just what you tractor owners have been waiting for. Thousands now in use all over the United States.

Simple, sturdy construction. Perfect performance. Allows you to get into a wet field much sooner. Affords better traction. Eliminates all slippage. Will pay for itself a dozen times in just the saving of fuel alone.

Tractor owners all over say it is wonderful. Your dealer has it. If not, write direct to factory for literature. No obligation whatsoever.

NICHOL MFG. CO., Inc.
 Omaha, Nebraska

Ribstone SILOS

The most modern and efficient cement and steel silo made. Staves are steel reinforced, made of best quality wet mixed concrete. Guaranteed—prices reasonable. Liberal discount on early orders. Write for circular.

The Hutchinson Concrete Co.
 Hutchinson, Kansas
 Exclusive Mfrs.

PLAYFORD Concrete Stave SILOS

First class, steam cured concrete. Steel doors on hinges. Erected by experienced men. Liberal discount. Freight paid by us.

Concrete Products Co.
 Salina, Kansas

Cowboy HATS

Cowboy Boots, Rodeo Shirts, Saddles, etc.

The West's largest exclusive Cowboy Outfitter. Big values. Money back if not satisfied.

Write for free catalog.
STOCKMAN FARMER SUPPLY CO.
 1816 Lawrence Street DENVER, COLORADO



HERE AND THERE IN KANSAS

by
Jesse R. Johnson



SABETHA merchants have been serving their community now for nearly 60 years. At first it was largely a matter of trading merchandise for farm produce. Then the farmer butchered his hogs, cured the meat and churned the cream into butter for family use. Country folks complained very little about prices charged for coffee and sugar, and merchants paid current prices for butter and eggs.

But the growth of Eastern cities and the development of industries finally created a market for the products of the Western farm. The farmer increased his acreage and a cash market appeared. And then mail order houses, highly-organized commission groups and big corporations entered the field.

Never failing crops of corn and alfalfa were raised and fed to cattle and hogs and wealth was created at



Home of the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery Association at Sabetha

a rate undreamed of by the early settlers.

Automobiles came and with them other changes calling for a higher standard of living. Modern homes were erected and better roads built. New school buildings increased taxes and the town business man began to realize the farmer must retain a greater share of the new wealth created annually and lower his marketing costs, or his buying-power would be so curtailed that he would become a poor customer for the home town. So an old idea was brought forth and made to apply to modern conditions. Out of the intelligent thinking and collective reasoning of the business men of Sabetha and the farmers of the locality, has grown the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery Association, having a capital stock of \$50,000 and with nearly 200 stockholders, every one of whom is a cream producer.

Twenty dollars a cow, with a minimum of three cows, is the basis for owning stock, and every patron must own stock. The stock bears 6 per cent and there are no other profits, except those reflected in the price paid for butter after all overhead costs have been figured. The creamery opened for business March 10, and churned 1,000 pounds of butter the following day that scored over 90. An average of 6,000 pounds have been churned every week since.

After all expenses were paid for the first operating period of 18 days, the patrons received 37 cents a pound for their butter. About \$75 worth of buttermilk was sold during the time.

The cost of building and machinery, together with the two trucks used for gathering cream, is about \$24,000.

The stockholders and patrons live in Nemaha and Brown counties, with a few just over the line in Nebraska. Brown and Nemaha are two of the best farming counties in the state. The combined value of their farm buildings is nearly 16 million dollars, and is exceeded only by two other large Kansas counties.

It is unusual for a locality so successful in grain, beef cattle and hog production to become vitally interested in dairying. There is no intention on the part of anyone to increase the number of dairy cows but to keep better cows, feed better and market the product more efficiently.

Five hundred farmers and their families came to town April 3, to celebrate the formal opening of the creamery. A free picture show was given in the theater owned by the merchants of Sabetha. After that an address was made by W. H. Martin, of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Then the plant was inspected.

It is just like the business men of Sabetha to sponsor such a movement as a co-operative creamery, when it is remembered that they have one of the finest municipal light plants in the state which they have owned and operated for more than 30 years. Sabetha is one of the first towns in Kansas to heat its business district with steam from its light plant.

Sabetha also owns its water system, has natural gas and one of the liveliest Chambers of Commerce in the state. The Blue Ribbon hatchery located there, for a period of four months every year pays out an average of \$3,200 a week for eggs to set, which is \$1,000 more than the market price paid for commercial eggs.

Pork Cost 6 Cents

BY L. F. NEFF

John Rohlf of Hanover was able to produce pork at a cost of 6 cents a hundred on his last spring and last fall pig crops. Mr. Rohlf has been able to do this by following the clean ground system when farrowing his pigs and by feeding them the Washington county balanced ground feed. He placed 43 pigs, weighing 34 pounds, in the feedlot last fall, which he bought at a cost of \$236. He lost three of these pigs shortly after they were placed in the lot and marketed the remaining 40 at an average weight of 205 pounds, with the following feed bill: 430 bushels of corn, \$325; 1 ton of tankage, \$75; 100 pounds of ground oats, \$1.50; 200 pounds of pig meal, \$6.50, which figures slightly less than 6 cents a pound, as the cost of the grain from 34 to 205 pounds. Mr. Rohlf has 91 pigs from 14 sows, which his feed record shows, have cost him \$2.75 each, counting all cost from the time the sows were bred until the present time, when the pigs average about 30 pounds. These pigs were farrowed on clean ground.

Why not build a silo?



Directors of the Nemaha Co-operative Creamery Association Standing in Front of the Plant. Left to Right, J. S. Anderson, A. F. McClanahan, George Aberle, Fred Deaver, W. L. Moore, C. A. Wilson, the Buttermaker, E. E. Fritz and David Bierl

The Tails Tell the Tale

THE Holsteins on the left of this picture were sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser. The Guernseys on the right were not.

On the Holstein side, all quiet and restful. On the Guernsey side, every cow swishing, tossing her head and stamping. It was the same way in the pasture too.



Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has the odor of the pines. The pine odor principle was proved to be the most efficient and longest lasting in 300 tests with many fly-repelling materials. (Dept. of Agriculture Bulletin 1472.)

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is a protector that really protects.

Its fresh, pine-woods odor, so agreeable to you, is positively repulsive to flies. It stays with your sprayed cows and repels flies all day long.

Don't confuse it with household "fly killers" which, to be effective, must be used in tightly closed rooms. Dr. Hess Fly Chaser is for livestock only — a protector of cows and horses out in the pasture and in stables and barns.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser has antiseptic and germicidal value. It kills every disease germ it comes in contact with. It does not gum or discolor the hair. It does not taint the milk.

WARBLES. On the twenty cows that were sprayed regularly with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser at the Research Farm only two ox warbles were found. Of three cows that were not sprayed during the fly season one had 15 grubs in her back, another had 9 and the other 8. Protect your cows from warbles as well as all other fly pests by using Dr. Hess Fly Chaser regularly.

The local Dr. Hess dealer will supply your needs. Call on him. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Fly Chaser

Better Storage at less than 1¢ per Bu.

All-Steel
Hastings
GRAIN BIN

Store Your Grain—Add 25% to Profits

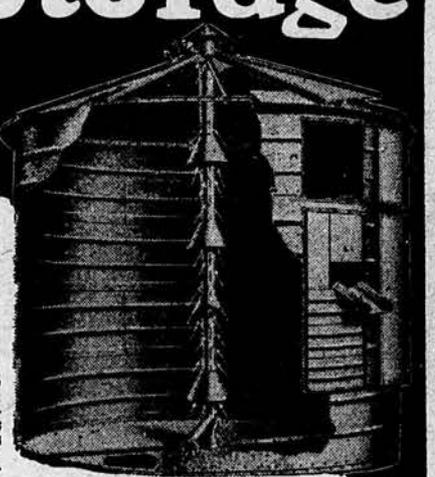
Stop losing half your grain profits! Equip yourself to get FULL PAY for your crop. Do as terminal elevators do—they make huge profits holding grain for higher prices.

Learn of the amazing advantages of the HASTINGS all-steel grain bin. World's greatest value. Provides better and lower-priced storage.

HEAVIER Strongest and most durable bin built. Made of 100% heavier galvanized steel than any other. Is so strong no platform is required. Angle iron reinforced roof and floor. Only bin with steel rafters. Roof can't blow off. Sides never bulge under heaviest pressure. Doors never sag. Just think—has 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. prime steel for each bushel capacity (compare this with any other bin.) Practically indestructible. You'll never wear it out. Many 20-year old HASTINGS bins still in use. Remarkable durability cuts storage costs to less than 1c a bushel per year.

POSITIVE VENTILATION Has the one and only positive, automatic, air-draft ventilation system. Exactly the type recommended by the Government. The only method that really dries out wet grain. Wonderful for combine-threshed grain. Cool, fresh air enters through an outside bottom intake. Circulates upward through grain. Heated air passes off at top. Positively dries out and cures grain. Prevents mold, heating, spoilage. Improves grade and market price. The HASTINGS ventilator is an exclusive patented feature found in no other bin. Thousands in use. Easy to erect. Free anchor posts prevent injury by storms when empty. Guaranteed. FREE booklet and prices. Send the coupon today.

Hastings Equity Grain Bin Mfg. Co.
Dept. A-1, Hastings, Neb.



Best Protection

Protects your grain from rats, vermin, fire, water, lightning, thieves. Keeps it safe until you are ready to sell. When you have sold your wheat, shell corn right into it. Carries corn safely through germinating period.

FREE BOOKLET and PRICES

Rush your name for complete details and prices. See what a remarkable value it really is. See how it offers better and lower-priced storage. See photos. Read letters from users. Send the coupon N-O-W!

Mail Coupon Now

Hastings Equity Grain Bin Mfg. Co.,
Dept. A-1, Hastings, Neb.
Send free illustrated booklet and prices of Hastings Metal Grain Bins.
NAME.....
TOWN.....
STATE..... R.F.D.....



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

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REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	25	\$2.50	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.84
12	1.20	3.84	29	2.90	9.36
13	1.30	4.16	31	3.10	9.88
14	1.40	4.48	33	3.30	10.40
15	1.50	4.80	35	3.50	10.92
16	1.60	5.12	37	3.70	11.44
17	1.70	5.44	39	3.90	11.96
18	1.80	5.76	41	4.10	12.48
19	1.90	6.08	43	4.30	13.00
20	2.00	6.40	45	4.50	13.52
21	2.10	6.72	47	4.70	14.04
22	2.20	7.04	49	4.90	14.56
23	2.30	7.36	51	5.10	15.08
24	2.40	7.68	53	5.30	15.60
25	2.50	8.00	55	5.50	16.12

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Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1/2	\$ 4.90	3	29.40
1	9.80	3 1/2	34.30
1 1/2	14.70	4	39.20
2	19.60	4 1/2	44.10
2 1/2	24.50	5	49.00

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 every advertiser has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS. ALL BREEDS \$10.00-100. Leghorns and Anconas \$8.00-100, ship prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Peerless Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

STANDARD CHICKS: WHITE LANGSHANS, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes 8c, Leghorns 7c, Assorted 5 1/2c. Live Delivery. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

CHICKS 5 1/2c UP—BIG, HEALTHY, QUICK maturing money makers. Pure bred. Two weeks' guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 515, Clinton, Mo.

TIMM'S PURE BRED SCIENTIFICALLY hatched baby chicks. Disease free, from disease free flocks. Personally inspected. Bulletin on care of baby chicks. Catalogue, price list, free. Timm's Hatchery, Eustis, Neb.

CHICKS, TUDOR'S SUPERIOR QUALITY, all large breeds and White Minorcas. Grade B, \$12.00; Grade A, \$15.00. Buff and White Leghorns \$10.00-\$11.00. Single or orders of 50 and 25, 50c extra. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka, Kan.

NEW LOW WHOLESALE CHICK PRICES. 25,000 Weekly. Prompt shipments. Prepaid. 100% Delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$6.25 per 100; Single Reds, Barred Rocks, White, Buff Rocks, Rose Reds, White or Buff Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, \$7.25; 25,000 Assorted \$5.25. Mid-West Hatchery, Clinton, Mo.

PRICES CUT ON STEELE'S BIG, STRONG, livable Electric Hatched Chicks. Per 100: White or Brown Leghorns and Heavy Mixed, \$8; Reds, White or Barred Rocks, \$9; White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, \$10; Assorted, all kinds, \$7. Quick delivery. 100 per cent alive, prepaid. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 108, Wellsville, Mo.

BABY CHICKS, SUMMER PRICES, STATE Accredited, Barred, Buff or White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Single or Rose Comb, Rhode Island Whites, White Langshans, \$12.00-100; \$55.00-500. Anconas, White, Buff or Brown Leghorns 10c, heavy assorted 9c, shipped prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Hatches off every week all summer. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICES ON MILLER'S MISSOURI Accredited "Health Certified" Chicks for summer delivery. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, \$8.00. White, Barred, Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes \$9.00. White Orpingtons, White, Black, Buff Minorcas, Silver Laced Wyandottes \$10.00. Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants \$12.00 per 100. Orders less than 100 add 1c per chick. Shipped all charges prepaid, 100% delivery. The Miller Hatcheries, Box 525, Lancaster, Missouri.

DUCKS AND GEESE

BUFF DUCKLINGS, \$5.00-25 POSTPAID. H. M. Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

JULY HATCHED DUCKLINGS DO BEST. Fill your incubator with eggs from our dry-land 180 egg strain. Mallards. Only \$4.00 per 100. Gold Medal Duck Farm, Baldwin, Kan.

LANGSHANS

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN Chicks, 10c. Cockerels, Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 16 \$1.50; 100-\$7. Chicks 16 cents, culled prize winners. Bertha King, Solomon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS



Baker's Chicks

Now Is Nature's Time for Growing Chicks

My Champion Pullet at New York was hatched July 1st. My American Egg Laying Contest Champion Pullet was a June Chick. May and June Baker chicks will be developed and laying in October and November.

Buy your chicks from the producer of American's best and World's Champions. Bigger Profits for you are assured by strong, thrifty, fast growing Baker Chicks, the Best that money can buy. Mail your order today.

- White, Buff and Brown Leghorns..... \$6.90 500
- S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Buff Orpingtons..... 7.90 39
- White Minorcas (Baker's Mammoth)..... 9.90 48
- Heavy Assorted, \$6.90 per 100. Light Assorted, \$5.90 per 100.

BAKER HATCHERY, ABILENE, KAN.
One of the Oldest and Best in the West

BABY CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES CALHOUN CHICKERIES

5c Up-Bargain Chicks-5c Up

All flocks carefully culled for type and egg laying ability by state licensed inspectors. All orders booked as received first come first served. Order from this ad.

- Per 100
- Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$6.00
- Barred, White, Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds \$7.00
- Buff, White Orpingtons..... \$7.00
- S. L. and White Wyandottes, R. I.
- Black and White Minorcas..... \$7.00
- Buff Minorcas..... \$8.00
- Heavy Assorted Breeds..... \$9.00
- Light Assorted Breeds..... \$5.50
- Odds and Ends..... \$5.00

Terms—\$1 books order for any number of chicks. We ship balance C.O.D. plus postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

Calhoun Chickeries, Box F, Calhoun, Mo.

-PRICES CUT- BRED TO LAY CHICKS

TRIPLE TESTED FOR LIVABILITY. No other flocks have been put to this test. ACCREDITED. Utility strain prices below: 100% live delivery. Per 100

- Leghorns, Anconas..... \$7.00
- Bar'd, White & Buff Rocks, Reds..... 8.00
- Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons..... 8.00
- Heavy Assorted Breeds..... 7.00
- Light Assorted Breeds..... 7.00

Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Box 106, Chillicothe, Mo.

CHICKS 7c UP

State Accredited. 100% live arrival, prepaid. Catalog free.

BREED NAME	Utility	Quality	Master Breed
Wh. Br. and Buff Leghorns.....	\$5.50	\$10.00	\$15.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas.....	8.00	11.00	14.00
Wh. Rocks, Buff Orps.....	8.00	11.00	14.00
White Minorcas, Light Brahmas.....	12.00	15.00	18.00

Assorted per 100, \$7.00. Other breeds at low prices.

MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

TURKEYS—EGGS

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS — \$3.50 dozen. R. E. Sharp, Erie, Kan.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs 15c each, \$14-100. Prompt shipments. Mrs. Walter Lister, Broadwater, Neb.

PURE BRED BRONZE EGGS, 25c, FROM large 2-year-old prize winning stock, postpaid, insured. Pearl Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

"1930" BROILERS, HENS, OTHER POULTRY wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

BROILERS SPRING CHIX WANTED For our hotel and restaurant trade—write for prices and shipping tags. Trimble Compton Produce Co., Established 1896, 112-114-116 East Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED BEST quality, chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10—\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TOBACCO, MILD CLEAN SMOKING 10 pounds, \$1.50; Select Best Smoking 10 pounds, \$1.75. Hand picked Chewing 10 pounds, \$3.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Fuqua Bros., Rockvale, Ky.

OLD KENTUCKY NATURAL LEAF DARK Tobacco. Guaranteed best quality. Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50, 10 pounds \$2.75; smoking 10 pounds \$2.50. Pay postman. Kentucky Tobacco Farmers, La Center, Ky.

AUTOMOBILES

WE ARE GOING TO HOLD ON JUNE 7, 1930 at 9th & Monroe, Topeka, Kansas, a Special Automobile Clean-up Sale of repossessed cars. You will be able to buy 1930 models on back of every make and at a special low price. Come early and get your pick of Fords, Chevrolts, Whippets, Plymouths, Essexes and many other makes. To be sold for cash or on time. The Capital Securities Co., 9th & Monroe St., Topeka, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

32 SEPARATOR; 18-36 TRACTOR, CHEAP. W. P. Hughes, Miltonvale, Kan.

COMBINE SALES: BALDWIN AND GLEANER. Reconditioned. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—1929 MODEL 15-30 MCCORMICK-Deering Tractor. Herman Fischer, Ellinwood, Kans.

BARGAINS IN ALMOST NEW USED COMBINES and Tractors; Kysar & Sons, Wakeney, Kan.

STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT COOK AND bunk shacks, first class condition. Waters & Son, Levant, Kan.

FLY BALL GOVERNORS FOR FORDSONS, \$8.50 prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Alber, Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE: COMPLETE RUMELY THRESHING Rig, 32-52 separator, 20-40 tractor. Write for terms. F. C. Kruger, Victoria, Kan.

CASE 40 INCH STEEL SEPARATOR \$400.00; Case Horse, steamer \$300.00. Rumely 30-60 E \$500.00. All excellent condition. Brune Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

WINDMILLS—NEW CURRIE SELF-OILING; 30 days free trial. Fully guaranteed. Erected right. Send for free literature. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th St., Topeka, Kan.

USED WHEEL TRACTORS (SOME ALMOST new) at bargain prices. Used Caterpillars rebuilt all sizes. H. W. Cardwell Co., Wichita, Branches Coldwater, Pratt and Hutchinson.

NICHOLS SHEPHERD STEAMER 20x75 Double. Good as new, cheap \$300.00. Ready to belt. Also Maxwell Truck 2-ton Dodge motor 75 bushel capacity. J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

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

USED BIRDSELL CLOVER HULLERS exceptionally low priced. Real bargains in No. 1, No. 6, No. 8 and No. 9 hullers that are repossessed where buyers failed to pay. Some of these hullers are practically new. All are in good condition and will sell early in the season. We must have one of these unusual bargains right near you. Address: Installment Payment Plan, P. O. Box 559, South Bend, Indiana.

SIX GOOD REBUILT WALLIS TRACTORS, best condition, 90 day guarantee, \$500-\$850. One McCormick Deering, 15-30, only two years old, good condition. Eight—used Combines, McCormick Deering's, Case 16 ft. Good \$375. One Massey Harris, 2 years old, 15 ft. \$575. One Massey Harris 10 ft. 2 years old \$450. Both good. Also one 1928 Baldwin and two I. H. C. Trucks. Case separator 26 inch, good. M. O. Koesling, Osborne, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 25 VARIETIES. Write for catalog. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kans.

NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 300-90c; 500-\$1.35; 1000-\$2.25. The Hammit Co., Guthrie, Okla.

NANCY HALL AND PORTO RICO PLANTS 1000-\$2.00 postpaid. Guarantee satisfaction and quick shipment. Bryce Woods, Rogers, Ark.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICAN AND JERSEY potato plants \$2.00 per 1000. Immediate shipment C. O. D. A. I. Stiles, Rush Springs, Okla.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONIONS, \$1.00— 1,000; Sweet Pepper, 50c-1,000; Sweet Potato slips, \$1.75-1,000. Weaver Plant Company, Mt. Pleasant, Tex.

TOMATO, EARLIANA, BONNYBEST, TREE; Sweet Potato, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 50c-100; \$3.00-1,000. Postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: RED BER- muda, Nancy Hall, Yellow Jersey, 50c 100 \$4.00, 1,000. Cabbage, Copenhagen, 50c 100. Tomatoes, Bonnie Best, \$1.00 100. Postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

LOOK—TOMATOES 200, CABBAGE 200, ON- ions 200, Peppers or Eggplant 25, \$1.00; Cabbage, Tomatoes, Onions, Peppers, Eggplants 200 50c; 500 \$1.00; 1,000 \$1.75; all postpaid. Star Plant Co., Ponta, Tex.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, YELLOW JER- sey, Red Jersey, Fride of Kansas, Big Stem Jersey, Vinelers Jersey, Southern Queen, Priestly, Porto Rican, California Golden, Black Spanish, White Bermuda, 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1,000-\$3.25; 5,000-\$12.50 Postpaid. Harden Garten Truck Farm, Route 4, Abilene, Kans.

PLANTS THAT GROW FROM TREATED seed true to name. Guarantee plants to reach in growing condition. Varieties too numerous to mention here. Cauliflower, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbages, 50c-100; \$4.00-1,000. Onions, Cabbage, Kohlrabi, 35c-100; \$3.00-1,000. Peppers, Eggplant, Celery, 60c-100; \$5.00-1,000. All prepaid up to 4th zone, 5% thereafter each zone. Price Booklet and special prices on large quantities on application. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kans.

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3000 HEREFORDS, COWS, SPRINGERS, Twos, Yearlings and Calves. T. B. tested, choice quality, good price on carload or more. Mack Nason, Selma, Iowa.
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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The fair weather we have been having has enabled most farmers to get their spring work well along with the advance season. Conditions and crops are about 10 days ahead of the average season. Wheat will be showing the first tinge of yellow by the end of this week. It is filling very good so far, but a few hot windy days could do considerable damage. A number of farmers have remarked about having quite a sprinkle of Hessian fly damage. All the early sowing has some fly. The presence of fly probably accounts for some of the thin stands. The plants were weakened to such an extent that they did not thicken up properly.

Corn planting is a thing of the past, at least for the first time. A heavy rain this week would cover much of the corn up. Our first planting is up for a good stand. The corn we planted for silo filling is not up yet. We have noticed a few farmers who have started cultivating their corn with the two-row sleds. Oats and barley are the best prospects we have seen for a number of years. The acreage in this part of the state does not amount to a great deal. The northwest part of the state seems destined this year to be the banner section. Folks from here who have been up there say crop prospects are far better than they are in the Southwest. Some men think wheat cutting here might get under way by June 20, but with ordinary average conditions it is hardly likely much cutting will be done before the 25th. The earliest we ever began cutting with the header was June 10, and the latest was July 4.

A wheat pest that is increasing in this part of the state is a weed known as Goat grass. It appears very much like wheat with heads that have not filled properly. On close examination one will find the meshes on the head stalk are alternated, first on one side, then on the other. The mature grain is somewhat similar to a small rye grain. It does not grow so tall as wheat, and the combine does not cut all of it. Since the mature grains are small and lighter than the wheat grains they are easily blown over and scattered again on the ground. In the early spring the plants appear very much like what some people call June grass. In many fields locally some measures must be taken to get rid of the pest. It is increasing, and continuous cropping to wheat will not get the pest under control. The only successful methods of control are summer fallow or rotations with alfalfa or row crops. It is only in the last few years that this pest has shown up. Some folks have said that it will cross with wheat, but probably little is definitely known about this fact.

We had a letter from a man in Illinois last week wanting to buy feeder pigs direct from farmers. Hogs produced in this part of Kansas are good feeders. We are not bothered with the hog pests that take the profits so rapidly in the Corn Belt. Our abundance of sunshine, wind and limited rainfall are pretty hard on the hog pests. Pigs that are raised up to the feeder stage do not receive a great deal of corn. Probably most farmers feed as much or more barley and milo than they do corn. We can produce pigs that will go as feeders as cheaply as anywhere. We are hoping more of

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the Corn Belt feeders will come to appreciate the quality of the feeder hogs we raise in this country; we could raise more to advantage.

From the price of strawberries this season it seems as if the wheat farmers had better set a few acres to berries. They have been high all spring, and last Saturday were selling at 35 cents a box. The Ozark berry growers must be reaping their "long looked for" harvest. Strawberries do well in this country if they can be watered. A number of years ago we had a 1-20 acre patch that received no special care. One year we sold 105 gallons off the patch besides those the family used, and many gallons were given away. With the improved everbearing plants most any family who has a windmill could produce all the berries they need.

Eastern Kansas folks likely will be having their usual battle with Chinch bugs before long. I never knew bugs could get so abundant as I have seen them in Eastern Kansas. Barriers are a source of protection, and in many cases are really the only methods of salvation for the crop. The special creosote line and calcium cyanide will get the bugs if they are properly kept up for the period of migration of the bugs.

Flock Is Worthy Sideline

BY MRS. VICTOR KIRK
Matfield, Green, Kan.

I have a flock of accredited S. C. Rhode Island Red chickens on which I am now keeping the yearly record for the fifth year. It is not difficult to keep an accurate record on the Poultry Calendar put out by the Kansas State Agricultural College, Division of Extension. This calendar can be obtained thru your county farm agent for the price of 50 cents. Besides providing a suitable place for chicken accounts it contains information that is worth many times the cost of the calendar.

In order to keep an accurate record, all feed should be weighed, measured, or stored in a house separate from any other feed after having been weighed or measured. It should be figured at the price of the feed at the time of storage, or if not stored separately at the price of feed at the time it is used. No use thinking that "well, we raised this feed," for if you were not feeding it you could sell it, so it represents so much cash.

My chickens are a sideline. Their home is a house that one poultry inspector classes as "medium" and another as "poor." It is a shed roof, single wall, frame building, located on a creek bank with no protection from the north other than some bare trees along the creek. The building is open a third of the way down on the south wall. The one redeeming feature of the house is its straw loft that was put in last winter. The cross-pieces are poles from the timber and woven wire stretched across the other way. The cost of the straw loft was charged to the hens as the men who made it were hired, and had they not been working at that they would have been busy at other work on the farm. In fact, all work done in the chicken business other than that done by myself or one of the children is charged to the chickens. There is a dropping board under the roosts which one of the boys cleans every Saturday of the year. We paint the roosts with Black Leaf 40 to get the lice. In the summer we spray the house with a dip solution at intervals of 10 days, then wait a few weeks and spray again. We always spray on a sunny day when the wind is blowing so that the house will be dry by roosting time. There is a homemade mash feeder 12 feet long. It is a discarded trough with wire over the top. It sets on a frame 2 feet from the ground. There is a board running full length on the two sides for the hens to stand on while at the feeder.

Encourage Mash Consumption

There is plenty of oyster shell and water all the time as well as mash. The more mash they eat the more water it takes. It is near the feeder, too. How would you like to eat a lot of dry mash then have to run a block for a drink? You wouldn't

have much time for anything else. We use a lamp to take the chill from the water in the winter time. That way the hens have plenty of water all the time, the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night. We feed a ready mixed mash. The Kansas State Agricultural College formula for the laying mash.

We keep the hens in the house until the middle of the forenoon most of the time, keeping them in all of the time there is snow on the ground. We try to keep a patch of green stuff growing near the chicken house. There has been a field of alfalfa some distance from the house. The chickens like to range in it. We feed some sweet separated milk in the winter. I do not like to feed it in the summer as it calls the flies and means worms. We feed one-third of the grain in the morning and two-thirds of it at night, or rather a short time before roosting time. The most satisfactory grain ration I ever have used was 2 parts kafir, 2 parts wheat, 4 parts corn, all by weight, for the morning feed; and for the evening feed, 2 parts kafir, 2 parts wheat, 6 parts corn—that is shelled yellow corn. The hens should go to roost with a crop full of mostly yellow corn. During the summer use the proportion given for the morning feed and for the evening feed as the extra corn is not needed to provide heat.

Every inspector has reported my flock free from disease. That is a lot due to the fact that the ground near the chicken house is plowed at least twice a year.

Plenty of Winter Eggs

My hens are good winter layers. In the year 1927-28 in December, January, February and March, the average number of eggs a bird for the month was higher than that given as the "Standard of Production" in the Poultry calendar.

While the farm flock is a sideline and does not make me wealthy, it does provide interesting outside exercise and makes a profit. It is my intention to begin the poultry year each November with a flock of hens composed of one-third old hens and two-thirds good, well matured pullets. This year when the poultry inspector was here there were only six pullets of a flock of 102 pullets that failed to make the grade.

Following is a brief summary of my work:

Year	Av. eggs per hen	Av. number hens	Yearly profit
1925-26	130.02	100	\$184.79
1926-27	143.37	87	83.71
1927-28	141.80	164	301.75
1928-29	120.28	140	207.79

You will note that this last year the hens dropped on the average eggs a hen. That was due to lack of care. There were several months of serious sickness in the family and the chickens were neglected. The yearly profit of \$301.75 included \$108 worth of eggs sold for setting at 5 cents an egg. It also included in the expenses the cost of raising 250 young chickens.

Where I have said "we" in this article, I have meant myself and a boy who now is 11 years old. This boy receives so much a dozen on all of the eggs he gathers. It is in payment for the chicken chores and to supply his spending money. Also he has an interest in the young chickens we raise, but that is another story.

These Are Early Layers

BY MRS. A. L. MARKLEY
Luray, Kan.

We are in the poultry business because we think it profitable. We have tried several breeds and find the Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites our choice. They are a large breed, but unlike most big types they are not lazy. They rustle around similar to a Leghorn, but they are not as wild. They are good sitters, but not as broody as the Rhode Island Reds.

We sell a great many eggs for setting. We never have charged more than 3 cents apiece, or just enough above market price to pay for sorting them and keeping them the right temperature. We have had the Rhode Island White pullets laying when they were 5 months old. This was not guesswork either, because we disposed of all our old hens, and we had nothing but pullets.

We feed our hens prepared mash, which puts them in good condition



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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

for hatching season. We hatch most of our chickens from our own eggs. To get our cockerels we usually send for baby chicks, but last year we ordered chicks 3 weeks old, and we believe it was cheaper for us. This way it saves us from buying from 10 to 12 birds. We do not think it is best to buy the cheapest ones you can find, as this will not build up the flock much, but sometimes will run it down.

There is no profit in feeding a lot of loafing hens; keep them culled. They soon will pay for their culling. We do not raise many springs to sell but have all we can eat, and a few young pullets each year. The way chicken prices have been the last year there is more profit in selling the eggs.

Why We Go Cockeyed

How can you possibly cross the street when the cars keep coming along likethis?

When to Neck

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"Fine, son. Give it a good hug."

LIVESTOCK NEWS

BY J. W. JOHNSON
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

W. A. Gladfelter of Emporia, prominent Duroc breeder, is a candidate for the legislature from Lyon county. Mr. Gladfelter is a Master Farmer and a member of the Farm Bureau and Grange. He owns one of the finest farms in the county and is a very successful farmer. If hard work and attention counts in making laws as in farming he will, if elected, make a good representative.

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"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Polled Shorthorns. 30 reg. young bulls, \$100 to \$200. Some halter broke, choice bred. Red, Whites, Blacks. J.C. Banbury & Sons, Fratt, Kan.

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CORN COMBINE

CUTS—SHELLS AND CLEANS FIELD CORN IN ONE OPERATION



Cutting two rows at a swath, 20 acres a day, at a saving of as much as 10 cents a bushel! That's the modern corn harvest with the new Gleaner Baldwin Corn Combine, the first machine ever introduced which will successfully cut the stalks, shell the corn, clean the grain and clear the field for the plow, all in one operation.

This new agricultural marvel marks a new era of prosperity for the corn farmer. It is an application of the time-tried, performance-proved principles that have made the Gleaner Baldwin wheat Combine the favorite wherever wheat is grown.

If you own a Gleaner Baldwin Combine with a 32 inch separator, the corn harvesting unit can easily be installed. Merely change the wheat harvester for the corn harvester and your wheat Combine is ready for the corn field, or the corn Combine may be purchased as a complete unit and can be converted into a wheat Combine.

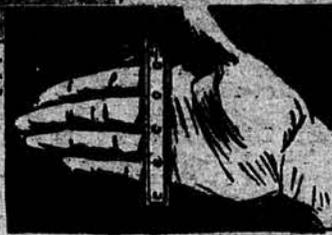


The Corn Harvester unit and the Wheat Harvester unit are interchangeable, making either the Corn Combine or the Wheat Combine a practical, all-crop machine that will cut and thresh, or shell, any small grain crop, including peas and beans.

The same type of all-steel spiral conveyor-feeder, the same type of rasped bar cylinder, the same Ford Model "A" Engine with self-starter, the same effective separation and cleaning, the same full complement of anti-friction bearings—in short, the same economical, efficient machine is now adapted to the harvesting of another of the world's major crops.

Corn gathering is the most costly and the hardest job on the farm, yet no really successful device for the corn harvest has been produced since the shucking peg. Now, the Corn Combine, built by Gleaner, to Gleaner standards, has solved the problem. It presages new profits for the corn farmer, for, the one certain method of adding to farm revenue is by reduction of production costs.

The Gleaner Baldwin Corn Combine moves through a field at 2½ to 3½ miles per hour, cuts, shells and cleans the corn as it goes, leaving shredded stalks behind, to be turned under by the plow or gathered for fodder or for commercial purposes.



Corn growers should know all about this revolutionary machine and learn of its performance in tests under actual field conditions. Fill in and mail today the coupon below. It will bring you the complete story of this newest Gleaner Baldwin time-saving, money-saving, labor-saving power farm machine, that will harvest and thresh, or shell, practically all grain crops grown, including peas and beans.

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