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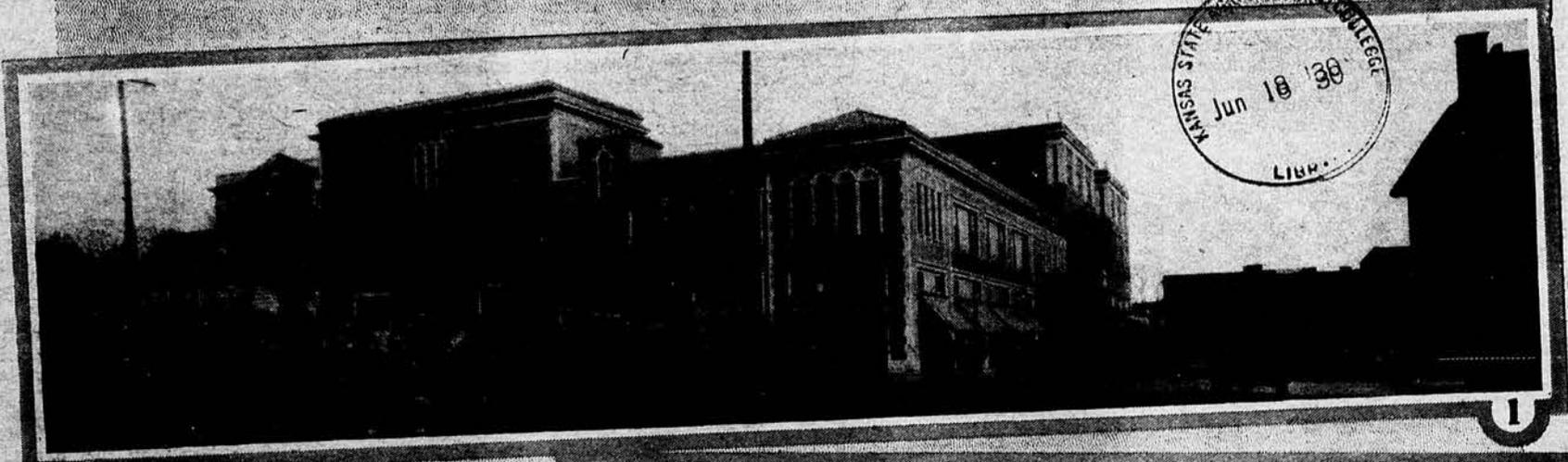
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

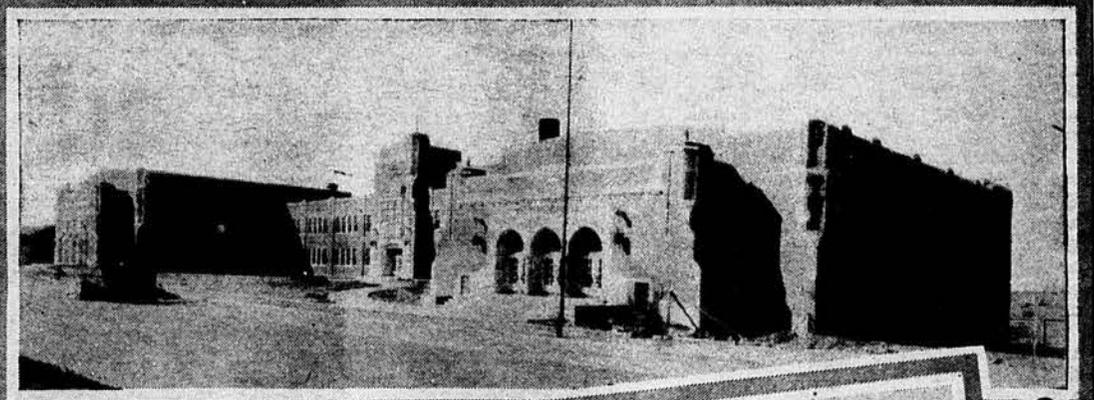
Volume 68

June 21, 1930

Number 25



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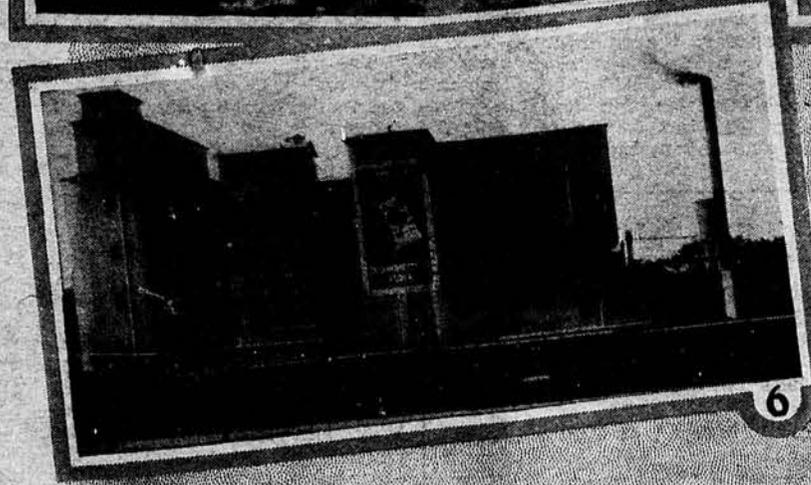
- 1. The "Million Dollar Block."
- 2. New Senior High School on Historic "Boot Hill."
- 3. First National Bank Building.
- 4. St. Anthony Hospital.
- 5. Municipal Swimming Pool.
- 6. Dodge City Flour Mills.



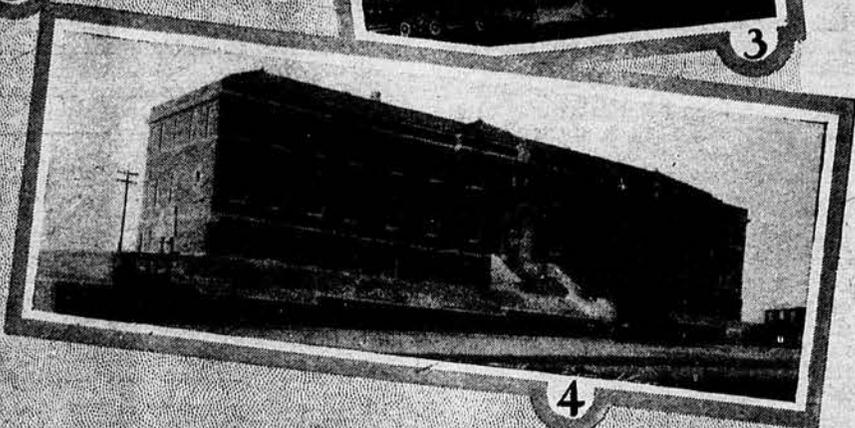
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Dodge City—Built on the Ashes of the Cowboy's Campfire
(See Page 11)

What the Folks Are Saying

Stream Flow in Kansas Will Average 4 Miles an Hour at High Water

SOME idea as to the velocity of water in Kansas streams is obtainable from discharge measurements made by the United States Geological Survey at its regular gaging stations. Complete cross sections of the discharge areas and numerous velocities at various points throughout those areas are obtained.

The following are some of the results obtained from the measurements made during the last 10 to 13 years.

On the Kansas River at Topeka, the average of all measured velocities is 2.22 feet a second, or 1½ miles an hour. The largest mean velocity of a cross section was 4.87 feet a second or 3½ miles an hour, while the smallest mean velocity was .97 feet a second or ¾ mile an hour. The swiftest water measured at any one point on this river was going 7 feet a second or 4¾ miles an hour.

On the Republican River at Wakefield the average of all measured velocities is 1.79 feet a second or 1¼ miles an hour. The largest mean velocity was 3.67 feet a second or 2½ miles an hour. The smallest mean velocity was .24 feet a second or ¼ mile an hour. The swiftest water measured on this stream was traveling 4.92 feet a second or 3½ miles an hour.

Considering the Saline River at Tescott, we find the average of all measured velocities to be 1.07 feet a second or ¾ mile an hour. The largest mean velocity of a cross section of the river was 2.82 feet a second or 2 miles an hour, and the smallest mean velocity was .24 feet a second or ¼ mile an hour. The fastest water measured was going only 4.15 feet a second or 2¾ miles an hour.

The average of all the measured velocities on the Smoky Hill River at Solomon was 1.5 feet a second or about 1 mile an hour. The largest mean velocity was 3.79 feet a second or 2½ miles an hour, and the smallest mean velocity was .54 feet a second or about ½ mile an hour.

On examination of the Osage River at Ottawa, we find the average of all the measured velocities was 1.55 feet a second or 1 mile an hour. The largest

mean velocity of a cross section was 4.37 feet a second or 3 miles an hour. The smallest mean velocity was .26 feet a second or about ¼ mile an hour. The swiftest water measured was traveling 6.63 feet a second or 4½ miles an hour.

On the Neosho near Iola, the average of all measured velocities was 1.61 feet a second or about 1 mile an hour. The fastest water measured during the 13-year period was traveling 7.4 feet a second, or 5 miles an hour.

Thus one can see that during low water the velocities will average around 1 mile an hour, and at bank-full stage the velocities will be around 4 miles an hour. Charles Wells.

Topeka, Kan.

Why Not Work Together?

In some rural communities and country towns the religious program does not function in any large and helpful way. Where such condition prevails, it is for want of mutual sympathy, understanding and co-operation among the local leaders. We are wise to conduct our public school program on the community basis. But when it comes to our program of Christian worship and service, too often we break up our community into independent groups. And it is quite the custom for each to conduct its worship and service independent of counsel or co-operation with the other groups. Petty jealousy and bickering are likely to develop between such groups. As a result, there is a low and declining civic and religious morale in such a community.

One remedy for such a community situation is for the local pastors and churches to unite their forces and combine their efforts. This can be done by the pastor and a group of lay members from each church, coming together with the pastors and like lay groups from the other local churches, for mutual fellowship, counsel and co-operation once a month, or once a quarter. This meeting could take on the form of a banquet, with an interesting and helpful program. But the main purpose of such a conference will be to discuss the moral,

religious and civic needs of the local community; to reach some mutual agreement as to a constructive community-wide program of Christian service; and arrive at some mutual understanding as to the part each local church or group is to perform in the service program agreed upon. If all the pastors and church leaders in a given community would come together in such a monthly conference; if the attitude and conduct of all was that of sincerity and good faith; and if the service program is planned in such careful detail as to reach out and serve in some friendly and helpful way every individual and family in the whole community; such a fellowship conference would prove a living and practical illustration of true and helpful co-operation in Christian community service.

Another remedy is for all the protestant groups in the community to unite in one organization, under one leader and with a single uniform program of worship and service for the community. In such case the program of Christian worship and service will be conducted on the community basis, as is done in the public school program. No co-operating person will be asked to surrender or repudiate anything of his or her past religious life that is sacred and precious to him or her. But all co-operating friends of Christ are expected to lay aside their peculiar doctrines and customs enough that all may unite as neighbors and friends in the community program of worship and service. In such case only the commonly accepted essentials in true and useful Christian thinking, living and service can be emphasized, or insisted upon. Denominational or group doctrines and practices upon which true friends of Christ differ must be regarded as purely matters of individual judgment and conscience.

The McDonald Federated Church originally was made up of the former local Baptist and Methodist churches. At present the membership consists of those who were formerly Presbyterian, United Brethren, Friends and Disciples, as well as Baptist and Methodist. A fine and commendable

spirit of fellowship and co-operation prevails. This church has a substantial modern house of worship and a parsonage, and the property is free of debt. If we can be helpful in solving the Christian worship and service problem in like communities, it will be a pleasure to do so.

McDonald, Kan. H. B. Gebhart.

A Better Fall Market?

It frequently happens that the best time to market fat cattle is during the months which were the most unsatisfactory the previous year. Many feeders remember the periods which were unsatisfactory the last year and attempt to avoid them in selecting a time to sell their cattle. This often results in reduced supplies of well finished cattle during the months in which there were large supplies the year before.

Last year, feeding for the fall market was rather unsatisfactory, but present conditions indicate that it will be a better market this year. Recent estimates indicate there are more cattle on feed, but conditions in general do not suggest excessive supplies of fed cattle during the summer and fall. Recently there has been rather heavy marketing of unfinished cattle, especially on the part of feeders of low grade cattle, and there is a possibility of supplies continuing relatively large for several weeks as compared with last year; after that smaller supplies may be expected similar to supplies of 1928, but opposite to those of 1929.

Many well bred cattle in medium to good market condition may be safely carried to late summer. It should be kept in mind that ordinarily only good quality cattle can be profitably finished for the summer market. Such cattle should carry considerable finish when marketed and graded to sell comparatively near the top of the market. It usually is unsatisfactory to carry plain, heavy cattle which lack quality into the late summer or fall market because of the competition at that time from the supply of good grass fat steers.

George Montgomery.
Manhattan, Kan.

Capper Award to Doctor Babcock

THE Capper Agricultural Award for 1930, which consists of \$5,000 in cash and a gold medal, was awarded last Saturday when the committee in charge met in Chicago, to Dr. S. M. Babcock, professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, for his invention of the Babcock test for butterfat. The award will be formally presented in October during the American Country Life Conference at Madison, Wis., where Doctor Babcock lives.

Doctor Babcock invented his test in 1890. The development of the dairy industry of America since then has been based absolutely on this test. Following that Doctor Babcock also took a big part in other investigations that have been of great value to the progress of American agriculture.

When Senator Capper announced his annual award of \$5,000 to go to the outstanding man in agricultural service, letters of nomination began pouring into the office of F. B. Nichols of Topeka, managing editor of The Capper Farm Press, who is secretary of the Committee of Awards. Hundreds of men were nominated by admiring friends or those who had benefited thru the achievements of the men nominated for the award.

It was Senator Capper's idea that since there were prizes of various kinds offered for achievement in other lines of endeavor, those who aided agriculture by their inventions or accomplishments should not be neglected.

In announcing the award Senator Capper said:

"My objective is to provide a con-

crete expression of gratitude to some of the people who make contributions of national importance to American agriculture and to assist in stimulating public appreciation of unusually fine service to our basic industry."

The Committee of Awards was not bound by popular sentiment, or by any other obligation except the members' own judgment as to the merits of the candidate nominated, by far the larger number of letters nominated Doctor Babcock for the award.

The seven men named on the Committee of Awards included prominent leaders in industrial and professional life. They are:

F. D. Farrell, president, Kansas

State Agricultural College, chairman; John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times; Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific System; James T. Jardine, director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station; Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and owner of Smississippi Farms, Oregon, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee, and Walter T. Swingle, plant physiologist and agricultural explorer, United States Department of Agriculture.

Heretofore the outstanding men in science, literature, and in various other creative arts have been awarded valuable prizes for their achievements. This is the first time that the men who devote their lives to work-

ing for agriculture and those engaged in the basic industry have been eligible for a prize of any kind, nationally speaking.

The widespread interest in the Capper Award is manifest by the large number of letters received and the recognition of outstanding men in every section of the United States. Men who have been leaders in farm organizations, in the legislative halls, in every line of endeavor were mentioned as candidates for the Capper Award.

The Capper Award is an annual affair and previous winners of prizes are ineligible for prize awards in subsequent years.

Stephen Moulton Babcock is an agricultural chemist. He was born at Bridgewater, N. Y., in 1843. He got his A. B. degree at Tufts in 1866; studied chemistry at Cornell 1872-'75; was made Ph. D. by U. of Gottingen 1879; and LL. D. at Tufts in 1901. He was instructor of chemistry at Cornell 1875-'76; chemist at N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva '82-'87; professor of agricultural chemistry Wisconsin university, '87-1913 (emeritus) and chief chemist Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station for same period. He was awarded bronze medal by the Wisconsin legislature in 1899; grand prize, Paris exposition, 1900; grand prize, St. Louis exposition in 1904.

The committee on the Capper Agricultural Award will meet on Friday, June 12, 1931, to decide who will receive the award in 1931. Nominations are now being received by Mr. Nichols for the award of next year.

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. From what famous poem are these two lines taken:
"But, ere his fleet career he took,
The dewdrops from his flanks he shook?"
2. Around what Spanish explorer does the background of Kansas history center?
3. What heavenly body is nearest the earth?
4. What is the architectural style of the capitol at Washington?
5. Which metal exists in greatest quantities on the earth?
6. Where is (a) the highest point in Kansas, (b) the lowest point in Kansas?
7. What famous trophy will Sir Thomas Lipton make a fifth attempt to win in September?
8. What were the Crusades?
9. What are the four qualities we distinguish by the sense of taste?
10. What three peninsulas project from Southern Asia?
11. Who wrote, "The Luck of Roaring Camp?"
12. How many rooms has the recently purchased home of Calvin Coolidge?

(Answers are given on page 20)

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

June 21, 1930

Number 25

Mueller Follows a Sound Farming Plan

This Includes Three Livestock Projects, Legumes and Terracing

WHEN William C. Mueller of Washington county stated simply that he depends on stock raising and farming for his cash income he said a good deal in a few words. He does that very thing, but a visit of 2 or 3 hours with him, using his farming operations as the main topic for discussion, brings out a rather full meaning of his first statement.

As a farmer he is above the average, and he also has a place in the front rank when it comes to livestock. Born and reared on a farm, he has spent 46 years of his life in Kansas. There in Washington county he owns 620 acres, controls another 80 acres and has 280 under cultivation. On this land the most approved methods of soil management and seedbed preparation are practiced. Fertility is being built up yearly. Where soil is inclined to follow along with the run-off of water, methods are used to check such a loss. Pork production is on a substantial, profitable basis. An outstanding beef herd is maintained. Dairy herd records are showing up in fine style, and a poultry flock adds to the net income.

Mr. Mueller has built a really outstanding farm plant, and now with his son Albert at home to work with him, more progress is bound to take place. We might start talking about the porkers first of all. Perhaps you will remember that Mr. Mueller was introduced at the last Farm and Home Week banquet at the Kansas State Agri-

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

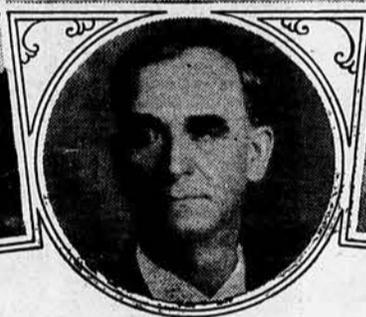
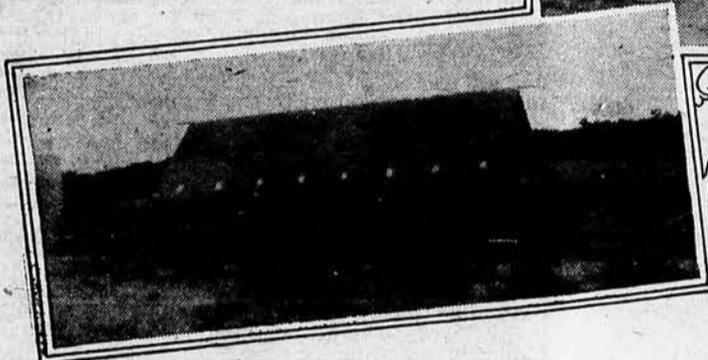
This barn in which the pigs are farrowed is built on a slope so that when the pigs come out it is only necessary for them to walk down a short incline. The arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

It hasn't been found necessary to put in a lot of extra work with the hogs to get good gains at an early age. Instead, work has been held to the minimum because of so many different operations on this farm. The pigs are self-fed from the time they start eating until they go to market. That in itself is a labor-saver. And this corn-

pounds. We have raised hogs ever since we have been here, but there is some difference in the present-day methods and those we used some years ago. That old system of hand-feeding and slopping costs considerably more than self-feeding, and today we get an average of 20 pounds more pork at 6 months old." Aside from market hogs, some boars from the Mueller farm go to head other good herds in the community.

The Holstein herd holds considerable interest on this farm at present, and to do that, of course, it would have to prove profitable. There are 20 purebreds in all, headed by a good, purebred bull. About 10 will be the average in production. There are some males being developed for breeding purposes right along, as well as a few heifers.

Excellent animals are being selected to build up production as time goes on. From December 1, 1928, to November 30, 1929, the 10 cows in production averaged 393.2 pounds of butterfat. The high cow produced 19,978 pounds of milk and 570.3 pounds of butterfat, with the total value of her product showing up at \$322.46 and a net profit over feed of \$169.55. For every dollar's worth of feed consumed by the herd, Mr. Mueller received \$1.76 in return. Naturally that isn't any record, but it is an improvement over previous years, and the records for 1930 indicate that feed costs will be lower and net returns higher. That is the aim—to produce more efficiently each year.



These Pictures Give Some Idea of What William C. Mueller's Efficient Farm Plant is Like, in Washington County. You Will Recognize Him in the Oval. At the Top is the Elevator at Back, an Important Item on This Farm. At Left is the Barn With the Pig-Farrowing Quarters in the Loft, and at Right, a General Scene

cultural College as the pork-production champion of Kansas. The reason for that is found in the fact that he and his son Albert made a better record than any of the other contestants in the pork-production contest sponsored last year by the college and some co-operating agencies. Thru the aid of modern methods, Mr. Mueller found it possible to produce 100 pounds of pork on 5.1 bushels of corn, bringing 51 pigs up to an average weight of 224.3 pounds in 6 months.

Poland China pigs will number 125 to 150 a year in spring litters and half to two-thirds that many in the fall. And you probably would think it odd to find that these pigs are farrowed in the barn loft, but that actually is the case. Walk into this large barn from one side and up above you on a fenced-off balcony you will see fine-type Poland sows keeping a watchful eye, as much as porkers do, on their offspring. The sows are kept in their pens, but the pigs can slip out and get plenty of exercise in a long runway in front of the farrowing quarters. This balcony farrowing house has the much-heralded and valuable straw-lofts, which seem to have originated in Washington county. These lift up readily, however, with ropes so that ventilation, available sunlight and the work of cleaning are not hampered. And here is a case in which sanitation in farrowing quarters is practiced to the limit. The infant porkers first open their eyes where germs do not exist, because scalding lye water has finished with them previous to pig farrowing.

Started on Creep Feeding

This clean welcome into this world encourages the little fellows to do their best, apparently. But they have other favorable things urged upon them. As soon as possible they are started in on creep-feeding, with a mixture of 90 parts ground corn and 10 parts tankage available. They thrive on this until they weigh 125 to 150 pounds, and then the ration is changed to about 7 parts tankage and 93 parts corn, on which they are finished out. It always is intended to keep the pigs on clean ground, and this is being practiced during 1930 more faithfully than ever before. The Muellers are thoroly sold on strict sanitation.

tankage combination makes them eat. "We put the tankage in with the corn," Mr. Mueller explained, "because the pigs will eat more corn to get the tankage. We get the pigs on the market at 6 months old weighing an average of 223

One thing that is helping the records for 1930 is the fact that Mueller is feeding more nearly according to production than ever before, giving 1 pound of grain for every 4 pounds of milk produced. The Holsteins receive grain all year so they don't cut down production to any great extent in any season. All-year feeding has been found profitable in this case, as in many, many others over the state.

A fine herd of 100 to 150 Polled Herefords is maintained on this farm, and special attention is given to developing breeding stock for sale as well as market animals. Market demands are studied in all livestock operations on the farm, and with the cattle, as with hogs and milkers, recommendations made by the agricultural college are followed quite closely.

Corn Is a Major Crop

With so much livestock it is quite evident that plenty of farm-produced fertilizer is available, and 50 to 80 acres are covered with it every year. This is backed up with the help of 25 acres of Sweet clover and 50 acres of alfalfa and a good rotation of crops. "We try to change land every four to six years," Mr. Mueller explained. "Oats are sown on corn ground and wheat follows oats. When alfalfa is sown it goes on wheat ground and when Sweet clover is sown for a manure crop it goes in with the oats. Corn, being the major crop, is not allowed to follow itself more than three years." Soil-saving dams and soil-binding crops are used to prevent washing, and recently considerable terracing has been done. One set of terraces controls 40 acres to good advantage. These are constructed at a reasonable cost with a ditcher and grader. Should a dry spell come Mr. Mueller is prepared to irrigate. He hasn't done any of this work for 10 years, but he is ready if it becomes necessary. And with the terraces it would be possible to irrigate more land to better advantage than ever, he assures. This farm now has power available from an electric line, and it is being used extensively in the home and quite a good deal on the farm, especially for pumping and grinding. This type of

(Continued on Page 9)

ON THIS page we present the story of a well-rounded Kansas Farmer, William C. Mueller of Washington county. At the outset we can safely say that he is one of the best farmers in the state. He studies his work thoroly and takes as much pleasure in it as any man possibly could, no matter what his line.

Mr. Mueller has a big job with 700 acres under his control, but his system has resulted in excellent progress. He has been named the pork production champion of Kansas, maintains an excellent herd of Polled Herefords for breeding purposes as well as for market animals, is making real progress with a fine dairy herd and the farm boasts a good poultry flock. A strong fertility-building program is followed, which includes the use of all home-produced fertility, legumes and a good rotation. Dams, soil-binding crops and terraces hold the good top soil where it belongs.

Many of these things can be applied to farms all over the state to good advantage. You will be interested in Mr. Mueller's story, not from the standpoint of unusual and startling things, but because it shows how a sound knowledge of the big business of farming can be applied with profitable results. Mr. Mueller is a Master Farmer.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

FRANK GRAY of Alamosa, Colo., says he is not a Socialist, because we are all too selfish and conceited for Socialism to make a success. Human beings are by nature selfish, and Socialists bank on every person being selfish enough to want all he creates, which is all right and is absolute justice. There will be nothing to fight about, and further, he will be permitted to enjoy the fruits of his own labor in his own peculiar way. Graft and scheming for profits will have disappeared, since their cause will have disappeared. You cannot have employers and workers and have universal brotherhood and universal peace. An injury to one is the concern of all. Every adult should be a worker in some useful occupation and receive the full value of his labor." Clarence Graham.

Onaga, Kan.
 I have often marveled at the naive faith of my Socialist friends. They seem to believe that the only reason men are dishonest, grasping, and greedy, is because of the faulty economic system we have. They repeat over and over that under Socialism everyone would receive the full value of his labor, but in no case have I ever heard or read from one of them how the value of that labor will be determined. Will it be determined by the individual worker? If so, in all probability his neighbors or some of them, would have a decidedly different opinion of the value of his labor from that held by him.

That some have greater capacity than others is of course apparent; no intelligent Socialist denies that. But the incompetent needs just as much as the competent worker, and would be dissatisfied if the competent one insisted on possessing two or three times as much as the incompetent. The competent, intelligent worker would almost certainly procure the most improved tools to work with. He also would know how to use them after they were obtained, and that in turn would increase his earning power and advantage over his stupid and incompetent neighbor, so that in time the very same differences would exist that exist now. No doubt Mr. Graham is entirely sincere. I think a great many Socialists and Communists are, but the more I study their theory the more convinced I become that it simply wouldn't work.

A Rebuke to Simmons

SENATOR SIMMONS'S severe defeat in the North Carolina primaries is his punishment for opposing a Democratic nominee for President, and a definite proof that, after the temporary excitement subsides, the South returns to its security within the Democratic fold.

Nobody in public life seemed more secure than the North Carolina Senator, who will now retire after 30 years in the Senate. Efforts to break his power and popularity from time to time only demonstrated his strength as the leader of the North Carolina Democracy. Only Mr. Simmons himself could be his undoing. Yet when the North Carolina Senator deserted Al Smith his state followed him, and North Carolina gave its electoral vote to Hoover. And even tho it might do so again in the same circumstances, it cannot forgive its leader for the blow he delivered the sacred Democratic party. Such are the paradoxes of politics.

The rebuke of Senator Simmons is sufficient evidence that the Republican party has little prospect of carrying a state of the old Confederacy, except under entirely anomalous and abnormal circumstances. And even in 1928, when all but five Southern states voted for Hoover and Curtis, and all border states, the Republican ticket would have been perfectly safe without any of them, and even tho it lost Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The electoral vote in fact was 444 to 87, the greatest electoral majority on record. Transfer of the 61 Southern votes plus the 50 border state votes from Hoover to Smith, and leaving the two New England states with Smith, would still have given Hoover more than a normal electoral majority.

If Southern Democrats are still tingling with the sense of disgrace in the most humiliating defeat their party ever suffered, they cannot cast any of the responsibility upon Senator Simmons, who was among the first to point out what would inevitably happen, and who did what was in his power to prevent Smith's nomination. Yet in such circumstances scapegoats are indispensable, and the North Carolina statesman is entitled to

all the consolation he can obtain from the fact that he is a victim of human carelessness of logic and not of any dereliction on his own part. At 76 years old he may not hope to come back, after six years, but he is at a ripe age for philosophy.

Italy Changes Its Tune

FOREIGN MINISTER GRANDI'S address on Franco-Italian relations is soft-spoken, in contrast to the saber-rattling of his chief, yet must be regarded as having its place in Mussolini's politics. For the sake of the Italian populace the Italian dictator uses what seems to be menacing language, but for the sake of Italy's international position Grandi comes forth, following the speech of Premier Tardieu, with words that sound wise and farseeing.

Franco-Italian naval parity, Mr. Grandi declares, "was not the objective determining the action of the Italian delegation," but "the conception of naval parity was in their conviction



much more lofty and quite different from an arithmetical calculation of rival naval forces."

Some of our American admirals who have so far departed from their function and their place as to criticize a treaty negotiated by the President, who is their superior officer, on the ground that "national needs" should be the sole basis of calculations, might learn something from Mr. Grandi's further statement that "absolute needs could only resolve the problem of security by an increase of armaments"; or perhaps this is what such admirals hanker for. But "in that case," says the Italian foreign minister, "where were the premises of peace and trust as preached in the pact of Paris?" That is the better objective of diplomacy, according to Mr. Grandi, "a principle of new international morality and law from which arises mutual trust between states, leading to elimination of suspicion, and in consequence to effectual disarmament."

As between Mussolini's spectacular sword-flourishing and these sobering and sensible remarks of his foreign minister, the latter might reasonably be taken to indicate the more likely course of the Italian government.

Some Premature Politics

AMBASSADOR MORROW'S political interest is not furthered by the open announcement of him as a Presidential prospect by President Hibben of Princeton College and former Governor Stokes of New Jersey. In 1936 he will be 63 years old, not too old for the nomination, but older than any candidate in recent years, when the Presidency has become physically the most taxing political office in the world. The only inference therefore from Governor Stokes's discovery that New Jersey has another Presidential candidate seems to be a hit at Mr. Hoover, which is likely to prove embarrassing to Am-

bassador Morrow, whether it helps him or not to get the Senatorial election.

Hoover will be renominated in 1932, or else the Republican party will enter the campaign heavily handicapped. It has sometimes been defeated for the Presidency, but it has never yet failed to renominate an elected President who was a candidate. Four Presidents since the Civil War have died in office, but even in two of those cases the Vice President who succeeded to the office was nominated, and in both instances was elected. Many Republicans have always had the belief that if President Arthur had been the nominee in 1884 the party would have carried the election.

Not to nominate a President for a second term, unless, like President Coolidge, or President Hayes, he withdraws as a candidate, is to play into the hands of the opposition. It is a confession at the start of weakness, an admission that the administration has not been successful and is not popular. It is not politics, and no party has voluntarily assumed such a handicap.

President Hoover has not been lucky, but he has now been in office but 15 months of a 48 months' term. What the situation may be two years from now nobody is wise enough to foretell. Good and bad luck usually balance over a period of years. In two years it may appear that Hoover was fortunate that an inevitable business backset occurred in the first year of his term. And in two years the constructive policies of the President may have had time to prove themselves. In any case it is difficult if not practically impossible to defend an administration, the first necessity of a Presidential campaign, after refusing a renomination to the incumbent.

Nobody disputes that Ambassador Morrow is a man of Presidential size nor that he has favorably impressed the country, yet neither will anybody claim that in either respect he outclasses Herbert Hoover. There is no assurance that if elected President he will be any luckier than President Hoover. In fact, he would necessarily start out under the handicap of being committed to a radical departure, since there is no concealment that he is against prohibition and in favor of Government manufacture and sale of liquor, something so foreign to American practice and habits of thought that it is still shocking to millions of people. A revolutionary change of public opinion must occur in the space of four years to enable the wet Morrow to win, where the wet Smith was the most disastrously beaten candidate who ever tried for the office.

Ambassador Morrow cannot do his own as well as his party's political interests a greater service than by repudiating Governor Stokes as a volunteer spokesman of his political aspirations.

A United Effort Would Help

I HAVE been reading your article in the Kansas Farmer on corporation farming, and since it has been raining all day long, I have spent the day thinking about the possible success of such a venture. There are no doubt a great many wise guys who could point out any number of pitfalls that would be in the way of such an enterprise, but there is certainly merit and a lot of common sense in the idea. Five million dollars would be almost sufficient for purchasing and equipping 10 square miles of land containing 64,000 acres; 80 acres for each of the 800 families with homes and joint interest in the whole, at a cost a family of between \$6,000 and \$7,000. I would like to see something more about it from your pen, and also from some of your correspondents." L. E. Stratton.

Wellington, Kan.
 Of course I am convinced that the plan is feasible or I would not advocate it. However, the fact that I believe that is not proof positive by any means that it would work out successfully in practice. It never has been tried, and therefore it is necessarily a theory. There are three things that would be essential to the success of such a plan: The first is good land; the second is intelligent, successful, and honest management, and the third is a willingness on the part of the residents on the farm to co-operate heartily and industriously with the management. If there were a lot of shirkers and trouble makers in the organization it probably would fail. To avoid that, I would have a provision in the by-laws that the minority must submit to the majority. In order that no injustice be done to the dissatis-

fied minority, I would provide for a sufficient capital so that the dissatisfied member could sell his interest to the corporation, getting out all he had put in, with a reasonable rate of interest. There would be a provision in the by-laws that the corporation must always have the option of buying the interest of the dissatisfied stockholder, and further that none of the stock should be held by non-residents of the corporate farm. In other words, every stockholder would have to be an active producer in the enterprise to the extent of his ability. The only persons to whom this rule would not apply would be stockholders who had become disabled either by disease, accident or age, so that they could not actively participate. Even the old, altho not able to do heavy work, would be provided with light employment.

The work of the corporation would be divided, and the workers in each department would become experts in that kind of work. The co-operative farm would become a great experiment station where improved methods of cultivation would be tested. The social and educational side would be fully as important as the farm work and stock growing. Indeed, the work of the farm would not be confined to producing farm crops and livestock. The production of fruits, flowers and shade trees, the cultivation of the beautiful in nature, in music and the arts, would be given as much attention as the growing of farm crops and livestock.

It is a beautiful dream. I believe that it could be made a great success, but in my opinion in order to make it a success some individual or possibly a corporation must furnish the original capital and equip the farm. It would be almost essential that the stockholders should be a high class of intelligent and industrious people, preferably high-class young married people, willing to do their part and be good natured about it.

Behind the Billboards

I have property in town. There are four billboards just across the street on some vacant lots that shut off the view. Boys and girls get back of them and

drink. Is there any law in Kansas to have them removed? And what steps would a person have to take to have them removed?
S. M. P.

Your town is an incorporated city. The city has a right to make ordinances prohibiting the putting up of signboards at certain places or at any place, for that matter. But that would be a matter for the city to regulate. There is no state law that would apply to a case of this kind. Of course, these boys and girls are violating the state law if they have liquor in their possession, but so far as signboards are concerned there is no state law that would cover this particular case.

How Property Is Handled

In regard to settling an estate in case of the wife's death, can the husband hold all the property?
S. S.

If the wife held property in her name, the surviving husband can hold only one-half of it, unless the deceased wife died leaving no children, in which case he would inherit all of her property, unless she made a will disposing of one-half of it in some other way. If none of this property was in her name, at her death, then it remains the property of the surviving husband.

Court Action Is Needed?

My husband and I have lived together 27 years. For 17 years I have almost entirely supported myself and two girls, aside from board part of the time. I received a legacy of \$7,000. I gave my husband \$3,500, which I thought was treating him fair. He used it and did very well in his business, and has made money, but he doesn't consider me at all when he comes to the money side of it. I have been considering for some time the question of whether I would go my way and he his, as things are very uncongenial a great deal of the time. It seems the only part he plays is to dominate. If I should leave and go to another state could he keep me from getting my share of the property? We are worth about \$30,000. I do not care about a divorce.
H. H. H.

You can bring an action for separate maintenance and division of property without asking for divorce. I think the court would hold from

your statement that you were entitled to half the property held by your husband and yourself. The mere fact that you go into another state would not interfere with your right to bring such an action.

The Sheep "Get Out"

Is there a law to make your neighbor keep his sheep up? We have a neighbor who is letting his sheep run, and they are running over our crop. Can we shut them up and collect damages?
L. H.

Chapter 211 of the Session Laws of 1929 is an act to regulate the running at large of cattle and other livestock and providing for the recovery of damages resulting therefrom.

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

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

Section 3. "Any person sustaining damages as provided in Section 2 of this act may take the trespassing animals into custody, and may retain the same until such damages and all reasonable charges are paid. It shall be the duty of the person taking the animals into custody to notify the owner or the keeper thereof of such taking up within 24 hours thereafter; and if such owner or keeper cannot be found or notified, then to proceed as provided by law in case of strays; provided, that where notice of such taking up of such animals is given, the person so taking up said animals shall not retain the custody of the same for more than five days without commencing action against the owner thereof to recover such damages; provided further, that this act shall not apply to any county wherein there has ever been established a national forest reserve."

As you will observe, this law does not apply any more to sheep than it does to other livestock mentioned therein.

New Tariff Better Than Present Law

A VERY unsatisfactory and decidedly unpopular tariff bill emerged finally from the conference committee and was checked up to the Senate for final disposition.

Of course, there never was a popular tariff bill. There never will be. A popular tariff act is as impossible as a just tax. There is no such animal. And the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill seems to hold all records for unpopularity. However, one should base his judgment on the merits and demerits, and probable ultimate results of the proposed legislation, rather than on present outcries for or against it.

The bill contains many tariff rates that are almost indefensible. In my judgment there should have been no increase in the tariff on sugar. True, the increase from 1.76 cents a hundred on Cuban sugar to 2 cents a hundred amounts to only a quarter of a cent a pound. But that means, if carried on to the consumer, a dollar a year to the average American family—1 1/4 million dollars annually to the people of Kansas.

Building materials—cement, brick, soft lumber—should have remained on the free list. The cement rate of 6 cents a hundred pounds means about 24 cents a barrel. It is declared that this rate will be effective only within 150 to 200 miles of the seaboard, and will not affect cement prices in the interior. I hope that is correct.

Soft lumber is removed from the free list to the dutiable list at \$1 a thousand feet. This will add to the cost of lumber all over the country. It may be partially offset by returning logs to the free list. I hope so. But it will add millions of dollars to construction costs in this country. If it saves the lumber industry in the Northwest, which is in a distressed condition, that may improve the market for other products to some extent in that territory. But to me this lumber tariff cannot be defended.

Likewise with brick, transferred from the free list and to draw a tariff of \$1.25 a thousand. Brick, lumber, cement—the new tariff will not encourage building construction, I fear.

The 20 per cent duty on shoes carried in the bill is out of proportion to the 10 per cent duty on hides—a compensatory duty of 7 per cent on shoes would have been fair, according to the Tariff Commission. This shoe tariff is an outrage; to be quite frank, I voted against it in every shape it came up during the rate-writing stage of the bill.

The foregoing are the worst features of the bill, in my opinion. I voted against all these duties at every opportunity, and nearly voted against the bill itself because of them.

There is much to be said about the highly objectionable features of the measure. They have attracted most attention, and are in large measure responsible for the general unpopularity of the bill. On the other hand it contains two outstanding good features.

This tariff bill, in my judgment, does tend to restore agriculture to a measurable economic equality with industry, insofar as tariff rates are concerned. Also, the new flexible provision of the tariff, allowing the President to regulate

rates within a 50 per cent range up or down from the rates fixed by statute, on recommendation of the Tariff Commission, is a better provision than in the existing law. It gives promise ultimately that we shall get to a more scientific method of fixing tariff rates.

It makes possible a more expeditious, prompt, scientific and responsible method of meeting changing economic conditions. Thru it the President, if the Tariff Commission so finds, can remedy one at a time some of the more glaring inequities—of the new tariff act.

The effect of the new flexible provision is to turn the question of tariff revision over to a reorganized bi-partisan tariff commission; it gives the President the same veto power over this commission that he has over the acts of Congress, except, of course, that the Tariff Commission cannot override his veto.

The flexible provision, in the long run, may prove this to be one of the best, even if for the present one of the most unpopular tariff laws ever enacted.

From the viewpoint of agricultural tariff rates the Smoot-Hawley bill is an improvement over the present law. Even with the building materials tariffs to offset these, it is my judgment that Kansas and the other agricultural states will be in better comparable position with industry in our tariff system under the new act. More than 250 increases are on farm products. Agriculture is raised to a higher general level than ever before.

In my judgment the new farm tariff rates will give the American farmer more of the domestic market. It should allow American farmers to sell from \$350,000,000 to \$400,000,000 worth more of American-grown farm products in the home market than they do now. If so, the tariff is well worth while.

The farm income of the United States, in round numbers, is some 12 to 13 billions of dollars. The people of the United States consume some 2 billion dollars worth of imported agricultural commodities. Every dollar's worth of American-grown farm products sold in America in place of foreign-grown products is that much gain for American agriculture.

This bill carries increases, some of them substantial, in the tariff protection afforded live cattle, beef and veal, wool, milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs and egg products, flax and some oil seeds, fruits and vegetables. On this class of farm products the tariff should be effective to a much greater extent than on wheat, for example, where we know that only a small part of the 42 cents a bushel tariff is effective.

So far as the Southwest is concerned the "Cuban reciprocity" amendment in the administrative section of the bill will give the Southwestern millers a fair chance at the Cuban market, which they do not have now. The present law allows the Buffalo mills to go into Cuba with flour made from Canadian wheat at an advantage of some 35 cents a barrel. This is a worthwhile item to Southwestern wheat growers.

Comparing the rates of the Smoot-Hawley bill

with the present law on the basis of revenue collected, the tariff commission reports that revenue would be increased from \$522,676,984 to \$630,446,280 if the same amounts were imported as in 1928. This is an increase of \$107,769,296, or 20.63 per cent. Of this total, the Tariff Commission's analysis shows \$55,448,390 or 51.45 per cent, represents increases on agricultural raw materials, while \$16,732,924 represents increases on products made from agricultural raw materials—in other words, 67 per cent of the increases go on agricultural commodities or their products.

Opponents of the measure call it the "billion dollar tariff bill" and declare it will increase the cost of living that much. Personally, I believe that is more of a catch phrase, a wisecrack, than a statement of fact, or even an accurate estimate.

My own guess, and I can be no more certain about it than that, is it may increase living costs perhaps \$700,000,000. But half of this increase will go to agriculture—and the farmers will spend it for manufactured products.

Whatever the increase is, it will be collected as well as paid—but it will be collected by American agriculture and industry, and more than half of it will go back into wages. Whatever the increased prices cost the consumer, those increases will go to those engaged in American agriculture, American industry, and to American labor.

I have tried to set out the high-light reasons, for and against, upon which I based my final decision to vote for the measure.

There is one other factor, and a highly important one. Tariff uncertainty has had a lot to do with the business depression the last year. Business and industry don't know what to figure on so long as the tariff act hangs in the balance. If the measure were killed, the next Congress would start work on another bill—and we would have another year or so of uncertainty.

Summing up, the solution resolved itself like this:

The bill as a whole is an improvement over the present law.

The agricultural tariff rates are the best ever written for agriculture.

The flexible tariff provision is an improvement and is a worthwhile step toward scientific, as opposed to log-rolling, methods of writing a tariff.

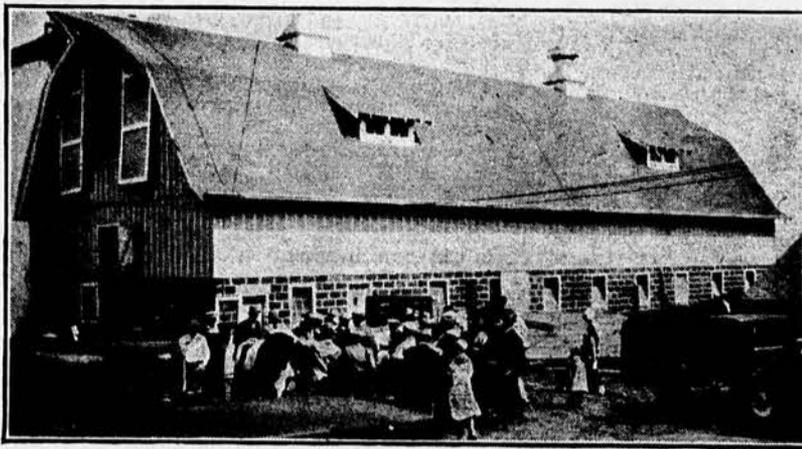
Passage of the act will end the tariff uncertainty that has had considerable to do with disturbed business conditions.

These considerations were largely responsible for my final decision to vote for the bill, in spite of the several indefensible rates it contains. So I voted for it.

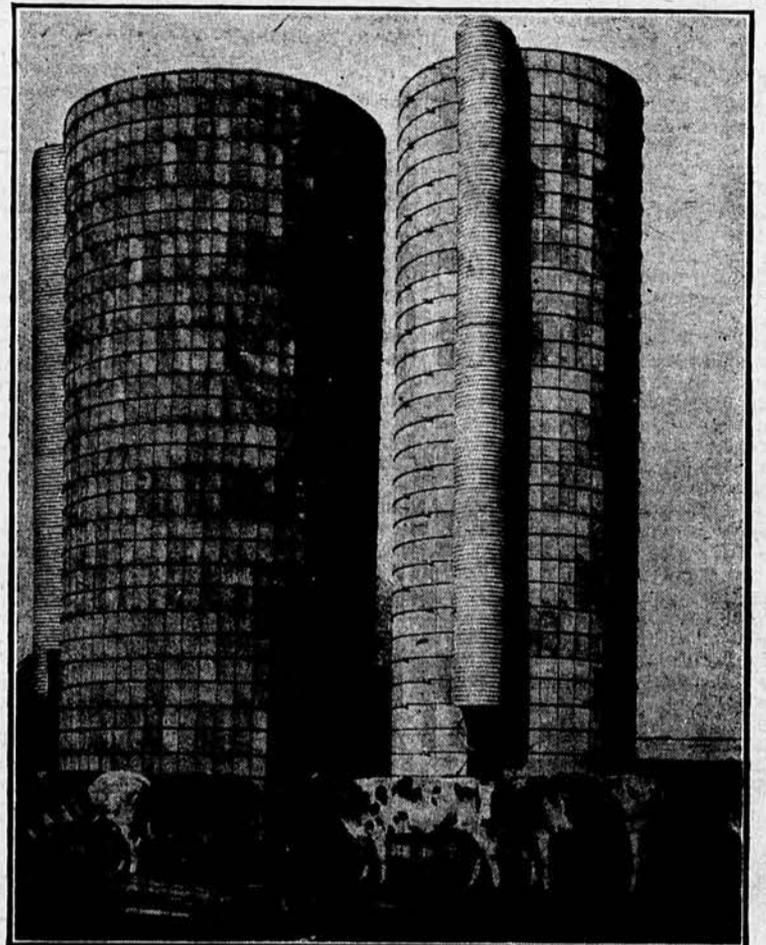
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



Part of the Crowd on the Legume-Dairy Tour in Washington County, at the H. J. Meierkord Model Dairy Farm. Walter C. Farner, Washington County Dairy Specialist, is Discussing the Good Points of a Son of an All-American Sire and an All-American Dam. Note the Fine Barn, and Loudspeakers in Car at Right



These Silos Are Important Items in the Feeding Operations on the G. H. Andres Farm in Harvey County. Mr. Andres Feeds From the Smaller of the Two in the Fall and Spring When He is Supplementing Pasture, and From the Big Silo in Winter. Note the Quality Dairy Animals

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.

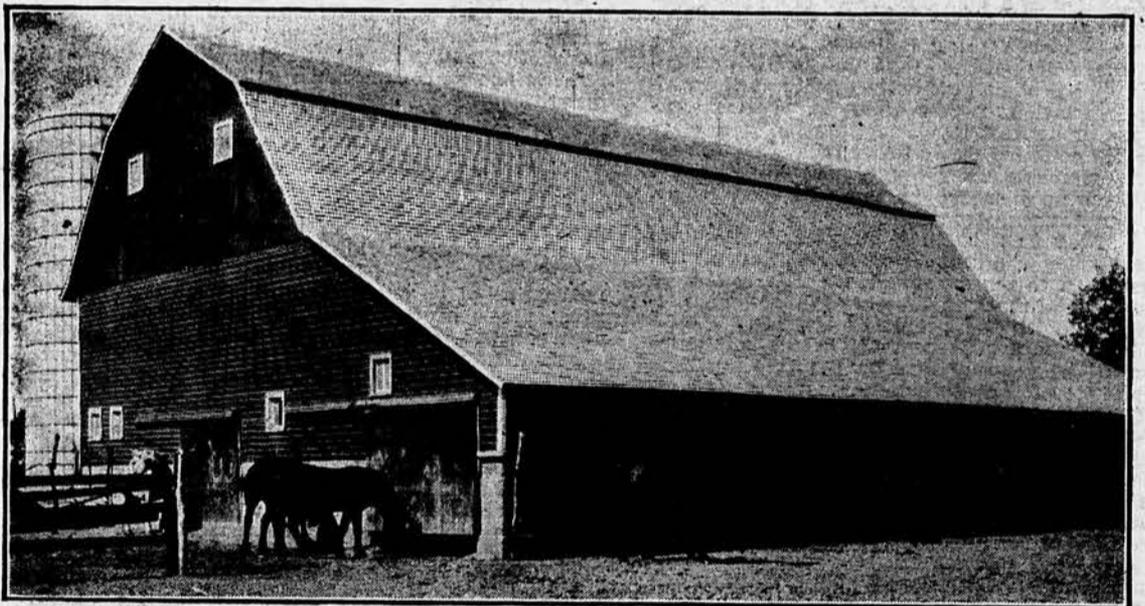
Just look over your file of Kansas Farmers and watch each new issue that comes out, and you will get some idea of the kind of pictures we can use. They should tell a story, you know, of some farm operation, show the results of some method of farming or landscaping; we need pictures of outstanding farm 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.



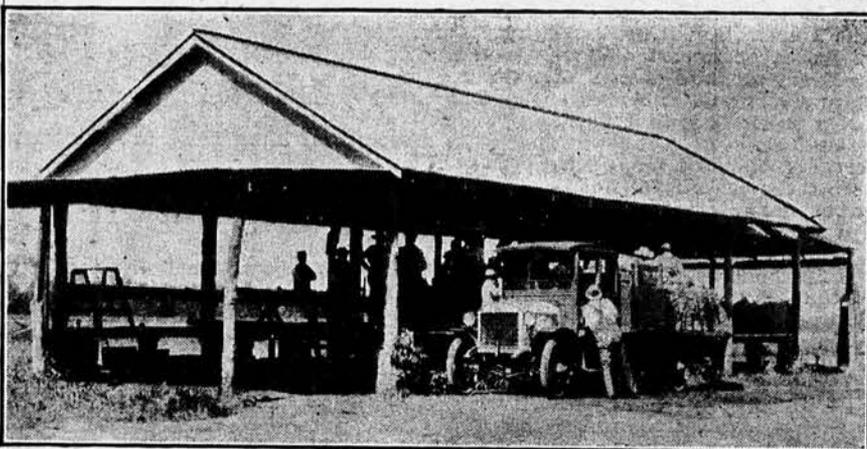
The Russell County Table Rock, 7 Miles Northeast of Russell. The Pedestal is of Sand Stone While the Dark Layer on Top is an Iron Composition. Note How the Elements Have Carved the Rock



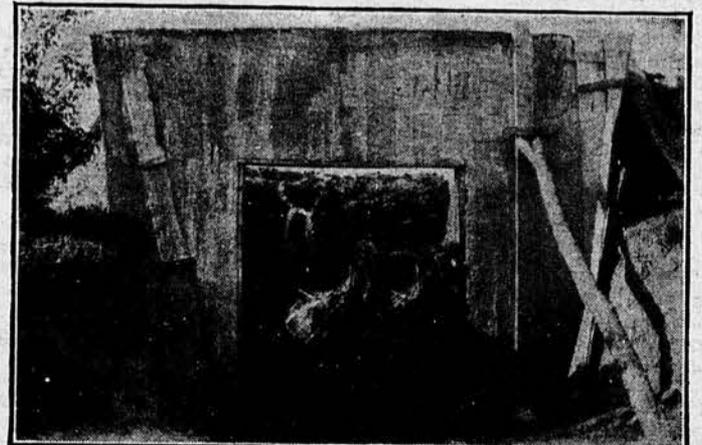
This Picture Shows My Handy Drum Trailer, Writes Ben Brandt, Finney County. It is Made From an Old Motor Car and Makes an Easy Job of Taking Oil and Gasoline to the Fields



H. G. Eshelman, of Near Sedgwick, is Noted for Raising and Showing Prize-Winning Percheron Horses. For Years He Has Been a Steady Winner at the Kansas Fairs and His Offerings Always Attract Considerable Attention From Folks Who are Horse Lovers. Here is the Barn That Helps Him Do the Job



Potato Grading Shed on M. T. Kelsey's Kaw Valley Farm in Shawnee County. This Master Farmer Uses Legumes Extensively in Building up His Soil for This Major Crop. As a Result He Grows a Quality Product



E. L. Williams, Sheridan County, Simply Backs the Wagon Thru the Door of His Trench Silo When He Needs a Load of This Feed. With a Large Bunch of Cattle on Hand Practically None of the Silage Has a Chance to Spoil

A Flood of Raw Materials!

Heavy Production Has Completely Changed the Map of Economic Agriculture

By Gilbert Gusler

A KANSAS farmer discards his binder for a combine and doubles his wheat acreage. His Corn Belt cousin takes home a four-row cultivator. Twenty thousand tractors, purchased in one lot, start from an Illinois factory to the grain fields of Russia. Germany raises the tariff on wheat three times in four months.

Great ships freighted with millions of pounds of copra and coconut oil, gathered by our brown brothers of the tropics, unload at western ports, their cargoes en route to the butterine factories. Rayon elbows aside wool while obtaining a seat of prominence among the textiles. European cotton mills turn from American upland cotton, their old standby, to the cheap but improved staple from India.

Less dramatic but even more momentous than these events, the birth rate all over the western hemisphere drops significantly. The curve of population growth flattens out.

Is world agriculture on the threshold of an era of even more intense struggle for markets than this highly competitive industry has previously known?

That thought can hardly fail to come to the mind of anyone who observes the worldwide tendency to grow two blades of grass where one grew before and studies the rate at which additional consumers to use those extra blades are coming into being.

Commercial warfare seems far removed from the peaceful and idyllic surroundings of the farm. Busy with feeding cattle, plowing corn or planting cotton, the farmer seldom is conscious of the extent to which he is engaged in a battle to capture the consumer's dollar. All too often, when prices are low, some bogey such as the market system receives the blame rather than the fact that his competitors in other parts of the country or world are selling for less.

What About the Future?

Before going too far from shore, let it be granted that the true significance of economic tendencies is difficult to determine. We may see the immediate direction of the economic trade winds, but can only wonder to what far off lands they eventually will carry us. Not many men can claim to have had at the start of 1920 an adequate conception of what was going to happen to agriculture in the decade thru which we have just come. In fact, it seems difficult enough, after the period is over, to agree on what actually did happen.

Seeing how far events often are from the general expectancy, sometimes better, sometimes worse, who can say with absolute assurance whether we should be optimists or pessimists as to the future of agriculture? Pollyannas or Jeremiahs?

Manifold instances which seem to indicate that the competitive struggle in agriculture is rising in intensity, at least, that it is not abating, are easy to find. With governments taking a hand in various ways, it has assumed more of the appearance of national organization for battle instead of a guerrilla warfare between individuals or small groups.

Despite tariffs, farmers in the United States are unable to free themselves from world competition. A large percentage of important farm products are on an export basis and their prices are set in world markets. Wheat, cotton, lard, hog meats, rye, rice, and tobacco are exported to a considerable degree. They are among the principal sources of income of possibly three-fourths of the farmers of the United States. The butter surplus of last winter temporarily put that market near the world level. A decline in foreign prices in the last two years had a part in pulling down the domestic wool market which is on an import basis. Besides the competition with foreign farmers, different groups of our own farmers are highly competitive.

Then Comes the Surplus

The urge to expand world production appears especially notable in wheat and cotton, in sugar and in vegetable oils, but it is also evident thru the whole range of important farm products. Countries or sections able to grow a surplus are girding their loins to meet the quality requirements of distant consumers. Importing countries are stockpiling their own markets behind higher tariff walls to preserve them for the home producers.

The struggle probably comes to its strongest focus in wheat, which symbolizes the world's bread and which lends itself to rapid expansion of production by machine methods on new, semi-arid lands. World production of wheat has increased 25 to 30 per cent since 1913, but the world population increased only about 10 per cent. Canada, Argentina and Australia combined now raise more than three times as much as three decades ago. Despite expansion in Canada, due partly to an improved variety, it is said that less than a third of the arable land in

her three western provinces is in cultivation.

In our own Southwest, a huge wheat empire is still in the making. Millions of acres in North Texas and adjacent states are being brought into cultivation by machine methods which reduce production costs to only 35 to 50 cents a bushel. Thru these new lands and new methods, the tendency is to expand total production in the United States, even at prices so low as to cause bitter complaint from farmers in other sections.

A recent purchase by the Armtorg, the Russian trading organization, from American farm equipment manufacturers included 20,125 tractors, 17,000 plows and 20,000 drills. Quantities of improved seed and fertilizers also have been taken. Russian representatives have been coming here to study the best methods used in our agriculture. Numbers of our agricultural engineers and other experts have been hired to go over and show how to operate her farms more efficiently.

Since the state-controlled and collective farms are more productive than those operated by private owners under Russian methods of taxation, the collectivizing of Russian agriculture is being pushed rapidly. While there is evidence of much bungling, the use of fertilizer, improved seed and machinery and cultivation under expert supervision may increase considerably the low



per capita production of the peasants. One may question the immediate outcome of the present plans, which call for increasing Russian grain production nearly a third by 1933, but can hardly doubt that the vast areas of cheap land in Russia and Siberia will ultimately be furnishing surpluses of wheat and other products. Russian pre-war exports of wheat averaged 165 million bushels annually, the largest of any country.

Italy's "Battle of the Wheat," christened by Mussolini, is an extreme example of attempts to increase wheat production in an importing country. Six years ago, the power of the state, the schools, churches, press, motion picture facilities, army and navy and special extension forces all were joined in the campaign. Experiment stations and model farms were established. Patriotic motives were appealed to. Farmers who failed to co-operate were likely to have their lands taken away by the local officials who would carry out the prescribed program. Under this campaign, Italian wheat production has come up decisively, from an average of 179 million bushels in the five years ending 1924 to an average of 229 million in the last five years.

With her coffee valorization scheme on flat tires, Sao Paulo, the chief coffee producing state in Brazil, recently held a "wheat week" to encourage larger native production and decrease imports.

Wheat affords the best illustration of the use of tariffs in the struggle of farmers for world market supremacy. Germany now imposes a duty of 97 cents a bushel; Italy, 74 cents, and France, 53 cents. All these extreme duties were put on in the last 12 to 18 months. These countries are determined to do something for their farmers, too.

Take the present price of wheat in American markets, add freight to the ports of Europe and handling charges plus tariffs such as these, then think of selling the wheat and flour, whose cost is thus raised to a high level, to European work-

men many of whom receive about as much for a week's work as our artisans do in a day. No wonder our wheat moves so slowly into export channels.

Milling regulations also have been imposed, France compelling mills to use 97 per cent and Germany requiring 50 per cent of native wheat in flour blends. Great Britain, the largest importer of all, talks of buying the wheat of her farmers at a fixed price and enforcing its use by mills as a protection against cheap foreign wheat. The so-called "Transatlantic battle of wheat prices" has been prominent in British newspapers during the current crop season.

Our farm machinery industry has been selling about one-sixth of its total output to foreign countries, or 60 to 75 million dollars worth annually, notably to Canada, Argentina, Australia and Russia, four great wheat producing countries. In 1929, these equipment exports reached 141 million dollars, and ran up to a new peak of 50 million dollars in the first quarter of 1930. The great Krupp gun works in Germany are manufacturing farm machinery, a classic example of turning swords into pruning hooks and cannons into plowshares.

A Big Production Abroad

Cotton also illustrates the drift. Texas and Oklahoma now have about half of the total cotton acreage against less than a third in 1914. Greater freedom from weevil, opportunity for large scale operations, and cheaper land, resulting in lower production costs, have given the western belt the advantage.

Outside growths are trying to topple American King Cotton from his throne in the world markets. By allowing quality to deteriorate in an effort to grow an early maturing, high yielding variety, American cotton growers have given their foreign competitors an edge in the race. It has been the fashion to scoff at efforts to grow cotton abroad, but in the last year or two, the competition has been severe, especially from Indian cotton, the quality of which has been greatly improved.

South American cotton production has doubled in 10 years, and further expansion is expected. Russia has fully recovered in cotton production, rising from 55,000 bales in 1922 to 1,325,000 bales in 1929. Quality is being improved and an exportable surplus is the ultimate objective. Efforts of European countries to stimulate cotton production in their African colonies are hindered by lack of transportation and suitable labor, but these may be gradually overcome. China has a large potential cotton growing area.

Development of a workable mechanical cotton picker, which seems to be not far ahead, will create new strains and stresses in cotton competition.

The world war greatly reduced total agricultural production in Europe, but crop acreage outside of Russia is back to the pre-war level, and production of dairy and hog products is well above pre-war. Increasing competition from hog products from Danubian countries, the Corn Belt of Europe, must be faced by American hog products in European markets. The increased hog production in Northern and Western Europe already has sharply reduced our heavy exports of hog products of five or six years ago.

In the last 30 years, exports of beef from the Southern Hemisphere increased about seven-fold, and of dairy products, six-fold, while wool production in that area has doubled.

Where Nuts Are Produced

The wild men of Borneo seem to have become Babbitts in the last quarter century. Exports of oils, sugar, fruits and vegetables from the tropics and sub-tropics have expanded enormously. Fitting the Philippines for independence introduced them to the world trade arena. Their exports of close to a third of a billion pounds of coconut oil and half a billion pounds of copra, something like a six-fold increase since 1900, have been making a big dent in the world's dairy business. Prices for animal fats that are extremely unsatisfactory to producers may still be a favorable competitive level for producers of vegetable fats in the tropics where growth continues the year round, labor is cheap and the laborers are but a few generations removed from the stage of savagery, hence content with a low standard of living.

Sugar has been comparatively low for a number of years, but no curtailment of production has resulted. The last two seasons each set new high records. Various places in the world seem to hold a large capacity for producing sugar at low cost. That is not surprising, since sugars as well as starch and vegetable oils are made from air and water by the alchemy of sunlight and the green coloring matter of plants.

Recent experience has been that when any good domestic market outlet is discovered, other pro-

(Continued on Page 19)

Meet Some Beauty--Pep--Fun Experts

WIBW's Regular Broadcasts Bring You the Music of Colorful Spain

THE artists introduced on this page indicate the wide variety in the way of programs that are available over WIBW. They include Lucille Black, radio and concert pianist, who steps out of character to play the role of the very eccentric opera singer, Madame Mocha de Polka, a prominent member of the Nit Wits. She has been acclaimed one of the most popular radio entertainers, and if you have listened to the programs in which she appears you have enjoyed many a hearty laugh.

Next comes Bert Lown, who admits his ambition is "A million dollars and no encores." In other words, he wants plenty but not exactly the world with a fence around it. He is 26 years old and has led numerous orchestras to fame. Bert and his Biltmore orchestra are heard regularly over WIBW and the Columbia Network. Poetess, authoress, producer and actress is Yolande Langworthy, who has a leading dramatic role in a program of her creation which you know as "Arabesque," a modern "Thousand and One Nights." This has become one of the outstanding programs on the air, reaching you on Sunday

- 9:15 a. m.—Senator Capper's "Timely Topics from Washington" (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour, KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill
- 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 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.—Ceora B. 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.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee and Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Tidewater Oil Company Program (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Program
- 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford—Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson and His Glen Island Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Scrappy Lambert's Orchestra
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee and Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 7:30 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Story in Song
- 9:15 p. m.—Women's Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Ted Weems with Al and Pete (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Ben Pollack and his Castilian Royal Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

TUESDAY, JUNE 24
 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
 6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather

- WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25
- 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
 - 9:05 a. m.—Pot of Gold (CBS)
 - 9:15 a. m.—RSVP (CBS)



nights and sponsored by the Kansas Power and Light Company.

From the capital city of Kansas the broadcasts of the Torres family and Rosa Rosario, soloist, come to you direct over WIBW. They are being featured from the Pennant Cafeteria, taking the place of the Five Musical Masseys. This is a singing and instrumental group of Spaniards who will appear in full costume for their broadcasts. Senorita Rosario, of Seville, Spain, has nearly 2 dozen gorgeous costumes, including shawls and slippers to match.

WIBW'S Program for Next Week

- SUNDAY, JUNE 22
- 8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
 - 8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
 - 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicals
 - 9:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
 - 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast (CBS)
 - 12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
 - 12:30 a. 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 and Theo Karle (CBS)
 - 3:30 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
 - 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill, the Harmony Boys
 - 4:30 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
 - 5:00 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
 - 5:30 p. m.—The Melody Musketeers (CBS)
 - 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS) Courtesy Columbia Securities Co.
 - 6:00 p. m.—Bob and Monte, in the Renton Co. Program
 - 6:15 p. m.—Baseball Scores
 - 6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds Sport Review
 - 6:30 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 Refineries Company 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

- MONDAY, JUNE 23
- 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.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (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.—Ben and Helen Talk It Over (CBS)



Here is Quality and Variety in Entertainment. Left to Right at Top, Lucille Black, Radio and Concert Pianist; Bert Lown, Famous Orchestra Leader, and Madame Yolande Langworthy, Who Created "Arabesque." Below, the Colorful Torres Family and Rosa Rosario

- 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
- 7:30 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 8:00 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.—Stroll on the Avenue (CBS)
- 9:15 a. m.—The Young Mother (CBS)
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Rachel Ann Neiswender, Aunt Lucy
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 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. Army Band (CBS)

- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill
- 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.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee and Markets KSAC
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—The Modocs
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Scrappy Lambert and his Woodman's Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

- THURSDAY, JUNE 26
- 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.—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 Revue
- 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
- 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
- 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum, Julia Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestras (CBS)
- 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.—Wagnerian Silhouette (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Book Parade (CBS)
- 3:15 p. m.—Maudie's Melodies
- 3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown's Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
- 4:30 p. m.—Matinee and 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 a. m.—Pennant Cafeteria

(Continued on Page 19)

Producers Can Help

BY G. D. McCLASKEY

Like the cream producers who are joining the movement to put butter instead of butter substitutes on the tables of the nation and thereby make a better price for butterfat, the egg producers should present a solid front in an effort to increase consumption in this year of abundant supply and low prices.

True, a substitute for eggs is not available, as in the case of butter, but an enormous volume of eggs is available and this, too, in the face of the lowest buying power in the eastern consuming centers we have known for years. Information from the East is that consumption of eggs is very light, due to depressed business conditions and unemployment. Storage warehouses are bulging with the tremendous stocks of both shell eggs and frozen eggs, these holdings being approximately 50 per cent greater than the holdings of a year ago. Sooner or later these surplus eggs in storage must go into consumptive channels, and in the meantime new-laid eggs are being brought to the produce houses daily. With this situation, there is nothing in sight at the present time to indicate better prices for eggs in the immediate future.

We are told that producers and dealers cannot look for increased consumption in the large cities for some time and that increased consumption will have to be in the producing areas. While we have passed the high point of production for this season, plenty of eggs are still being produced. The standard of production for the month of June, based on production figures over a period of years, is only two eggs a hen below the standard of production for May. The eggs to be marketed during the remainder of the year should go into immediate consumption, otherwise there may not be a satisfactory market for them.

All of which is an unhappy situation for both producers and dealers, but producers can help the situation some by increasing the consumption of eggs at home and they can materially help to encourage increased consumption by doing everything possible to market the finest quality of eggs. Eggs so attractive in appearance that they command attention in the market places and each one so sweet and wholesome when used that they invite repeat orders will help stimulate the appetite for eggs. The effort will be worth the cost.

Mueller Follows a Plan

(Continued from Page 3)

grinding saves time and therefore is cheaper perhaps than any other kind, the Muellers believe.

This is only an incomplete picture of this Washington county farmer, but it serves to indicate why the judges selected him as a Master Farmer in the class for 1929. Of course, a good many things in addition to the actual farming operations had to be taken into consideration by the judges before this honor could be conferred upon Mr. Mueller. He has adequate equipment to handle his big farm plant efficiently. This includes a tractor and eight horses in the way of field power. A grain elevator is right on the job to handle crop yields that are above the average for his section of the country. Good equipment is found to be a fine investment on this farm; and one just as valuable is the time required to keep everything ready-for operation. A great deal of the repair work is done right on the farm. A well-rounded program of farm work is followed so that time can be set aside for all necessary jobs.

In the home we find things just as convenient as on the farm proper. A pressure water system, electricity, furnace, power washer and numerous other similar items lighten house work and contribute to family happiness. This family doesn't live unto itself, but enters into all of the worth-while community activities. All four of the children have had or still are enjoying the best educational advantages. And we find Mr. Mueller an active member in the Farmers' Union, Farm Bureau and the Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Wonder why the anti-vivisectionists don't extend a helping hand to poor candidates for appointment to the Supreme Court?

LAST CHANCE

TO GET \$30.00 FOR YOUR PRESENT COOK STOVE AS TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE ON A NEW SKELGAS STOVE AT YOUR SKELGAS DEALER'S THIS OFFER IS POSITIVELY WITHDRAWN Monday, June 30

WHATEVER your present cook stove is—kerosene, gasoline, wood or coal—this is your **LAST CHANCE** to get \$30.00 for it from your Skelgas Dealer on one of the beautiful new Skelgas stoves. Only a few days are left, for this offer is **POSITIVELY WITHDRAWN Monday, June 30.**

If you are still carrying in fuel, or lighting smelly wicks or generating burners, you can do what thousands have done since this offer was first announced—trade in your out-of-date stove on a new one that burns clean, speedy gas—Skelgas.

Pictured here is one of the ten stoves you may choose from. Each of them is especially designed, tested and approved for use with efficient, hot-burning Skelgas. Many may be had in attractive color combinations. Read the 15 features listed here, and among them note that the tightly insulated oven bakes better and keeps your kitchen cool, that every part of this stove is porcelain enameled, and as easy to clean as a dish. Then come in and see the impressive beauty of this stove, and let us tell you about the other points described.

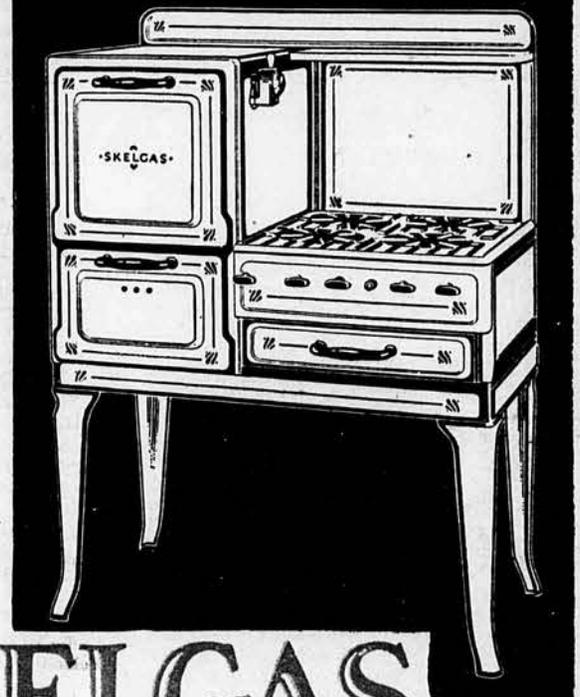
Take one more look at that stove in your kitchen, imagine how much easier your daily work will be with Skelgas, then remember that this is your **LAST CHANCE** to trade in that old stove for \$30.00 on a beautiful new Skelgas Stove. Don't delay. Monday, June 30, positively is the last day.

If you do not know the name of your nearest Skelgas Dealer, fill in and send coupon below.

15 OUTSTANDING FEATURES

- 1 **Simple Beauty.** Every line graceful. Harmonizing enamel colors, everlasting and beautiful. Adds to the appearance of any kitchen.
- 2 **Made for Skelgas.** Designed and built especially for use with Skelgas.
- 3 **Fully Enameled.** This stove is fully enameled, including burners and oven linings, with three coats of highest grade stain-resisting porcelain enamel. Nothing to polish. Wipe off with damp cloth.
- 4 **Concealed Manifold.** All pipes are fully concealed. Only valve handles show.
- 5 **Smooth Surfaces.** No sharp corners to tear clothing or catch dirt. All surfaces are smooth and easily cleaned.
- 6 **Fully Insulated Oven.** Thick blanket of quilted rock wool and dead-air layer hold heat in stove, keep kitchen cool and save fuel.
- 7 **Fresh Air Oven.** Meals baked in constantly circulating fresh air.
- 8 **Burners Removable.** Easily cleaned. Just a turn of the wrist removes burners. Fully enameled.
- 9 **Easy Turning Controls.** Valve handles turn at slight pressure; enable you to have any degree of heat easily.
- 10 **Oven Heat Regulator.** Cooks one dish or whole meals in oven without any attention on your part.
- 11 **Beautiful Color.** Soft cream enamel with harmonizing trim.
- 12 **Self-Supporting Oven Racks.** Perfectly rigid when pulled out for inspection of cooking foods.
- 13 **No Ashes or Dirt.** Nothing to carry in or out. Skelgas is clean, safe, fast.
- 14 **Utensil Drawer and Drip Tray.** Both real conveniences.
- 15 **Full Size Range.** Four large top burners, simmer burner, large broiler and full size 16-inch insulated oven

ONE OF THE 10 NEW STOVES

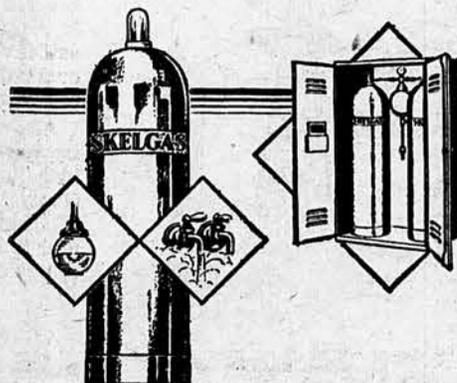


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Skelgas Utilities Division—Skelly Oil Company, El Dorado, Kans. K-7
Please send me the name of nearest Skelgas Dealer who can give me \$30.00 for my old stove.

Name _____
Address _____



Farm Outlook Better Now?

The Producer Can't Be "Fired" From His Job, Anyway, Which is Something

BY HARLEY HATCH

I HAVE had the pleasure of talking with many farmers, both from Coffey and Lyon counties, during the last week, and I am glad to state that there is a much better feeling about farming than there has been at any time in the last five years. In fact, most of those with whom I talked seemed to be glad that they now are living on the farm. The present excellent condition of the crops has much to do with this feeling, of course; wheat, oats, potatoes and bluestem hay are made, and a second crop of alfalfa is well on its way, while corn is a good stand and free from weeds and grass. But in addition to this is the feeling that their living is safe; they are not dependent on a job which may at any moment be taken from them. They compare their lot with that of the man in the city working for wages, and the comparison is at this time all in favor of the farm, for the first time, perhaps, since 1920. It is possible that this swing in favor of the farm may continue for years, just as it did beginning in 1900 and continuing until 1920, a period of 20 years. In a time of financial depression the farm feels it first and is likewise the first to recover. The next few years may not be especially favorable to the farm from a financial standpoint, but they will be so much more favorable than the industrial situation that they will seem favorable by comparison.

Rain Enough for Now

A welcome rain fell over all this part of Kansas during the last week. Reports from nearby weather stations indicate that from 1½ to 2 inches fell, most of which went into the ground. The rain followed several days of strong south wind which sapped the ground moisture very fast, but the damage has been fully repaired. Small grain growers would now be satisfied if no more rain fell until after harvest. That harvest will not be quite as early as seemed likely one week ago. The moist, cool weather is holding back maturity of both wheat and oats, which must mean that the grain will be filled better than it normally is. While we do not have an uncommonly large straw growth, the grain promises to be so well filled that the proportion of grain to straw seems likely to be very large. The rain also insured the best potato crop we have had for several years.

Corn Sold at 80 Cents

There are three farm products that still bring fair prices, corn, cattle and hogs. With the general downward tendency shown by most commodity prices of late, it would seem wise to sell any of the three products mentioned if they are ready for market. We do not often sell much corn, but this year the demand for seed was so great that we culled over a large part of our cribbed corn, picking out the best for seed. This left a lot of culled over corn, corn that was sound and had feeding value equal to any. Not caring to carry this corn over, especially at the present price, we had it shelled this week and hauled about half of it to town, keeping back plenty to feed until next October. For this corn, shelled and delivered at Burlington, we received 80 cents a bushel, and at that price did not think it profitable to hold it any longer. How long corn, cattle and hogs can be maintained at a fair price with all other farm products such as wheat, oats, hay, eggs and poultry and butterfat selling for extremely low figures is hard to tell. Possibly wheat at the present price may be profitable in the great wheat growing areas of the West, but here in Eastern Kansas a pretty quick way to go broke is in raising wheat on a large scale and selling it for 75 cents a bushel.

Small Crop Paid a Profit

I heard a good business man say the other day that the best remedy for present financial conditions was

a whale of a big crop over all the heavy producing territory. Probably he was right so far as everybody but the producer is concerned. The world outside of the farmer takes its profit from farm volume rather than from farm value. If that "whale of a crop" is raised and wheat goes down to 70 cents a bushel the railroads will get just as much for hauling a bushel as if it were worth \$1.50, and they will haul twice as many bushels. All handling costs and profits from the beginning to the end are based on bushels—except to the producer. With him the more bushels he handles the more the price shrinks. A good example of this is the strawberry crop from a Missouri district which this year produced but one-third as many crates as it did one year ago, but for this one-third it received more dollars than for the immense crop of 1929. Here it is in a nutshell; last year 240 carloads, receipts did not pay costs; this year 82 carloads paid a substantial profit; this year the growers profited; last year it was the consumers.

We Like Distillate

I have received in the last two weeks a number of questions dealing with distillate as tractor fuel. It seems that in many localities distillate is so high in price that no saving is made by using it, while in others the dealers say it cannot be procured. Perhaps we are fortunate here in having a dealer who can get good white distillate at a figure low enough so it can be sold at a reasonable price. In answering some questions asked I will say that I do not think low grade or colored distillate could be successfully used in the ordinary tractor. But it is safe to say that any tractor that will burn kerosene satisfactorily will burn white distillate, and some tractor users think distillate preferable to kerosene, gallon for gallon. But even the price of gasoline looks good to Kansas farmers when they consider that the average Nebraska farmer has to pay 21 cents a gallon for his tractor gasoline, 4 cents of which is road tax for which he receives no rebate. In addition to this, the road boosters of Nebraska are saying that they must have more money, and that it must come from bond issues, general tax levies, or an increased gasoline tax. They have picked the increase in gasoline tax as the best method, thus making the farmers of that state even bigger burden bearers than they have been in the past.

A Real Grange Meeting

I had the pleasure on Saturday of this week of attending the Pomona Grange held at Strawn. It was a joint meeting composed of the Coffey and Lyon county Granges. This is an annual affair, and is to me the most pleasant event in the annual Grange calendar. Even though the meeting was held well over the line in Coffey county, there were more Lyon county members present than attended from Coffey county. The meeting place next year is to be at Boston Grange over in the southwestern part of Lyon county, and it will give us a chance to inspect the home place of one of the most noted Granges in Kansas. The meeting at Strawn was held in the fine new auditorium of the high school, and was to some extent a dedication of the new hall, of which Strawn folks are very proud. The dinner—notice that I never fail to mention that—was served by the ladies of the Strawn Christian Church. Altho a large crowd ate dinner with them there was enough and to spare, the state lecturer saying that, altho he was the last man served he was given enough to make a dinner and supper both. The program rendered at an open meeting in the afternoon was the best I ever heard at a Pomona meeting. Lyon county brought down some real talent, which was greatly appreciated. Meetings such as this tend to draw country folks closer together, and give us a chance to form new and lasting friendships.



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A New Southwestern Kansas

Dodge City Has Become the Largest City in the Western Half of Kansas

BY J. C. DENIOUS

MORE wheat was harvested in Ford county last year than in any other county of Kansas. The wheat yield in the county in 1928 totalled 7,219,359 bushels, for which the mills and grain buyers paid to farmers \$6,569,616.69.

Of the 24 southwestern counties of Kansas, only seven fell below a million bushels of wheat harvested, and the total production for the 24 counties amounted to 58,040,270.

Stevens county produced a larger amount of grain sorghums last year than any other Kansas county, and practically all of the milo crop was grown in the southwestern counties. Almost all of the broomcorn and sugar beets grown in Kansas last year came from the southwestern counties of the state.

Huge Gain With Wheat

These impressive totals may present a new picture of Southwestern Kansas to folks who have not been in close touch with the remarkable agricultural development in this territory in recent years. The farm progress in the territory may be better understood when it is learned that wheat production in Ford county last year was more than seven times what it was in 1905. In the same period the wheat production in Stevens county increased from 6,700 bushels to more than a million. In Grant county it increased from 686 bushels to 1,207,520. In Haskell county it increased from 59,696 bushels to 2,463,080 bushels. Every county in the district is making a production record which inspires a great deal of pride among its farming population, and other consideration of equal importance is that the crops are being produced at lower costs than have ever been known.

The introduction of power farming machinery is very largely responsible for these agricultural achievements in Southwestern Kansas. A better preparation of the ground is made possible by the motor driven machines, and better seedbeds have helped to increase production. A rapid cultivation of the ground at the right time has conserved the moisture for the crops to be planted later. The use of the harvester-thresher combines has made sharp cuts in harvest costs, and has further enriched the ground by distributing the straw evenly over the fields.

New Machinery, Too

The happy experiences which have come to the Southwest Kansas farmer as a result of changed methods of farming have made him a devotee of the manufacturing science and the inventive genius which have given him more effective tools with which to work. When better machines are made for farm work, the Southwest Kansas farmer wants his share of them. And he wants them shipped with dispatch.

The success of the new farming in Southwest Kansas has been investigated by many agricultural authorities in recent years. Only a short time ago an economist from the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan stated in a public meeting at Fowler, that in his judgment farming operations in Southwest Kansas are being conducted with greater efficiency than in any other similar area in the world.

All of this development has been promptly reflected in the expansion of trade and the enlargement of distribution facilities in Dodge City, the commercial center of the territory. Shortly after Dodge City was founded in 1872 it gained a wide reputation as a shipping point for livestock. It was then the western terminus of what later became a transcontinental railway system. Texas drovers brought immense herds of cattle from the Texas plains to Dodge City on foot for shipment to market. For several years the town was the headquarters of cowboys and cattle barons, but a decline in cattle trade came with the extension of railway systems and the approach of the homesteader. Dodge City was little more than a struggling village on the

western plains for some time thereafter. During that period effective farming methods were not understood, farming equipment was scanty and farm production small and uncertain.

The improvement in farm production brought with it the urgent need for flour mills, the facilities for handling grain, poultry, cream and other products of the farm. Dodge City directed its energies to the task of supplying these needs in a generous and permanent way, with the result that in a few years it has grown into the largest city of the western half of Kansas.

Railroad division offices are located in Dodge City, and about 800 men

are employed regularly in the shops established for the repair of railroad engines and cars. It has become the packing center for the poultry products of the territory, with the poultry business mounting to larger totals every year. A packing house for the dressing of cattle and hogs and for the utilization of all by-products is now being built here.

During the last two or three years Dodge City has come to be recognized as one of the most important points in Kansas for the distribution of machinery and agricultural implements. Several of the largest manufacturers of machinery and implements in the United States have already established branch houses and assembling plants in Dodge City, and a large number of them have opened distributing houses here. The annual tractor and implement show here presents a larger display and attracts a larger attendance than any similar enterprise in the state. The machinery business is growing into large proportions in Dodge City.

There are now 54 corporations and firms engaged in the manufacture

and distribution of useful products in Dodge City. Last year the manufacturers and wholesalers here paid \$1,524,129 to employes in wages, and their sales amounted to 15 million dollars. The grain and flour milling industry handled a business amounting to 7½ million dollars, the wholesale grocery houses had a volume of about 2 million dollars, and another 2 million dollars was paid for poultry and dairy products.

A lively building program has been made necessary for several years to keep up with the growth of the city, and as a result, the business district and the residence district have outgrown their former boundaries.

Land at Low Prices

The immigration of farmers and others into Southwestern Kansas, Southeastern Colorado and Northwestern Oklahoma, where land is obtainable at comparatively low prices, has made a brisk real estate trade in the territory, and the growth of population has further expanded the business activities in Dodge City

(Continued on Page 17)

The Ideal TRACTOR FUEL

When you start working your tractor you want it to keep going . . . you want it to "come through" on the hard pulls as well as on the level stretches. Time is money . . . delays are costly. So be sure to use a *dependable* fuel!

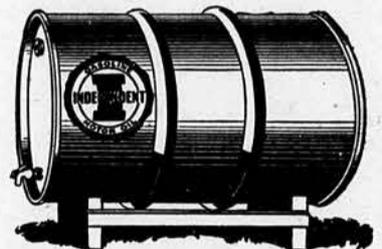
INDEPENDENT Super-Smokeless Kerosene has proved its merits! You can't beat it for low-cost, dependable power. It's a clear, sparkling, water-white Kerosene. It burns cleanly. It delivers maximum power without excessive consumption. You'll like it.

Get INDEPENDENT Super-Smokeless Kerosene from your local INDEPENDENT Dealer. His place is identified by the big blue "I" in the red seal.

INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY

Depend on
INDEPENDENT
GASOLINE  MOTOR OIL

Try the new De-Carbonized "10-Test" Oil for lubricating your tractor or truck engine. In addition to its remarkable lubricating qualities, INDEPENDENT "10-Test" guards your motor against excessive carbon.

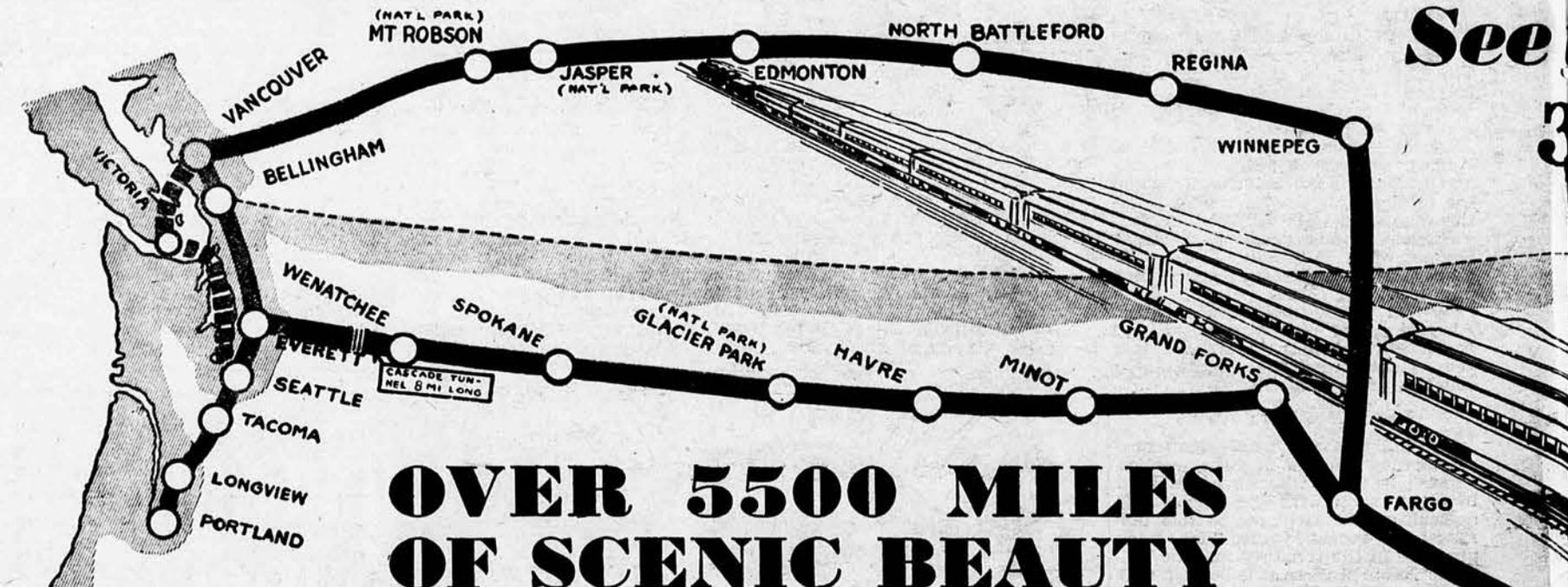


Keep a Supply on Hand

A barrel of Super-Smokeless Kerosene should be available every day. Say the word . . . our salesman will take care of it.

Give Yourself a

See



OVER 5500 MILES OF SCENIC BEAUTY

PICTURE a place where Nature has done one of her most lavish pieces of handiwork and where man has created the world's finest resorts—that's the Pacific Northwest.

And imagine this pleasant journey that takes you to and through this wonderland—

From Kansas City to the famous Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Then across North Dakota's prosperous farming communities to Glacier National Park. Then on through the Inland Empire to the famous cities of Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Longview. Next you travel by steamer through Puget Sound and the San Juan Island group to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C. Then on to Mt. Robson and Jasper National Park, through the Continental Divide to the province of Alberta, on to Winnipeg and return to the Twin Cities and later home.

Giant forests, crystal lakes, tumbling rivers, lofty waterfalls, towering mountain ranges await you all the way. Auto tours to all points of interest at dozens of stopping places will add to the joys of the trip. The eight-mile \$25,000,000.00 Cascade Tunnel, the trip to Mt. Edith Cavell, the ride to Two Medicine Lake and Trick Falls, the Indian pow-wow, the endless, ever-changing scenic splendor—all will thrill you as you have never been thrilled before!

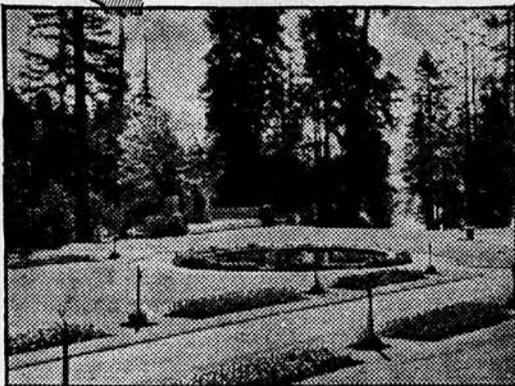
Mere words can't tell you of the real wonderment of this Jayhawker Tour. You must go and see for yourself!

ITINERARY

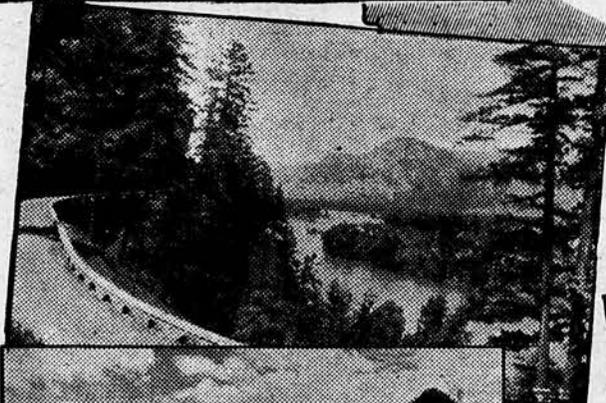
Lv. Kansas City	7:00 PM, Aug. 10
Ar. St. Paul	C.R.I.&P. Ry.
Lv. Minneapolis	9:00 AM, Aug. 11
Ar. Minot	Great Nor. Ry. 11:59 PM, Aug. 11
Lv. Minot	Great Nor. Ry. 2:00 PM, Aug. 12
Ar. Glacier Park	Great Nor. Ry. 2:30 PM, Aug. 12
Lv. Glacier Park	Great Nor. Ry. 8:45 AM, Aug. 13
Ar. Spokane	Great Nor. Ry. 7:30 PM, Aug. 13
Lv. Spokane	Great Nor. Ry. 7:00 AM, Aug. 14
Ar. Wenatchee	Great Nor. Ry. 10:00 AM, Aug. 14
Lv. Wenatchee	Great Nor. Ry. 2:30 PM, Aug. 14
Ar. Seattle	Great Nor. Ry. 3:00 PM, Aug. 14
Lv. Seattle	Great Nor. Ry. 8:30 PM, Aug. 14
Ar. Longview	Great Nor. Ry. 1:30 AM, Aug. 15
Lv. Longview	Great Nor. Ry. 6:00 AM, Aug. 15
Ar. Portland	Great Nor. Ry. 10:00 AM, Aug. 15
Lv. Portland	Great Nor. Ry. 11:59 AM, Aug. 15
Ar. Seattle	Great Nor. Ry. 11:55 PM, Aug. 15
Lv. Seattle	Great Nor. Ry. 6:55 AM, Aug. 16
Ar. Victoria	C.P.S.S.Co. 9:00 AM, Aug. 17
Lv. Victoria	C.P.S.S.Co. 12:45 PM, Aug. 17
Ar. Vancouver	C.P.S.S.Co. 1:45 PM, Aug. 17
Lv. Vancouver	C.P.S.S.Co. 5:45 PM, Aug. 17
Ar. Mt. Robson	Can. Nat. Rys. 12:01 PM, Aug. 19
Lv. Mt. Robson	Can. Nat. Rys. 6:40 AM, Aug. 20
Ar. Jasper	Can. Nat. Rys. 7:00 AM, Aug. 20
Lv. Jasper	Can. Nat. Rys. 9:00 AM, Aug. 20
Ar. Edmonton	Can. Nat. Rys. 9:00 PM, Aug. 20
Lv. Edmonton	Can. Nat. Rys. 6:00 AM, Aug. 21
Ar. Winnipeg	Can. Nat. Rys. 7:20 AM, Aug. 21
Lv. Winnipeg	Can. Nat. Rys. 7:30 AM, Aug. 22
Ar. St. Paul	Great Nor. Ry. 5:00 PM, Aug. 22
Lv. St. Paul	Great Nor. Ry. 6:30 AM, Aug. 23
Ar. Kansas City	C.R.I.&P. Ry. 7:00 AM, Aug. 23
	C.R.I.&P. Ry. 9:00 PM, Aug. 23



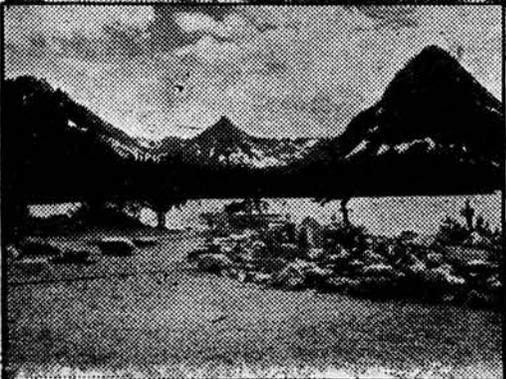
Mt. Edith Cavell, Jasper National Park



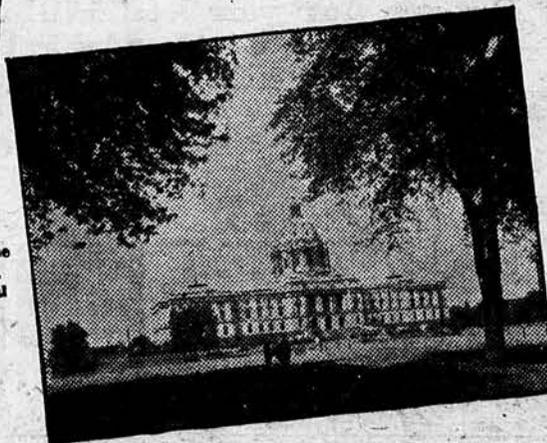
Harding Memorial, Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.



Columbia River Highway



Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park



State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.



Chief Two Guns White Calf, Glacier National Park.



Treat This Year the Pacific Northwest at Low Cost 3rd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR



PLAN now

the pleasure trip of your lifetime—a vacation treat for yourself and family. Go on the wonderful, educational sight-seeing Jayhawker Tour to the great Pacific Northwest and western Canada, at a cost lower than you ever imagined!

This 3rd Annual Jayhawker Tour is offered you through the co-operation of the Kansas Farmer and three of America's greatest railroads. It is your finest opportunity to enjoy, at minimum expense, and under most favorable conditions, two weeks of joyous travel through the alluring Northwest and Canada. And this year's tour takes place just when you can best get away—August 10th to 23rd.

One Low Price Pays All

The Third annual Jayhawker Tour is a personally escorted tour in which the one low price pays for everything. You can almost leave your pocketbook at home! The entire cost is covered by a lump sum which includes rail and Pullman fares, motor and boat fares, meals in dining cars and hotels, lodging, sight-seeing and national park tours. No tickets to buy, no tips to pay, no hotel or baggage worries.

You travel on all-Pullman trains with every comfort and convenience possible to give you. You visit the last home of a vanishing race—the reservation of the Blackfeet Indians—Glacier National Park with its riot of color and awe-inspiring greatness. You gain intimate knowledge of the Northwest's cities, and methods of farming; view the scenic grandeur of Cascade Mountains, Jasper National Park and the Rockies.

The tour will be in charge of the Tour Director, Capper Publications, and experienced railroad representatives who serve as escorts and business managers, relieving you of all travel details and smoothing the way to a care-free vacation.

You Travel With Friends

You'll be with jolly, congenial folks just like yourself on this wonderful Jayhawker Tour. Friends and neighbors right from your own state and county are planning to go. Get together with people you know—talk it over and plan to go this year. Remember the tour starts August 10th. Mail the Coupon below today!

Send for Complete Information

The coupon below will promptly bring you, without obligation, the special low prices and illustrated descriptive booklet on the 3rd Annual Jayhawker Tour. This booklet gives you the day by day travel description of the entire tour—pictures many of the scenic wonders you see on the trip, shows a map of the route, gives you every bit of information you want to know.

Never has such a tour been offered at such a low cost. You owe yourself and family a vacation. **MAIL THE COUPON BELOW NOW!**



CLIP and MAIL COUPON TODAY!



DIRECTOR OF TOURS, Capper Publications
Topeka, Kansas
Please send me your new booklet "The Jayhawkers' 3rd Annual Adventureland Tour."

Name.....

Address.....

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



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Have You a Problem With Your Child? Mrs. Wolf Will Help You

DO YOU enjoy hearing about the people who write for you? I do. Today I want to tell you a bit about Lucille Berry Wolf of Manhattan, who is going to conduct our department on child welfare. Mrs. Wolf interested me long before I met her. I had heard her name in Capper circles for years. She was reared in Jewell county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Berry. She graduated with highest honors from the alma mater of her parents, Kansas State Agricultural College. Until her marriage she worked on this paper and other Capper publications. She is one of us.

Mrs. Wolf has lived in Manhattan since her marriage. She has two children, Max Jr., age



Lucille Berry Wolf with Her Children, Max Jr., and Ruth Ann

13, and Ruth Ann, age 3½ years. Naturally Mrs. Wolf is a progressive type of woman and has kept up in every way. Especially is she interested in child study and training, and last year both she and Ruth Ann went to school. Mrs. Wolf took a course in child welfare and Ruth Ann attended the nursery school which is conducted by Kansas State Agricultural College.

Mrs. Wolf has found many things in her experience, her course of study and her observation at the nursery school that are applicable to the problems that confront mothers. Because she is in close touch with the newest developments in this subject and because she has children of her own, of different ages and sex, Mrs. Wolf can give help to the young mothers of Kansas who are eager to do the best thing by their children.

Please feel free to write to Mrs. Wolf at any time for her advice on the problems that are difficult for you to solve. And if you enjoy her first article which I am printing today, and the others that follow, won't you drop us a line and

Are you canning, pickling or preserving fruits and vegetables? Our leaflets on Oven Canning, Canning Fruits and Vegetables, Prize Pickle Recipes, Favorite Pickle Recipes will be helpful. Write the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer. The four may be had for 15 cents or for 4 cents each.

let us know? Letters are our best guideposts. We want to give you the things that you need. Here is Mrs. Wolf's first article:

An overthrow of government would have less immediate effect on a home than the arrival of a new baby. One week, quietness reigns over the household, and the next, six to ten pounds of pink and white despotism has set up court. Mother finds herself with hours and hours of added strain and work, and often anything definite in the way of sleep at night is only a remote hope. No wonder it is difficult to hold to one's values of life and to maintain the cheerful attitude with which one sets about the business of motherhood. Regardless of the surprising hold the little mite has taken on her affections, she may be inclined to feel as if the glories and satisfactions of motherhood have been overestimated.

A cheerful acceptance of what comes during the baby's first year is the only basis upon which you can do a good job of being a mother. You must realize that your experience is one that millions of women have had, that your problems are not unique in any way. And that the casual manner in which your parental sacrifices are regarded is the sensible way after all. A year, even an uncomfortable one, passes swiftly, and is nothing compared with the years ahead for you and your child.

Expect to be unbelievably busy. A study made by research workers in an agricultural college a few years ago, indicated the absolute minimum of time necessary for daily care of a young baby to be five hours. Five hours added to the average woman's work day makes rather a discouraging total. Isn't it imperative to cut household tasks to the minimum for the first year or two, in the interests of the baby? A recent government survey has shown that the farm woman's routine household tasks, such as laundering, cooking, cleaning, and mending require but slightly more time each day than those of the woman in town. It is the extra work of garden, poultry, and dairy which may prove a burden. If the farm baby is to have his rightful share of attention, it seems to me his mother must defy convention and plan a simple life for herself, including simple meals, a minimum of sewing, canning, vegetable gardening, and a less ambitious poultry program.

That is the only way to take care of the problem of interrupted sleep at night. Ordinarily the deep sound sleep of childhood does not come until the child is nearly 2 years old. Plan to have time during the day to sleep if possible, or at least eliminate outside work to the point where you need not be crowded on the days when your vitality is below par.

If it is the first child, the conscientious mother may be dismayed at the disconcerting experience of being "tied down." The really wise mother knows at the outset that there are places where babies do not belong. They may not safely be taken to motion picture houses, crowded stores, evening parties and entertainments, on all-day picnics, or long automobile or train trips. It is far better to leave the baby at home in adult hands, even if they are not expert, than to run the risks of contagion, over-stimulation, change of water or food which such trips entail.

Celebrating the Fourth

BY PHYLLIS LEE

THE glorious Fourth! What a good chance to entertain the whole family. If you have a large yard or garden, invite all the uncles and aunts and cousins and have a family gathering. A late afternoon and evening party is much to be desired as Fourth of Julys are warm.

If invitations are to be sent thru the mail, effective ones can be made with white correspondence cards with blue stars sprinkled over them and the wording done in red ink. If the invitations are to be delivered personally fire cracker ones made with red paper are clever. Red, white and blue crepe paper streamers can be used for decoration. The party guests can be divided into two sides, the British and the Continentals. The prizes for all games are sparklers and at the end of the party the opposing forces will want to see which side has the biggest display.

Cannon Balls, Washington Crossing the Delaware, Know Your States? Firing Live, Puzzled States and Hunting for Loot will keep your company busy. If there are many small children it will be better to have them play the games that they already know. Favora can be huge red fire crackers containing serpentine, confetti and horns with which to have a real battle.

Fire Cracker Meat Rolls are unusual and will be the feature of the supper.

Women's Service Corner

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

Brittle Nails

My fingernails are very sensitive. White spots form on them, and the nails break off easily. I am also troubled with hangnails. I'll appreciate any help you can give me.

Mrs. T. H. S.

If you will place your fingertips in warm olive oil at night you will find both the cuticle and the brittle nails responding to the treatment. Push the cuticle back gently with an orange stick, and remember to give it the same care whenever you wash your hands and wipe them. The white spots are bruises. If you will keep your nails filed so they do not extend over the tips of the fingers they will not break so easily. I have a leaflet on the care of hands and fingernails which I'm sending you, and which will be mailed gladly

to others who care to send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with their request to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The Right Shade

I'm a red-head and I get so tired of wearing browns and beiges. Can you suggest colors which would be becoming to me?

Ima D.

Red-heads can wear many colors becomingly, chief among them delicate tints of green, clear blues, careful combinations of black and white and cream. I'm sending you a color chart for correct costuming. Folks of any complexion who read Kansas Farmer and are interested in obtaining a copy of the leaflet may have one by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope with their request.

Have You Made Egg Butter?

Do you have the recipe for egg butter? If so, would you please send it to me?

Mrs. B. M. K.

Egg butter is a southern recipe used as a spread on hot biscuits, etc. It is made by beating up eggs in thick, fresh sorghum until it becomes foamy, then heating the whole in an iron skillet. Use one egg to a cup of sorghum. By this method the sourness of fresh sorghum is removed.

There is no such thing as a "good boiled" egg because the protein found in the whites of eggs consists largely in albumen which is readily digested at a low temperature but becomes tough and indigestible when heated to boiling point or above. For this reason eggs should be "boiled" at a temperature below the boiling point.

Dots Play an Important Role

Never before have polka-dots taken such a prominent place in the life of dressmakers and stylists. Here are three versions of the use of this material:

734. A charming morning frock shows the skirt which is cut narrow in order to fit closely about the hips. Collar, jabot and flared cape



sleeves have a quaint ungerie effect, with rows of stitching at the edge. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2569. A gay little sleeveless frock for the tiny maid. The yoked bodice is tied on either shoulder with ribbons of contrasting color to the dress. A pointed scalloped outline is featured on the bodice and hem. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.

2571. One of the popular pajama ensembles for the junior miss has wide floppy trousers with a shaped yoke hugging the hips. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

Answering Club Roll Call With Recipes

These Dishes Have Been Tried and Approved by Our Readers

D ID you read the little box about the Best Recipe of the Month in a recent issue of the Woman's Department in Kansas Farmer? We are planning to choose one recipe—the outstanding one—and print it every month. It will be given a special place of honor on the page, and the farm woman who contributes it will receive \$5. Any other recipes that we may print will be paid for at the rate of \$1 each. Send any recipes that you may wish to submit, at any time, to the Recipe Editor, Woman's De-

partment, Kansas Farmer. And in the meantime, you may be sure of the collection I am printing today. They are all good.

is splendid made in two layers with pineapple icing, or can be baked in a long bread pan, spread with jelly, rolled while hot and sprinkled with powdered sugar.

Beat 5 eggs very lightly, add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Pour quickly into well greased pan. Bake in moderate oven until nicely browned.

Marshall county. Mrs. William Hartman.

Prune Nut Bread

2 cups flour	4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt	1 egg
1 cup chopped prunes	¼ cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter	½ cup chopped nut meats
1 cup milk	

Mix all ingredients and allow to stand in a greased bread pan for 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven 55 minutes. Very nice for sandwiches. Should not be cut until it has been baked 24 hours.

Randolph county, Missouri.

Deviled Peanut Sandwiches

Mix 1 small can deviled ham, ½ cup canned peanut butter, ¼ cup mayonnaise and a few grains salt. Spread between buttered slices of bread. Makes seven sandwiches.

Brown county. Mrs. Ione Miller.

Preserving Green Beans

When green beans are cold packed they are supposed to be blanched to cause shrinkage. Break the beans into inch lengths, wash them and pack tightly in jars, add 1 level teaspoon salt to each quart and fill with cold water. The beans keep as well as blanching them.

Cowley county. Mrs. Leland Osborn.

Jerusalem Pudding

Soak 1 tablespoon gelatin in ¼ cup cold water for 30 minutes. Add ½ cup boiling water and 1 cup cream whipped stiff. Add ½ cup powdered sugar and set on ice. Put 2 tablespoons rice in boiling water, cook rapidly 20 minutes, drain and dry on cloth. Chop fine sufficient dates and figs to make 1 cup. Add to the whipped cream the rice, then the fruit, the gelatin and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Stir immediately and continuously until all is thoroly mixed and slightly thick. Let set on ice until needed and garnish with cherries.

Randolph county, Missouri.

Let's Store the "Doo-daddies!"

BY JANE CAREY

NOW that the bucket brigade has made a successful cleaning campaign, we're ready to consider what the atmosphere of the house is to be this summer. Let's make our housewifely watchword, "Cool, clean, uncluttered rooms."

We'll begin by taking out every piece of non-essential furniture, all the bric-a-brac, two-thirds of the pictures and the dollies and scarfs which have decked the living room thru the winter.

If we want beauty in our homes rather than fussiness, coolness instead of confusion, and time for books and music rather than hours over wash-tubs and ironing board, we'll clear away all the little "doo-daddies."

The bare polished surface of a table, with a bowl of flowers and a book or magazine, makes a more attractive picture than a doiled table with a variety of "objects of art" adorning it. Walls crowded with pictures look stuffy. Beruffled cushions and many rugs stifle the air of a place. Space spells the beginning of comfort and charm in summer rooms.

Saving the Blossoms

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

OFTENTIMES with flower-infesting insects it is difficult to control the insect and at the same time preserve the beauty of the flower. Sometimes insecticides are too strong for the tender foliage and delicate flowers and since they are seldom beneficial to the plant itself it is better to spray only after some insect appears as a potential enemy of the plant or is found actually injuring it. If only a few plants are concerned it may be sufficient to pick off the infested parts or to remove and kill the insects.

Insect enemies of the flower garden are commonly divided into four classes. (1) Insects of the chewing type, such as leaf-eating beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars, and other worm-like forms, feed by biting or tearing, chewing and swallowing portions of the foliage and flowers and results in defoliation. While this need not be a menace to the life of the plant it detracts from its beauty.

(2) The insects which feed by sucking, include aphids, or plant lice, various forms of scale, mites, mealy bug and the "nymphs" or young of

the small white fly. These may be detached when the leaves become twisted or have transparent spots in them. Since these insects draw their food from within the plant they are not affected by stomach poisons, as the chewing insects are, but must be combated by insecticides which kill by their burning action, by poisoning thru the breathing apparatus or by suffocation.

(3) There are two kinds of borers, the stalk and the root borer. The stalk borer has a habit of boring thru the stalks of thick stemmed plants such as lilies, dahlias, hollyhocks, golden glow, phlox, delphinium and asters. It is one of the chief pests of the garden. Before it is discovered the plant usually breaks or begins to wilt. If the stem is cut the caterpillar may be found. Since this caterpillar is an internal feeder it is difficult to get rid of. The best remedy is the burn-

Faith

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

FAITH is the light that gleams at the trail's end.

Faith is the candle on the window sill.

Faith is the port to which all hopes are sent.

Faith is the summit of the highest hill.

ing of all stems, roots and plant remains which are likely to harbor overwintering eggs. Cutting and burning the wilted tips is effective or carbon disulphide may be injected into the hole, made by the borer, stopping it with cotton to suffocate him. When using insecticides, care should be taken to keep them away from children and animals.

Root borers can only be detected when the attacked plants have a wilted appearance and a loss of color. The plant may be dug up, the grub or beetle removed and the plant reset. Lime around the roots, nicotine extract or a top dressing of nitrate of soda will sometimes reach other root pests.

For the fungus diseases, mildew blight and rust, no satisfactory remedy has been discovered. To keep the lower leaves of phlox, hollyhocks, and monkshood from turning brown Bordeaux mixture or lime sulfur preparations used before the disease starts and frequently during the summer will carry them thru the season with their handsome green foliage free from the pests. I have found the soapy water from the family laundry poured over plants and shrubs a good preventive against fungus diseases.

These preparations are made in small quantities for use in the garden: 1. Nicotine or tobacco

Bloomer Frocks for Young Miss

One of the spring materials such as tub silk, linen, pique print, cotton broadcloth print, dimity or shantung will make up successfully for a bloomer frock for little girls between the ages of 1 and 6 years.

Bloomer frock No. 2501 offers a smart change in a pointed front yoke. The rounded back yoke buttons over the front shoulders. It has kimono sleeves with flared back cuffs. The front and back of the dress shows soft gathered fullness toward the center. Yoke and cuffs are charming in contrasting material, finished with French knots. Designed in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years.



2501

solution United States Department of Agriculture. For sucking insects, contact sprays; nicotine or nicotine sulfate, 40 per cent; 1 to 1½ teaspoons to a gallon of water. Prepare by dissolving an ounce of laundry or fish soap in each gallon of water and adding nicotine sulfate solution immediately before spraying.

Do you have garden problems? I'll be glad to help.



You can celebrate the Fourth of July in a safe and sane way with games and stunts. We have a leaflet, "A Fourth of July Frolic" which contains new games for your party. You may have a copy of this by writing to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and inclosing 5 cents.

Turnip Slaw

Using 2 large fresh turnips ground thru the chopper with a mayonnaise or cream dressing as for cabbage slaw makes a tasty turnip slaw.

Geary county. Mrs. Ben Clark.

Prunes in Summer Drink

A new and delightful beverage for the hot days is pruneade! Boil ½ cup sugar and 2 cups water together 5 minutes, cool. Add the juice of 8 limes, 1 cup pineapple sirup, 1 cup prune juice and 3 cups cold water. Serve very cold in punch glasses. This recipe fills from 12 to 15 glasses.

Riley county. Mrs. Bruce Kohler.

Stuffed Peppers That Are Different

1½ cups apple sauce	¼ cup chopped walnut meats
¼ cup buttered bread crumbs	5 green peppers
	½ cup grated cheese

Mix the apple sauce, buttered bread crumbs, cheese and walnuts. Wash the peppers, remove the seeds, and stuff with the mixture. Bake in a moderate oven until tender.

Mrs. Cleve Butler. Audrain county, Missouri

Celery and Potato Hash

To 3 cups cold boiled or baked potatoes, chopped rather fine, add 1 cup cooked celery, minced. Put into a shallow saucepan with cream enough to moisten well and salt to season. Heat to boiling, tossing and stirring so that the whole will be heated thruout, and serve hot.

Maggie Clemmons. Randolph county, Missouri.

Caramel Custard

Turn ¼ cup sugar into a pan and stir it over a fire until it becomes liquid and brown. Scald a cup and a half of milk and add the browned sugar. Beat 2 eggs thoroly, add to them ½ cup cold milk and turn the mixture slowly, stirring constantly so that no lumps form, into the scalding milk, continue to stir until the custard thickens. Set away to cool, and serve in glasses.

Maggie Clemmons. Randolph county, Missouri.

Cherry Butter

Take good, ripe cherries, seed and cook tender, rub thru colander and pour off surplus juice. For every quart of cherries, add 1 quart of sugar, boil 1 hour or until it thickens. When cooled, this is fine.

Frankie Carter. Randolph county, Missouri.

Hot Weather Cake

This cake is quickly made, is light as a feather and can be used in so many different ways. It makes an excellent cake to serve with berries. It

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

HAS any founder of a religion had such followers as the Founder Christ? "Go!" he said, and they went. And they are still going. Is it crazy? Many folks think so. But then, many others believe that anything is crazy that takes them away from their Morris chair and their evening paper and their imported dog. If it had depended on their tribe no such word as hero would be found in the dictionary. Say what you will, this foreign missionary business seems to kick the ennui out of life. It makes you or it breaks you.

Last summer I visited the old mission house in Kettering, England, where a memorable missionary meeting was held away back in 1792. There were 13 persons present, and they took up a collection of 13 pounds, 12 shillings and 6 pence. I saw the room where the 13 gentlemen took up the 13-pound collection. William Carey, who mended shoes, was present. He said he could not give, but he would go. Before I sit in the scorner's seat or hurl the cynic's ban I am going to ask myself whether, as a matter of cold fact, I would be worthy to black the shoes of Cobbler Carey.

College students do so many whimsical things that you never know what to expect, and you give up anticipating. In Williams College some students thought they would vary their college diversions by holding a prayer meeting. It began to rain, so they crawled under a haystack and prayed that God would convert the heathen. That seemed like a large order, inasmuch as there were then, as now, some hundreds of millions of heathen, black, white, yellow and red. But these students seemed to think their prayers would help. And, bless them, some of these youths backed up their prayers with their lives. Taking their fair young brides, they embarked in sailing ships, and, amidst the frantic waving of wet handkerchiefs, set sail for the other side of the earth.

Gordon Hall was one of these. It took his ship from February to August to get to India, and after he got there, the English would not permit him to teach the Christian religion. You see, it might hurt business. It might introduce a new idea or two into the native mind, and disturb the status quo. But a Christian governor chanced to be in office, and after a two years' process of unwinding government red tape, he secured permission for young Hall to deliver his soul.

People are funny. Plenty of Americans will not walk across the street to attend church. But this big, sinewy youth had crossed half the world to talk the religion which he had found to be so irrepressibly interesting. Possibly the brand of religion that one has makes a difference. The kind that will drive you across the sea undoubtedly would have a good deal of punch. Hall paid for his religious enthusiasm with his life. Very likely he had expected to. The early Christians often craved martyrdom. They thought it a fitting way for a Christian to die.

People living in the Great Lakes states hold in high esteem the name of a French Jesuit priest, Pere Marquette, who came to the new world wilderness in 1671. The good father has had a university named for him, a city, a river and a railway system, enough honor for several pathfinders. Pere Marquette probably toiled no harder and suffered no more than some of the other French priests, but for some reason he is better known.

He had built a tiny mission station at St. Ignace, and had learned several Indian dialects, when he was ordered by his superior to find and explore the "Father of Waters." He received this commission with joy, being "firmly resolved," he says, "to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise."

With a few fellow travelers he went forth in the spring of 1673 to find the Mississippi. Skirting the stormy north shore of Lake Michigan, they reach the Menominee ("wild oats") Indians, who warned them of monsters ahead. Then they reach Green Bay, strike Lake Winnebago, go down the Fox River, and after some days, as Marquette's journal describes it, "we safely entered the

Mississippi on the 17th of June with a joy that I cannot express."

Then follow weeks of paddling down the great river, until they come to the junction of the Mississippi and the Arkansas. Meanwhile Pere Marquette has kept a sharp eye out for favorable locations for mission stations. They return by way of the Illinois and get back to Green Bay, where the exhausted explorer rests. The following winter he camps in the region known today as Chicago.

Early in March he is off again, for his little mission at St. Ignace. Ice is floating about, but they make their toilsome way around the south end of the lake and up the eastern shore. Poor Marquette cannot paddle and must be carried from the canoe to the camp at night, and from camp to canoe in the morning. At length he announces that he will die on the morrow. He is right. With a smile on his face, as his devoted companions hold the cross before his dimming eyes, he finishes his course. They bury him in the huge sand dune, Sleeping Bear. He is only 38.

Strange, isn't it, that some men have so much zeal for God and for good, and some men so little?

Lesson for June 22, Matt. 28:1-20.
Golden Text, Matt. 28:19.

New Southwestern Kansas

(Continued from Page 11)

which serves the entire territory in a commercial and financial way.

Recently large deposits of natural gas have been discovered in Stevens and Clark counties. The gas is being piped to Dodge City, and nearly all the other towns in Southwestern Kansas, where it will be available for domestic and industrial uses. The discovery of gas is proof of the presence of petroleum deposits also in the territory. Oil operators are planning to do a great deal of prospecting in this part of the state, and the discovery of oil would add another valuable resource to the district.

In view of the prosperous conditions in Southwestern Kansas and adjoining territory, and in view also of the many new developments under way, Dodge City is facing a bright future. Its population of 10,000 is gradually growing into larger figures, and the business people of the city are organizing for larger programs of progress for the future.

Beats the Whistle

Interviewer—"Are you one of those girls who watch the clock?"

Applicant (with dignity)—"No sir; I have a wrist-watch."

The noise-abatement commission finds that the motor car horn is the meanest noise in traffic. Our scientists are now trying to invent a honk that will soothe the pedestrian, but not put him to sleep.

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.

C. W. Redd, Pittsburg. Three cows, one to freshen soon. One almost white with some fawn markings, 8 years old. One 5-year old, fawn colored and a knot in her tail. The other is dark fawn in color with a dark head, 5 years old.

T. V. McCollough, Glasco. Tool kit containing six wood chisels, six bits, seven drill bits, one bevel square, 10-inch plump bob, pliers, screw driver, screw driver for brace, 1/2 inch iron chisel, 10-inch flat file, two 8-inch saw files, pair dividers, cold chisel and a boy scout knife.

Robert Nordstedt, Sedgwick. Four door Chevrolet sedan license numbered 2C23122 and engine numbered 3,394,910. Two Goodyear tires badly worn, two good. Allstate tires and a good Pathfinder tire on spare.

F. R. Blockolsky, Zeandale. Tarpaulin. L. R. Fenton, Copeland. Winchester special 22 rifle, a sweater and a 30x3 1/2 tire from model T Ford.

L. N. Cliff, Corbin. Sixty-five Single Comb Rhode Island Red hens.

C. W. Fitzgerald, Valencia. Year-old coon hound. Wire cut on stomach inside right fore leg. Answers to name of "Rowdy."

Arthur Warner, Onaga. B flat clarinet. Paul Koehler, Lawrence. Model T, two door Ford sedan. Dark green color, license numbered 19C1814 and engine numbered 13,607,307.

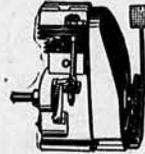
L. W. Vawter, Burlingame. House plants. W. H. Hockett, Lawrence. Two sets extra heavy, breeching work harness, 2-inch traces, 1 1/2 inch back strap, 1 1/4 inch hame straps. Three hame straps and three breast straps are black and one each is raw horsehide. Square blinds on bridles. Black steel hames with two inch brass knobs, brass to the line rings. One set with new blue and white fly nets and other set with old nets. Harness 2 and 4 years old but in good repair.

The GREATEST BUY

in Farm Washers

HORTON PERFECT 36

Simplest in design, and operation, most effective in washing action.



New Model L. Briggs & Stratton 4-Cycle Gas Motor
The newest, latest B. & S. gas engine, Model L. Many new refinements; easy foot starter; positive lubrication; most economical operation; easily, quickly detached for other farm work.

\$155 HORTON PERFECT 36 Gas Engine



THERE just isn't any washer easier to know, to understand and to operate, than the Horton Perfect 36. It's the very utmost of simple design, simple mechanism and simple washing action. It's thorough, yes indeed; washes clean, with an easy yet positive action.

Look at the large Porcelain Tub. Note, too, the famous Lovell Pressure Cleanser (wringer) with balloon rollers. The mechanism is factory sealed and silent—never needs servicing. There's a half dozen real convenience features that make this washer unparalleled in quality and price.

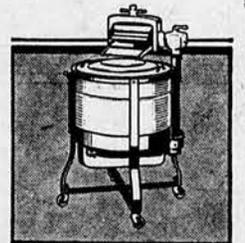
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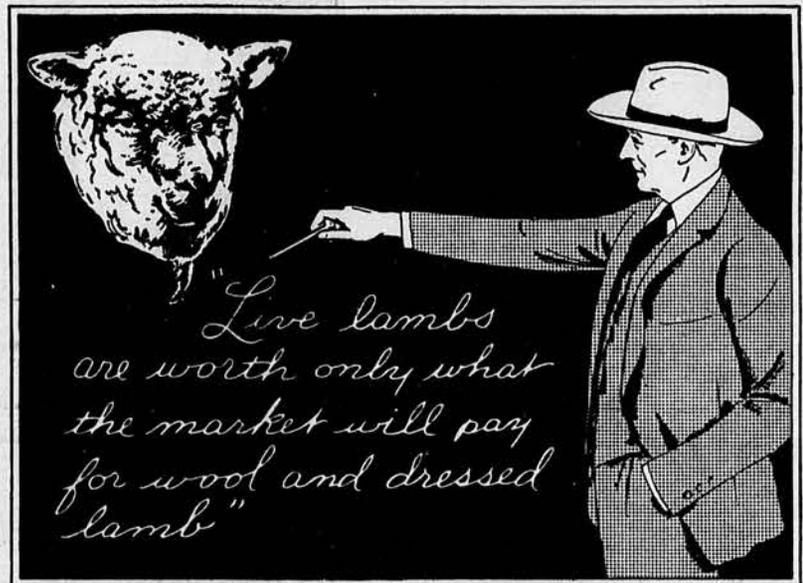
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Above, Perfect 36-63. Electric model. With motor to meet any current requirement. Price \$125



FIFTEEN years ago, economists discussed the factors that make livestock prices. Nowadays, livestock producers speak understandingly of price factors, and it is no longer popular to say the packers make livestock prices.

Producers know their economics. The discussion that has been and is taking place regarding the recent situation in the lamb market proves this.

Most producers know there were 2 per cent more lambs on the principal markets in January, 21 per cent more in February, and 39 per cent in March, 1930, than in the same months last year. And these lambs

were 3 per cent heavier. This describes the supply situation.

Because of greater supplies and lessened consumer buying power, government figures show that live lamb prices in March dropped \$5.95 a hundred weight under 1929. A drop of \$3.79 a hundred weight (live basis) in dressed lamb and \$2.01 a hundred weight (live basis) in wool, accounts for most of this. Other by-product prices also are lower.

The above figures clearly substantiate the statements made by "economist-producers" that lambs can be worth no more than the value of wool and dressed lamb.

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Driving is risky business, these days. More crashes every day. Your very next drive may end in tragedy. Or, a fall, cut, kick or injury by machinery may strike you down.

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20c to 30c a bushel More by storing—figure it out. \$200 to \$300 on 1000 bu. That's more than the World's best Grain Bin costs.

50% Heavier. Built to Last.

Users say HASTINGS is the greatest bin value. (1) 50% thicker galvanized sheets, heavy angle iron reinforcing, steel rafters, improved lap-over joint design make it heavier and stronger. Moisture proof. Absolutely grain tight even for smallest seed. Needs No Platform. Endures hardest use. Lasts much longer. Many 20 year old bins still in use. Good for 20 years more. (2) World's most successful ventilating system. Patented. Can't be used by others. 4 in. column of air moves up through bin, taking off heated air. Dries out damp grain. Wonderful for combine-threshed grain. Prevents mold, heating, spoilage. Cures grain. Improves grade. Made in sizes to suit every need—500-1500 bu. capacities. Fully guaranteed. Easy to set up.

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G. E. FERRIS
MANAGER

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.

Report Complete Description of Stolen Property to be Published in "Thefts Reported" Columns

POSTING a Kansas Farmer Protective Service sign warning thieves that a cash reward is offered for their capture and conviction is not expected to produce the results of a watch dog, but it does enlist successfully the help of others in protecting farm property. Should you ever experience a theft from the premises of your farm where there is posted a

Mr. Schneweis's neighbor. These men were responsible for bringing Brown to justice.

The Labette county reward of \$25 was paid to Herschel Redmon, Jr., of near Oswego. In this case, young Redmon was responsible for the capture of Harvey Holmes, who was sentenced to serve 30 days in the Labette county jail for the theft of personal property from the Redmon home where there is posted a Protective Service sign.

When C. A. Spray of near Perry caught his hired hand, Leo Bryant, stealing chickens, there was only one just thing for him to do and that was to call the sheriff of Jefferson county. That is what Mr. Spray did and Bryant is serving a 6-months jail sentence. The \$25 cash reward due for a jail sentence has been paid to Mr. Spray, who had been more than fair with his hired man.

Sheriff Arnold Jepson of Holton and Protective Service Member G. M. Huff of near Netawaka shared equally in the \$50 Protective Service reward paid for the apprehension and



A. V. Schneweis

Protective Service sign report the loss promptly to your sheriff or local law officer, then send a complete description of the stolen property to the Protective Service Department of Kansas Farmer at Topeka so that this description may be broadcast over the Capper Publications radio station and published in the "Thefts Reported" column of Kansas Farmer and The Topeka Daily Capital. Generally, the more people on the lookout for the thief, the more likely he is to be caught.

Occasionally this department gets complaints from readers who declare that their sheriff or local law officers are not doing anything about their reported loss. How do these subscribers know that the officers are not doing anything in their behalf? A sheriff cannot tell what he is doing. If he did, he might as well stop work. Sometimes when sheriffs appear to be doing nothing, they really are hard



C. A. Spray

conviction of James Benson, who is serving a sentence of not to exceed 5 years at Lansing in the state penitentiary. The same day that Benson stole chickens from Mr. Huff, Sheriff Jepson apprehended the thief and recovered a stolen car which Benson was driving. Protective Service Member Huff identified the thief as the man who had been at his place the day before looking over the lay of the ground in preparation for stealing the chickens that night. Mr. Huff also was able to identify his chickens, thus helping to gain a confession.



Herschel Redmon, Jr.

at work. In some cases it is necessary to work with great secrecy and sheriffs cannot report to individuals what they are doing. Sometimes they know at once who is guilty of the theft, but they must be able to prove it before making an arrest.

Four recent cash Protective Service rewards have been paid—one each in Saline, Labette, Jefferson and Jackson counties. The Saline county reward was paid for the capturing and sentencing to the state penitentiary for a period not to exceed 5 years of T. J. Brown, who stole chickens from Protective Service Member A. V. Schneweis of near Salina. The \$50 Protective Service reward has been divided between Mr. Schneweis and his son, Adolph, Undersheriff R. D. Stephens of Salina and M. D. Ross,



Sheriff Arnold Jepson

ON THE FARM

DO IT WITH DEWEY

Ask the DEWEY DEALER

There are more than 100 profitable uses for concrete on the farm. Each one of which affords a real saving in construction and lifetime service when Dewey Portland Cement is used.

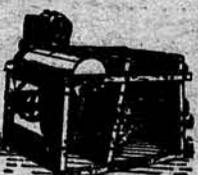
In the building of homes, barns, silos—or whenever concrete is used—Dewey Cement with its qualities of unusual strength, endurance and easy workability has proved its dependability by a performance record of 23 years.

Ask your Dewey Dealer. He's a good man to get acquainted with.



DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI DAVENPORT IOWA

PROOF of 2 to 5 Extra Bu. Per Acre



through planting only large kernels was established in a 10-year test by the Nebraska State College. The 10-year average annual increase was 2.9 bu. per acre. Why not reap that EXTRA profit? Without extra labor and in ONE operation you can clean, grade and treat your grain seed with the

CALKINS COMBINATION Cleaner, Grader, Treater

This machine eliminates all small, cracked, puny seed. Literally grades smut-killing dust into the large, healthy seed such as increased yields 2 to 5 bu. per acre. Ask any user, talk to your dealer or write for folder.

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HUTCHINSON KANSAS

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The Public Utility Investment Company
NATHAN L. JONES, President
SALINA, KANSAS

Meet Some Beauty Experts

(Continued from Page 8)

7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS). Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
 7:30 p. m.—American Composer's Hour (CBS)
 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
 8:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
 9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
 9:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack and his Castilian Royal Orchestra (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:10 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
 10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

FRIDAY, JUNE 27

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 Revue
 9:30 a. m.—Frank and Eddie
 10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical Half Hour KSAC
 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery
 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario
 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.—Leo and Bill
 4:30 p. m.—Markets and 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.—Farmer's Union
 8:30 p. m.—The Caballeros
 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown's Hotel Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
 9:15 p. m.—Heywood Brown's Radio Column (CBS)
 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:10 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Cotton Club Band (CBS)
 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill
 10:45 a. m.—Melodies (CBS)

SATURDAY, JUNE 28

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 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
 10:30 a. m.—Leo and Bill
 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Klene
 11:15 a. m.—The Torres Family and Rosa Rosario
 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's French Lesson (CBS)
 4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
 4:30 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsclants (CBS)
 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
 5:15 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's Show Boat (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and His Orchestra (CBS)
 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS)
 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
 10:30 p. m.—Melodies
 11:00 p. m.—Midnight Frolic

A Flood of Raw Materials!

(Continued from Page 7)

ducers will shortly come crowding on the scene with their wares. Adaptation of market demands is more prompt than it used to be. When California demonstrated the possibilities of putting high grade eggs on the New York market in competition with "nearbys," other far western states soon sought to share in this same trade, and the Middle West became more alive to its opportunity. The result is a degree of sectional competition which seemed remote a decade ago.

Sections near the population centers in the East formerly had a semi-monopoly of the fresh vegetable business, but the motor truck and good roads extended the "nearby" zone by 200 miles or more, and improvements in transportation and refrigeration put the South and Pacific Coast in reach. The tank truck and tank car broke the monopoly of fluid milk markets once held by inner district dairymen. Today, shipments of sweet cream from Kansas to Boston are commonplace.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

"You
 sure get your
 money's worth
 from



"Skelly makes it easy to buy better gasoline. You know it costs them more to make, and costs the oil wholesaler more to buy, but I don't pay a penny more than for an ordinary gasoline. You just know you're getting more than your money's worth."

ments according to the Skelly formula. That's why Skelly Refractionated Gasoline costs wholesalers \$62.50 to \$87.50* more per tank car. Knowing its extra value, 300,000 motorists regularly buy it.

It costs money to refractionate gasoline, to break up the regularly formed molecules and then reunite the ele-

This high cost gasoline is retailed to you at the lowest profit margin in the industry. That's why you pay no more for a gasoline which should exact several cents premium at the pump. You will find Skelly Refractionated is better for every farm need. Call your nearest Skelly Station for tank wagon delivery, or drive in wherever you see the Skelly diamond.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

SKELLY
Refractionated
GASOLINE

Farm Crops and Markets

Harvest Is Well Underway; Pastures Are Doing Fine; Livestock Is Making Excellent Gains

WHEAT harvest is well underway, especially in Southern Kansas. The weather has been fairly satisfactory for ripening, but at best the state yield will be only fair. The second crop of alfalfa has made a fine start. There is plenty of moisture practically everywhere in Kansas, and the pastures are doing unusually well. Livestock is making excellent gains. The state potato crop will be above average. Corn is unusually clean.

Atchison—The crop outlook is very good, except with corn, which is rather small. There is plenty of farm help. Harvest will come early this year. Gardens are doing well. Potato bugs are numerous.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—We have had a great deal of rain here recently, accompanied by some hail. Some of the fields of row crops were washed quite badly. Many 4-H club leaders and members from this county attended the meeting at Manhattan. Wheat, 87c; corn, 68c to 70c; butterfat, 23c; eggs, 16c; heavy hens, 15c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—There has been plenty of rain for the crops, but hardly enough to supply ample stock water. Corn is in excellent condition, altho the cool weather has delayed its growth somewhat. Oats and wheat have been doing well. There is plenty of farm help. Corn, 90c; hay, \$9; hogs, \$9.75; milk, \$1.85 a cwt.; cream, 22c.—Robert Creamer.

Clay—Corn has been quite backward this spring, on account of the cool and wet weather, which has delayed cultivating a good deal. Wheat is rather spotted; many fields are poor. Pastures are in fine condition, and livestock is doing very well. Oats is doing well, except that some smut is reported. Poultry and egg prices are improving somewhat. Eggs, 17c; broilers, 18c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cloud—A large part of the first crop of alfalfa was damaged by rain, while at the same time some fields of corn and other growing crops were destroyed by hail. Farmers have been very busy with field work, especially the cultivation of corn; harvest will soon be here. Potatoes will make a fairly satisfactory crop. Livestock is doing unusually well.—W. H. Plumly.

Elk—Corn has a good color and is doing well, except that it is rather small for this season. Oats and wheat are ripening. The folks are using early potatoes. The strawberry crop was light.—D. Lockhart.

Franklin—Crops have been making an excellent growth, wheat and oats produce good yields. Warmer weather would help with the growth of corn. There is an unusually good demand for brood sows and shotes. Much of the harvest has been finished.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Graham—We have been having too much rain; part of the corn was replanted, altho other fields had a satisfactory stand. Wheat has been doing fairly well; it will make from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. There is an abundance of grass in the pastures, and livestock is doing fine. Wheat, 85c; corn, 70c; eggs, 14c; cream, 23c; hogs, \$9.10.—C. F. Welty.

Hamilton—The county has received considerable rain recently, and only hail can stand in the way of a good wheat crop. Harvest will start about July 1. Row crops are coming along in a very satisfactory manner. Farmers are busy with their field work. There is some fine alfalfa along the Arkansas Valley. The barley crop is the best in several seasons. A great deal of machinery has been sold here this year.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harvey—We have had a good deal of rain recently, and farmers fear that we will have a wet harvest. Crops are in fine condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat, 86c; oats, 45c; corn, 75c; kafir, 70c; butter, 40c; eggs, 15c; new potatoes, 5c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.60; flour, \$1.30; bread, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The Potato Tour thru this county recently attracted a large crowd. Potatoes will produce a fine yield, and all other crops are doing well. The wheat and oats harvest will be early. Pastures are in excellent condition,

wheat, 85c; eggs, 14c; cream, 23c; hogs, \$9.50; cattle, \$11; hens, 11c.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—The weather conditions have been favorable, and crops have been making an excellent growth. Harvest is mostly all finished. Farmers also have been busy cultivating corn and kafir, which are in excellent condition, and almost free of weeds. Pastures contain plenty of grass, and livestock is making fine gains. The interest in poultry and dairying has declined, due to the low prices. Roads are in good condition.—James D. McHenry.

Ottawa—The weather has been cool, and there is plenty of moisture. Conditions have been very favorable for wheat and oats; corn needs more sunshine and warm weather. Pastures are in good condition and cattle is doing fine. Flies are not numerous yet.—A. A. Tenyson.

Osage—Crops are making an excellent growth. Pastures are in fine condition, and livestock has been making quite satisfactory gains. Farmers are well along with their work. Gardens are doing better than usual; the fruit crop, however, will be light. The second crop of alfalfa is making an excellent growth. Roads are good. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 16c; broilers, 20c.—James M. Parr.

Republic—The weather has been very favorable for crops, which have been making an excellent growth. Corn is doing unusually well. The first cutting of alfalfa was of unusually good quality. Wheat and oats will produce fairly good yields; harvest will start soon.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—Some fields of wheat here have been damaged seriously by a root rot, which in many cases has killed the plant. Excessive rains have caused the wheat fields to lodge in other cases; this will delay harvest, as the crop on such fields will ripen slowly. Row crops are doing well. Livestock is making fine gains. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 14c; cream, 23c; hens, 14c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—A heavy rain and a hailstorm here recently did a great deal of damage to crops. Most of the corn has been replanted. We have had favorable growing weather, other than for the storm damage.—Ernest H. Richner.

Rooks—Harvest is just starting. Quite a number of combines will be used, but the larger part of the crop will be cut with headers. Corn and the feed crops have been coming along rather slowly, on account of the cool weather. Oats are doing well. Some corn has been replanted. Eggs, 14c; cream, 23c; bran, \$1.50.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—All spring crops are doing well. Wheat is rather spotted. Harvest will begin the last week in June. Wheat, 85c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 25c.—William Crotinger.

Stevens—Wheat harvest will start the last week in June. Some fields that were hailed out have headed again; harvest on those fields will take place in July. The planting of spring crops was later than usual; many fields of these crops have not yet been cultivated. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 10c to 14c; milk, \$1.50 a cwt.; corn, 65c; wheat, 87c; hens, 15c.—Monroe Traver.

Wallace—A hail storm did considerable damage here a few days ago. Corn is late; a great deal of the crop has been replanted. Barley and wheat are making a fine growth. Pastures are in unusually good condition, and livestock is doing very well. There is plenty of moisture.—Everett Hughes.

Wilson—Spring crops are making a good growth, and this also is true with the weeds! There is unusually large number of chickens on the farms here this year, some of which are large enough to fry. Alfalfa is being cut and baled. Springs, 19c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 23c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Wyandotte—We have had considerable rain recently, and crops have been making a good growth. Harvest has started; wheat and oats yields will be the best in years. Fewer soybeans than usual have been planted this year.—Warren Scott.

The June Crop Forecast

The June wheat forecast from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture indicates a Kansas wheat crop of 137,300,000 bushels. This is based on an interpretation of a reported condition 69 per cent of normal and an analysis of

a little later than normal. It is estimated that 58 per cent of the acreage had been planted by May 15, and 93 per cent by June 1. Last year only 45 per cent was planted by May 15 and 85 per cent by June 1. From 1924 to 1928 the averages show about 67 per cent planted by May 15 and 94 per cent by June 1. The state of cultivation averages good, with very few foul fields. Except for some recent damage from washing rains in northern counties the stands are about normal, and better than expected considering the low viability of last year's seed. The amount of replanting necessary has not been of extraordinary volume.

Oats register a condition of 78 per cent, which is five points up from the 73 per cent start on May 1. Last June the condition was 77 per cent and the 1924-28 June 1 average was 71 per cent. The cool, damp May weather favored oats. Heads and length of straw have been improving, and the recent prospect is for a heavy fill. Barley condition is 79 per cent, compared with 80 per cent a month ago, 84 per cent a year ago and 65 per cent as of the 1924-28 June 1 average. No acreage estimates of spring row crops are yet available, but no violent changes from last year are anticipated.

Rye condition is 78 per cent of normal, with a probable yield of 13.5 bushels an acre on 20,000 acres promised, for a 270,000 bushel crop, compared with 338,000 bushels in 1929. Grain sorghums are rated at 76 per cent of normal June 1 this year, 69 per cent last year, and 81 per cent two years ago. Planting was not completed by June 1, but had progressed about normally. Potato outlook on June 1 was 86 per cent of normal, compared with 80 per cent a year ago and 78 per cent average from 1925 to 1928 on June 1. Flax condition is 81 per cent now, 70 per cent a year ago, and the best June rating since 1925.

Tame hay outlook improved from 80 per cent last month to 82 per cent on June 1. Condition last June was 85 per cent and the 1924-28 average has been 78 per cent. Wild hay meadows are now 88 per cent compared with 80 per cent May 1, 88 per cent last June, and a 1924-28 average of 80 per cent on June 1. Alfalfa is 82 per cent now, 86 per cent a year ago and 73 per cent two years ago. The first cut of alfalfa was mostly harvested in May under favorable conditions, with good quality, but rather light yields were obtained. Pastures improved from 77 per cent May 1 to 91 per cent on June 1. The 1924-1928 June 1 average condition of pastures in Kansas has been 81 per cent. Taken for the state as a whole the present carrying power of pastures is one of the best ever recorded.

The first estimates on the 1930 tree fruits were taken June 1. They show only 35 per cent of an apple crop; 36 per cent of a pear crop, and 11 per cent of a peach crop in prospect. For reasons not specifically accounted for, the set of apples was very poor. Outlook is slightly better in the Arkansas Valley than along the Kaw and Missouri. Peaches are practically a failure. Many trees were badly injured last winter and some were killed outright by low temperatures.

Kansas Bluestem Pastures

Movement of cattle into the bluestem pastures from January 1 to June 1 this year is estimated as being about the same as a year ago. This means 301,000 head, as compared with 301,000 in 1929 and an average movement for the corresponding months from 1922 to 1929 of 282,000 head.

Records for former years are based on total carloads reported by railroads as being received into these counties, converted into number of head. The 1930 movement is based on similar records for 54 typical stations in the same district.

The movement this year was heavier than last year during January, February and March. It was lighter than a year ago during April, but picked up again in May, after good pasture was assured by May rains. Numbers of native cattle and breeding stock maintained in this district are still on a fairly high level, and pastures as a rule are full of capacity.

Fairly heavy early movement of grassfat cattle to market from these pastures is anticipated in late June and early July if the market situation justifies. The July to January 1929 amount of these pastures to market for an average movement for the same months from 1922-28 of 356,000 head.

Pastures are rated very high in condition on June 1 in the bluestem region. The average is 92 per cent of normal, compared with 92 per cent a year ago. May rains were ample, and both subsoil moisture and drinking water were plentiful at the beginning of June.

Don't Depend on Luck

BY GRACE THOMAN
Russell, Kan.

Incubators and brooders have meant a great deal to me. We bought our first incubator 25 years ago—150 egg size. It still is in perfect condition and hatches hundreds of chicks every season. We also bought at that time a lamp brooder with which we have had real good success, too. There is no such thing as luck when it comes to operating an incubator or brooder.

Since the time we bought our first incubator and brooder, we have added to our equipment, and we now can set 1,000 eggs at a time. We have two 1,000-chick hard-coal brooders, which give perfect satisfaction.

Any incubator will pay for itself the first season, and it will give a good profit besides. If you are going to raise chickens, incubators and brooders certainly are indispensable. When everything else fails, they always can be depended on. We do not pay more than 5 cents apiece for eggs from purebred stock; 1,000 eggs would cost us \$50.

I can count on a 75 per cent hatch, which would be 750 chicks, and these chicks at 15 cents each would be \$112.50. The oil will not cost more than \$3, so we can clear \$59.50 for three weeks' work, and it does not take nearly all my time. I can sell all I can hatch from January to June at 15 cents each. I keep books and I know just how much each hatch clears.

Incubators and brooders are beyond a doubt economical, profitable and indispensable.

Mr. Hoover's idea of heaven probably is a place where the Senate submits the nominations, and he is asked to give his advice and consent.

Answers to Questions on Page 2

1. The Lady of the Lake, by Sir Walter Scott.
2. Coronado, who visited what is now Kansas in 1542.
3. The moon.
4. The Renaissance.
5. Aluminum.
6. (a) In Wallace county near Colorado, 4,155 feet.
(b) In Montgomery county near Coffeyville, 700 feet.
7. The America cup (yacht racing trophy.)
8. Expeditions to rescue the Holy Land.
9. Sweet, salt, sour and bitter.
10. The peninsulas of Arabia, India and Indo-China.
11. Bret Harte.
12. Twelve.

and livestock is doing well. The cool weather has "kept down" the flies. Corn, 80c; kafir, \$1.50 a cwt.; eggs, 17c; springs, 30c; hens, 15c.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—Wheat is in good condition; the crop has large heads, but the stand is rather thin on some fields. Oats are heading and are in fairly good condition, altho the stands are somewhat uneven. The stand of corn is fairly satisfactory. Pastures are in fine condition. We have had plenty of moisture. Eggs, 14c; cream, 24c; corn, 70c to 75c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—The weather has been very favorable for potatoes, wheat and oats; it has been somewhat cool for corn. Growers have been digging a few potatoes. Livestock is in good condition. Fruit will be scarce; some early apples are on the market. The first cutting of alfalfa was put up in fine condition. Eggs, 16c; hens, 16c; butterfat, 23c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlaw.

Linn—We have had plenty of moisture, but the weather has been rather cool for corn. Wheat harvest is just starting. Fruit is scarce. Farmers have been very busy with their field work.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Wheat and oats will produce good yields. Most of the corn fields are clean, and the crop is making an excellent growth. The new cheese factory at Emporia has been doing a fine business. Potatoes and gardens are doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Field mice have done considerable damage to the late planted corn. There is a great deal of Hessian fly in the wheat. Oats are in excellent condition. Wheat is headed and is turning yellow, not golden. Corn, 75c;

weather, insect and disease factors, which indicates a probable average yield of 11.7 bushels an acre this year on 11,735,000 acres. A month ago a condition of 73 per cent was interpreted to forecast 134,952,000 bushels. Last year a June 1 condition of 78 per cent brought a final yield of 12 bushels an acre and a crop of 137,712,000 bushels. The 10-year average June 1 condition (1919-28) was 71 per cent of normal. The average Kansas production from 1924 to 1928 is 135,180,000 bushels.

Moisture conditions during May were good, and improvement was anticipated. Lack of stooling in early spring, short heads that formed during a dry March and April, unusual prevalence of root rot, Hessian fly in large numbers in the northeast and north central counties, straw worm in varying amounts in all sections, wheat midge in the Southwest, a late deterioration in many fields along the north border from some obscure cause, have taken heavy toll from a prospect that seemed to be much more promising three or four weeks ago.

Filling weather, thus far, has been good. There is ample moisture to plump the grain to normal bushel weights, wherever insects and disease have not injured the plants beyond normal functioning. In some northwest counties and in a few east central counties the wheat enemies have been less troublesome than elsewhere. Damage from hail has been severe in scattered localities, but in the aggregate has not been alarming or excessive.

June 1 corn condition is rated at 77 per cent of normal, compared with a June start at 73 per cent a year ago and a 1924-28 June 1 average of 77 per cent. Planting dates averaged

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Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Would You Take \$10,000 for One of Your Eyes? What Would You Charge for Both?

A JURY has just awarded a man \$10,000 for the loss of one eye. If you think it too much, try to imagine parting with one of your own for that sum. And if \$10,000 is not too high for one, what would you take for both? Yet, we are careless about the way we use these organs, the strains to which we put them and the exposures we risk. We do not even use common sense.

Do you ever think of "resting" your eyes? It is very simple. Just raise them from the close work upon which you are intent and look restfully into the distance. Close work always means tension for the eye. Give 1 minute in 10 for a rest and you will be well repaid. Everyone now knows that light should fall over the shoulder upon the work being done. But why? It is to keep the glare from striking up from the work and tiring the eye. This is especially true of artificial light, but even natural light should not be allowed to glare into the eyes. If the light comes over the shoulder, protection is given. For a right handed person using a pen or tool, the light should come over the left shoulder so as to avoid throwing a shadow on the work.

Eyes that feel tender and swollen from work may get much relief by bathing them in very hot or very cold water. If the eye membranes are inflamed use hot water and dissolve in each cupful a level teaspoonful of boric acid powder. When such conditions come repeatedly without due cause, it is a good indication you need to consult an eye doctor. Your eyes may need the help of spectacles.

Never rub an injured eye. If some foreign body is lodged there, rubbing scratches the delicate membranes and drives the particle deeper. Perhaps the tears will wash away the offending substance if you close your eyes for a minute or so. Bathing the eye thoroly with boric acid solution is safe and if done by someone skilled in turning back the upper lid, it is efficient, 9 times in 10.

Do not forget that altho good eyes last a lifetime they change in their focusing power. From 40 years on it is natural that you should find that the eye no longer sees print at close range. There is some hardening of the lens, perfectly normal for that age. Do not try to fight without aid for it will cause needless eyestrain. An eye doctor will fit you with reading glasses and clear up the trouble.

A Lotion Will Help

I would like to know what to do to take some of the oil out of my hair. I have to wash it once a week to keep it from getting oily, and then it gets so oily I cannot do anything with it. I have tried several things, but they do not seem to help it any. I have used different kinds of soaps. I have some dandruff also. Please give me your advice. S. J.

A good lotion for use when hair is too oily is made by adding to 8 ounces of 90 per cent alcohol, 6 drams of spirits of ether, 6 drams spirits of lavender, 4 grains pilocarpin hydrochloride and 1 dram of liquor ammonia. A small portion of this lotion should be rubbed into the roots of the hair once or twice a week, according to need.

An Examination is Needed

C. A. The reliable tests for sugar diabetes are made thru an examination of the urine and the blood. By these tests a doctor can make a positive diagnosis. It is impossible for me or anyone else to make diagnosis in such a case from a mere study of your symptoms.

Six Weeks is Short

I would like to know how long a quarantine for scarlet fever ought to last. Our doctor had us shut up for six weeks. M. B. C.

Six weeks is not a very long quarantine for scarlet fever. It is about the minimum for a case of any severity, in fact. The most important thing about such a quarantine is to be quite sure that it does not end too soon. Scarlet fever is a very treacherous disease. A child who has had it

should be shielded for a long time, for his own good. Exposure to inclement weather or the tax of play or study may result in impaired health for life. No scarlet fever patient is safe to mingle with the other children while there persists any discharging glands or running ears or any sore throat remains; no matter how long the time.

A Select 4-H Club Group

Superiority was the watchword from beginning to end at the eighth annual boys' and girls' 4-H club round-up at which the Kansas State Agricultural College acted as host June 2 to 7. In the first place, according to M. H. Coe, state club leader, boys and girls secured the privilege of attending the round-up largely as a result of meritorious work. Hence members from the 72 counties repre-

sented constituted superior delegations of prize winners and contestants.

As an example of the excellence of their accomplishments, Margaret Streeter, of the Victor Talking Machine Company, who aided in the music appreciation contest, explained that she had to give unusually difficult elimination tests to determine those of highest standing. Individual winners in the music appreciation contest were Lois Whitmore, Lyon county; Sylvania Russell, Sedgwick; Maude Whitmore, Lyon; Louise Griswold, Shawnee; and Lois Marguerite Eastwood, Douglas. Winning counties were Douglas, Lyon, Sedgwick and Crawford, in the order named. The Geary county orchestra stood highest in the 4-H club orchestra contest, and won the silver cup offered by Senator Arthur Capper. Harper was second and Morris third.

The reporter's contest called forth unexpected writing ability among the club folks. First prize went to Mildred Erickson, Geary county; second to Oren Rensser, Sedgwick; and third to Ivan Griswold, Marshall.

Scores in the health contest ran high. Donald Wilson of Lyon county proved to be nearly perfect, with a score of 99.9. Close behind him came Glenn Sherrod, Pawnee; Richard Wood, Jackson; Howard Cotter, Sherman; and Evan Banebury, Pratt. The five girls ranking highest were Mildred Snouffer, Miami county; Martha Miner, Sedgwick; Elnora Carlson,

Rawlins; Thelma Payne, Butler; and Marie Hebrank, Morris. These five boys and five girls will enter a special contest at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, where the healthiest boy and the healthiest girl will be selected to represent Kansas at the International Stock Show, Chicago. These two members will be awarded a free trip to Chicago provided by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

Tho the two healthiest contestants of each county made the highest scores, they were not the only healthy boys and girls at the round-up. Evidence to the contrary was plentiful. Exhibit No. 1—10 bushels of potatoes, served as salad at the Wednesday night meal. Exhibit No. 2—3,600 half bottles of milk to drink every day, besides 150 gallons used in cooking and 1,250 paper cups of ice cream for desserts.

Wheat Day at Hays

The Annual Wheat Growers' Field Day at the Fort Hays Experiment Station will be held this Saturday. This has been one of the most outstanding seasons to show up differences between various tillage operations ever experienced at the Hays station. The program will begin promptly at 10:30 a. m. and will consist largely of tours to the various experimental fields.

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13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
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16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
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18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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COCKERELS, PULLETS, 12 WEEKS, \$2.50 to \$10.00 each, sired by our \$250.00 Tancred-Farm Cock. Solid 300-egg Tancred-Farm pedigree three generations. Finest breeding in Kansas. Barnes-Tancred Breeders, Emporia, Kansas.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES NOW half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapped pedigree foundation stock, egg bred 30 years. Winners at 20 egg contests. Records to 320 eggs. Catalog and special price bulletin free. I ship C. O. D. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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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.

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White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	100	\$50
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Buff Orpingtons	100	\$34
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Heavy Assorted, \$6.90 per 100. Light Assorted, \$5.90 per 100.		

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One of the Oldest and Best in the West

CHICKS Guaranteed to LIVE
C.O.D. 200-324 Egg Pedigreed Stock
We guarantee 100% live delivery to all parts of the U. S. Any loss 1st week replaced 1/2 price, 2nd week 1/3 price. Send \$1 per 100, balance C.O.D. plus postage or send cash in full and we pay postage. CAYALO'S FARM, Prompt service.

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Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas	100	\$30.00
Bf. Orps., Wh. Rocks, Wh. or Sil. Wy.	100	\$30.00
Assorted Hy. Breeds, 100, \$6.90; Ass't. 3 All Breeds, 100, \$5.90		

Add 2c per chick for Special Quality or 6c for Highest Quality.
BOOTH FARMS, Box 555, CLINTON, 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
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Reds	8.00
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Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog Free.
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CHICKS 7c UP
State Accredited. 100% live arrival, prepaid. Catalog Free.
NEW LOW PRICES PER 100 CHICKS

BREED NAME	Utility	Quality	Master Breed
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Wh. Rks. Bada Bf. Orps. Wynds.	10.00	12.00	15.00
White Minorcas, Light Breeds	12.00	14.00	16.00

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MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

BEST QUALITY EARLY MARCH PULLETS, cockerels. Circular, The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

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PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 15- \$1.50; 100-\$5.00, Prepaid. Bertha King, Solomon, Kansas.

MINORCAS—BUFF

BOOKING ORDERS FOR SUPER QUALITY Buff Minorca pullets; cockerels. Circular, The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

TURKEYS

GOLDBANK BRONZE BARGAINS BREED- ing Stock, hatched pullets doz. \$4.50; eggs doz. \$2.00; full-feathered poulters \$1.00. Guineas and pedigreed cats. Emma Davis, Pleasanton, Kansas.

WE NOW OFFER TURKEY POULTS FROM our Improved Mammoth Bronze Turkeys at 40c each, in lots of 15 or more. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Eggs twenty cents each. Prompt shipment, postpaid. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 eggs \$7, postpaid. Herbert Meyer, Deerfield, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

"1930" BROILERS, HENS, OTHER POUL- try wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

INVENTIONS COMMERCIALIZED. PAT- ented or unpatented. Write Adam Fisher Mfg. Co., 595 Enright, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents; send sketch or model for instructions, or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form; no charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney 1507 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

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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.

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. Whites	\$7.00
Black and White Minorcas	\$8.00
Buff Minorcas	\$8.00
Heavy Assorted Breeds	\$6.50
Light Assorted Breeds	\$5.50
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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.

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Guaranteed to live; only 5 1/2c up. Shipped C.O.D. Superior Certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our Big Free Catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Missouri

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RUMBLEY SEPARATOR 32 HUBER TRAC- tor, both ready to go, \$500.00. Glenn Charter, Clyde, Kan.

THRASHING RIG; 38-60 RUSSELL SEPAR- ator like new, and 30-50 tractor best of shape at a bargain. Otto Stratmann, Lorraine, Kan.

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

CASE 40 INCH STEEL SEPARATOR \$400.00; Case 75 Horse steamer \$300.00. Rumbley 30-60 E \$500.00. All excellent condition. Brune Bros., Lawrence, Kan.

WINDMILLS—NEW CURRIE SELF-OILING; 30 days free trial. Fully guaranteed. Fried 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.

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 BIRDELL CLOVER HULLERS EX- ceptionally low priced. Real bargains in No. 1, No. 6, No. 8 and No. 9 hullers that are re- possessed 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 may have one of these unusual bargains right near you. Address Installment Payment Plan, P. O. Box 559, South Bend, Indiana.

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

FOX TERRIER PUPS, SHETLAND PONIES. H. E. Herschberger, Harper, Kan.

COLLIE PUPS; SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO REG- ister. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

RAT TERRIERS, FOX TERRIERS, LISTS 10c. Pete Slater, Box KF, Pana, Ill.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, MALES \$5.00; FE- males \$3.00. Wayne Bratton, Luray, Kan.

FINE COLLIE PUPPIES NATURAL HEEL- ers, \$4 and \$5. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPS, SOME BOB TAILS, NAT- ural workers. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

FEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, Strongheart. Address Ruth Dill, Winchester, Kan.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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PRICE SMASHED—SIX GLOSSY PRINTS, 18 cents. Young's Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX BEAUTI- ful Glossstone prints 25c. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

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ROLL DEVELOPED 6 GLOSSO PRINTS, 20c; trial 5x7 enlargement in folder, 20c; send film. Gloss Studio, Cherrysale, Kan.

THE FINEST PRINTS YOU EVER HAD; Send trial roll and 25c to Runer Film Company, Box 37, Northeast Station, Kansas City, Mo.

GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DE- veloped printed 10c lightning service. F. R. B. Photo Co. Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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DEEP OR SHALLOW WELL AUTOMATIC pumps. No other as simple to operate. R. E. Marsh, 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

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RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

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

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WE PRINT LETTERS, HAND BILLS, NOTICES and Postcards on Mimeograph. Hand Bills \$2.25-500; \$3.25-1,000. Samples on request. Mimeograph Service, 1715 West St., Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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SPECIAL—LADIES' PURE SILK HOSE First Quality, 3 pairs \$1.98. State size and color. Ask for bargain list. Scott Distributing Company, Asheboro, N. C.

MALE HELP WANTED

DEALERS SELL REPLACEMENT FARM Lighting Storage Batteries. Write for particulars. Western Cable & Light Company, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

MEN WANTED TO SELL SHRUBS, TREES, Roses. Supplies free. Write for proposition. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

STANDARD JA GRADE BINDER TWINE, 8 lb. balls \$5.75 per bale F. O. B. our station. Harveyville Grange Co-op Business Ass'n, Harveyville, Kansas.

WOOL GROWERS: WE WILL ALLOW YOU 20-25 cents per lb. for your wool in ex- change for merchandise, or make it up for you on a custom basis. Write today for large free price list and Customs Schedule. Fergus Falls Woolen Mills Co., Fergus Falls, Minn.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED IMMEDIATELY ELIGIBLE MEN women 18-50 qualify for Government Positions \$125-\$250 monthly. Steady employment; paid vacations. Thousands needed yearly, common education. Write, Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

NOW OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER calves, Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis. FOR QUALITY DAIRY SHORTHORN HEIFER calves write Vollands, Elm Grove, Wisconsin.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS, READY for service. Priced to sell. Jacob Fisher, God, Kan. NOW OFFERING FIFTEEN MILKING Shorthorn heifer calves. Greenwood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

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

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT, HEIFER CALVES delivered reasonably by express, remarkable offerings. Clarke Bros., New Brighton, Minn.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED HEREFORD bull and heifer yearlings, 16 to 30 months of age. Fine for breeding stock, \$100 per head. Alexander Deussen, Ponder, Texas.

HOGS

O. I. C. MALE PIGS, PEDIGREED, IMMUNED. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan. CHESTER WHITE, BRED GILTS EXTRA nice, \$40 each. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

WORMY HOGS—HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO worms. I will positively guarantee to kill the worms, with Hog-Conditioner, 25 lb. pail \$3.50, 50 lbs. \$6.00, 100 lbs. \$11.00. Delivered. Atkinson Laboratories, St. Paul, Kan.

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FOR SALE—FLOCK OF REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, also a few good registered rams. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kan.

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KANSAS

BEST PRICES on new wheat land. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

960 GOOD IMPROVEMENT, 600 IN CULTIVATION. Write for complete description, will split. B. F. Stephenson, Owner, Rt. 1, Sharon Springs, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT AND CORN LAND FOR sale; one crop will pay for land. A golden opportunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

40 ACRES NEAR TOWN ON HARD ROAD. Large house and barn. Price \$2600. Terms \$1600 Cash. No trade. Other farms all sizes. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

COLORADO

IMPROVED IRRIGATED FARMS—NON-IRRIGATED wheat lands; easy terms. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

MINNESOTA

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK—"YOU'LL Do Better in Minnesota." 1929 farm products valued at \$663,863,000. Minnesota butter commands highest price. Creameries everywhere. Improved and unimproved lands at low prices. Plenty of moisture, rich pastures, excellent roads, a healthful climate, good schools, churches. Write for Free book of facts. Ten Thousand Lakes—Greater Minnesota Assn., 1501 University Ave., Dept. No. 513, St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

TWO SHEEP OR CATTLE RANCHES—ALL equipped. Particulars furnished. William Jenzen, Franklin, Montana.

NORTH DAKOTA

BARGAINS—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED farms in LeMoure, Dickey, Stutsman, Barnes, Sargent and Ransom counties. Cash payment required. Northwestern Investment Company, Edgeley, N. D.

MISSOURI

LAND SALE, \$5 DOWN, \$5 MONTHLY, BUYS 40 acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

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

OKLAHOMA

FOR SALE—320 ACRES UNIMPROVED TIMBER land in Ozarks of eastern Oklahoma at \$6.00 per acre, with fine creek running through one quarter. Terms. Box 183, Sharon Springs, Kan.

WRITE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment. Tenants wanted.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM IN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. E. W. Beverly, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

LAND OPENINGS ALONG THE GREAT Northern Railway in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Improved farms for sale or rent. Send for Free Book and list of best farm bargains in many years. Low Home-seekers' rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 300, St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

20 ROOM THREE STORY BRICK HOTEL located on Main Street, Burlington, Kansas. Will sell cheap or trade for farm or pasture land. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write Vernon Noble Company, Manhattan, Kans.

WANTED—FARMS FROM OWNERS. SEND cash price with description. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510 Lincoln, Neb.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



The Meyer Dairy Farm, Basehor, recently shipped three cows and two young bulls to Central America. At present this firm is milking 125 cows.

Phillip K. Studer, Atwood, is a careful and painstaking farmer and breeder of registered Shorthorns living a short distance east of Atwood on the highway. He has about 40 head of registered cattle.

H. D. Atkinson & Son, Almena, are the owners of one of the best little herds of registered Scotch Shorthorns in northwest Kansas and it will compare very favorably with herds anywhere in the state.

Brice Newkirk, Hartford, Kan., is advertising again in this issue of Kansas Farmer and offers choice registered Jersey bulls with lots of backing for sale at very attractive prices. Better write him for descriptions and prices.

F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan., breeds registered Spotted Poland Chinas and has 130 spring pigs that are doing nicely. He is going to hold a bred sow sale in February but expects to sell his boars that fall at private sale.

August E. Wegener, Norton, for a number of years has been breeding Holstein cattle with more production always in mind. His herd now is up to a very profitable point and he must, because of lack of room, sell some females this summer or fall.

Foster Farms, Rexford, Kan., is the home of 400 registered Herefords and many outstanding individuals are among them. There are over 10,000 acres in cultivation on this big farm and the manager is E. D. Mustoe, Rexford.

Earl Luft, Almena, breeds registered Poland Chinas and has 100 spring pigs that are doing nicely. He will show this fall at a number of leading shows and expects to sell his boars this fall at private treaty and will hold a bred sow sale next spring.

Weidon Miller, Norcraft, Kan., is building up a herd of registered Durocs and this fall will have some well bred, well grown, spring boars for sale. He will not hold a public sale this fall or winter, but will sell his boars at private sale.

Albin Walkensdorfer, Herndon, is a new breeder of Chester White hogs and his foundation sows came from the well known herd of Petracek Bros., Oberlin. In service in the herd is Master Bob by Ed. Master Key, and he has recently added a new boar, The Jayhawker.

Edward J. Riffel, Stockton, Kan., commenced breeding Holsteins where his father left off and that was quite a ways up the ladder. His herd is small but the Riffels know the Holstein business and the dairy business and it is sure to prosper.

The Farmers' Union Elevator at Brewster, Thomas county, is being rebuilt and in the future will have a capacity of 35,000 bushels. The equipment is being replaced with modern machinery and when it is finished it will be not only the largest elevator in western Kansas but the most modern in every way.

Vavaroch Bros., Oberlin, breeders of Herefords, Shorthorns and Durocs, always sell their surplus breeding cattle at private sale and also their boars. But every winter they stage a good bred-sow sale in the sale pavilion in Oberlin. They will sell this coming winter on Saturday, Feb. 28.

Elmer Pearl, Wakeeney, Kan., breeder of Black Poland Chinas, has a fine crop of spring pigs and will offer the boars for sale this fall at private treaty and the gilts he will breed and sell this coming winter. Right now he has two or three good fall boars for sale at attractive prices to move them quick.

Springdale Duroc Farm, Geo. Anspaugh, owner, Ness City, Kan., is one of the strong Duroc herds of the state. He has 125 spring pigs and all doing nicely. They are by Golden Revelation, the big senior herd boar at the head of the herd and by Golden Type. He will sell his boars at private sale this fall and the date of his bred sow sale is February 27.

The Phillips county herd of Red Polled cattle is one of the oldest herds of Red Polled in the West, and was established by Chas. Morrison over 30 years ago. Chas. Morrison passed away a few years ago and the herd has been in the hands of his son, W. T. Morrison, ever since. They have some nice yearling heifers for sale.

Erickson Bros., Herndon, breeders of registered Fenchons, Herefords and Poland Chinas, are four brothers who are partners and who go in more for good livestock and not so much for wheat farming. They hold a bred sow sale every spring and the date of their bred sow sale this time will be March 7, and will be held at Atwood.

J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan., bought during the early spring Big Hawk, the great three-year-old prize winning Poland China boar owned by D. E. Cole of Anderson, Mo. During the show season of 1929 this boar won seven firsts in seven state shows. This is not the first good boar that J. H. Brown ever owned but he is an outstanding boar of the breed. Mr. Brown sells boars October 18.

Ray Marshall & Son, Stockton, Kan., are the owners of a nice little herd of 35 registered Jersey cattle. They are milking 15 at present and selling 125 quarts of bottled milk in Stockton every day. The herd is federal accredited and during the summer and fall they will have about 10 heifers old enough to breed that they are going to sell because they do not have room for so many.

Prof. B. M. Anderson, for the past 10 years with the animal husbandry department at Manhattan has resigned and accepted a position with the American Hereford Breeders' Association. Mr. Anderson graduated from K. S. A. C. in 1916 and has "judged" livestock at about every fair in the state during the past 10 years, and is well known to breeders all over the state.

Frank Jacobs, Ellis, Kan., is the owner of a good farm well looked after, located about 10 miles south of Ellis, and 70 head of registered Dutch Belted cattle, the largest herd in the state and in fact the largest herd of registered Dutch Belted cattle west of the Mississippi river. He is a member of the national association and one of the directors. At present he is offering 10 heifers for sale.

J. F. Pitts, Culver, Kan., has recently bought a Milking Shorthorn bull calf that is to be his future herd sire. He came from the Brenington Bros. herd at Cameron, Ill., and was sired by Brookside Clay 5th, and out of a cow with a record of 441 pounds of fat as a two-year-old. He is a nice red and a good

individual. Mr. Pitts has two young bulls for sale, one a September yearling, and both have good dams.

J. F. Walz & Sons, Hays, Kan., is a well known breeder of registered Ayrshire cattle and is the owner of over 150 registered cattle. He has some young bulls for sale from calves up to young bulls about ready for milking. The main farm is located about five miles west of Hays. There are three herd bulls in service in this herd that will compare favorably in breeding and as individuals with any in the country.

Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan., who has conducted most of the pure bred sales in northwest Kansas for a number of years, has bought a half interest in S. B. Clark's livestock and real estate auction business at Fall City, Neb., and after October 1 he will be located there. Name and mail should be addressed to him there in care of Clark & Powell, auctioneers. Mr. Powell will continue to handle sales in northwest Kansas as in the past.

White Star Farms, registered big type Chester White hogs and their owner, Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan., are pretty well known now because of the fact that they have been good advertisers and successful exhibitors. They will be out again this fall at all of the leading fairs they can arrange to attend. They have a dandy crop of spring pigs, over 100, and expect to hold a bred sow sale next February.

F. W. Blankenship & Son, Bethel, Kan., breeders of registered Jersey cattle, recently consigned 17 Jerseys to a breeders' sale at Platte City, Mo. One of their consignments, a line-bred Majesty cow, topped the sale of 60 head, going to Webb Jersey farm in Joplin, Mo. Their senior herd sire is a son of Queen Oxford Majesty and a grandson of Imported Oxford Majesty. They have recently purchased a son of Majesty Gold Medal. They have a few young bulls for sale.

Sanderson's Supreme Spots, not fall sale but the tops of 40 boars at private sale is the way A. Sanderson of Onoquoque, Kan., will feature his advertising later on when he gets ready to sell boars. He is expecting to hold a bred sow sale next February. He will be out to many of the leading fairs in northwest Kansas at least. Mr. Sanderson has charge of the swine department at the Norton county fair and is expecting a nice lot of swine heads out this year at Norton.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., breeds registered Jersey cattle and Hampshire hogs and his advertisement can be found in Kansas Farmer about every issue, either advertising his Hampshires or his Jerseys, or both. There is probably no breeder of purebred hogs in Kansas who has shipped more hogs to satisfied breeders than has Frank Wempe. Right now he is advertising a real herd header or the making of one, as he is now 10 months old. The nine cows in the herd at present produced an average of 451 pounds of fat and the herd is federal accredited.

The premium list for the North Central Kansas Free Fair at Belleville is out and I have received my copy, and it is chock full of interesting things about the big fair there again the week of August 25. The crossroads of America, meaning, I suppose, that Belleville is where No. 81 crosses 36, but anyway "Dock" Barnard and Homer Alkire and Tudor Charles, G. H. Bramwell and Frank Swiercinsky and about 30 or 40 more real big boosters, both in Belleville and in the country around there are making Belleville because of the big fair there every fall just about the best known county seat town in North Central Kansas. The North Central Kansas Free Fair is easily the third best fair in the state.

Around 90 cattle sold in the national Holstein sale at Denver, June 6, for an average of better than \$500. Jas. G. Strong, owner of the Strong Holstein farm in Washington county, consigned his all-American bull, Carnation Inka Matador, and one of his sons to the sale and the champion sold for \$6,200, and his son, a six months' old calf, sold for \$360. Other Kansas consignors were the Meyer dairy farm, Basehor and Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka. In the same sale Mr. Strong bought Carnation Dictator, consigned by the Carnation milk farms of Seattle, Wash. This is the same firm that bred Carnation Inka Matador and sold him to Mr. Strong two years ago. The national Holstein convention was in session practically all of that week and more than 1,000 breeders and owners of Holstein cattle were in Denver most of the week. The delegates to the convention from Kansas were Ralph Button and Ira Romig from Topeka, H. W. Cave of Manhattan, and W. H. Mott, Herington; Ed Miller, Junction City; Grover Meyer, Basehor, and quite a number of other Kansas breeders were there for the convention and sale.

Important Future Events

- Aug. 13—State Wheat Festival, Hutchinson, Kan.
Aug. 25-29—North Central Kansas free fair, Belleville, Kan.
Aug. 29-Sept. 5—Nebraska State fair, Lincoln.
Sept. 8-12—Kansas Free fair, Topeka.
Sept. 13-19—Kansas State fair, Hutchinson.
Oct. 11-19—National Dairy show, St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 10-13—Kansas National livestock show, Wichita.
Nov. 15-22—American Royal livestock show, Kansas City, Mo.
Nov. 28-Dec. 6—International Livestock show, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 17-24—National Western stock show, Denver, Colo.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Jersey Cattle
June 30—Dr. G. H. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.
Oct. 1—E. A. Herr, Wakefield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 7—North-east Kansas Holstein breeder association, Topeka, Kan. Robert Romig, sale manager, Topeka, Kan.
Nov. 13—Kansas national show sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Duroc Jersey Hogs
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 28—Vavaroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Poland China Hogs
Oct. 18—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 20—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
March 5—Jas. Baratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.

Darn That Florist!

The bride was attired in a gown of white wool batiste and satin, and she carried a bouquet of punk roses.—Chenango (N. Y.) Telegraph.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Kemper Dairy Farm Lawrence, Kan.

Grade A Raw Milk Shungavally Pontiac King, No. 298757. Dam Mercedes Jullp Walker 2nd, No. 441349. 365-day record at three years old, 19,766 pounds milk, 936.57 pounds of butter. Sire Count College Cornucopia, No. 190963. Is A. K. O. Dairymen. We have for sale bull calves from one month to 14 months, sired by King. One 14 months' old bull a show prospect. W. T. KEMPER, Owner H. T. Turner, Manager

IMPROVE YOUR HERD

by using a good son of King Plebe 21st to head your herd, he a grandson of K.P.O.P. His nine nearest dams average 1242 lbs. of butter in one year—the highest record bull in the state for 9 nearest dams. A few choice bull calves now offered. Write at once. Fred M. King, R.R.No.1, Overland Park, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY HEIFERS

100 yearlings, 150 two year old springer Jersey heifers, springer and fresh cows, all native and out of good producing herds and T. B. tested. W. L. RUSH, P. O. Box 782 S. S. Station, Springfield, Mo. Phone 906

Reg. Bull Calves

Two to six months old. Sired by grandson of Flora's Queen Raleigh and Blonde's Golden Oxford. Good individuals, fawn color and priced so reasonable you will buy. B. L. NEWKIRK, HARTFORD, KANSAS

A REAL HERD HEADER

12 months old at a bargain if taken soon, out of the highest producing herd in northeastern Kansas. 9 cows average 451 lbs. butterfat per head 1929. D. H. I. A. record. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

"Royal Clipper 2nd" first at State Fair 1927 heads one of largest herds of Polled Shorthorns. 20 reg. young bulls, \$100 to \$200. Some halter broke, choicely bred. Reds, Whites, Roans. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Good reds and roans, six to twelve months old. See or phone. HARRY BIRD, ALBERT, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD BULLS

Eight for sale, age from 10 to 16 months. Extra good quality, very cheap. A. L. REED, CARBONDALE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

Bred to a full bro. of Corner Stone 1928 International Grand Champ. No better breeding. Boars all ages. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

OUTSTANDING BOARS

Choice winter boars, weigh about 175 to 200 pounds, priced reasonable. Stillts and Sensation breeding. Immuned, reg. Shenk Duroc Farm, Silver Lake, Kansas

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

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

Joys of Travel

"They say if there's anything in a man, travel will bring it out." "You tell 'em! I found that out my first day at sea."

Save the Surface

Sam—Why is it that statistics show women live longer than men? Abe—Well, you know paint is a great preservative.

The Measure

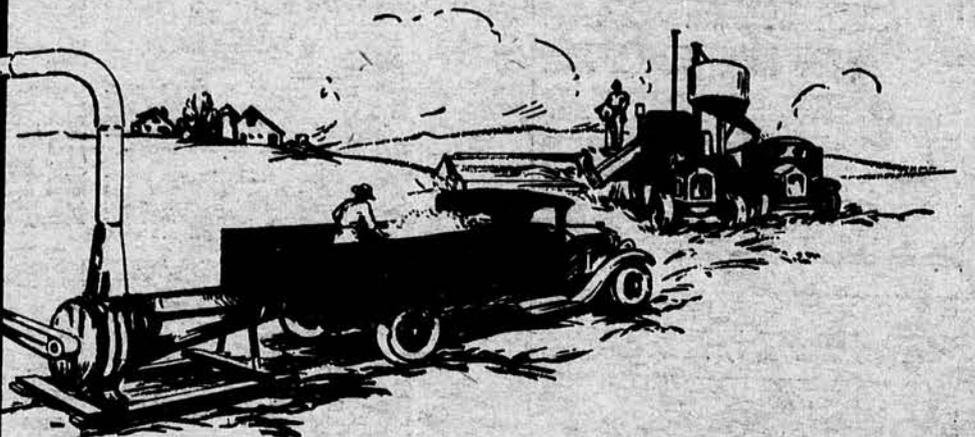
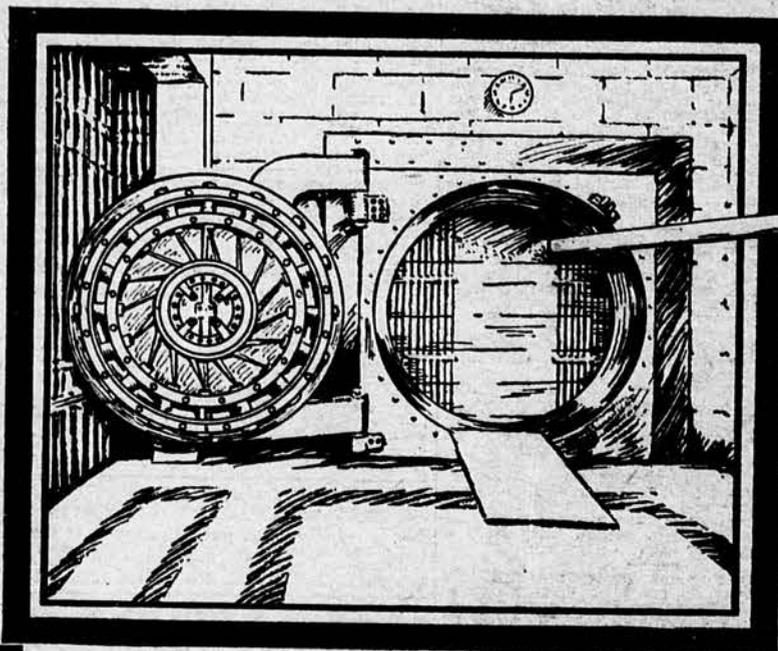
"Dearie, how short should my skirts be?" Second Steno—"Let your chassis be your guide."

Four-Legged Cop

Country Kid—"Beat it, the bulls are comin'!" City Kid—"Aw, stan' yer ground, we ain't done nothin'!"

One of the things many of us know only in the academic sense is "cheap money."

A SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULT FOR YOUR GRAIN



Ask Your Dealer

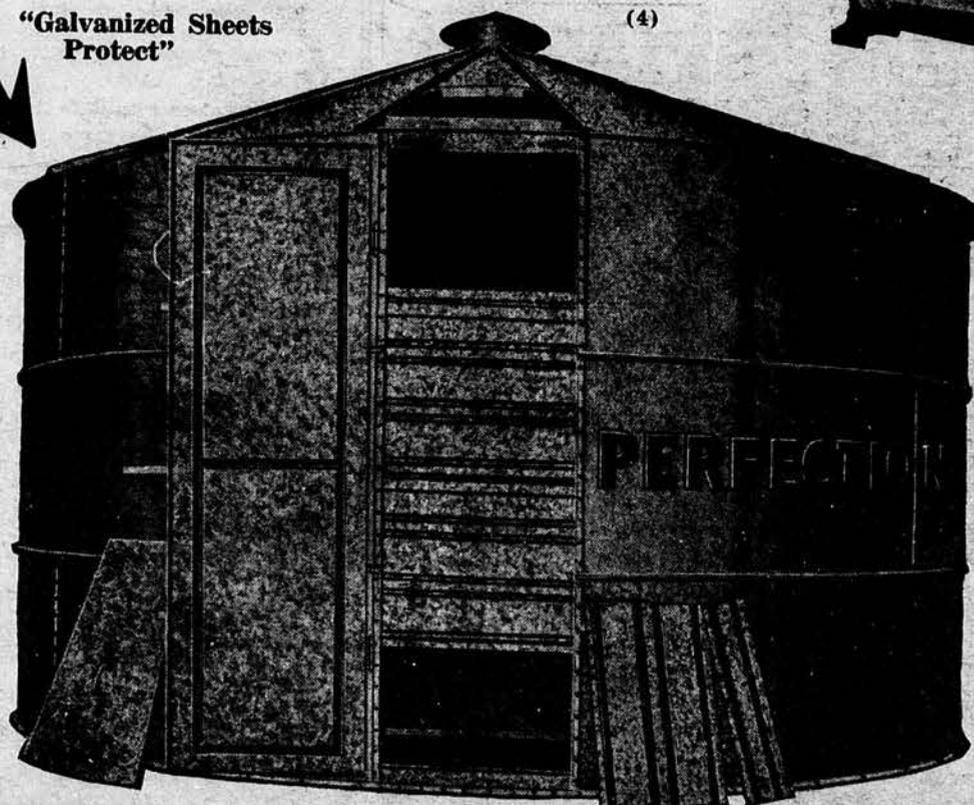
The PERFECTION Dealer will be glad to show you a PERFECTION Bin point by point. Ask him particularly to show you the latest PERFECTION improvements. The new solid door that goes clear to the roof. The new smooth, grain-tight bottom. The boltless hatch cover that lifts off in a jiffy. The new overhanging side seam construction that prevents rain driving in. The triple thick seams that stiffen the sides. But these are only a few outstanding PERFECTION features—see them all. Know why the PERFECTION gives lifetime protection for your grain!

A Liberal Offer to Dealers

PERFECTION Grain Bins are big sellers everywhere and we have an unusually attractive proposition for dealers. Some good territories are still open. But grab this opportunity now before it is too late. Wire or write for full details without delay.

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

"Galvanized Sheets Protect"



PERFECTION ALL STEEL GRAIN BIN

The wise investor buys sound securities and puts them away in a Safety Deposit Vault to wait for a rising market. And the grain grower—if he is equally wise—will store his grain in a PERFECTION All-Steel Grain Bin—where it can be held safely until the after-season price advance offers a good chance to sell at a worth-while profit.

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.

A PERFECTION Grain Bin is a real Safety Deposit Vault for your grain. It is fire-proof, lightning-proof and rain-proof. Rodents and vermin can make no impression on its extra heavy steel sides. Rain-tight ventilator cap, double-size vent tube and roof vents assure thorough aeration of your grain, rapid curing and reduce the danger of overheating. Exclusive bracing of sides, roof and bottom give tremendous strength.

Up-to-the-minute design makes the PERFECTION remarkably easy to erect, load and empty. PERFECTIONS cost but a few cents per bushel to own. Save their cost many times over by improving quality, stopping losses and letting you take advantage of the top market.

Mail Coupon Today!

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

Please send me free literature about the PERFECTION Grain Bin.

Name

R.F.D. City State

I have acres in wheat.