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KANSAS FARMER
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68 June 28, 1930 Number 26

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Jun 25 '30
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And the Combine Hums 'Til Dark

Each task seems easier . . . costs less . . . with a FORDSON

TAKE plowing, for instance. With a Fordson Agricultural Tractor, you can make the most of those ideal plowing days that are all too rare . . . when the soil is neither too wet nor too dry to turn best.

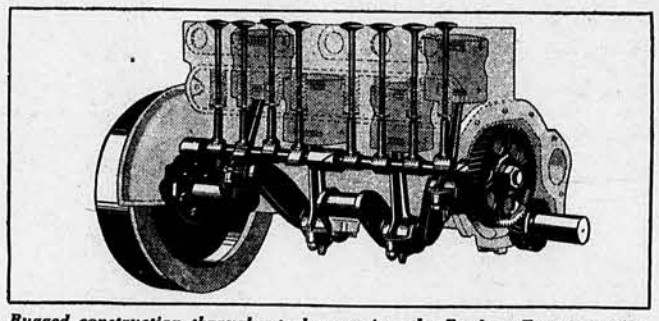
You'll appreciate your Fordson for the multitude of other jobs, where it helps speed up the work, makes it possible to start and finish at the *right time.*

Ample power . . . power you can depend on . . . is one feature of the Fordson Tractor. With a 4-cylinder engine, which develops 30 belt horse-power at 1100 r.p.m., the Fordson will plow at 3⅛ miles an hour with a two-bottom, 14-inch plow.

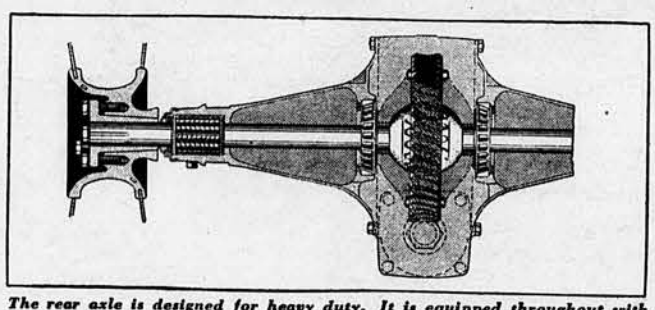
Another feature is the ignition-system, which uses a high-tension magneto equipped with an impulse-starter coupling. This improvement greatly facilitates starting, and eliminates all danger of the engine's kicking back when it is cranked.

Another is the extra weight in the front end, resulting from new, heavier front wheels. Others are the new centrifugal pump in the cooling system; new lubrication-system which has a large oil-filter screen in the crankcase; air-washer, which has been enlarged to ample capacity for a full day's running; redesigned transmission; improved gasoline carburetor; hot-spot manifold; sixteen-plate transmission-brake; heavy fenders; steel steering-wheel, hard-rubber covered; shock-absorbing front coil-spring; and crankcase ventilation.

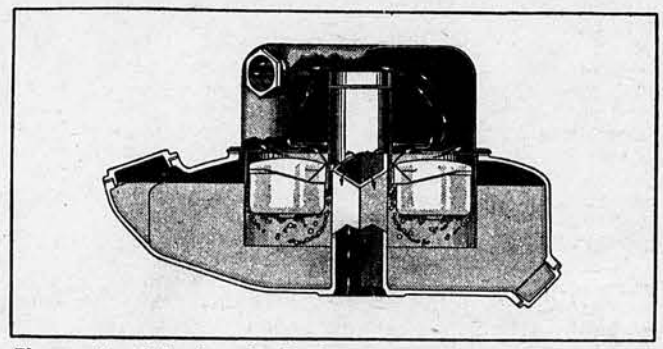
You will find the improved Fordson ideally adapted to all farm jobs. Your Fordson dealer will gladly arrange a demonstration.



Rugged construction throughout characterizes the Fordson Tractor engine. Pistons and connecting-rods are weighed and matched in sets to give perfect balance.



The rear axle is designed for heavy duty. It is equipped throughout with large roller bearings, adding to its life and reducing friction.



The capacity of the air-washer has been increased from 7 to 17 quarts of water. This additional capacity gives more satisfactory operation and makes refilling much less frequent.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

O. J. Watson Distributing & Storage Co.
P. O. Box 1102, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68 June 28, 1930 Number 26

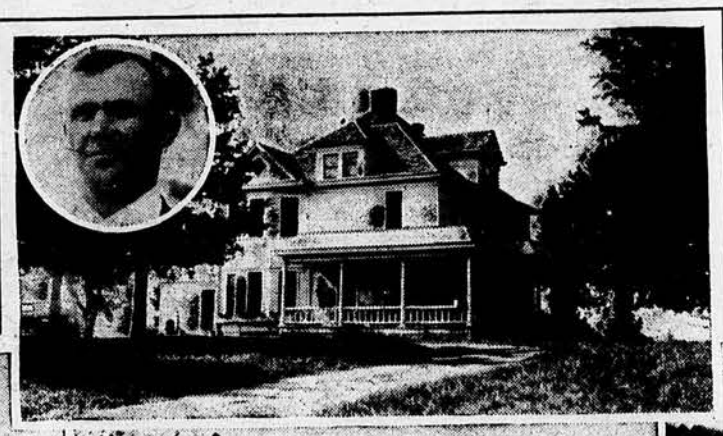
This Corn Takes Two Routes to Market

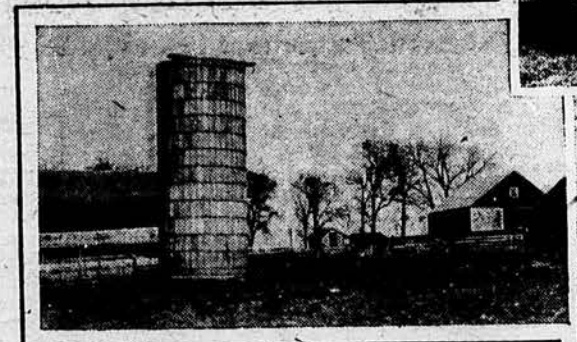
In Both Cases Net Returns Are Better Than Ordinary Grain Prices

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

TWO methods of marketing corn that are used by E. E. Ferguson of Jefferson county both end in paying him a substantial amount over the regular market price for his crop. As a matter of fact everything produced on the farm in the way of crops is fed to livestock, and a good deal of feed is purchased. Mr. Ferguson has found thru his years of experience that in this way he has a good chance of having something to say about the price he will take for the results of his investment of time, thought and labor.

The methods referred to in this case are not unusual. They can be applied to many, many Kansas farms, and of course, are. But this is a case in which the system is working out especially well. Without making any attempt to say which of the two routes to market is the better, we will name silage first. Mr. Ferguson has used a tremendous amount of it in the past and will use more than ever in the future. He has two permanent silos, and a year ago he turned two slat corn cribs to this job. He lined them with heavy roofing paper and each one held from 75 to 100 tons. This was an emergency case, and the fact that he thought of this idea proves that he is right on the job when something has to be done. The temporary silos served very well, because this silage was fed out first. And this idea might be adopted by other livestock feeders in the event they wish to prove to themselves the value of this particular feed.





These Pictures Were Taken on the E. E. Ferguson Farm in Jefferson County. At Top Is the Fine, Modern Home With an Insert of the Owner. At Left, One of the Silos That Is Responsible for Holding Down Beef-Production Costs. At Center, a Machinery Shelter, and at Right, One of the Feeding Barns

This was the first time such emergency measures were used, but it may not be the last as Mr. Ferguson voiced the opinion that silage will be used more freely in the future than it has in the past. It isn't unreasonable to think that the number of permanent silos will be increased either. "I think this is the best way to handle the corn crop, or a large part of it," Mr. Ferguson said, "regardless of the amount of grain in it. The man who doesn't feed silage as forage is wasting half of his crop. It isn't difficult to see this waste either. Just feed corn stalks instead of silage and see how much is left. If the stalks are ground and put into the silo all of the feeding value is conserved. I put up my first silo eight years ago, and it was responsible for cutting my feeding costs to a worth-while extent."

It naturally follows that cattle feeding is an important farming operation with Mr. Ferguson. He has been raising some, and then buys calves or light cattle in proportion to the amount of feed he has. One of the most profitable features in this connection is feeding baby beeves. Feeding rations are well-balanced, and market conditions are studied as an aid to profit on both the buying and selling ends of the cattle business. Mr. Ferguson recently purchased another farm of 346 acres, largely for grazing purposes for the present. It is quite badly run down, but it is being built up with the aid of cattle, and other features, which are being used on the home place of 320 acres, no doubt will enter into the program within the next few years.

That is one system of making the most net returns from the corn crop. Putting it into the silo gets it into a form that is highly palatable, and at the same time it comes as near being a 100 per cent utilization of the entire crop as we seem to know about at present. Not a stalk is wasted. And in addition to the feeding value, which is greatly increased over a method in which stalks are fed to cattle, fertilizer is produced by the feeding operation which is much more readily available to help the soil and succeeding crops than a lot of stalks could possibly be. Mr. Ferguson belongs to the Farm Account Club, which is sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College, so he has a means of knowing just how profitable each farm project is. Certainly if this silage system didn't work he would discover the fact and discard it. But it does work and has been paying a good price for corn. In addition, this is one factor that is responsible for better crop yields from year to year.

The second method of marketing the corn crop is considered as essential to Mr. Ferguson's way of thinking as the first. He wouldn't give up either one of them. This one has to do with sheep and lambs. A flock of about 50 Shropshire ewes is kept with purebred sires. But that isn't the big end of this business, at least so far as numbers go. In addition Mr. Ferguson buys lambs to feed out and will run from 1,000 to 2,000 head a year, depending on the corn crop. These woolies are purchased in the fall when the forage is right and they are turned into the corn field. Stop at this farm in season any year and you will be attracted by the fine job the lambs do of harvesting 35 or 40 acres of corn, or perhaps more at times.

Mr. Ferguson gets western lambs, buying them in October or a little earlier and marketing them in December and January. "I find October the best month to buy," he explained, "as the weather is cooler then and they do better. They will gain 20 to 30 pounds in that time. I prefer to buy 55 to 60-pound lambs and put on 25 to 30 pounds. There is considerable value in harvesting the corn in this manner. It eliminates considerable labor, and there is no question about the value of having the manure dropped right on the fields. We build a pen right in the field, into which we run the lambs at night for protection, instead of going to the work of driving them back and forth to permanent quarters. Sometimes the lambs get a supplement of oilmeal and oats, and are sort of finished off some years on a box feed of corn, oilmeal and alfalfa hay.

"I have had sheep for 10 years and used to keep a good many ewes, but for the last five years I have turned mostly to the youngsters. I find thru this system I receive considerably more than the market price for my corn, and I can safely say I never have lost money by feeding my corn to the lambs."

And there we have the second system of marketing corn, which is entirely satisfactory. One big point that cannot be overlooked is the fact that the lambs pay a premium for the privilege of taking the job of harvesting the corn off of Mr. Ferguson's hands. The results of this and the cattle feeding project are quite similar. Records show that both are profitable. In each case there are certain savings—labor or feed. Both systems improve the fertility of the land every year, and this business of concentrating the feed into some special form makes it possible to follow this selling business in a more satisfactory manner than if the crops were put on the market.

Hogs fit into this farming system in a very natural and successful manner. In years past Mr. Ferguson used to raise a good many, but he arrived at the point when he thought it good business to "give the lots a rest," so he started buying stock pigs. He feeds out about three carloads a year. Here again we find a student of markets at work. "I try to buy when I think the prices are about the lowest," he said, "and I try to sell when hogs are in good demand. I believe it is possible to profit by studying the markets." Poultry comes in for a share in the business of providing an adequate farm income. Something like 200 R. I. Reds and Buff Leghorns occupy the laying quarters now, and it is interesting to note that eggs are sold on a grade basis. Poultry here can do well because feeding methods are carefully worked out and all thru this job evidence of up-to-date methods can be seen.

Some of the soil-building methods have been mentioned, but this job doesn't end with the application of barnyard fertility. The fact that the lambs have the run of the corn fields helps a great deal, and in the case of the cattle feeding operations there is enough safe storage provided for the manure by the sheds. This is hauled out on the fields where it will do the most good.

Added to this is a satisfactory plan of crop rotation. There is no strict rule laid down in this because varying conditions must be considered. But the general idea is to hold alfalfa four years, change to corn for three years, oats one year with a small acreage of wheat worked for a year. Sweet clover goes in with the wheat, this legume doing duty on something like 15 acres. Alfalfa will take up 40 acres or more and soybeans are planted in all of the corn. This means that a good acreage of legumes is plowed under every year. And the plan now is to increase the acreage of soil-feeding crops by sowing Sweet clover with oats. Some lime has been used with good success. The clover provides some pasture, but it is turned under after the first year. Perhaps this soil-building program could be improved, but there doesn't seem to be much lacking. And it is doing a good job of holding crop yields much above the average for the state.

One thing Mr. Ferguson seems to expect as a result of his efforts is quality. It is his opinion that the best products stand the greatest chances of finding a good market. He believes in purebred livestock and uses good sires. In purchasing calves, pigs and lambs he knows what he wants

(Continued on Page 11)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

NOT content with developing a statewide system of good roads, Arkansas thru the chairman of its State Highway Commission announces puncture-proof gravel highways. Its equipment engineer has assembled an electromagnetic machine which has been successfully tried out on such roads and picks up nails, bits of wire and other articles that are a menace to automobile tires. The machine, mounted on a truck with a driving surface of 18 feet, can be operated at from 6 to 10 miles an hour, and during a recent trial trip of 38 miles is reported to have picked up 1,020 pounds of nails and other metal articles.

Twenty such machines operated at an average of 60 miles a day in dry weather could cover 1,200 miles of road. This would involve some expense, but if one machine will pick up, as above reported, 25 pounds of nails and other metal to the mile, the quantity picked up on such a day, amounting to 15 tons, might pay for the service in the sale of salvaged scrap metal.

The Census Complex

CITIES where the population count failed to show something more than the average increase in the census of 1930 are up in arms, and on the other hand cities showing a gratifying increase, instead of being content are already predicting what the count will be, at that rate, or a little better, in 1940. But if 1940 comes up to these predictions, there will be no greater satisfaction. Worry will immediately set in about the count in 1950. Is this merely an illustration of the mental antics of a cat chasing its tail, or is it a proof of the unconquerable spirit of American city-builders?

Some cities would conceivably be better off with a large reduction of population. They are overcrowded. They have unemployed. They are continually pressed to keep people busy in legitimate ways. They are annoyed by criminal "gangs," by slums and other by-products of congested populations. But the most densely peopled American city, Chicago, would no doubt make a fearful and furious furore if it believed it had not been honestly and adequately censused. It would demand an immediate recount.

The obsession of population growth seems to be an American disorder. European cities, and Asiatic for that matter, have periodical census-taking, but nobody appears to care what the returns show. But most American cities are different from those of the old world. They are young, and it is a natural function in youth to grow. They have not arrived, but are merely on their way.

While this is true, population increase is not necessarily desirable for all cities. For many there probably is a line beyond which increase of population would be unfortunate for all the inhabitants, unless those who happen to own real estate might be excepted. There are cities that 50 years ago were noted for their beauty and charm but today are ugly, noisy and to be avoided. Some cities have outgrown their usefulness, and have lost their original fineness of spirit. Nearly everybody knows one or more such cities. They have morally degenerated. But physically they have grown. Population growth is not a good thing in itself. But even to admit such a possibility is no doubt treason to one's city.

Is California Coming or Going?

THERE are those who think that with its advantages of climate and of enormous wealth California, "here she comes," if any locality on the globe, may be expected to develop a new race. It has a peculiar social setting in that so many elderly people, no longer in active business life, seek it out for their years of retirement, most of them rich, and also noted for their liberal support of all social interests, such as education. Young people in a good part of the state can live outdoors the year around.

Nearly 20 years ago California tennis players astonished the country by their prowess and ran off with the championships. They have not quite maintained this supremacy, but a California girl is the world tennis champion among women, and in the latest contests in France the runner-up was from California. The University of Southern California the other day won the national intercollegiate athletic meet in Massachusetts, and second place was won by Stanford University. It is pointed out that for nine of the last 10 years a California track team has run away with first honors in the national track meets. California football teams have pretty regularly defeated the best teams in the country, and last fall won both of the intersectional contests. Two years ago a California crew won the Olympic championship of the world in Holland, after beating all the crack crews of this country at Poughkeepsie. Such victories cannot be disparaged and seem to show that California "has something."

Physical superiority is not everything, but it is fundamental. What California, with its peculiar advantages, may do in other directions, intellectual, social and moral, is yet to appear, if ever. Its great cities are outstanding chiefly for their corruption. Conditions in Los Angeles by common report and the confession of many Los Angeles citizens are dreadful, banks, courts and business being mixed up in unbelievable chicanery. An honest Los Angeles newspaper's editors have been cited for contempt of court for revealing the rottenness in the city. Even banks are accused of making "good money" in the illicit liquor traffic, officially protected all along the line. San Francisco, without protecting the traffic, lets it severely alone, with no pretense of enforcing the laws.

With all its accomplishments in growing physically superior youth, with its immense educational plants, with its liberal support of civic and social development, with its concentrated wealth, California has a long way to go before it can lay claim to producing superior humans and a superior environment and culture. There are some respects in which it must be classed with "backward states."

Saloons Again, Maybe?

A READER writes, "I do not agree with you that the only choice is the Eighteenth Amendment or the saloon." Does he disagree that the only choice in New Jersey, or say, Illinois or Wisconsin, is the Eighteenth Amendment or the saloon?

Suppose federal control released by repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and every state free to settle the question to suit its sentiments, what would happen in these and a dozen or score of other states? Does he know of anything else than the saloon?

Some of the wets, but never enough to result in any agreed wet statement of plan or policy, who say of the saloon, "Never again," like Al Smith and Dwight W. Morrow, want to see the liquor issue settled by Government manufacture and sale of pure liquor. Some urge that the price should be cost, since, they point out, the mischief with liquor is the profit. So this is the third alternative—the Government itself making and selling liquor at the lowest price.

We have not considered this an alternative, because it is so obnoxious to all hereditary and accustomed American ideas. But aside from the abhorrence of Americans for such a system of liquor socialism, what sort of a solution of the liquor problem would this be, in view of the chronic evils of politics? How clean of corruption would it be? What likelihood is there that people would consume less rather than more liquor if it were purchasable at the lowest possible price? Or, if politics could succeed in limiting purchase from the Government itself, how then would it have any better success than at present in preventing bootlegging? And if Government operation is a third alternative, how long would it be before the country would spew it out, when the only alternatives again would be the Eighteenth Amendment and the saloon?

There is a feature of Government manufacture and sale at cost of only chemically pure liquor that has apparently never received attention, and this is that such a project would give the patrons of the bootlegger the very thing they now lack; namely, a guaranteed pure supply with which to mix bootleg liquor and improve its quality. We can see how the bootlegger and his clients would find the Government-operation plan ideal from their point of view, while to the country as a whole it would be more odious and intolerable than the saloon.

The alternatives are the Eighteenth Amendment and the saloon, a fact emphasized by the persistent reluctance of the wets to suggest some other solution. They know better.

Population and Machinery

"IN READING your Passing Comment recently I noticed that you are suggesting a reduction of population as a cure for unemployment, the idea being that since machines have enabled men to do 10 times as much work as formerly, one-tenth as many men are needed to carry on the work of the world as were formerly needed, and therefore the number of people should be reduced to the number necessary to eliminate the unemployed. That sounds perfectly logical until you examine the meaning of the phrase 'the work that is needed to be done.'

"Now I may not have the latest dope on the subject, but I have always believed that the sole object of any work being done by members of the human race is to produce the goods and service wanted for human consumption.

I will admit that unemployment due to too rapid replacement of men by machines has become serious during the last few years—I have had a little experience with it myself—but I scarcely can see how a declining birth rate will help matters.

"Speaking of farm relief, it seems to me that what this country needs is about 60 million more people to eat the 500 million surplus bushels of wheat which we will soon be producing when the job of breaking out and planting Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado and the Texas Panhandle and other places is completed, and to consume the flood of fruits, vegetables and other products that will result from the completion of the Boulder dam and similar projects, to say nothing of the great quantities of stuff that will be produced when yields are doubled or trebled on those large, scientifically managed and cultivated co-operative farms you are fond of picturing.

"However, if you still believe that unemployment can be cured by reducing the population, I would be interested in having the process explained more in detail, provided your Socialist friends will permit you any space."

Pratt, Kan. A. S. Bennett.

A discussion of this question is necessarily largely academic, for nobody, so far as I know in this free country, is proposing to reduce population deliberately by process of law, further than that we have come to the point where the law does undertake to prevent the marriage of the mentally and physically unfit, to some extent. No one is proposing to limit arbitrarily the number of children that may be born. Whatever limitation there is in the birth rate, with the exception of the limitation placed on the mentally and physically unfit, must be voluntary. That voluntary restraint in the matter of reproduction is more and more widely practiced among the better educated is perfectly evident. The tendency among the educated and well-to-do is shown by the fact that very generally they have small families, and as education becomes more univer-

sal there is always observed a corresponding decline in birth rate.

Mr. Bennett says that what farmers need is more people to consume their products; that is correct, provided the people have the financial ability to buy. People without financial ability to buy the products of the soil are not an asset but a liability. The 3 million unemployed do not add to the market for food products, or at any rate it is a poor market. Part of these unemployed have still some purchasing ability, but it is a restricted ability; instead of buying all they want, they buy only so much as they cannot get along without. When their purchasing ability is exhausted they must be supported by the public, and consequently become a liability instead of an asset.

It is true that we have nowhere nearly reached the limit of our ability to produce either food or clothing or machinery. It also is true that the population of the world might consume a great deal more than it does consume. As prosperity increases our wants increase. A citizen of the United States who is enjoying even ordinary prosperity is potentially, perhaps fully, four times as valuable a consumer as the man who lives in dire poverty in some other part of the world. The starving Chinaman or Hindoo is of very little value as a consumer, and yet if he should become a citizen of the United States and his descendants should become prosperous American citizens, as many of them have, they would become potentially as valuable consumers as any other of our prosperous citizens.

An increased population without the ability to buy will not be a benefit to our country but a curse. The success and stability of our republic depends largely on a prosperous people. I think it must be quite difficult to be a contented, patriotic and enthusiastic lover of our Government if the citizen is out of employment and his family in need.

Corporation Farming Needed?

"YOUR plan for corporation farming no doubt would increase production, but why increase it so long as the non-producer sets the price of our products? Now if you will work out as efficient a plan to control the prices as you have to produce, the people will rise up and call you blessed. Our present so-called farm relief in my judgment is worse than the disease. You cannot cleanse a stream and leave a hog in above you. Just kick out the hog and the stream will cleanse itself. The hog in the case is the non-producer. So long as he controls prices we can't hope for relief. Just as well try to reform Hades and leave the devil as superintendent." J. S. Lovelace.

Maize, Kan.

My plan contemplates control of the prices in the only way in my opinion they can be controlled. It contemplates the manufacture of a large part of the raw product into the finished product where it is produced, and the feeding of this into the market as it is needed. A large farm unit of that kind could hold products, where the individual farmer cannot. Also the management would be in a situation to secure new markets.

Just who Mr. Lovelace has in mind as the non-producer I do not know. If he means the non-producer of farm products his logic is faulty, for if there were no non-producers of farm products there would be little or no market for farm products.

Neither do I agree with him about the farm relief legislation. It is too early of course to reach a definite conclusion about the effect of that measure, but in my opinion it is founded on a correct principle, and has already tended to stabilize prices of farm products. My opinion is that it will prove to be of great benefit to the farmers of this country.

What Is the Contract?

Is there any law to protect a man while he is in the state hospital at Parsons? While he is there can his family be put off the place and left without any wheat land to farm and nowhere to go? F. B. F.

This question is entirely too indefinite to give an intelligent answer. The mere fact that a man is confined in the hospital at Parsons would not of itself permit his family to remain on a certain

tract of land. If, for example, the land was rented, the rights of the landlord would not be affected by the confinement of this man in the hospital. Or if there had been a foreclosure of a mortgage and the time of redemption had expired, the mere fact that the owner of the land was in the hospital would not permit his family to continue to occupy the premises.

What the Law Says

Will you please state the law in regard to the recording or registering of real estate mortgages in Kansas, the fee, and penalties? J. J. M.

The legislature of the special session repealed the general intangible tax law, but did not repeal the law in regard to the registration of mortgages, which is provided for in Chapter 273 in the Session Laws of 1925. This law provides for a registration fee of 25 cents for every hundred dollars and major fraction thereof, of the principal debt or obligation which is secured by such mortgage. The holder of any mortgage on real estate recorded prior to March 1, 1925, may pay the register of deeds of the proper county the tax herein prescribed, upon the amount of debt secured by the mortgage at the time of such payment, as shown by the affidavit of the owner of such mortgage, filed with said register of deeds, for the unexpired term of such mortgage. The register of deeds on such payment shall endorse upon the said instrument a receipt for the payment of such registration fee, together with the unpaid amount of the secured indebtedness at the date of such payment. Thereafter such mortgage and the note secured thereby shall not be otherwise taxable, and no penalties or back taxes shall be imposed or collected upon any such mortgage or debt by reason of such mortgage having heretofore been withheld or omitted from the assessment rolls.

Section 7 of this act provides that any mortgage of real property executed on or after March 1, 1925, on which the registration fee as herein provided has not been paid, shall not be filed for record by any register of deeds, and such mortgage shall not be received in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding, and no judgment, decree or order for the enforcement thereof shall be rendered, made or entered in or by any court in this state.

To the Forest Service

To whom should I write for information concerning forest range service? H. K.

Write to R. Y. Stewart, forester and chief of the Forestry Service, Atlantic Building, 928-930 F St., Washington, D. C., or to C. E. Radsford, assistant forester, at the same address.

Need Not Leave Anything

How much is a person required to leave each of his children in order to make a will legal in Missouri? Mrs. F. T.

It is not necessary to leave any amount to any of the children in order to make the will a legal one in Missouri.

From the Secretary at $2

Can you tell me where I can get the general laws of Kansas? Also do you have the 1930 year book for distribution? Could you give me statistics on crime and the cost of crime in Kansas and the United States and how much more it costs to keep a prisoner penned up for life than to execute him? P. P. F.

You can obtain the general laws of the state by applying to the secretary of state and paying $2.

We do not have the 1930 year book for distribution. In fact there are so many different year books published that I do not know which one you have in mind.

You might be able to obtain from the board of administration the cost of maintaining our penal institutions in Kansas, but of course that would give you only a part of the cost of crime. I do not think you can obtain any very definite and reliable information anywhere in regard to the cost of crime in the United States. Nor is there anywhere that you would obtain an answer to your last question; that is, how much more it costs to keep a prisoner penned up for life than to execute him. The prisoner may earn his keep while he is in the penitentiary or he may not. His life may be long or short.

Our White Collar System of Education

MORE than 250 years ago William Penn, friend of humanity and founder of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, laid down a fundamental principle in education, from which we may have departed too far in recent years.

Penn said, in discussing the purpose of education, "That all children within the Province shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end that none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want."

From the first, the people of this country have believed in education. We spend around 2,700 million dollars a year—that is 2 billion 700 millions—on education in these United States. This includes federal, state and local expenditures for this purpose.

But we have got beyond—or fallen behind, I am inclined to believe—the wise principle enunciated by William Penn. Nearly all this money is expended toward sending about 2 per cent of our population thru college.

In fact, public education, I am sometimes inclined to believe, is our great national luxury. We as a people tax ourselves for it as a public necessity. But I am wondering if we make the best use of these thousands of millions in the way we spend them.

My information is, that of all the boys and girls who reach the fifth grade in public schools, 17 per cent never get beyond that grade.

Only 70 or 71 per cent enter the seventh grade; 29 or 30 per cent have to drop out.

Only 63 per cent enter the eighth grade—which means that more than one-third of our boys and girls have dropped out before the last year of grade school.

Only a little more than a third of our children enter high school, even in these days, altho the percentage is much greater than a decade ago.

Something like 14 per cent complete high school, 7 per cent go to college, and finally 2 per cent of those who enter the public schools are graduated from college.

In face of the fact that 98 per cent drop out of our educational scheme before completing college, we have, until the last few years, based our entire educational system on the theory that those attending the grade schools were destined to go thru the higher institutions of learning.

While Herbert Hoover was Secretary of Commerce, he discussed the problem of the 92 per cent, in a speech on vocational education. In part he said:

> The humblest worker, equally with the youth who proposes to enter the professions, has a right to the sort of training he needs for the occupation by which he proposes to earn his livelihood and support his family and thru which he will render his service to the community in getting its work done.
>
> We cannot in fairness continue to provide specialized education free to the few who propose to enter the professions, while denying education for commoner vocations.
>
> Every important foreign country, European and American, is providing for the vocational training of its citizens. Can we expect to maintain our commercial standing in the world if we neglect to train our labor?
>
> There is, in fact, no better economy than the economy of adequate training for the pursuits of agriculture, commerce, industry and the home. Our youth must enter into these pursuits and it is in the public interest that they be well trained for them.
>
> To provide such training is clearly a public responsibility. Education in general, including vocational education for the youth, is democracy's most important business.

The machine age which we have created, and in which we live and in which in more intensified form our children must live, makes more vocational education absolutely necessary, in my judgment. The unskilled worker in the next generation is going to be in worse plight than ever; the skilled workman in better relative position than the "white collar" victim of a cultural system of education who does not become a manager or executive or a successful professional man.

Every boy and young man is entitled, in my opinion, to his chance to learn a trade, to obtain a vocational education if he wants it, and not to face continuing a cultural education that he will not use and to which he is unable to give his time.

The foregoing are some of the reasons why I am sponsoring in the Senate the Vocational Education Bill introduced in the House by Congressman Reed of New York.

It is not fair that the 92 per cent who must earn their living with their hands should contribute so heavily to the cost of educating the 8 per cent who will depend on their heads, without being given every opportunity to improve their own condition.

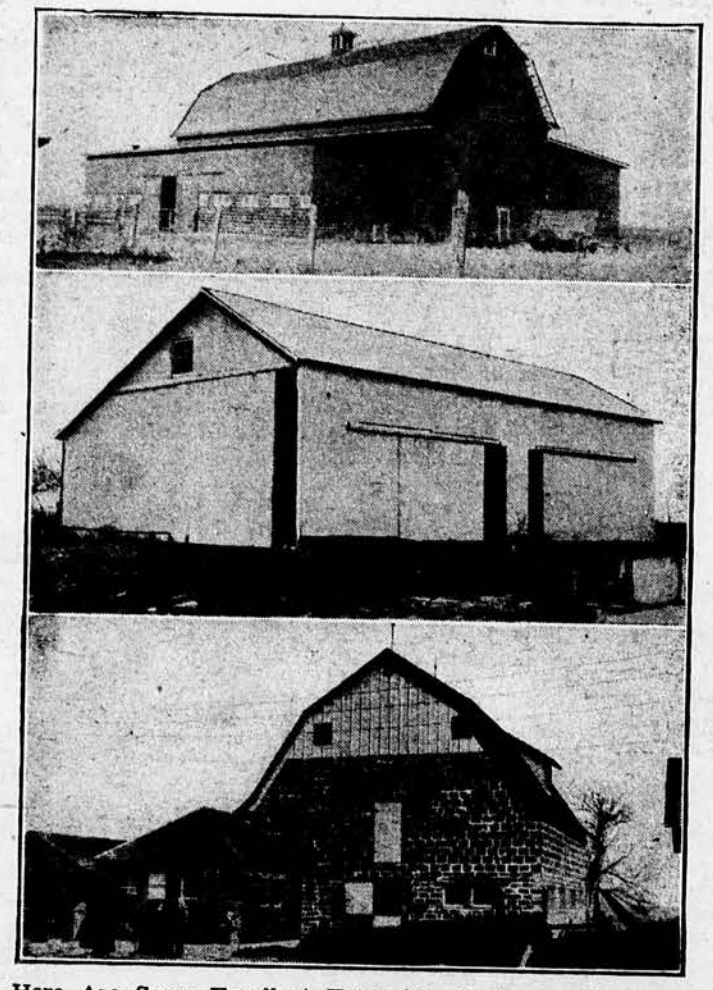
Last year's enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial classes was 563,000 students, of whom 65,000 were boys over 14 preparing to enter a skilled trade; 367,000 were boys over 14 learning while they were earning a living; and 131,000 working adults receiving training to improve themselves in their jobs.

There are 4 million such young wage earners who, in my opinion, are entitled to that opportunity, and it is in the public interest that they be given it. I hope the measure is enacted into law. It should be.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

Rural Kansas in Pictures



Here Are Some Excellent Examples of Serviceable Farm Buildings. At Top Is the Huge Barn on the C. L. Myers Farm in Jewell County. Obviously It Provides Plenty of Room for Livestock and Feed. At Center Is Adequate Shelter for More Than $3,000 Worth of Machinery Owned by Harlan Deaver, Brown County. It Cost $700 But Will Save That Much in Weather Damage in a Few Years. And Below Is J. A. Jamison's Dairy Barn, Leavenworth County, Which Provides Real Cow Comfort and Boosts Sanitation. The Smaller Part Is the Milk House

The Beautiful Farm Home of W. C. Gilmore, Nemaha County, in a Picture Frame of Comfortable Trees That Lend Their Shade to a Fine Lawn. Legumes, a Good Rotation of Crops, Certified Seed, Adequate Tractor Power, Electricity for Many Purposes, Considerable Livestock and Poultry, and a Careful Set of Records, All Have Figured in the Building of This Efficient Farm Plant and New Home

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 assistance, too. And please remember that for every picture you send in which 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 be able to obtain a very good idea of the kind of pictures we can use. They should tell a story, you know, of some farm operation. They should 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, interesting farm organizations and rural community clubs. We are eager to receive pictures from every county in Kansas. All of them will be acknowledged by letter upon arrival. Please address them to Picture Page Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Vocational Agriculture Classes of Winfield High School, at Top, Looking Over a Sheep Project, and Below, Wesley Keasling, One of the Boys, Who Was Lucky Enough to Get Triplets. These Boys Have Been Earning Some Fine Profits This Year With Sheep, Even in the Face of the Depression in Prices. They Obtained Idaho Ewes and Special Attention Was Given to the Use of Rations in the Creep. Costs of Producing the Early Lambs Ranged From 5 to 8 Cents a Pound Live Weight. The A and B Grade Lambs Were Selected Out and Marketed June 5, Taking Top Prices for the Month. Ivan Bolack, Winfield, Won the Championship Cup at the Local Fat Lamb Show in Which Each Boy Exhibited His Best Two Lambs. A Similar Project Will Be Carried Another Year

Top Photo Shows J. R. Inglis, Washington County, at His Milk Cooling Tank Which Cost Only $6. It Doesn't Take Much Figuring to Show Its Value. The Inlet and Overflow Pipes Can Be Seen. Water From a Deep Well Does Its Job of Lowering the Temperature of the Milk and Then Overflows Into the Stock Tank. Below, Some Results of a Hobby Followed by Mrs. C. G. Page, Norton County. Can You Imagine a Peacock, a Kid and a Coyote Living Together? They Do in Mrs. Page's Private Museum, Where There Are Many More Equally Interesting "Stuffed" Specimens

Let's Visit the Last Great Frontier

Kansans Will See Points of World-Wide Interest and Scenic Grandeur on Jayhawker Tour

By F. L. Hockenhull

Thrills are trumps on Kansas Farmer's all-expense 1930 Jayhawker Tour to the Pacific Northwest and back thru Canada. Nearly every important city in the Northwest as well as three famous National Parks will be visited. A swing northward thru the Canadian Rockies and the Athabaska River Valley will be made almost to the Arctic. Royal entertainment and glorious sightseeing trips by automobile will be had at every principal stopover. Nearly 100 Kansas people already have made reservations. Decide now to go.

Jayhawker Tourists Received by Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf in Glacier National Park Last Year. Left to Right: Elmer Wagner, Topeka; Alice Magee, Manhattan; Chief Two-Guns-White-Calf; and Mrs. G. W. Southern, Manhattan. The Three Jayhawkers Had Just Been Inducted into the Blackfeet Indian Tribe

THE great Northwest, America's romantic "last frontier"—a land of shining ice-capped mountains, valleys flooded with flaming sunset colors, of glaciers, Blackfeet and Cree Indians, and of the Athabaska, the Great Slave Lake, and the Midnight Sun—calls you to make the 1930 Jayhawker Tour, sponsored by Kansas Farmer.

Leaving August 10, three sections of the famous de luxe train, the Jayhawker Special, will carry 300 or more adventuring Kansans to a wonder tour of the Pacific Northwest and Canada, covering nearly 6,000 miles thru nine states and four Canadian provinces. We want you with us. Come and go!

Every luxury, every attention and care, and every thrill possible in this wonderful trip thru the Northwest will be embodied in the 1930 Jayhawker Tour. Longer stopovers than ever before in the larger cities, such as Seattle and Vancouver, and longer stays in both Glacier National Park and Jasper National Park, in the Canadian Rockies, will be made this year. The finest kind of entertainment and sightseeing trips by automobiles have been arranged for in all the principal stopover cities. Long sightseeing trips in luxurious cars also will be made in such places as Glacier National Park, the Columbia River Highway, and Jasper National Park among mountains and scenic grandeur where pure air and sunshine will invigorate you.

The Salt "Tang" of the Sea

In the day on the Pacific ocean between Seattle and Vancouver, with a delightful call at the quaint island city of Victoria, capital of British Columbia, your nose will smell the salt "tang" of the sea. You will spend nearly a week in Western Canada under a foreign flag. You will see lands so so different in everything—in climate, scenery, customs and people. The Jayhawker Tour offers you health, romance and happiness. After you return home, you will enjoy the memories of the trip the rest of your life.

Is it an all-expense trip? It is. We mean by this that the price of the ticket includes every necessary expense from Kansas City, over the route of the tour, and back to Kansas City. The slogan of the tour is "You Can Leave Your Pocketbook at Home," because after you have bought your ticket you have paid for every necessary expense—even tips. The only other money you spend will be for personal items such as laundry, stamps and souvenirs. The all-expense price is as low as $199.75, with a slight range upward depending on the sleeping car accommodations you want.

Mrs. Carl Knouse, Emporia, Who Is a 1930 Honorary Sponsor

Edward H. Johnson, the smiling, popular "Ed," of Lindsborg, who did much to contribute to the good times on the trip last year, recently induced his friend S. E. Dahlsten of Lindsborg to go in 1930. In writing about the trip, Mr. Johnson said this: "When I think back on the 1929 Jayhawker Tour it seems just like a lovely dream. I never have made a more pleasant trip, nor have I been on a trip where the people were more like one big family. Everyone was out for a good time and had it."

Will you get enough to eat? The answer emphatically is yes. Meals are the finest that can be imagined. The meals either are on the dining cars with their beautiful decorations, snowy linens and splendid service, or in the best hotels in the cities we visit. No one needs to worry about the cost of the meals or how much to tip the waiters, because the price—including even tips—is included in the cost of the ticket.

Mrs. Sarah E. Shull of Rexford has been to California four times and to Florida twice. She was on the Jayhawker Tour last year and had such a good time that she not only is going again this year but also has persuaded her friend, Mrs. Margaret Feichtinger of Norton, to go, too. Mrs Shull recently wrote us, "Of all my trips I enjoyed the Jayhawker Tour best. I particularly enjoyed not having any cares, and no changing of cars nor carrying of luggage. I am mighty glad to be able to go again this year."

Four other people who were on the Jayhawker Tour in 1929 also are going again next August. That speaks pretty well for the Tour.

"My only trouble was that I ate too much," I. P. Moore of Clayton wrote recently. "I gained 6 pounds on the trip and I already was too fleshy. It was certainly the grandest trip I can think of."

Mr. and Mrs. Moore do not live far from Mr. and Mrs. Abram Troup of Logan, veteran travelers, who also were on the 1929 Tour. The four of them have persuaded their good friends Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cutting of Lenora to go on the Jayhawker Tour this year.

Altogether nearly 100 people already have made reservations for the trip. Nineteen counties, Meade, Gove, Sedgwick, Rush, Reno, Pratt, Norton, Thomas, Leavenworth, Shawnee, Kiowa, Russell Ellis, Osage, Pawnee, Barton, Washington, McPherson and Decatur, already are represented for 1930, and it is expected that every county in Kansas will have one or more passengers on the Tour when it leaves. Two reservations also have been received from New Mexico, and people from Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas and Nebraska have inquired about the trip.

Youth or Age Means Nothing

Youth or age means nothing to Jayhawker tourists. On both of the previous Jayhawker Tours there have been many young people, all of whom have had the time of their lives. Older folks have become young again. At the times when waking hours are spent on the train, impromptu concerts and dances enliven the hours—and it is surprising how well the older people both sing and dance! "I have many a chuckle about our nightly concerts on the observation car and am still thrilled with all I saw," Justice John S. Dawson of the Kansas Supreme Court, one of last year's tourists, wrote not long ago.

Comfort—that's the key-note of Kansas Farmer's Tour to Adventureland. You must be comfortable and well fed to enjoy a trip, and you will be supplied with fine beds and three of the best meals you ever ate every day.

During the days we spend on the train, the Pullman cars afford big comfortable seats alongside broad windows; at night the seats are converted into beds, which are just as comfortable.

On each car there are lounging rooms and wash rooms for both men and women, providing facilities for every want. It is easy to have good times on the special trains. On them you will be surrounded with friendly neighbors—people from other parts of Kansas and a few from other states as well.

If you are making up a party of friends who will be on the trip, too, we will see that the entire party is in the same car if you so wish. The sooner you make reservations, of course, the more easily this can be done. We will have a printed passenger list so you will know who the other people are on the train. Not only that but we will see that you get acquainted with your fellow passengers.

The Kansas people who already have decided to go on the Tour are an eager and expectant crowd. Nearly every day we receive letters from some of them and each day's mail brings dozens of letters inquiring for further details about the trip. August 10, the day the tour starts, soon will be here. The joys of the journey hardly can be described!

The first day will be spent in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. We will see the famous lakes and other beauty spots including Minnehaha Falls, celebrated in Longfellow's poem, Hiawatha.

To the Western Coast

Then starts the long flight to the western coast of North America with stops in Glacier National Park, Minot, Spokane, Wenatchee, Seattle, Longview and Portland. From Seattle we will sail up Puget Sound to Victoria, British Columbia. We will see Victoria's lovely boulevards, quaint English gardens, the Parliament Buildings, the great trees and parks. Then back to our steamer to sail to Vancouver, a fascinating foreign city, and one of the world's great seaports.

After a day and a half and two nights in Vancouver, comes the marvelous trip thru the heart of the Canadian Rockies—a region described fittingly as "Fifty Switzerlands in One." We see Mt. Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, the Fraser River Valley, Yellowhead Pass, and as a climax come to Jasper National Park, so far north you can write letters home by daylight at 11 o'clock at night.

Many are the gay times we enjoy thruout the Tour. Everyone will be out for a good time and everyone will have it.

With nearly 100 reservations already made, places on the tour are filling up fast and so we are urging you to make your reservation now, during June. No deposit of money is required, and if anything should come up to prevent your going, you may cancel your reservation without cost and without obligation. But we must know soon how many cars to plan on, and reservations should be made now.

Pale desert shadows dot the lava country in Eastern Washington. Clear, cool, starlit darkness covers the shining peaks of Glacier National Park. The valleys in the Cascades and in the Canadian Rockies are carpeted with countless flowers. Mighty ships—from China, Alaska, the magic Isles of the South Seas—are moored along the busy water fronts of Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, laden with strange cargoes. In the far North country, as far as the eye can reach, stretches a mighty world of ice, snow, rocks and clouds, brilliant in the dazzling sunlight and at times terrifying in its strangeness.

Mrs. Sarah Shull, Rexford, Veteran Traveler, Who Is Going Again This Year

We want you to go to this magic land! Just de-

(Continued on Page 27)

Some Highlights on the Jayhawker Tour

On the Tour, you travel in nine states: Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

You also travel in four Canadian provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Stopovers, in nearly all cases with entertainment and sightseeing de luxe, are provided in 12 principal cities: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minot, Spokane, Wenatchee, Seattle, Longview, Portland, Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

You will visit and explore these world-wide points of scenic grandeur: Glacier National Park, the Columbia River Highway, Mt. Robson Park and the Canadian Rockies. Also a day's steamer trip on the Pacific Ocean.

The cost of the ticket covers every necessary expense. Special trains are used thruout. There is no changing of cars nor bother nor worry.

More Radio Artists Pass in Review

Honors Are Divided Equally Among Men and Women Entertainers

AGAIN we summon leading radio artists to "pass in review" on this page, so that you may become better acquainted with these folks who have learned the art of entertaining. As you have watched this page in Kansas Farmer from week to week, you have noticed that honors are about equally divided between the men and the women. That is, there seem to be about as many finished artists among the ladies as with the men.

At this time we will ask Harry G. Brown to make his bow. He formerly was Lillian Russell's leading man in a number of stage successes, and he now produces and plays a prominent role in the dramas that are presented aboard the mythical Hank Simmons's Show Boat every Wednesday night over WIBW and the Columbia System. Next comes Lillian Bucknam, a prima donna who is as popular with the folks who know her best as with those in her radio audiences. She simply wins the hearts of everyone who hears her. She now appears on The Cathedral Hour, the Musical Album, Grand Opera and Voice of Columbia broadcasts. This young lady desires to be one of the best singers on the air, and in addition she has an ambition to win in a regular automobile race.

Left to Right at Top, Harry G. Brown and Lillian Bucknam; Below, Beulah Paynter and Emery Deutsch. These Folks Come to You Over WIBW Regularly, and Their Work Is Acknowledged by the Critics as Some of the Best the Radio World Knows

Beulah Paynter, who dramatized "Molly Brown," the play given aboard "Hank Simmons's Show Boat," is one of the most prominent actresses and playwrights to lend her talents to radio. She starred for a number of years in her dramatizations of "Lena Rivers," in original Ibsen's "Doll House." She also appeared in vaudeville in original sketches, and in pictures, playing her stage successes. The Musical Skipper, who pilots "The Dream Boat" into the Land of Nod every Thursday night is Emery Deutsch. This is one of the finest programs on WIBW'S schedules, being of light, classical type music, beautifully presented.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1930

8:00 a. m.—Land O' Make Believe (CBS)
8:50 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator—Dr. Chas. Fleischer (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast (CBS)
10:45 a. m.—Jewish Art Program (CBS)
12:00 m.—Pennant Cafeteria
12:30 p. m.—Ballad Hour (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
1:30 p. m.—Conclave of Nations (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—Cathedral Hour (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Joint Recital—Toscha Seidel; John Barclay (CBS)
3:30 p. m.—Flashlights
5:00 a. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS)
5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS). Courtesy Columbian 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.—Majestic Theater of the Air (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Pipe Dreams of the Kansas Poet
8:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Oil Refineries Co. Program (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Robert Service Violin Ensemble
9:30 p. m.—The Crystal Gazer
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—The Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, JUNE 30

5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
6:00 a. m.—News, weather, time
6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
6:55 a. m.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—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.—The Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
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.—U. S. Navy Band (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master, and Eddie Boaz, soloist
3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Topeka Federation of Labor
7:30 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—Capper Club Skit
8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
9:30 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson and his Glen Island Orchestra (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Scrappy Lambert and his Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

TUESDAY, JULY 1

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.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—Housewives' Musical KSAC
8:40 a. m.—Health Period KSAC
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—Happy Felton and his Orchestra and Savoy Plaza 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)
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master and Eddie Boaz, soloist
3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—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 Columbian (CBS)
8:00 p. m.—The Farm Bureau
8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Story in Song (CBS)
9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Ted Weems with Al and Pete (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2

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.—News, time, 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.—The Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
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.—The Melody Master and Eddie Boaz, soloist
3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets, KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—Manhattan Moods (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone
8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:30 p. m.—Voice of Columbia (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (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)

THURSDAY, JULY 3

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.—The Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Housewives' Half Hour, KSAC
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
11:15 a. m.—Happy Felton and His Orchestra and Harold Sterm and His 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.—National Educational Association Convention from Columbus, Ohio (CBS)
2:00 p. m.—The Torres Family, and Rosa Rosario, soloist
2:30 p. m.—On Brunswick Platter
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master and Eddie Boaz, soloist
3:45 p. m.—Bert Lown and His Orchestra (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Matinee KSAC
5:00 p. m.—Markets, KSAC
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
6:00 p. m.—The Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
6:15 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
7:00 p. m.—Arabesque (CBS) Courtesy Kansas Power and Light Co.
7:30 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
8:30 p. m.—National Forum (CBS)

(Continued on Page 10)

TINIIATION 630.5

Big Corn Crop This Season?

Fields Are Clean and the Stands on Most Farms Are Quite Satisfactory

BY HARLEY HATCH

AS I WRITE this, June is a little more than half gone, and harvest has not yet started in this locality. We had fully expected to have our wheat in the shock by this time, but it has made very slow progress in ripening since I wrote last, due to a rainy period, which was followed by cool, cloudy weather. During the last week we have had a 36-hour rainy period in which 1½ inches of moisture fell. This rain came slowly, it virtually all going into the ground. Of the whole rainfall, scarcely a drop ran off cultivated land. Such a rain is, of course, good for the grass, and half the acreage of this township is yet carrying the original bluestem sod. Another bluestem hay crop is assured, and native pastures seldom were better. Corn is clean and has a good stand; it has been growing rather slowly because of the cool weather, but the plant is in good condition and is ready to take advantage of the warmer weather which is certain to come soon.

A Dry Harvest Helps

Farmers with wheat and oats, who comprise 75 per cent of those who cultivate the ground, would be glad if the next 10 days were without rain. The ground is not yet sodden with moisture as it has been for the last two harvests, but it is comfortably full, and a little more would be too much. While there are three combines in this locality, virtually all the grain will be cut with binders. With our small acreage, running from 15 to 40 acres to the farm, the wheat and oats can be cut with binders and the job half forgotten while combine owners are waiting for the grain to get dry enough. One danger in combine harvesting here and which was present last year is the chance that wet weather will start up a growth of weeds and grass which will get just high enough to have the tops clipped by the combine. This results in damp wheat, and considerable damage resulted from this cause here a year ago. I can see where the combine would be the machine for Central and Western Kansas, but I do not think it has any place in the eastern part of the state. On a farm like the one from which I am writing good dry wheat straw is worth a lot to us as bedding for the cows next winter, and if we harvest with a combine we cannot have this straw.

Limestone at 50 Cents

One of the jobs on this farm during the last week was the unloading of a car of ground limestone which is to be used on a 20-acre field as soon as we can get around to spread it. We hope to get a stand of alfalfa on this field; it already has been plowed, disked and harrowed, and we will keep it worked until sowing time, which we hope will be around August 20, but moisture conditions will determine that. This ground limestone cost 50 cents a ton on the car at El Dorado which, with the freight, will bring the total cost laid down on a sidetrack 5½ miles from this farm to $1.40 a ton. The railroads make a low rate on this "agricultural limestone," which puts the cost in reach of every farmer in this county. Two trucks were used in unloading the car, and 20 tons was hauled the first afternoon. I figure that it would have taken 10 teams hauling with ordinary wagons to have unloaded and hauled this much. When we bought the new truck we thought we would trade in the old one, which has seen 11 seasons' hard hauling, but the dealer would offer but $75 for it, and suggested that we could get more than that out of it using it on the farm.

We Thresh When We're Ready

Another job we had during the rainy weather was overhauling the threshing machine. It has a 22-inch cylinder, and we use it with the all-purpose tractor, that has plenty of power to make it go right along, which is something the old tractor never had. Two things have given us power enough to handle almost twice as much grain as we formerly could. The first, of course, is the new tractor, and the second a new clingtite drive belt which took the place of the old "Gandy" belt. One could scarcely believe how much more power the new belt gave with no more delivered by the tractor. We have had this machine 10 seasons, and it had been used two seasons before that. We have kept it up in condition, and I believe it to be fully as good as when we bought.

As to whether one can own his outfit and thresh for himself cheaper than he can hire it done, I am in doubt. Probably there is not much made in that way. The main advantage is in being able to thresh just when you want to, and that has been worth considerable money in several seasons out of the last 10. When things were not pushing and there was no hurry about the grain we have done considerable threshing with the farm force, working at it just as we would at any other farm job.

"Grow More Wheat"

A friend from Detroit, Kan., sends me part of an envelope which was mailed at Sydney, Australia, on March 24, reaching Kansas about May 1. The feature of this was the cancelled stamp, the cancellation being in large letters "Grow More Wheat." As this is exactly opposite to the advice being given Kansas farmers, I would suggest that perhaps the folks there expect to take a large part of our world market away from us. Already there is a strong sentiment in Great Britain in favor of admitting wheat from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa free, just as all wheat is now admitted, and to put a duty on United States wheat as a measure of retaliation for the new tariff bill. This tariff business is, as the old saying has it, "a game that two can play at," and we cannot blame them if they hit back at us. Canada is one of our best customers, and the new tariff is a direct slap in the face for the folks there. In the matter of the new tariff law I am much of the same mind as the old Scotchman who "didna wish he was dead but did wish he'd ne'er been born." I wish and I think most of my readers are with me in wishing that the new tariff had "ne'er been born."

Cultivating Is Easier Now

A friend writes from Frankfort, Kan., to say that he has been a neighbor "off and on" for the last 50 years of L. Kirlin, who now lives at Beattie, Kan., and who is the inventor of the listed corn cultivator now in universal use and which is called by so many different names in different localities. This letter was sent in response to a paragraph which appeared in this column some weeks ago regarding the names given this cultivator. In this part of the state it is called a "curler," which name is, of course, derived from the name of Mr. Kirlin. The friend who writes suggests that the right name is "listed corn cultivator." This name is too long and would seldom be used except in printed form. As the name over so large a portion of the state seems to be corrupted to that of "curler," I would suggest that we try to forget that and get back to the original name of "Kirlin." Just as the name of Edison has come to mean the phonograph and Ford a motor car I would suggest that Mr. Kirlin has earned the right to have this cultivator, which revolutionized listed corn raising, named after him. I think those who used to follow an old style walking cultivator, straining to hold the shovels up on the bank, and to keep the wooden trough which dragged along to keep the corn from being covered, right side up, will agree with me.

The Cost is LOW So All Can GO

On This Wonderful Trip

On the 3rd Annual JAYHAWKER TOUR

To the Pacific Northwest

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 it's calling to you and your family. Go this year. The Kansas Farmer has arranged unusually low rates with three of America's great railroads for the Third Annual Jayhawker Tour.

5,500 Miles of Thrilling Travel!

It's a wonderful, educational sightseeing trip—this 5,500 mile Jayhawker Tour of the Northwest, North Pacific Coast and Western Canada. From Kansas City to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Through Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana into Glacier National Park and the Indian Reservations. Then to Portland, Seattle, Longview and on to Vancouver, B. C., either by land or water. From there to the famous resort regions of the Canadian Rockies and through the agricultural centers of Western Canada to Winnipeg.

You travel in an escorted party in an all-Pullman train. **Everything arranged at one low rate—meals, berths, sightseeing tours. No baggage or hotel worries—no tips to pay.** Time is from Aug. 10 to 23—when you can best get away.

What Last Year's Tourists Say

"Am ready to go again."—Mr. W. N. Grimsley, Viola, Kan.

"Glad to be reminded of our pleasant trip."—C. P. Anderson, R. 2, Garfield, Kan.

"No, I have not gotten over that wonderful trip. I am still singing that song of the Kansas Farmer and it seems to put new pep in me. Nearly every time we sit down to the table I have something to tell about the trip."—Mr. H. J. Anderson, Waterville, Kan.

"Yes, I got over the trip fine. Sure liked the cool mountain air. Expect to take another one sometime."—Mr. L. H. Homrighausen, Osawatomie, Kan.

"Yes, I am about over the trip. I sure think it was a wonderful trip. Wouldn't have missed it for anything."—Mr. N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.

"Hello! We sure enjoyed the trip; also think a lot of our leader."—Mr. August Winkler, Riley, Kan.

"Well, there isn't an hour goes by but what Mrs. Durst and I think of the trip. It sure was fine. Such a lively bunch too. A pretty good looking bunch. I would like to take the same trip over next summer."—Mr. R. L. Durst, Delphos, Kan.

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Fill in and mail coupon below for descriptive literature and special low rate. Many of your neighbors will be planning this trip. Talk it over with them—and go. Particulars sent promptly. Mail coupon today!

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Director of Tours, Capper Publications
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I would like to have your new booklet, "The Jayhawkers' Annual Adventureland Tour," and other descriptive literature by the **Kansas Farmer.** Please send at once!

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Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McQune

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, in his thrilling book, "South!" tells what befell his ship, the "Endurance." She had been built to withstand any storm above, any pressure of ice beneath. She shook off the storms, but the ice was her death. "It was a sickening sensation," says the explorer, "to feel the decks breaking up under one's feet, and to hear the beams bending and then snapping with a noise like heavy gunfire."

Ossendowski relates, in "Beasts, Men and Gods," one of his experiences in his long escape from the Russian Reds to Peking, across Mongolia. The night was intensely cold, and he and his companions must swim a river that was full of floating ice. They plunged down a steep bank into the black current. Every quiver of his horse, as he churned the water, was felt by the rider. He could hear his fellow fugitives shouting to their horses. Suddenly his mount groaned and began to sink. Slipping off, Ossendowski swam beside it, urging it on. Gaining the shore, he remounted and rode on. There was no time for drying out. In a little while his clothes were frozen hard. As bad as that was, it was not bad as the grilling of conscience. One would rather face cunning Reds than an outraged conscience. In Hall Caine's "Master of Man," Victor Stowell faces the question whether he will confess, or kill himself. Rowing far out on the sea, he prepares for the final act, when, looking up, he sees the form of his father standing before him. "My son! My son!" cries the old man, "I know what you are thinking of, and I warn you not to do it." No man can run away from the consequences of his sins. If he flies from them in this life he must meet them in the life to come, and then it will be one hundred fold more terrible to be swept from the face of the living God." Next morning Stowell gives himself up.

Physical tests are less to be dreaded than moral tests. Not long ago a bank in Wisconsin failed. One of the losers was a blind minister, who had $17,000 deposited, the price he had just received for some property. He had been quietly told the day before to get his money out, as something was likely to happen. But he said, no. He would not take advantage over anybody else. He became the mainstay in the bewilderment and panic that followed.

Looking at the latter days of Jesus and His disciples the reader is impressed with the fact that it is a testing time for them. The Teacher had taught many things; beautiful, wonderful things, chiefly about love.

"Love ever gives, forgives, outlives,
And ever stands with open hands,
And while it lives it gives."

Jesus had not said that. But, then, He might have said it. Effusive women had listened and gushed, and told Him how proud His mother must be to have such a Son. Crowds had followed. Some had understood and believed. The rank and file followed because they were cured of their ailments and were fascinated by the miracles.

But now all that was past. The summertime of success had gone, the birds of promise had ceased to sing, the crowds had melted away, and the dark days of ordeal were at hand.

How would He stand up under it?

Nothing written equals the simplicity and power with which the gospel writers describe the final experiences of Christ. How amazing it all is! No wonder Rousseau cried out, "How petty are the books of philosophy compared to the gospels! Can it be that these books, so simple and so sublime are the works of mere men? That He whose life they tell is a mere man? If the death of Socrates is the death of a sage, the life and death of Christ is that of a God."

The hours of testing came on, and He was ready. How calm He is! Munkacsy's picture of Him standing before Pilate, straight, powerful, under perfect control, is as if it were from life. His serene bearing in the court room, the silent endurance of whip and insult and crown of thorns; the silent contempt with which he treats the accusations of the priests and the rabble; the cross itself, and those almost unbelievable last words, "Father, forgive them!" Was man ever put to such test? What He was in those hours put the seal on all He had taught. He is One who is qualified to teach about love and life.

But the 12 pupils—it was a testing time for them, too. Had they not been His close companions for three years? And were they not the ones who were to carry His teachings over the earth? They have been called cowards. But they were not that. You cannot call men cowards who are ready to fight unto the death for a friend. And they would have done that, without a second's hesitation. But they are confused and aghast. His method is so different! They cannot make it out, and they forsake Him and flee.

It did look cowardly, but that was not it. They were not prepared for the unexpected. And it is the unexpected we must expect.

Lesson for June 29—Review.
Golden Text, Matt. 16:16b.

More Radio Artists

(Continued from Page 8)

9:00 p. m.—Dream Boat (CBS)
9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun's Radio Column (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack and His Castillian Orchestra (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Scrappy Lambert and His Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

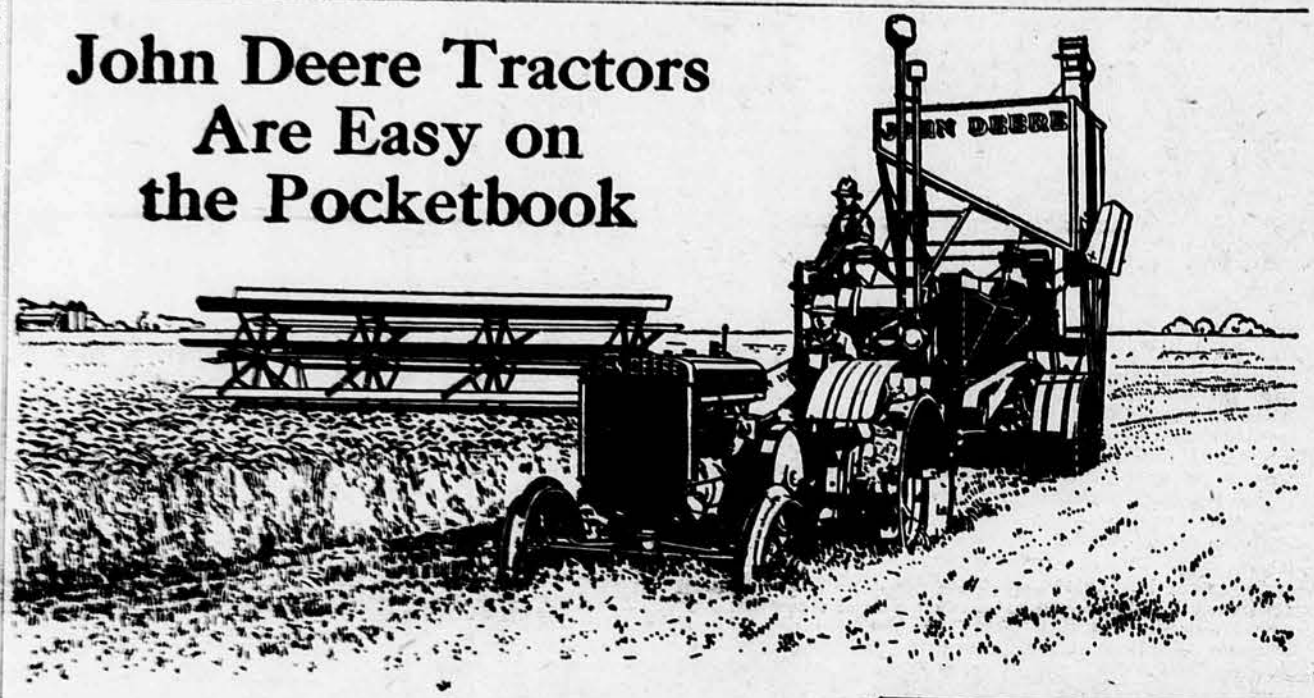
FRIDAY, JULY 4

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.—News, time, weather
7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
8:00 a. m.—The Week Enders (CBS)
8:30 a. m.—Sewing Circle (CBS)
9:00 a. m.—The Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Happy Felton and his Orchestra (CBS)
11:30 a. m.—Harry Tucker and his Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
12:25 p. m.—Song Revue
12:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
1:00 p. m.—Variety Program from Atlantic City (CBS)
2:30 p. m.—Vice President Curtis from Atlantic City (CBS)
3:00 p. m.—Carl Rupp and his WGHP Captivators (CBS)
3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master, and Eddie Boaz, soloist
3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Ben Pollack and his Orchestra (CBS)
5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
5:15 p. m.—Huston Ray and his Manhattan Towers Orchestra (CBS)
5:30 p. m.—Boopidoop Boys
5:45 p. m.—Bernhard Levitow and his Commodore Ensemble (CBS)
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.—Something for Everyone
8:00 p. m.—Kansas Farmers' Union
8:30 p. m.—The Caballeros in "Spanish Nights"
9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
9:15 p. m.—Heywood Broun'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 (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Leo and Bill
10:45 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)

SATURDAY, JULY 5

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.—News, time, 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.—The Sunshine Hour
10:00 a. m.—Adventures of Helen and Mary (CBS)
10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum
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.—USDA Farm Notes
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.—The Melody Master and Eddie Boaz, soloist
3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
4:00 p. m.—Leo and Bill
4:30 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportslants (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 (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)
8:00 a. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Orchestra (CBS)
10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
10:30 p. m.—Melodies (CBS)
11:00 p. m.—Midnight Frolic

John Deere Tractors Are Easy on the Pocketbook



Fuel, oil and upkeep make up more than 40% of the year's operating cost of a tractor, with depreciation included, according to reliable statistics.

When you can burn low grade fuels in your tractor at a big saving over the cost of gasoline, which thousands of John Deere Tractor users are doing—you save real money.

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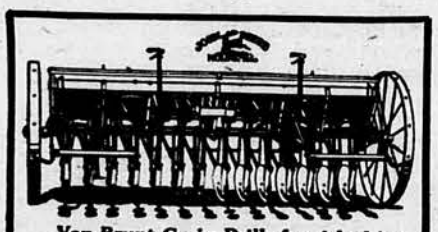
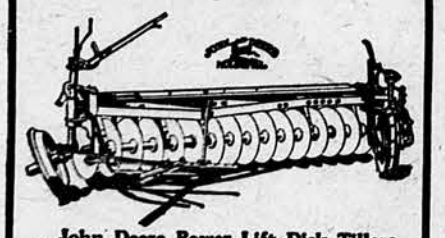
So that you may know about the performance of John Deere tractors first-handed, get the names of users from your John Deere dealer—get their opinion which is based on actual day-in and day-out experience, or

Write for Free Booklet, "What the Neighbors Say"

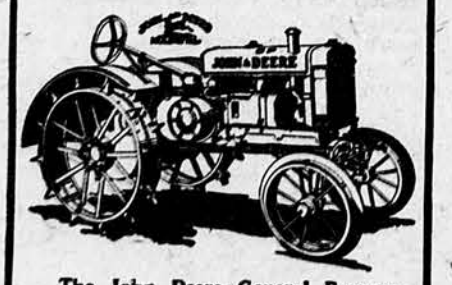
It is chocked of letters from nearly 100 John Deere users who tell in their own words about their accomplishments with their John Deere's. Its unbiased, interesting facts well worth reading. Write today to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet BL-511.



Van Brunt Grain Drills furnished in all sizes for horses or tractor operation. Plain or double run feeds — standbys wherever wheat is grown.



John Deere Power Lift Disk Tillers furnished in 5-, 6-, 6-1/2-, 7-1/2- and 9-foot sizes.



The John Deere General Purpose Tractor for the row crop farmer — a tractor of standard design that plants and cultivates three rows at a time and does all farm work equally well within its power range. Has four sources of power—drawbar, belt, power take-off and power lift, which raises planter, cultivator and other equipment.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

A Sane Fourth of July Celebration Will at Least Reduce Deaths From Tetanus

STATE and municipal ordinances for the regulation of the use of fireworks in a safe and sane manner are in great measure the business of the doctor. They help to make his Fourth of July celebration less professional and give him a better chance to go picnicking with the folks. I well remember my first Independence Day as a doctor 30 years ago. Those were the days! I was called out of bed to pick powder from the face of a young man who had primed a cannon with too great solicitude, and from then until far into the night I was a busy doctor.

The old Fourth of July was pretty bad. In a single celebration 25 citizens of the United States lost both eyes and 36 escaped with the loss of one. In another single year 415 lives were lost from tetanus (lockjaw) resultant upon Fourth of July accidents. I do not think there was any World War battle in which United States troops had so many tetanus fatalities. Of course our army doctors were at hand in the battles and, knowing the peril of infected wounds, ordered an injection of anti-tetanic serum as a precautionary measure, just as quickly as a wounded man reached a dressing station. No doubt this saved many lives.

Every Fourth of July injury of a serious nature, due to explosives, should be given the protection of anti-tetanic serum. Explosives produce ugly, lacerated wounds that do not afford good drainage. A clean wound that bleeds well washes infection away, but a torn wound leaves millions of hiding places for bacteria. For this reason, you must accept promptly the decision of your doctor that anti-tetanic serum should be administered.

The attending surgeon of Beekman Street Hospital in New York City thinks that Fourth of July injuries are on the increase. He says that they come to his hospital anywhere from July 2 to 7. His experience points to injuries from shooting blank cartridges as the most numerous and most dangerous. He now gives anti-tetanic serum to every such case. A wound bad enough to be brought to the hospital is sufficiently serious to demand a general anesthetic and the thoro cleaning up of all damaged tissue. Then it has to be dressed frequently, and the dressing has to be continued daily until well. After all, the safe Fourth of July is worth our support and observance.

'Tis the Same Disease

Is there any difference between scarlatina and scarlet fever? I am anxious to know because a neighbor's child has scarlatina. J. B. M.

There is not any difference. The term scarlatina is sometimes applied to mild cases of scarlet fever, but it is a great mistake to do so because it leads to a false sense of security. One of these mild cases may spread an infection that will lead to the most malignant form of the disease.

Give Sunshine a Chance

What about cleaning up a house after tuberculosis? Would it be quite safe if I used formaldehyde? T. D. C.

No. It is a mistake to rely on formaldehyde or any means of gas disinfection. Scrub paint and woodwork with soap and water in which is an active disinfectant, such as a weak phenol solution. Open everything wide to the fresh air and sunshine. Sunshine kills tuberculosis germs better than any other agent.

Better See a Specialist

I have sinus trouble; had a nasal operation over a year ago. In about two months I again began to have attacks. Do you think another operation is necessary or would it give relief for a short while only? Mrs. E. M. S.

It is not so very long ago that sinus trouble seemed to be incurable. Then skillful operators learned how to give relief by thoro drainage of the sinuses. But it is still a serious disease, and no one can guarantee that any operation will cure. It is worth your while to consider that specialists in sinus surgery are not equally skillful, and an operation that one man bungles may be done to greater satisfaction by a surgeon of greater skill.

See the Health Officer

Please tell me a cure, if any, for tuberculosis. I have learned that rest and sleep are two important parts to overcome it. Now how about foods? What would be the most important food to eat? Would salt meat, or fried foods be good to eat? Would it hurt a person to go swimming? O. D. E.

If you are a resident of Kansas you should make application thru your County Health Officer for admission to the State Sanatorium at Norton, where you may get a course of thoro training in how to overcome tuberculosis. It is evident that you do not know or you would not talk of such exercise as swimming. The rest demanded in the active stage of tuberculosis is absolute rest in bed, and must not only rest the body but the mind. The food must be plentiful and nourishing, but also easily digested; not at all the kind of food that you mention. You need sanatorium care.

Let the Doctor Operate

I have been troubled with appendicitis more than a year. Might a bad appendix affect other organs? A near relative made the remark last night, "Oh, if it is just your appendix, there is no hurry." What do you think? I am 36 years old. B. D.

Once more let me say that appendicitis is one of the most treacherous of diseases. It does affect other organs, both actively and by reflex. The removal of a diseased appendix generally clears up a number of ailments that one would not expect to be related to it. My daughter's physician found that she had a diseased appendix last month. I arranged for its removal within 24 hours. I shall be glad to send you my special letter "Hints About Appendicitis," if you forward a stamped, addressed envelope.

Corn Takes Two Routes

(Continued from Page 3)

because he has discovered thru experience that certain types make better progress under his management than others. And while he doesn't market his crops direct, he feels the necessity for a good fertility and rotation program, careful seedbed preparation, adapted varieties, the best seed he can obtain and practices that will insure his crops against losses from insects and diseases.

All of these things have helped him make steady progress, and will continue to do so. Naturally he is busy, but somehow he finds time to step outside of his personal sphere to cooperate in the work of the Farm Bureau, of which he now is president, and the Kansas Livestock Association, to say nothing of his community activities. While in this line of thought he offered this: "We are selling our wool thru the newly organized wool pool. While we are not altogether sure about the Farm Board plan, we believe we should co-operate to give it a real fair trial."

Equipment on this farm is purchased because it has a certain job to do. A tractor has worked into the big jobs of fall plowing and silo filling to good advantage. Needless to say all of the machinery is put under shelter when not in use, and one man who is especially good at this particular work keeps all of it ready for prompt service. The home is strictly modern and contains most of the features that are so highly desirable, from electric light plant to hot water heat. Mr. Ferguson didn't build the house but he is responsible for practically all of the improvements in connection with his big feeding operations.

THE MAGICIAN

that "Knocks out the Knock"

Tune in on the Be Square to Your Motor Club Program, Broadcast over the Columbia network each Sunday evening 8:30 Central Standard Time. Get the full details of Barnsdall's free offer to every motorist.

Super-Gas the finer gasoline, product, of Barnsdall the World's First Refiner, plus ETHYL gives you Super-Gas ETHYL the magician that smooths out hills eliminates distance and makes you forget to shift gears. Gives improved high compression performance, making any car run better. Try it, wherever you see the Be Square.

Super-Gas ETHYL

BE SQUARE TO YOUR MOTOR

BARNSDALL

1860 THE WORLD'S FIRST REFINER 1930

A Puzzle Page for Girls and Boys

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

Virginia Writes to Us

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. My birthday is February 13. Have I a twin? I go to Grantville school. My teacher's name last year was Mrs. Taylor. I liked her very much. There were 10 pupils in my class—seven girls and three boys. There were 65 pupils in the school. For pets I have a pony named Maud and three cats—Tom, Polly and Tiger. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Virginia Jenkins.
Grantville, Kan.

Neva Has a Pony

I will be 11 years old September 13. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I go to Frontier school. My school was out April 25. My teacher's name was Miss Pringle. I have one sister and one brother. My sister's name is Mary Ellen and my brother's name is Frank Melvin. I live on a 320-acre farm. My father has seven work horses and one pony. The pony belongs to my sister and me. For pets I have a dog and a pony. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Neva May Swanson.
Springfield, Colo.

Has Plenty of Pets

I will be 9 years old September 19. I go to Inglish school. My teacher's name is Miss Story. I am in the third grade. I have two sisters. Their names are Alice and Frances. For pets I have one cat, two dogs, five horses, three cows, three calves and two hens. The cat's name is Joe and the dogs' names are Trixy and Glossy Bright Eyes. The horses' names are Fan, Nell, Colty, Queen and Birdy. The cows' names are Pet, Fawn and Bess and the calves' names are Star, Rose and Big Boy. The hens' names are Pussy and Speckly. I hope I hear from some of the girls and boys.

Parsons, Kan. Charles Teague.

Tasks for Little Cooks

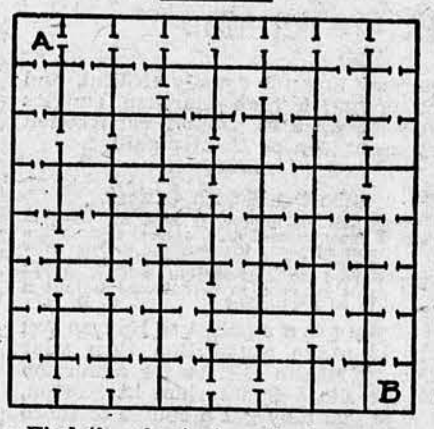
Dear Little Cooks: If you are really Mother's little helper your first thought when the meal is over is to clear the table, and get the dishes washed and dried thoroly, because it is true that the longer the dishes wait to be washed the more stubborn they are about coming clean. During these hot summer days when there is no school you can be a great help to Mother after her hard day's work by relieving her of the dish-washing.

Suppose we make a simple dish this time, something out of the ordinary, and very delicious. It is called Baked Raisin-Cheese Croquettes. Here is the recipe:

1 cup bread crumbs	½ clove garlic (chopped fine)
½ cup raisins	1½ cups milk
¾ lb. grated cheese	1 cup cracker meal
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons butter
2 eggs	
Pepper	
Paprika	

Mix together bread crumbs, raisins, cheese, garlic, salt and pepper. Moisten with ½ cup milk. Shape in ovals 3 inches by 1 inch. Dip into beaten egg, roll in cracker meal and place in greased pie tin. To remaining egg add the cup of milk and pour into the pan with croquettes. Sprinkle each with paprika and dots of butter. Bake in moderate oven for 20 minutes.

Your little girl cook friend,
Naida Gardner.



Find the shortest route from A to B. When you have found what it is, send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 girls or boys sending correct answers.

Trixie and Taby

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. The name of our school is Silverdale. My teacher's name is Miss Shurtz. I like her very well. For pets I have a cat and dog. My dog's name is Trixie and my cat's name is Taby. I have two sisters and one brother at home. My sisters' names are Gladys and Bernice and my brother's name is Odell. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page very much and would like to hear from some of the girls and boys.

Garden City, Kan. Esther Shaw.

To Keep You Guessing

Why should a cabman be brave? Because none but the brave deserve the fair (fare).

What is that which is often brought to table, always cut, but never eaten? A pack of cards.

When do cards most resemble wolves? When they belong to a pack.

Why is a sleepy man like a carpet? He will have his nap.

Why is a caterpillar like a pancake? Because it's the grub that makes the butter-fly.

Why does a cat look on first one side and then another when she enters a room? Because she can't look on both sides at the same time.

What does an iron-clad vessel of war, with 4 inches of steel plating and all her guns on board, weigh just before starting on a cruise? She weighs anchor.

What is the difference between a skilled marksman and the man who tends the targets? One hits the mark, and the other marks the hit.

Did you ever wear crocheted rubbers? If not crow shade, what are they?

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. An agricultural field; 2. On the ocean; 3. To peruse as a book; 4. Manufactured.

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

CONTINUATION 630.5

THE *Wake-up* FOOD—

mighty refreshing these warm days!

POST TOASTIES—that's the food to energize you these balmy days of summer. Crisp, toasted flakes of sun-ripe corn—easy to digest, quick to release their refreshing store of energy to the body. Post Toasties is the wake-up food. Send it afloat in cool milk or cream. What a brisk breakfast! How fresh and vigorful for lunch! A wonderful supper "pick-up"! Little folks ask for more and more. Big folks, too. *You'll* say this brisk wake-up food is delicious—*delicious.*

POST TOASTIES

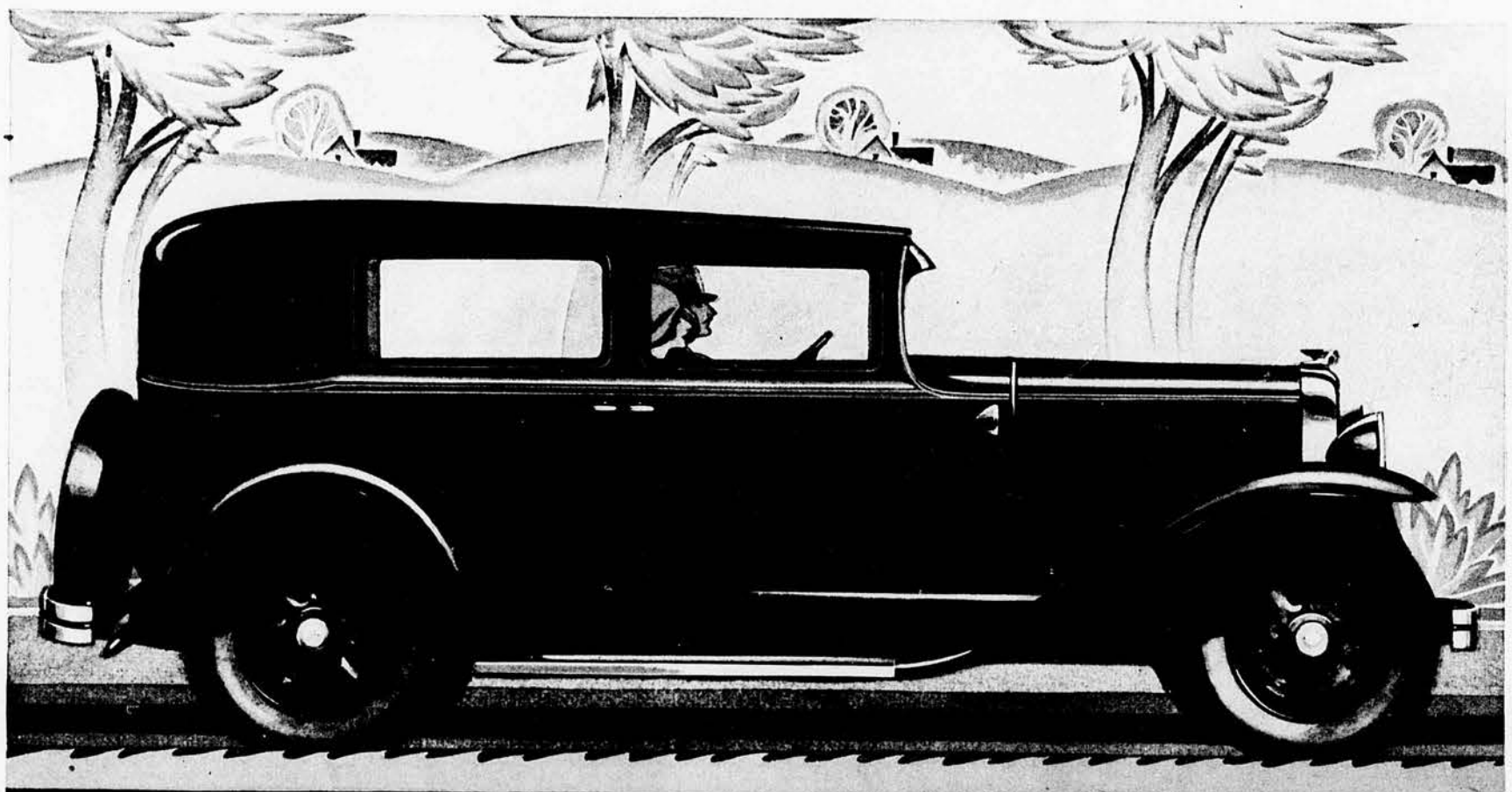
The Wake-up Food

A PRODUCT OF GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION

© 1930, G. F. Corp.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Jun 25 '30
LIBRARY

A safer, more comfortable car to drive · · an economical car to own



PONTIAC BIG SIX

Product of General Motors

The 4-Door Sedan, Body by Fisher

For the modern farm family, in which a car often serves many masters, the New Series Pontiac Big Six is especially practical. Its sturdy durability is splendidly equal to the strain of steady employment. And mother or sister can drive it with as much safety and comfort as any masculine member of the household.

It has big, powerful brakes which answer the easiest pedal pressure and bring the car to a quick, smooth stop. It has a new roller bearing steering system to provide that added facility of handling so convenient when driving in traffic and parking. A gracefully sloping windshield gives maximum vision and deflects headlight glare. Fully adjustable front seats and deeply upholstered, form-fitting cushions are also important factors of its comfort. There are rubber cups on clutch and brake pedals to keep out dust and draughts, and improved Lovejoy Hydraulic Shock Absorbers to afford increased riding ease.

Write for an interesting booklet which illustrates and describes the design of the New Series Pontiac Big Six with its important improvements.

Such features mean more than ever when you consider the economy of the New Series Pontiac Big Six. Its big 60-horsepower engine — the largest in any six of its price — provides great power, speed and acceleration with low fuel consumption. Its moderate speed engine reduces friction and wear of moving parts to a minimum with the result that maintenance cost is lowered and longer life assured.

Call at an Oakland-Pontiac salesroom and talk with the dealer about this car. Let him show you its new bodies by Fisher. Examine the genuine mohair of their trimly tailored interiors. Then try Pontiac in a good stiff road test. It will be easy to decide in Pontiac's favor when you see it perform and know the fine all-round value of this low priced six. Seven body types. All prices f. o. b. Pontiac, Michigan, plus delivery charges. Oakland Motor Car Co.

Remember . . . you can buy a Pontiac on special G. M. A. C. terms offered to farm buyers exclusively with payments at convenient intervals during the year.

A FAMOUS NAME · A FINER CAR $745 AND UP, F. O. B. PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

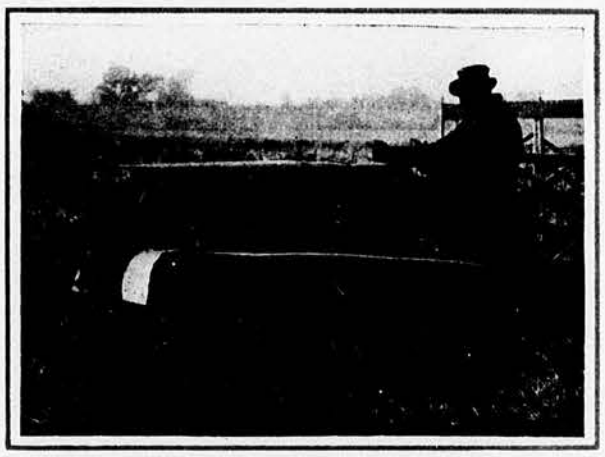
An actual cash saving of $1.06 per day

That's what the McCanna Farms test showed about

Mobiloil

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

Photo by Underwood & Underwood



"No, sir, she didn't heat up once. Been running steady all day, too. Well, that means lower oil costs, because this Mobiloil lasts longer in the crank-case."

$1.06 actual cash savings per day through the use of Mobiloil. But wait a moment before we go ahead with the story of how this test worked out. Let's just figure out what it means to get a saving of $1.06 per day.

We'll say, for example, that you've got a patch of ground that you're going to list into corn. And, barring any trouble with the lister or tractor, you figure it will take about two weeks to get it all in. That makes about twelve working days. If you can actually save $1.06 every day, well, you would save $12.72 on that one job alone.

Now let's go a little farther. You have plenty of other jobs for your tractor, too. Figure up a couple of weeks for disking, and some more time for the wheat binder and the thresher. By the time you figure it up for a year it begins to run into real money. You could almost save enough to pay for the spring seed or buy the winter feed for fattening that bunch of porkers.

It certainly will pay you to look into these savings made possible by the use of Mobiloil.

But you've got to have proof that this can actually be done. Let's look over the test.

How the McCanna Farms test worked out

Maybe you already know something about the McCanna Farms. They're located near the town of McCanna up in North Dakota and consist of some 8000 acres of land.

Six well known tractors were used. They all did the same work in the same field, each breaking sandy clay and loam, with the same arrangement of gang plows. The idea was to find out which oil gave the biggest savings both in oil and fuel consumption. Running time and fuel and oil used were carefully checked by a tractor expert and the farm superintendent.

Here are the official results:

	COMPETITIVE OIL	MOBILOIL
Oil used per 10-hr. day....	6.63 qts.	3.07 qts.
Fuel used per 10-hr. day...	33.10 gals.	28.20 gals.

Mobiloil showed a saving of 53.7% in oil consumed and 14.8% in fuel used.

Comparative costs

	COMPETITIVE OIL	MOBILOIL
Fuel (@ 14¢ per gal.) per 10-hr. day .	$4.63	$3.95
Oil (competitive @ 72¢ per gal. Mobiloil @ $1.05 per gal.) per 10-hr. day.....	1.19	.81
Total cost of fuel and oil	5.82	4.76

Total Saving with Mobiloil $1.06

Now, when you consider your car and truck, it's just common sense to figure that when Mobiloil shows such remarkable results in a *tractor test,* it must be about the most economical lubricant you could use for *any* piece of machinery.

Why Mobiloil makes possible these savings

In Mobiloil, ALL the essential properties of a full duty oil are present and in correct proportion for your tractor engine.

These properties are: (1) OILY CHARACTER—provides moving parts with rich lubrication—and holds down wear; (2) RESISTS HEAT—lasts longer—keeps down oil consumption, and makes for economical use; (3) CONTROLS CARBON—keeps hard carbon deposits from piling up in your cylinders; (4) OXIDATION CONTROL—keeps oil systems from clogging, and valves from sticking and gumming.

Next time you are in town, have your dealer consult the complete Mobiloil Chart, just to check up on the proper grades of Mobiloil to fit your own particular needs—for car, truck and tractor.

Also, have your dealer tell you about the economy and convenience of getting Mobiloil in 55-gallon or 30-gallon drums.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
Makers of high quality lubricants for all types of machinery

Getting your Mobiloil in a drum is mighty convenient. Ordinarily you won't have to worry about your oil supply for the rest of the season. You can set it up in the machine shed across a couple of wooden horses or benches where it's handy. A convenient faucet is attached, too.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

With our new mileage guarantees RIVERSIDES cost you as little as

26c per 1,000 miles

Science adds.. startling increase *to* RIVERSIDE *....tire mileage*

"ANTI-OXIDANT," a recent chemical discovery, doubles life of rubber in Ward's tires. Guarantees increased 12% to 50%.

THIS discovery, used in the manufacture of Montgomery Ward & Company tires and tubes, is one of the greatest advances in tire making in the past ten years. It is a *vitalizing* process which counteracts the "ageing" of rubber. It retards deterioration and prevents "brittling" and cracking.

Proved by two-year test

For more than two years our engineers have been testing the practical results of this discovery. Equipped with *"anti-oxidant"* built RIVERSIDES fifteen passenger cars and three trucks have travelled *thirteen million* tire miles annually.

Carefully kept records of this test give accurate and impressive proof of the tremendous strength and endurance added by this process. These gruelling demonstrations justify our startling increases in mileage guarantees.

26c per 1,000 miles

Ward's low prices have not been raised one penny because of this greater guaranteed mileage. Today these *"anti-oxidant"* built RIVERSIDES afford the car owner the most remarkable tire values in our history. Under our definite mileage guarantee you can now buy RIVERSIDES at a tire cost as low as 26c per 1000 miles.

In wear, workmanship, materials and appearance, we claim there are no better tires than RIVERSIDES. You pay less because our profit and selling cost are less—and that's the *only* reason.

TRAIL BLAZER★

★ Now guaranteed for 15,000 miles. Ward's lowest-priced, anti-oxidant-built tire.

With every straight-side tire we furnish FREE an endless molded rubber flap, which never folds nor pinches.

Try these new RIVERSIDES, and you will never again pay more than RIVERSIDE prices—nor accept less than Ward's liberal guarantees. Sizes for all cars may be obtained at any of our 550 retail stores, or by mail from any of our nine mail order stores, postage prepaid.

The THREE RIVERSIDES

Super-Service
RIVERSIDE
BALLOON
unconditionally guaranteed for
30,000 *miles*
30x4.50 $9.95 33x6.00 $17.75

6-ply Heavy-Duty
RIVERSIDE
BALLOON
now guaranteed for
22,000 *miles*
30x4.50 $8.60 33x6.00 $13.65

Standard 4-ply
RIVERSIDE
BALLOON
now guaranteed for
18,000 *miles*
29x4.40 $5.79 31x5.25 $10.15

Prices slightly higher in the South

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Nine Mail Order Stores and More Than 550 Retail Stores

Mail Order Stores at: Chicago · Kansas City · St. Paul · Baltimore · Portland, Ore. · Oakland, Calif. · Fort Worth · Denver · Albany

Why Not Plan Gay Holiday Dishes?

Food May Be Prepared in Keeping With Fourth of July Rites

By Katherine Goeppinger

FOURTH OF JULY! Every one of us wants to celebrate the anniversary of our country's independence. If you are not planning a picnic but want a happy family gathering at home, make your dining table the center of festivities.

A low bowl of fragrant flowers adds cheer and the children will love the glow of red candles resembling fire crackers to add gaiety to the setting. Of course you will want to serve something different and not follow the traditional red, white and blue color scheme regardless of appearance. Blue coloring in cake and whipped cream may be patriotic but it isn't appetizing to most people.

The children, and the grown-ups too, will rejoice in the surprise of the "fireworks-dishes" shown here. The delightful service of chops with

Whirligig of Chops and French Fried Bananas With Banana Parfait Ready to Serve

French fried bananas represents a safe and sane whirligig! Firm bananas are halved, moistened with egg and dipped in seasoned cracker crumbs. They are fried in very deep hot fat for about 1 minute until light brown and then drained on brown paper. For dessert what could be more appropriate than Liberty mousse served with pinwheel cookies or cup cakes iced like the popular cartwheels? If you like an inexpensive steak with a delicious flavor, a cleverly seasoned dressing lifts this dish out of the commonplace. Serve it with spiced crab apples or peaches to represent hand grenades!

Shoulder Steak a la Grenades

Pork shoulder steaks (2 lbs.)	3 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon salt	3 cups bread crumbs
½ teaspoon pepper	¼ cup chopped celery
1 tablespoon flour	¼ cup chopped onion
2 tablespoons bacon fat	¼ teaspoon sage

Rub the surface of the steaks with salt, pepper and flour. Brown slightly on both sides in hot fat, then place one-half of the meat in the bottom of a baking dish. Melt butter, add crumbs, celery, onion and sage. Brown, stirring constantly. Spread the dressing over the layer of meat in a baking dish and cover with the remainder of the pork steak. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for about 1¼ hours. Make gravy of meat drippings in the baking dish. Serve on hot platter garnished with crab apple pickles, resembling hand grenades. Recipe serves six.

Liberty Mousse

2 cups whipping cream	1 pinch salt
½ cup confectionery sugar	1 cup bananas (sliced thin)
1½ teaspoons vanilla	
2 egg whites	

Whip cream, add sugar and vanilla and fold in bananas which have been sliced very thin. Add stiffly beaten egg whites to which salt has been added. Freeze in refrigerator tray or freezer.

Banana Parfait

Sprinkle chopped bananas in parfait glasses between spoonfuls of chocolate ice cream. Add butterscotch sirup and top with whipped cream. Garnish with a whole nut or red cherry.

Chocolate Pinwheels

½ cup butter	1½ cups flour
½ cup sugar	1 square chocolate
1 egg yolk	½ teaspoon baking powder
1½ teaspoons vanilla	
3 tablespoons milk	⅛ teaspoon salt

Cream the butter, add sugar, and cream both thoroly. Then mix in the unbeaten egg yolk and the vanilla. Sift flour once before measuring. Mix and sift the flour, baking powder and salt together and add the flour mixture alternately with the milk. To one-half the mixture, add the melted chocolate. Roll the white dough to ⅛ inch thickness. Pat the chocolate dough out like biscuit dough and lay on top of the white dough. Roll the chocolate dough in this position until it is the same size and thickness as the white dough. Roll up like a jelly roll about 2 inches in diameter showing alternate layers of white and chocolate. Set the dough in refrigerator for several hours to become firm. Cut in thin slices and lay cut side down on a cooky sheet and bake 12 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit). Recipe makes 5 dozen cookies 2 inches in diameter.

Say It With Soap!

BY JANE CAREY

THE voices that cried out for suffrage have called out to inquire about soap. An overwhelming "yea" comes from the investigators in the field of cosmetic science and hygiene. So wash and rinse daily or maybe twice daily.

A clean skin disinfects itself. Recent laboratory tests tell the tale. The power of the clean skin to disinfect itself is found in the outer thin layer which is constantly scaling off. Bacteria grows rapidly on a skin which is covered with an accumulation of dirt and oil. When placed on a clean skin it is ridded with speed and efficiency. Dirty hands may convey living bacteria to the mouth which may cause disease in the respiratory or digestive tracts. A clean, unbroken skin acts as a barrier to the bacteria which otherwise might gain entrance thru the surface of the body's covering.

If one is to be truly healthy he must be clean—soap and water clean. Soap, itself, acts as a disinfectant. A good lather applied thickly to an eruption of the skin at night has been known to heal the pimple by morning. This does not mean that soap should not be well rinsed from the entire area of the face, for that is indeed necessary!

When washing the face first "sweep" it with a soft, clean cloth. A great accumulation of grime can be removed this way. Then "mop" it with another soft cloth, which is well sudsed with soap and warm water. Wash off the soap, then cover with suds again. Continue until you can feel that all the oil has been removed from the face. Rinse then with warm water until all soap has been washed away. Follow with cold rinses. Rub the face with a small piece of ice. Pat it dry. If you have a dry, thin, sensitive skin, rub a bit of cold cream in with your fingertips, to counteract the inevitable dryness which even the best of soaps causes on such skins.

Best Recipe of the Month

This recipe for "French Deep-Dish Date Pie" won the place of the best recipe of the month for June. The prize goes to Mrs. Blanche Henderson, Otero county, Colorado. The pie is made as follows:

Roll fine 25 graham crackers, mix with ½ cup butter. With half of this mixture line a deep dish. Fill with a mixture of 1 package dates, 1 cup sugar. Add 1 cup hot water and cook a few minutes, then add 1 cup nuts. Fill pie and cover with remaining cracker mixture. Bake 20 minutes and serve with whipped cream. This is an unusually large recipe, and may be divided for a small family.

Slenderizing Secrets Revealed

By Naida Gardner

THE woman who hears herself referred to as a "stylish stout" may well feel complimented, as the expression, since the arrival of the silhouette line dresses, is made sincerely. It is true that the extreme styles are not suited for mature figures, but in moderation many different models are worked out especially for stout persons. Individual tastes are now possible in preference to the few staid styles for stouts of the past.

Pictured below are five lovely models designed especially for the needs of the stout woman.

108. In this style the flat hip yoke merges into a front panel and achieves vertical lines. This is the secret of the slenderizing effect. Another note is the deep V-front with vestee and turn back rever facing, ending in a tailored bow, of contrasting material. Shoulders are narrowed by inverted pin tucks. The skirt is flared gracefully in front and back. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

3069. This low placed skirt which moulds the dress about the figure gives a pleasing slimming effect. Godets on the hipline emphasize a curved line. Length is given by a panel at the back. The surplice closing of the blouse detracts noticeably from the width, and either side of the front bodice is finished with soft shirring. The sleeves are especially fitted to the arm below the elbow and have turn down flaring cuffs. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

2579. Here is a most feminine model for the stout figure. It has a straight hemline yet features a graceful fulness by means of a gathered flounce in tunic effect at the front caught with pleats on the left side, detracting from breadth. The surplice bodice moulds the hipline. Short flared sleeves are especially popular. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

8238. The diagonal lines of the neckline with its deep inset vestee of this model detract beautifully from breadth. The hips are made snug with a fitted yoke and the molded line is carried further by a circular flaring skirt which is gored to ripple at the hemline. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

738. Here is a model featuring the smart details which go to disguise overweight. Kilted pleats near the bottom of the skirt are an item of interest which gives variety to a slim, straight line. Here again is the V-neck with turned back revers to detract from breadth. Short sleeves are finished with flared ruffles. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.

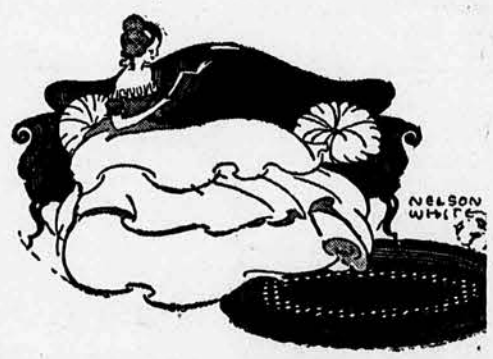
Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents each

A Nutritious Breakfast Helps Determine the Success of Your Day

By Nell B. Nichols

STARTING the day right is synonymous with eating a good breakfast. Two-thirds of the world's work is accomplished between the morning and noon meals. At least this is what a recent survey shows. Most folks function more effectively during the morning than at any other time during the 24 hours. How important then it is to have wholesome breakfasts! The stomach is empty after a night of rest.

It is not difficult to provide a healthful breakfast with appeal. A starter of fruit always is appropriate. All fruits contain vitamin B, which stimulates the appetite. During the summer fresh fruits may be used in almost every household. If these are uncooked, they contain vitamin C, the substance now known to be helpful in preventing dental decay and infections of the gums, such as pyorrhea.



One of the family's best gifts to Mother is an hour a day for herself.—Catharine W. Menninger.

A roll call of the fruits reveals that many kinds are available in Kansas. There are the berries, melons, peaches, apples, oranges and bananas, for example. The apples are fine baked or stewed. Only ripe bananas are to be used unless they are cooked, for underripe fruit of all kinds is indigestible if eaten raw. I scrape the stringy fibers from the outside of the peeled banana and then slice the fruit. It is served in orange juice. The porous banana absorbs much of the citrus fruit juice, which adds to its food value and enhances its flavor. If orange juice is not available, a sprinkling of lemon juice is a happy addition.

Next on the menu comes the cereal. It may be cooked in the home or you may choose to use the variety that comes to the kitchen ready for service when the package is opened. In my household we alternate between the two types and the change is indeed refreshing. The ready to eat cereals certainly aid in summer meal preparation and they are rich in food value. Many of these contain a large portion of the grain from which they are made. These are called whole-grain cereals. They are especially nutritious. Many children delight in being served these topped with sliced ripe bananas and surrounded with whole milk. A bowl holding such a combination of foods is indeed a healthful breakfast.

Four suggestions for developing a good appetite, a necessary preliminary to a hearty breakfast, are given by the New York State College of Home Economics. They are: pleasant surroundings, regular time for the meal, plenty of time to eat, and last, but not least, variety in the meal. This variety may be obtained in the menu with little extra cost, the New York food experts say, if selections are made from the long list of cooked, fresh and dried fruits and prepared cereals that the market affords.—Nell B. Nichols.

Just what the remainder of the repast shall be will depend largely on the family's desires. Eggs are to be used frequently, for all nutrition authorities hold that everyone needs at least one egg daily. The bread may be toasted or a quick bread, such as muffins or biscuits, may be used. Strips of bacon, cooked until crisp, are good for all members of the family. Bacon is one of the first meats given to the tiny child. Creamed salt water fish, which comes in cans, may be used to advantage occasionally for breakfast. The shredded fish may be added to the white sauce quickly. It is rich in iodine, which protects against goiter.

Of course, there is the beverage that cannot be overlooked. Nothing can take the place of whole milk in the child's diet. And many adults cannot live happily without the cup of steaming coffee to start the day. There are many ways to make delicious coffee, but this favorite drink cannot be at its best unless the utensil in which it is brewed is kept scrupulously clean. The sediment which collects on the inside of the pot or percolator affects the delicate flavor of the coffee. It needs to be scoured off daily. Another precaution which it pays to observe is that of scalding out the pot before use. This removes the stale odors, which may be present if the pot is kept closed and which change the flavor of the amber colored beverage.

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.

Are Your Feet Causing Trouble?

Can you help me with my problem? My feet give me trouble in the warm weather. I'd appreciate knowing any home remedies which might give me relief.

Alice D.

There's trouble a-foot for more than one person these days. I'm sending you a leaflet which gives several suggestions for foot-ease. Bathing the feet with warm water in which a small quantity of boracic acid has been dissolved is a simple, but effective remedy. Do you change your shoes two or three times during the day? That is restful, and seems to refresh the whole body. Anyone else troubled with foot ailments may have our leaflet by writing to the Beauty Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Unwelcome Hair

Is there any way I can permanently remove an unwelcome growth of hair from my upper lip?

Mrs. C. K. M.

Electrolysis is the only method by which the growth can be permanently done away with. While I certainly recommend a depilatory for removing hair from the limbs, I do not recommend it for removing hair on the face. My suggestion is that you make tweezing the objectionable lip hairs a part of your weekly grooming, unless you care to go to the expense of having it removed by electrolysis.

Organize a Sewing Club

A group of women in this community started a sewing club, in order to learn much more about sewing. Are there any booklets available on the subject which we might obtain for our club work?

Mrs. A. W. C.

I am sending you booklets on making clothing for children, general sewing hints, and handicrafts which may be made about the home. Any other group of women, or any woman desiring booklets of this description may have them by writing to the Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. You need only inclose a 2-cent stamp for this material.

From a Country Sketch Book

BY JANE CAREY PLUMMER

"A WHITE picket fence with a bright blue gate, and hollyhocks growing beside it," the city woman artist confessed, when a country wife asked what she wanted most out of life! It is a picture-idea worth considering, and one easily attained by a color-loving farm homemaker.

One of my friends moved into a dingy, moldy, ramshackledy, ancient house this spring. She is waiting for fall, when crops have been harvested and time and money are freer, to make over the old place. This summer she is filling her "hope chest"—putting into it practical dreams of the things she will do with paper and paint, needle and hammer.

The nasturtium kitchen dream is the one that intrigues me most. This north room is as murky looking as smoke-grimed walls and not enough light can make it. The tip my friend has taken from the cheery nasturtium is to be carried out in the warm orange of that blossom, with ivory, green and mahogany tones combined. She's going to borrow some blue from the summer sky for her color plan, also.

In literally planning to turn things upside down in the kitchen, this friend has hit upon the idea of reversing a wooden door on the east, having the small panels removed and glass puttied in.

An orange flower pot is to have its place on the windowsill, with a vining nasturtium trained up over the curtain; this particular nasturtium is now being petted in the summer garden, awaiting transplantation in the rejuvenated kitchen.

When Farm Women Camp

BY GRACE HERR
Home Demonstration Agent, Bourbon County

ABSOLUTE freedom was the keynote of the first annual farm bureau women's camp of Bourbon county, Kansas. This camp was held at Camp Wildwood near Redfield, Kansas, the second week of August, 1929. While a complete program of recreational activities and handcraft was outlined, it was not compulsory for every woman to follow it. Those who wished to nap instead of work were allowed to do so.

Camp Wildwood is situated on the Marmaton River, at a point where the water is ideal for bathing and boating, and a number of women who had never before worn bathing suits went in, and several learned to swim. Those who did not swim enjoyed early morning boat rides, some arising at 4:30 to watch the mists lift from the river.

Freedom and leisure to enjoy nature's beauties brought back girlhood for the three days of the camp. Three times each day there was open air singing, when ballads of their youth, as well as patriotic and modern songs were sung. Miss W. Pearl Martin, specialist in home health and sanitation, led the singing, and several of the women took turns playing the accompaniments on an organ which was discovered in one of the cabins, and moved out under the trees.

Put on your thinking cap and create something new in stunts and games which will be suitable to be played or put on at a club meeting, a community entertainment, or a home party. We will pay $5 for the best stunt, and $5 for the best game suggestion. Others which prove satisfactory will receive $1, and will be used in making up a leaflet for your entertainment needs. Address your letters to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. The contest will close on July 25.

Indian mats of raffia comprised the handwork, and Mrs. Ellen Bennett made a small basket. Gladys Myers of the Kansas State Agricultural College taught the handwork, and gave talks on Child Welfare.

Since the women of Bourbon county are vitally interested in nutrition, the meals for the campers were planned to demonstrate an adequate diet. The standard food selection score card was used in planning the menus, so it was possible for each woman to make a perfect score daily. The cost of each meal a woman was approximately 28½ cents.

A picnic dinner and program were given on the last day of the camp, which was attended by relatives and friends of the women enrolled. It is planned to make the women's camp an annual affair. Any farm bureau woman will do well to plan to attend a summer vacation camp.

Club Boy Makes a Brooder

Johnson, a New County in Our Organization Has Enrollment of 33 and Lots of Pep

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

LAST year Johnson county had no Capper Club organization. This year there is an enrollment of 33. Success of the Capper Club movement in this county is due largely to the efforts of two adults. Naturally enough, one of these is an energetic mother, who wants to see her own boys and other young folks of her community engage in some wholesome activity that will stimulate an interest in agriculture and other subjects connected with rural life. The name of this woman is Mrs. E. T. McGaw of Merriam. The one who shares honors with Mrs. McGaw is H. D. Garver, vocational agriculture instructor of Shawnee-Mission Rural High School. Mr. Garver has been chosen sponsor of the club. Membership, however, is not confined to the high school, for Mr. Garver, with a view of making better vocational students for the future, has interested several boys in club work who are still in the grades. The club members are divided into two groups according to age, but will be known as one team in the pep contest.

Benson McGaw has been asked to accept the leadership of the Johnson county team. One may judge from the following letter that already he has demonstrated his ability to take the lead among his fellows.

"Dear Club Manager: Thanks for the loyalty ribbons—the blue, red, orange and yellow ones. I received the white one the other time. Jack Parr got three ribbons just like mine, but he didn't receive a blue one.

"I entered my chicks in the contest on April 25. They were quite contented in my battery brooder. Mr. Garver, our sponsor, made a picture of our team, and we expect to send you one just as soon as they are developed. I made my battery brooder in the vocational shop. My school is the Shawnee-Mission Rural High School."—Benson McGaw.

Into Two Divisions

This paragraph from one of Mrs. McGaw's letters is typical of the Johnson county spirit.

"Our club, the grade section, met at the high school and elected an assistant manager and an assistant secretary. We have two decided ages and stages of development in our boys, but Mr. Garver and I felt that rather than have two clubs, we should have two divisions of the same club. Some meetings will be held separately, but most of them together, especially when we go on culling trips. This arrangement will enable the younger boys to profit by the examples of the older ones.

"We had a good meeting. You should have heard all the lovely things that were said about the Capper Clubs."

In this community, club work seems to go hand in hand with vocational agriculture; each is stimulated by the other. As an example of constructive progress in operation, we give here an account by Mr. Garver of Benson McGaw's accomplishment.

"Battery brood chicks? Certainly. All you need is the battery brooder, the chicks, the right feed, and to know how to do the work.

"When Benson McGaw, a vocational agriculture student of the Shawnee-Mission Rural High School of Merriam, decided to raise broilers for one of his home projects, several problems had to be solved. His reading in the vocational agriculture library told him of the possibilities of battery brooding chicks. Having been a city boy most of his life, he knew about as much about battery brooding as any other kind of brooding, which was little. As he was cramped for space, the battery brooding idea appealed to him, so he decided to give it a trial.

"The first problem to be met was a big one. Benson did not have a battery brooder, nor the money to buy one, but he did have some ideas and a pair of nimble hands, so he made one in the farm shop. By studying the ready made machines, he was able to construct a very satisfactory one from a few old chick boxes, some tin, a small piece of hail screen, and some light bulbs.

"Buying the chicks appeared to be one of the easiest tasks of all, for it seemed that everybody had chicks to sell. His chicks arrived one cold day during the latter part of April, and in a badly chilled condition. Heavy losses occurred as a result of this chilling. Things did not look so good when Benson returned from Manhattan, where he represented his school in the state judging contest. However, his chicks stopped dying after five days, and for the following three weeks very few were lost.

"When it came to feed, Benson decided to play safe while learning the game of broiler raising. He bought a well-known commercial feed, but used his own codliver oil. The uniformity and the well feathered condition of his chicks testify to his skill in feeding. The only time these chicks saw direct sunlight during the three weeks of confinement in the home-made brooder was the few minutes they posed for their picture during a visit of some of Benson's Aggie classmates.

"The last problem, the 'know how' which loomed up so big at first really was solved before he knew it. Some one said, 'The best way to learn how to do a thing is to do it.' Benson has learned how to raise broilers by raising them, as the 82 per cent of the original number now living will testify. Incidentally, Benson is a Capper Club member. Nuff sed!"

Other Capper Club members in Johnson county are: Elvin Porter, Earl Fitzjarrell, James Corbin, Stanley Adams, Mrs. Carl Adams, Melvin Millison, Earl Millison, Harry Stiller, Jack Parr, Edward Wahlstrom, William Trager, Leroy Downing, Mrs. E. T. McGaw, Millard Morrison, Milton McGrew, Mrs. R. D. Hites, Harold Hites, Harold Freeman, Roy Lindquist, Duke Dryden, Mrs. J. E. Dryden, Elmer McGaw, Thomas Wagner, Leonard Goode, John New, Jr., Elbert White, Eldon White, Wesley Rowe, Roy Moore, Norman Schulz, Richard Anderson and Frank Moore.

Benson McGaw of Johnson County Exhibits to His Classmates and Fellow Capper Club Members a Battery Brooder of His Own Make

Swat

the fly with a "Caterpillar" Tractor

THE robber Hessian fly that brings paralysis to wheat crops—he fears a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor.

Bury the stubble right after harvest. Forget bad footing—the sure-gripping tracks keep generous power effective to pull deepest plows—do the job early.

Let the volunteer start—on time you can go over soft plowing with wide, slashing disks. The long, broad tracks ride lightly—yet keep power effective to pull.

Clear up to fly-free-date "keep down the green" without harmful packing—you'll have weed-free, volunteer-free, fly-free seedbeds—and other pests conquered too. Harvesting with your "Caterpillar" Tractor and "Caterpillar" Combine you'll see the difference with satisfaction.

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TEN . . . $1100 TWENTY . $1900
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Track-type Tractors Combines Road Machinery
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TRACTOR

What the Folks Are Saying

KANSAS land values have remained stationary at 113 per cent of prewar prices during the last year. In fact, there has been no change in the general level of land values in Kansas for four years. This is in contrast with declines in land values in the Corn Belt and thruout much of the rest of the United States. The advances in land values have been in those sections where large scale farming and power equipment are most common. Within Kansas it is probable that values in the western part of the state have tended to advance, and have offset a slightly declining tendency in the eastern portion of Kansas. W. E. Grimes.

Manhattan, Kan.

Cheaper Rations for Sheep

The fattening of lambs and sheep for the market is a large and important branch of agriculture. Sheep feeding, as a rule, has been profitable, but occasionally there is an off year when severe losses are experienced. Sheep feeders will long remember 1930, due to the fact that they were obliged to buy in the fall of 1929 at a high price and sell in 1930 at a low price. As a result of these losses, greater interest is now taken in economy in feeding, and many inquiries have been received, asking for information regarding the feeding of silage to lambs and sheep.

Some of our experiment stations have been doing excellent work in testing rations. Idaho, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan have for several years made tests and reported results in sheep and lamb feeding: Reviewing this work, I find a great variation, due, principally, to the different prices for feeds and markets for sheep.

In Circular No. 19 of the Idaho Station, a feeding test with lambs showed the use of corn silage cheapened the cost of gains. Circular No. 29, testing the difference between a large and a small ration, resulted in favor of the large ration. The large ration was figured at 1.62 pounds and the small at .77 pounds a day a lamb.

Colorado, in Press Bulletin No. 68, showed in a lamb feeding test that corn silage would give a value of $7.45 a ton. Figuring that it costs $5 to produce the silage, this would give a profit of $2.45 a ton by selling the silage thru the lambs.

Indiana for many years has been testing the value of silage in rations for domestic animals, and in Bulletin No. 312, Professor Harper makes the following statement: "The cost of fattening lambs during the winter months can be reduced by the use of good corn silage as a part of the roughage in the ration." He further advises that corn silage should always be used as a part of the roughage, but it can be made to supply 90 per cent should it be necessary on account of a shortage of hay. Alfalfa or clover should be fed with corn silage for best results. It is desirable to make the silage from matured corn rather than corn too green or in the milk stage.

In most of the Iowa tests corn silage lowered the cost of fattening lambs and keeping ewes. The folks there especially advise the use of corn silage for wintering ewes. In some of the tests they have shown a very large saving by the use of silage compared with using only hay.

Thousands of feeders for many years have been using silage in the sheep ration, and so far as I know excellent results have been obtained. Farmers planning to fatten lambs or to feed sheep should certainly look into the subject of using corn silage. Where the corn is grown on the farm, certainly a larger amount of it can be recovered and held in good shape by putting it in the silo.

As most of the sheep feeding is done during the winter months when storms are quite likely to occur, it is desirable to have the rations close at hand, and the silo puts the roughage in the most desirable and convenient storage. Carriers or carts can be arranged so the silage can be thrown into them and dumped from the carrier into the bunk, thus saving labor in feeding.

Where the margin is close between profit and loss, certainly any ration which will save $1 a hundred pounds of gain should be considered carefully. From the evidence we have at hand to date, our formula of $1 saved by the use of the silo in feeding sheep can be relied on.

Lincoln, Neb. A. L. Haecker.

How We Replenish the Flock

Chickens have been a sideline on our place for many years, and we have tried the various ways of replenishing our flock, with varying degrees of success.

The old method of hen-hatching and brooding was sometimes fairly successful; other times an absolute failure. Sometimes we had no chicks at the season when we wanted them because the hens were "on a strike" and would not sit. We tried the small incubators for a few years, with indifferent success in hatching and poor results in brooding with hens.

Then we bought a brooder and a large incubator, and our venture was almost a success. Still we spent too much time and too many eggs for the results we obtained. Other work crowded us too much at times, and the care of the incubator was likely to be forgotten, and that endangered the hatch.

We are much better pleased and much more successful with our present method of buying day-old-chicks. We eliminate the care and feed of the roosters and the loss of infertile eggs at hatching time, as well as the loss caused by fertile eggs for market in warm weather, to say nothing of the constant care of the incubator.

Last year we built a new 10 by 12 foot brooder house. We used the plans sent out from K. S. A. C. We coated the runners and joist with creosote, then placed building paper on the joist, after which we laid the floor, putting white lead on the tongue and groove before nailing down. We also white-leaded the tongue and groove of the car siding before nailing it on. After that we creosoted the floor liberally above the incline rail, making an air-tight, mite-proof, sanitary floor.

The rafters were covered with corrugated packing board, over which was placed 1-inch, corrugated, steel roofing. We also installed a steel roof ventilator which drew the foul air from near the floor. A glass substitute is used instead of glass or cloth. Under the hover, we placed a frame 2 by 4 feet, about 4 feet square, which we filled with sand for three reasons, namely: sanitation, for protection and to retain a more even heat during the changeable temperatures of the seasons.

We regulated the stove, running it at the proper heat for several days; then in April we brought home 350 accredited White Leghorn chicks from a hatchery.

We treated each chick to a drink of water and placed them under the hover, where they were kept about 60 hours. Then we sprinkled some chick starter on papers around the edge of the hover, placed several drinking fountains of clear water near them and spent most of the afternoon watching to see that the brooder was actually maintaining an even heat and at intervals placing some mash for the chicks to pick. By the third day they were eating from the little self-feeders, and most of them knew the way to and from the warmth, and they were busy and contented, except for six frail ones which died.

We were following the all-mash method of feeding and kept the feeders before them all the time. I built a chicken wire pen on the south side of the brooder house, and they soon learned the way out and in and could return to the heat and feed when they needed it.

At the end of three weeks we had lost 14 chicks, and the losses were mostly accidents, as we had no diseased chicks. A few were smothered by crowding; even with the inclines they crowded against the wall. We fed them table scraps, onion tops, alfalfa and Sweet clover leaves, and they also devoured several bushels of small, raw potatoes, which they seemed to relish. When they were 3 weeks old we gradually changed from the "chick starter" mash to the "developer."

Strike off the Shackles of Cramped-Style Farming

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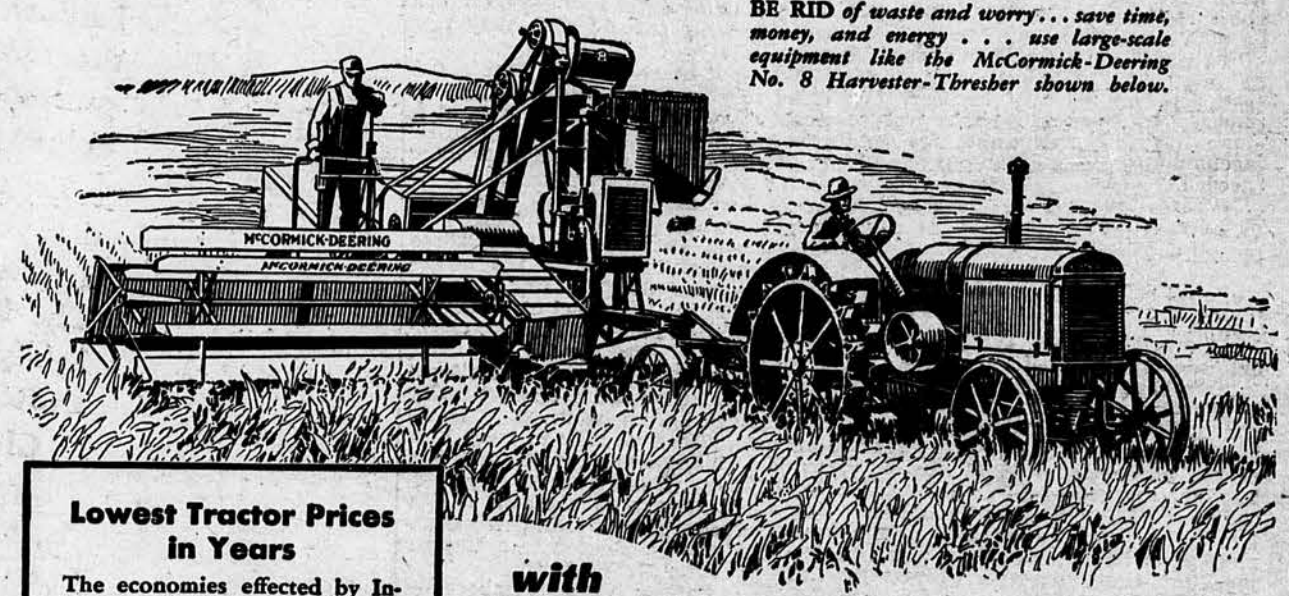

Lowest Tractor Prices in Years

The economies effected by International Harvester through modern, large-scale manufacture are now being passed on to farmers in the form of substantial price reductions. The McCormick-Deering 15-30 is now selling at the lowest price ever . . . the 10-20 price is the lowest in years.

Features of These Tractors

One-piece main frame. Removable cylinders. High-tension magneto. Impulse starter. Hand brake. Ball-bearing crankshaft. Combination fuel manifold. Speed governor. Adjustable drawbar. Impeller-pump cooling. Thirty-four ball and roller bearings. Alemite-Zerk lubrication. Oil air-cleaner, and many other features.

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The big, powerful 15-30 will put your operations on a thoroughly modern, more profitable basis. Its generous reserve power gives you complete control over the important jobs that now limit your progress. It enables you to use equipment of ample size for drawbar, belt, and power take-off. It makes farming easier—more pleasant. It cuts costs—boosts profits.

On smaller acreages the husky McCormick-Deering 10-20 will give the same freedom from the limitations of old-fashioned methods. It puts McCormick-Deering tractor quality within the reach of every farmer.

Any McCormick-Deering dealer will quote you the new prices on the 10-20 or 15-30 McCormick-Deerings. Step in and look over the features of these up-to-date tractors. In the meantime, write for a tractor folder.

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McCORMICK-DEERING Triple-Power Tractors

In August, when they were about 18 weeks old, we changed to laying mash, and added some corn and kafir to the rations.

The cockerels of this brood paid for themselves and their feed. As they were Leghorns, they sold for less than had they been of a larger breed. One hundred and twenty-eight cockerels were sold at 13 weeks, when they averaged a little more than 1¾ pounds at 25 cents a pound, and 43 were used at the house and were charged to the family at the same price.

This brood occupied the brooder house with free range after the eighth week. On August 29, when we transferred the pullets to the laying house, some of them were laying.

Emporia, Kan. O. J. Stoker.

To Increase Wheat Yields

The soil and climatic conditions have almost everything to do with the protein content of wheat. Of course the farmer is unable to control the climate, but he can control his soil conditions to a large extent. It is definitely known that nitrogen is the principal constituent of protein, and that the protein content of wheat varies in direct proportion to the amount of available nitrates in the soil. Anything, therefore, that can be done to increase the available soil nitrogen will increase the protein in wheat. The two most practical ways of increasing the soil nitrogen are thru early preparation of the seedbed and by rotation of wheat with legumes.

Early preparation puts the soil in a splendid physical condition. It keeps down the weeds and gives the heat, sunshine and soil moisture a chance to manufacture and accumulate such nitrates and other plant foods as are required to produce high protein wheat. This early work will not only increase the protein from 1 to 2 per cent but also will increase the yield from 3 to 7 bushels an acre. On the other hand, wheat ground prepared late usually grows a heavy crop of weeds, before it is worked, which uses up the moisture and nitrates, and by the time the seedbed is ready for wheat, too little time is left to accumulate the nitrates that are needed.

Where the rainfall is sufficient, some of the best legumes to grow in rotation with wheat are alfalfa, Sweet clover, cowpeas and soybeans. Where the rainfall is limited, Sweet clover is the best legume to use. Properly inoculated legumes have the ability of increasing the soil nitrogen, with the result that the following wheat crop produces an increase in yield of 5 or more bushels an acre, with from 1 to 3 per cent more protein.

Kansas City, Mo. H. M. Bainer.

Earned What We Saved

I am sure incubators and brooders have meant a great deal to me in my success with poultry. I have used incubators for a number of years. I began using them before the time of brooder stoves. We had to depend on a few hens to care for far too many baby chicks, and very little equipment compared to what people have today.

We used to try to raise chicks in a drygoods box and one old hen, with a hot rock or a jug of hot water to help her keep them warm. I agree we raised a good number, considering everything, but we surely did earn them.

Now we have our larger incubators, brooder houses and stoves and raise from 80 to 90 per cent and sometimes even more, with perhaps very little more work and not nearly so much worry as the old method.

I began on a very small scale. That is, a small flock, one small incubator, the drygoods box with hot rock or hot water jug method. I just stayed at it and added more incubators and better equipment as I could save from my poultry to do so. I love to work with the incubators, brooders, baby chicks and have had excellent success with them.

It was not long until my friends wanted me to hatch for them, which I did with success. Then I conceived the idea of custom hatching, in that way making my incubators pay for themselves and help buy feed and other poultry equipment.

I have not been disappointed. I also sell some baby chicks. In fact, I have either sold baby chicks or hatched them for one person for 15 years.

I operate my incubators in a large cement cave with double ventilation, which, by the way, my poultry paid for. Early in the year I whitewash the walls thoroly. All machines are cleaned and disinfected when the hatching season is over. But in the spring I go all over every one again, wash and disinfect them, see that all parts are as they should be, examine lamps to see that they fit perfectly, put in new wicks, and see that wavers, thermostats, thermometers and hydrometers are O. K. All machines must be perfectly level. Then I am ready to start them. I run them at least a week, or until I am quite sure they are running perfectly. Then they are ready for the eggs.

The eggs mean so much! First they must be from a healthy flock. Special care is given to the mating for fertility. They should be gathered often and kept in a moderately warm place to prevent chilling, and should be turned every day. An easy way to do this is to keep them in an egg case and turn it every day. Above all do not use small, dirty or ill-shaped eggs. My ideal for a hatching egg is one medium large, uniform in size, color, and fresh.

I have had some fine hatches with eggs kept two weeks, but that is not often the case; frequently it is the opposite. I do not like to set eggs more than 10 days old, and much prefer a shorter time.

After filling the incubator with eggs I am ready to work with my brooder house and stove. This requires some time and work, as mine are built on a cheap plan. First I disinfect the brooder house and scrub the floors with boiling water with a generous supply of lye. Then I put up my brooder stove. I use coal brooders. I do not know that they are best, but I never have used an oil brooder and have the coal brooders, and they have proved very successful, so I continue to use them. I look them all over and get any new parts that may be needed. If they have been used a long time and the heat has sprung them apart, which it sometimes does, I get stove cement and patch all such places. I replace old thermostats with new ones if they are required.

While I am getting regulated, if it is early and real cold, I sometimes tack pasteboard or heavy paper over all the walls. This keeps winds out and means a great saving of fuel. I always put sand on the floor and cover with clean straw, or I much prefer nice, clean alfalfa leaves. I clean and disinfect all drinking troughs and have everything just ready for the baby chicks. It all takes time and hard work and lots of it.

My experience has been that both incubator and brooder stove have paid for themselves and are far, far ahead of the old method.

Mrs. W. E. Weltmer.
Hiawatha, Kan.

'Twas a Good Story

I certainly wish to thank you very much for sending the two copies of the May 24 issue of the Kansas Farmer, and wish to congratulate you on the splendid way in which you have written the Back to School story. I should like for you to send me two additional copies of this issue, as I would very much like to use this story in my annual report next fall.

Manhattan, Kan. E. H. Leker.

ALL ABOARD for the SEPTEMBER MARKET!

A BRAKEMAN'S LANTERN swings in the night...a whistle toots...a train lurches...and somebody's hogs have started for market! Hogs that will bring a good price...or a poor price...depending on what night they started.

What night your hogs leave is all up to you! Because trains leave for market every night in the year! Government figures prove that September is the month of highest hog prices. You can't very often go wrong on the September market so why not start *now* to get your hogs ready? You can do it very easily...by feeding Purina Chows! These feeds put on gains faster and cheaper. They're more than tankage... they contain linseed meal...molasses...alfalfa leaf meal...tankage ...these four and other good ingredients...each one with a real job to do.

Official records from the state of Iowa show that 94 hogs in one herd averaged 255.2 pounds in six months with Purina Chows as their feed! March and April pigs will make the September market easily if they're grown on Purina Chows. Start feeding Purina Chows now. And some night next September...when the lantern swings...the whistle toots... the train lurches...let *your* hogs be aboard...bound for a high market!

THE PURINA POUND IS THE CHEAPEST

Farm Crops and Markets

The Soil Contains Ample Moisture in Kansas, and Crops Have Been Making a Fine Growth

THE soil contains ample moisture over almost all of Kansas, and crops have been making an unusually good growth. Corn has been doing very well. Pastures contain plenty of grass, and livestock have been making good gains; flies are more numerous now, however, and gains will not be so great from now on. Wheat yields will be below normal most places. Oats yields are above normal. The second crop of alfalfa has done unusually well.

Allen—The general outlook is for an excellent crop year. We have, however, received so much rain recently that farmers have been delayed with corn cultivation, which has given weeds and grass an opportunity to make a showing. The oats crop will be quite satisfactory. Alfalfa, $14; cows, $50 to $100; hens, 16c; eggs, 17c; corn, 80c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barton—Some farmers have planted feed crops for the third time, due to the excessive rains. Potato bugs are numerous this season. Wheat, 80c; corn, 70c; eggs, 13c, 15c and 18c; butterfat, 23c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—This county has received a great deal of moisture recently, and now with the coming of warm nights corn is doing very well indeed—we have perhaps the best outlook for corn here that the county has ever had. Pastures are doing well, and livestock have been making excellent gains. Some of the oats fields will be harvested late, due to the cool weather early in the spring.—Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—Farmers have been busy with harvest and with corn cultivating. Potatoes are unusually large this year, due to favorable growing conditions. The "hog crop" is light. Shorts, $1.55; bran, $1.40; corn chop, $1.90; eggs, 15c; cream, 23c; butter, 30c to 35c.—J. H. Van Horn.

Clay—We have been having a great deal of rain, so much, in fact, that farmers have found it difficult to keep their corn cultivated properly. Wheat has done fairly well, except that the stands on some fields were rather thin. Fairly good yields will be obtained from most oats fields; some smut, however, has been reported. Pastures are doing very well, and stock has made excellent gains. The second crop of alfalfa is doing well. Potato yields will be quite satisfactory. Cream, 26c; eggs, 14c to 17c; wheat, 80c; corn, 70c to 75c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Coffey—We have had a great deal of rain recently, which has delayed farm work considerably. Farmers have been busy, however, with harvest and corn cultivation. Potatoes and gardens have done unusually well. Fruit of all kinds is scarce. Fancy eggs, 21c; heavy hens, 14c; butterfat, 23c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

Dickinson—Most of the wheat is being cut with combines; some of the fields have rather thin stands, and contain many "dead spots." Oats yields will be quite satisfactory. Corn in making a rather slow growth.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Parts of some corn fields here were planted three times—stands were very difficult to secure on some fields. Altho cherries have been scarce and high in price there has been a very good demand. Farmers have been quite busy in harvest.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—We have received a great deal of moisture recently; crops are in excellent condition. Wheat will produce better yields than had been expected; harvest will start soon. A great deal of machinery has been sold here this year. Corn is in fine condition, but is a little behind in its growth, due to a cool spring. Wheat, 80c; corn, 65c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 15c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—The weather has been hot, dry and windy, with scattering showers. Wheat harvest has started. Some grain has been going to market—very little wheat is left in the hands of farmers now. Row crops are doing well. A great deal of machinery has been sold here this year. Wheat, 77c; corn, 67c; milk, $1.60 a cwt.; hens, 16c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Franklin—The soil contains ample moisture, and crops are making a good growth. Pastures are in fine condition. The 17-year locusts are supplying us with plenty of music these days. Roads are in fairly good condition. Most of the corn fields are fairly clean, altho here and there are fields that are rather weedy. Wheat, 80c; corn, 75c; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 25c; butter, 38c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Yields of small grains will be fairly good except where there was damage from hail. Row crops are rather poor, owing to dashing rains. Harvest will start about July 10. Hay crops will produce fine yields, pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well. Potatoes and gardens have done very well. The Farm Bureau will have a picnic soon. A movement is being started to provide a fishing lake and park on the Saline River not far from the corners of Gove, Sheridan, Graham and Trego counties. Several co-operation cream stations have been started here recently.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—We have been having very good growing weather. Farmers have been busy replanting row crops and cultivating corn. All row crops are late this year. Pastures are supplying an abundance of grass and livestock is doing well, altho flies are numerous. Wheat yields will be fairly satisfactory; the heads are short but they are well filled; harvest will start soon. Corn, 68c; barley, 50c; hogs, $9; eggs, 16c; cream, 24c.—C. F. Welty.

Harper—There is sufficient moisture for the growing crops, and they are doing quite well. Harvest is finished. Corn is making an excellent growth. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. Pastures are in fine condition. The recent Farm Bureau "Crop Tour" was an outstanding success in demonstrating the value of modern methods.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Farmers have been very busy in harvest. Oats ripened unusually early this year. Wheat, 75c; oats, 45c; corn, 70c; butter, 36c to 40c; eggs, 18c; broilers, 18c; heavy hens, 13c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jackson—Corn has made a splendid growth since the warm weather came, as the soil contains ample moisture. Oats yields will be unusually good. Wheat filled fairly well; it was very rank this season. A considerable amount of damage was done by wind and rain in the north part of the county recently.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—The farmers are well along with their work. Corn is doing fine. Potatoes are being dug for the early market.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—We have had scattered showers, and corn is making a fine growth. Army worms did considerable damage here this year. Farmers have been quite busy in harvest; wheat yields have been about the same as last year, from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Wheat, 80c to 90c; corn, 70c to 75c; eggs, 17c; cream, 25c.—Lester Broyles.

Johnson—Growing conditions were very favorable this year for potatoes and the small grains. Some fields of potatoes have been dug, but the work has been delayed somewhat because of unsatisfactory prices. Fruit is scarce, altho some early apples were produced.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Oats and corn are doing well; wheat varies somewhat over the county. The strawberry crop was short, but prices were quite satisfactory. Pastures and meadows are in excellent condition. There is an unusually large number of poultry on the farms here this year. Some corn will be planted after harvest. Corn, 70c; wheat, 90c; bran, $1.40; eggs, 18c.—J. N. McLane.

Leavenworth—We have had some nice showers recently, and corn is growing rapidly. Wheat harvest is finished. Peas have been harvested for the cannery; some of the folks have planted this land to corn or kafir, and others are setting out tomatoes or planting pumpkins to be sold later to the cannery. Farmers are digging potatoes. — Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Crops are making a very satisfactory growth. Wheat and oats yields were quite satisfactory. Pastures contain plenty of grass, and livestock is making good gains.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We have produced the largest potato crop in history. Farmers have been quite busy in harvest. Wheat, 80c; corn, 70c; cream, 26c; eggs, 14c.—J. D. Stosz.

Mitchell—Farmers have been busy cultivating corn and in harvest. Corn and the feed crops are doing well, but are not so large as usual at this season, due to the cool weather early in the season. Wheat has done fairly well, but the yields will not be large, due to the small heads.—Albert Robinson.

Ness—Most of the fields in feed crops were replanted, due to the heavy rains. Oats and barley are doing well. Practically all the wheat will be cut with combines; yields will be light.—James McHill.

Osage—We have had plenty of moisture, and the second crop of alfalfa is doing very well; pastures, however, are still rather short. Corn has made a fine growth—it is perhaps 30 days ahead of last year. Yields of wheat and oats are quite satisfactory. The potato crop is good. The cherry crop was a failure. Milk production is declining, due largely to flies. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 18c.—James M. Parr.

Rooks—Harvest has started; the county needs a few additional men to aid in the harvest; I shall be glad to try to find work for anyone who will write me at Zurich. Corn is doing very well. Poultry is in excellent condition. Eggs, 16c; cream, 26c; bran, $1.50.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Some wheat fields will produce very satisfactory yields; others have been damaged seriously by insects. Spring crops are growing nicely. Many fields of the grain sorghums were replanted, because of the heavy rains which came when the first planting was coming thru the ground. Wheat, 73c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 23c.—William Crotinger.

Scott—The southern part of the county needs rain quite badly. The wheat yield there will be reduced perhaps half, due to a lack of moisture. Corn and other crops are doing fairly well. Wheat, 72c; barley, 85c a cwt.; eggs, 15c; cream, 28c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Wyandotte—The soil contains ample moisture and crops are doing well. Farmers have been busy cultivating corn and harvesting. Corn is clean and the crop is growing unusually rapidly. Potato yields are quite satisfactory, the best in years. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. We have had an unusually large number of windy days this spring.—Warren Scott.

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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. Where is the Euphrates River?
2. Who is given credit for inventing the first reaper? When?
3. To whom was awarded the 1930 prize of $5,000 offered by Senator Arthur Capper for distinguished service to American agriculture?
4. What picture is called, "The first picture of the world"?
5. What Kansas county ranks (a) highest in population? (b) Lowest?
6. What gave rise to the custom of casting a shoe after the bride?
7. What is amber and where is it found?
8. Who said, "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle"?
9. Of what use is such a large tail to the squirrel?
10. Which is larger, Alaska or Texas?
11. What does the number before the "C" designate on Kansas car license tags?
12. Is the earth nearer the sun in summer or in winter?

(Answers are given on page 25)

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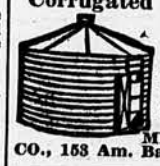

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Grain View Farm Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

The wheat crop of Kansas this year and the probable price outlook are quite a puzzle. During the last few days we have talked to men who have driven over the main wheat territory of the state, and they say the wheat is light. Occasionally one sees a field that will make 20 bushels an acre, but the majority will run from 8 to 14. There are many fields locally that have burned so badly during the last week that they are hardly worth cutting. Wheat fields that two weeks ago seemed as if they would make 20 bushels an acre are practically ruined. Five to 7 bushels of shriveled wheat will be a good yield. The straw is breaking over badly, and binding is about all the method that will save much of the grain. The time of seeding and the method of preparation of the seedbed are the main factors causing the loss.

The farmers who sowed later and took the time to get all the volunteer out have the best wheat. One farmer said he had a notion last fall after he had an 80 sown to go in with the oneway and tear it up. If he had, the present yield would have more than paid for the seed and labor. This same farmer said he paid for a new oneway plow on 80 acres. If farmers would report their low yields instead of the few high yields it would likely have some influence on the market. A fellow with a few acres of 25 or 30-bushel wheat gets a lot of publicity, but the fellow with a 5-bushel yield is ashamed to let it "get out," and consequently most reports that come out are not representative of the actual condition. Undoubtedly other factors than Kansas crop conditions are holding the wheat market down.

The relative feeding value of corn and wheat is something people should consider if the wheat price continues at the low point. A local farmer who happens to have a lot of rye in his wheat was selling wheat lately at 25 cents a bushel less than the top for good grade wheat, and in turn buying corn at 75 cents a bushel. In nine trials of feeding pigs on ground wheat as compared to corn at the Kansas Experiment Station, the wheat gave the superior gains when fed without a supplement. At the Ohio Station on three trials with pigs where wheat and corn were compared when both were fed with tankage, it was found that pigs fed wheat and tankage made slightly more rapid gains and required 3 per cent less feed to 100 pounds of gain than those fed corn and tankage. Ordinarily wheat is too high in price to feed, but at present prices there is little difference. Wheat should be ground coarsely to feed well.

For several weeks we have been feeding whey from the local cheese factory to our spring pigs. They can get away with a lot of it when it is mixed with some shorts. We are able to get the whey delivered in a barrel at the feed trough at ½ cent a gallon. At this price there is a very good margin of profit in feeding whey. Whey is worth somewhat less than skimmed milk. It is low in protein. However, on two feeding trials at the Wisconsin Station where well grown pigs were fed ground barley in a self-feeder and all the whey they could drink, it was found the pigs gained 2.22 pounds a head daily, eating 7.8 pounds of barley a day and drinking 18.4 pounds of whey. This was more than ordinary gains, but does indicate whey has considerable feeding value. Our pigs seem to have a better appetite than when we began feeding whey. Several folks here have fed whey to their poultry with very satisfactory results. There is considerable danger, however, in feeding whey to poultry, because the acid content of the whey is likely to vary a great deal.

Several folks have remarked about how rapidly our Chinese elms have grown this spring. We find many of the limbs have made a growth of 15 inches so far this summer. A neighbor gave us about 5,000 of the elm seed the other day, and we have planted them in the garden. Just what the outcome will be is hard to tell. After planting the seed and thoroly soaking the soil, we covered the ground with gunny sacks to prevent evaporation and crusting of the ground. After the first year the trees are supposed to be transplanted to new ground and set close together so that they will grow tall and straight. The third year they are ready to set permanently. If our seed attempt works we will have enough trees for ourselves and all the neighbors.

Better Use of Land?

A comprehensive program of land utilization, including a careful survey of lands in areas of low income, and the development of an economic program for such areas was urged as a means of improving American agriculture, by Nils A. Olsen, Chief Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics in his address before the National Forestry Association, at Minneapolis, recently.

"American agriculture," Mr. Olsen said, "is suffering not only from deflation of land values, from high taxes, and from low price levels for its products, but also from general overproduction and widespread geographic shifts. Overproduction results from a number of causes, such as wartime expansion and subsequent slow contraction of agriculture; the substitution of tractors and automobiles for horses and mules; changes in consumption, including increased use of sugar, vegetables and fruits, and decreased consumption of wheat and corn; economics in livestock production; decrease in effective European demand for farm products, and the enormous expansion of production in semi-arid areas of Canada, Australia, the Argentine, and even in our own West."

This latter tendency, the speaker declared, represents virtually an "agricultural revolution." The development of machinery adapted to the level areas of the semi-arid West and the introduction of drouth-resistant varieties of grain and cotton, he said, have made possible an expansion of crop area in such sections, despite the agricultural depression.

"On the other hand," declared Olsen, "extensive areas in the East, the old South, the northern parts of the Lake States, and elsewhere, have become submarginal for agriculture, a tendency which has been encouraged by the spread of urban standards of living and of wages thruout the country, and by the increasing unwillingness of farmers to endure the crude conditions of living and the low money incomes of an earlier day.

"These far-reaching changes have brought severe hardship and economic disintegration to many agricultural regions. Farm abandonment has become common, land values have fallen, and many farms have become virtually unsalable, public revenues have declined seriously in such localities, and the burden of maintaining schools and roads for those who remain has grown heavier. The economic disintegration in many of these regions has been intensified by the cutting of the timber and by the decrease of forest resources which, in turn, has increased the tax burden resting on the remaining farmers and forested tracts.

"We have no right to oppose the expansion of agriculture in new areas," he declared, "where, as the result of changed economic conditions, it has become profitable, but the Federal Government and the states are confronted with the problem of dealing constructively with the resulting conditions, in the areas where agriculture has become unprofitable. This requires the formulation of a comprehensive program of land utilization. Such a program should involve the classification of lands in areas which are found to be submarginal for farming, and the development of an economic program for such areas, facilitating the abandonment of submarginal farms; reorganizing agriculture on those lands where physical conditions appear favorable to successful farming; and consolidating farming areas and segregating forest areas, with a view to reducing expenditures for schools and roads and improving the conditions of forest administration.

"Furthermore, it is important to discourage the further expansion of agriculture into areas where it is likely to prove unprofitable and to add unduly to the agricultural surplus without benefiting the occupants of the land." The speaker also emphasized the importance, in such a program, of "determining what areas, found unsuitable for farming, are also not economically adapted to private reforestation. In many cases such areas should be acquired by the state and federal governments for reforestation.

"Both the states and the federal government," he added, "will have to be concerned in the working out of a national program of land utilization. The United States Department of Agriculture is devoting serious consideration to this problem."

Tells of Hessian Fly

The Hessian fly has cost the farmers of America as much as 100 million dollars in a single year. It caused a loss of about 20 million bushels of wheat in one year in Kansas—the season of 1927. A new publication of the Government on this pest, The Hessian Fly and How Losses From It Can Be Avoided, Farmers' Bulletine No. 1,627-F, may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Ballyhoo Boys Are Blowing Their Blah Blah; When You Spend Remember How You Earn

THE ballyhoo of carnival talkees with their games of chance and no chance—mostly no chance—is again echoing down carnival midways. "Step right up and take a chance," yell these blah-blah boys. "A dime a chance; three chances for a quarter. You pays your money and you takes your choice."

And because there is just a little bit of bad in the best of men even the pious old deacon may be among those who step up to "spot their quarters on the laydown" to see if they can't beat these "grifters" at their own games. For the most part, however, the patrons of the carnival skin games are the boys and girls of the small town in which the show may be holding forth and of the surrounding farming community.

Often the town "city dads" exact a heavy fee before issuing a license to permit the carnival to set up for business. They may perhaps kid themselves into believing that in thus enriching the city exchequer they have executed good business judgment.

The city dads "strain at a gnat and swallow a beetle," so to speak. They overlook the fact that the carnival will expect to take in enough money not only to pay the heavy license fee and expenses but also to yield a handsome profit—money that would otherwise be used to buy food and clothing and other goods from local merchants and to pay bills.

Customers Are Known as "Monkeys"

Many times the customers of the ball game and the doll rack, the wheelmen, the fishpond, the rolldown, the bean and corn games and other carnival rackets do not have a chance. The slickers who operate these devices look upon the folk who stroll down the midways as so many suckers each of whom will bite if the bait proves attractive enough. However, the carnival men don't call their patrons suckers. They use a more descriptive term—"monkeys." Too often the games are fixed so that the customer is beaten before he starts.

If, in the lingo of the carnival roustabout, the game is a "percentage" concession or a "grind store," the customer has about one chance in 50 to win. He pays 15 cents as does each of the other players. Maybe he wins, but usually he doesn't. At least the chances are many against him.

The percentage game proprietor gives one of the 50 who play his game a blanket or some other cheap article that costs him from 50 cents to $2, sometimes less but seldom more than those amounts. Often the prize is a piece of cheap aluminum ware that could be bought at any good variety or hardware store for from 25 to 75 cents. The prize may be and often is a gaudy pillow or a practically worthless doll.

If the percentage man can induce 50 persons to play his game, he takes in $7. His percentage is the difference between the cost of the cheap prize and the "gate."

Even the apparently straight percentage games are not always on the square. A "come on" may be working in the crowd. He is a demonstrator used by the proprietor of the game to entice the unwary "monkey" to part with his money.

The game itself may be so arranged that the "come on" takes the big prizes. Such a system saves the better articles to be used over and over again, but it serves as excellent bait.

Among the most widely patronized games at all carnivals and fairs are the ball games or the cat and doll racks. These games look innocent enough and may even be run honestly; some of them are.

Examination of several catalogs of companies manufacturing and selling carnival equipment, however, indicates that many of the ball game out-

(Continued on Page 27)

What is a BUCKET SHOP?

You stand about the chance of getting your money out of a bucket shop that Simple Simon did of getting his whale from a pail.

A few crooked investment brokers spend vast sums of money urging the public to buy listed stocks on margin or partial payment. Instead of executing orders to buy stocks, a bucket shop will pocket the margin or partial payment. If the price of the stock goes down, the bucket shop will say that the margin was insufficient and that the investor was sold out. If the price goes up, and the investor demands settlement, the bucket shop skips town or goes into bankruptcy. No matter what happens, the investor who failed to investigate before investing loses. Get the facts free from the Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka, Kan., about any investment being offered to you.

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Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Accurate Records May Mean the Difference Between Profit and Loss With Poultry

THE importance of keeping records in poultry work cannot be stressed too strongly. It isn't a difficult thing to do, but it may mean the difference between profit and loss. You should know how much it costs to produce eggs for hatching or for market, how much it costs to hatch baby chicks, raise pullets to maturity and whether it is profitable to keep your mature birds.

By keeping accurate records of everything purchased and sold and by allowing a reasonable amount for depreciation and interest, you will be able to tell exactly what you are being paid for your work with poultry. If it is too low or perhaps in the red ink, your records likely will show where you have made some mistakes.

Just a few days ago, W. P. Dodge of Riley county was explaining something about his work in the Farm Account Club sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College. He is comparatively new in this work, but he is satisfied that it points out to him numerous ways in which he can keep his farming system well-balanced. One thing he said is this: "I discovered thru my records that poultry is a very worth-while project if properly handled, so I am going to pay considerable attention to it in the future."

Hatching Cost Is Small

Incubators and brooders have meant success to us. We could have gotten along without the incubators, in a have-to case, as we could have purchased chicks from a reliable hatchery. But we like to hatch at least part of our chicks, and I know we make a big profit by it.

We pick out the very cream of our flock and mate to trapnested cockerels to get our pullets for the next year. We would rather hatch them ourselves as we can hatch them for about 1½ cents an egg, including labor. I would advise anyone not knowing how to operate an incubator to buy their chicks or have their eggs custom hatched. But if you know incubators, I believe you will get better chicks from your own incubators, provided you have good incubators and operate them right.

I first disinfect my incubator and see that it is in good condition, start it and let it run one or two days until it is regulated right, then I put my eggs in and allow at least 8 to 10 hours to bring the heat up to the desired point. I do not turn eggs until the third day, then I turn twice a day, morning and night, and let the eggs cool a little until they feel cool to the cheek before putting them back.

I run the slides on an incubator like the instructions say, but when it comes to moisture, I have a way of my own about this. I put a pan of water under each egg tray after about eight days and leave it there until the eggs pip, then remove and put cloth dampened with warm water on eggs for 15 minutes. Be sure to have plenty of moisture; I find I am more likely to provide too little instead of too much.

Whatever kind of incubator you have, see that the outside doors are tight, as a poor-fitting door will let out the moisture at hatching time and ruin the hatch. Never open doors at hatching time unless it is absolutely necessary, as it will let the moisture escape.

Brooders are a necessity for profitable poultry raising, and a good brooder house also is required. I use large coal capacity brooders, and I use a brooder only when I brood a large amount of chicks at a time as it would make the cost too high. I believe a person should brood at least 300 to 400 at a time; and do not make the mistake of putting two different sizes under the same brooder, as I have tried this, which proved to be a great disappointment and a great expense. Now I have chicks all the same age, and I find it much more profitable.

My advice is to get good incubators and good brooders, as they are the foundation of good hens, providing you use good judgment in using them.

Mrs. Jennie Packard.

Reading, Kan.

And Not a Chick to Show

Spring is the busy time of a farm wife's life. What a relief to drive a few miles to meet the postman and get just as many baby chicks as one wishes and when one wants them. No work or worry or fussing around with an incubator or a tempermental old hen.

Chicks scientifically hatched in the modern hatcheries are stronger than those hatched in the smaller incubator. More attention, as a rule, is paid to the hatchery machine where that is a person's only work, than home incubators where there often is more pressing work to be done.

Four hundred White Leghorn chicks were ordered at a local hatchery, and at the same time the order was placed, a 120-egg incubator was set. When these eggs had been set about two weeks, due to neglect on my part, the incubator light went out. We kept the incubator going, however, but only a few puny chicks hatched and they died within a few days. The eggs cost us 5 cents each, coal oil and the time spent, night and morning, to care for the incubator, and not one chick to show for our money and work. The 400 day-old chicks arrived and were placed in a modern 10 by 12 foot brooder house equipped with a 1,000-chick oil-burning brooder, and brooded according to the Hendriks Method. At frying age 390 chicks still were alive.

So here's to the modern hatchery, the farm wife's spring time saver.

Mrs. Bruce Herring.

Sparks, Kan.

Wuff! Wuff!

Dancing and games were enjoyed by all including hot dogs which were supplied by the North Reading members.—Reading (Mass.) Chronicle.

All Excused

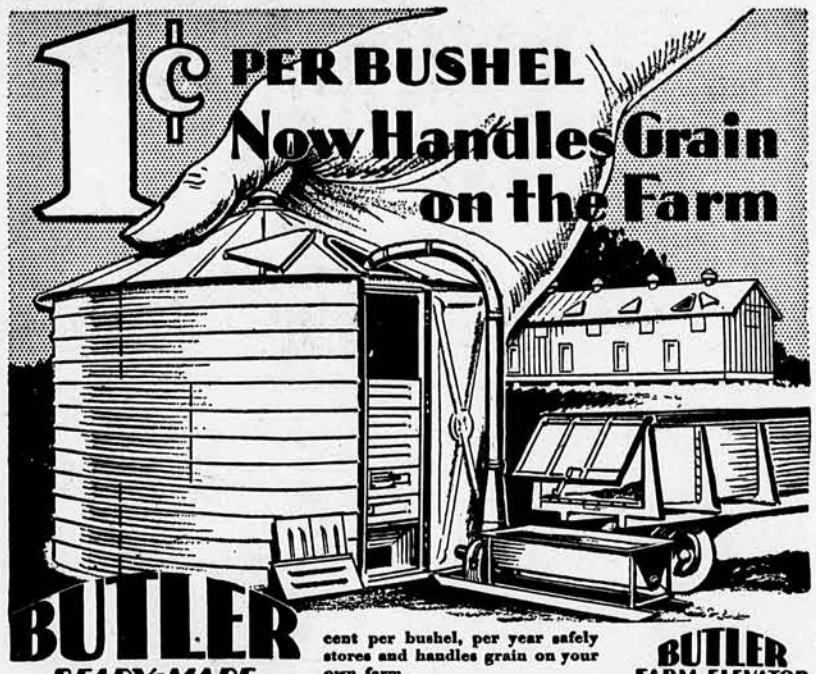
Herbert—"Would you marry an idiot for the sake of his money?"

Rose—"Oh, this is so sudden!"

Mobs are throwing stones at Englishmen in India, but in that country the trouble has always been caste.

Answers to Questions on Page 22

1. In Mesopotamia.
2. McCormick, in 1831.
3. Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, for his invention of the Babcock test for butterfat in milk.
4. "The Transfiguration," by Raphael, is called the first and grandest picture in the world.
5. (a) Wyandotte; (b) Greeley.
6. The ancient custom of throwing a shoe on the property as a symbol of new ownership.
7. A fossil gum originally generated from a species of pine trees. It is found in largest quantities near the Black Sea.
8. Michael Angelo.
9. For use as a means of balancing when jumping from tree to tree.
10. Alaska is much larger.
11. It designates the county according to its rank in population on March 1, 1929.
12. In winter.



BUTLER READY-MADE FARM STORAGE

Owners report Butler galvanized steel bins 20 years old still in use. Such records of durability cut the grain bin cost down to nearly ½ cent per bushel, per year. An investment of ¼ cent per bushel, per year will pay for a Butler-Dixie Farm Elevator. This is even less where large quantities of grain are handled in and out of storage, turned whenever necessary and loaded into freight cars with the Butler-Dixie.

Three-quarters of a cent per bushel, per year buys the best farm storage and handling equipment. One-fourth cent per bushel pays good wages for the minimum of labor necessary. A total of one cent per bushel, per year safely stores and handles grain on your own farm.

Butler Ready-made Steel Farm Storage improves the condition of all grains, including combined wheat and kaffir, preserves its protein value, regulates moisture content and shields from rats, fire and weather. Butler's 30 year old reputation is a pledge of quality galvanized steel, outstanding construction, structural strength and durability. Extra thousands of steel bins are being turned out by the two large Butler factories to meet this year's emergency which might even result in an embargo on grain shipments. Are you prepared?

BUTLER FARM ELEVATOR DIXIE

The Butler-Dixie elevates, aerates, cleans 350 to 750 bushels hourly. Only one moving part. Double Timken roller bearing. Malleable fan spider with removable steel blades. Simple, compact, easy to operate—lifetime durability.

DELIVERED PRICES:
With worm feed hopper as shown.....$140
With truck type hopper $150
Slightly higher west of Rockies.

Delivered Prices

To any freight station in Ark., Okla., Mo., Kan., Ia., Neb., Ill., Wisc., Minn., N. & S. Dakota. Write for delivered prices for other states and on larger sizes. Compare with prices on any other storage. You'll find no better values.

500 Bushel . . . $85.50
1000 Bushel . . $126.00

Combination Grain and Machinery Shelters

Ready-made entirely of steel. Quickly erected by farm crews. Most useful and economical building in which large grain farmers can invest. Fire-safe, rat-proof, weather-tight shelter for thousands of bushels of grain and for machinery. Write for folders and prices on size needed.

Ask Your Dealer or Write Our Nearest Factory

BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1204 Eastern Ave. Kansas City, Mo.
904 Sixth Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send FREE BOOK together with prices on ☐ Round, ☐ Rectangular Bins, ☐ Elevators, ☐ Water Tanks, ☐ Machinery Shelters. Am interested in items checked.

Name _____

P. O. _____ State _____

Sickness, Suffering and Sorrow Trail

. . . . THE FEARFUL 7

These foul, contaminating insects are bound to invade your home. Be ready for them. Have FLY-TOX on hand. This pure, clean, fragrant, spray is sure death to the Fearful Seven. There is only one FLY-TOX. Refuse substitutes.

FLY-TOX was developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Research Fellowship.

FLY-TOX

KILLS THEM ALL

Absolutely Harmless to People and Animals

. . . and STOCKAID, too . . .

Splendid for livestock. Kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas and lice. Keeps insects away for hours. This scientific spray will not blister hide, gum the hair or clog the sprayer. It is stainless. Will not taint milk when properly sprayed. Has pleasant odor. STOCKAID is the ideal animal spray. Used in many of the largest dairy barns and stock farms in the country.

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

RATES: 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock, and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

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

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Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
½	$ 4.90	3	29.40
1	9.80	3½	34.30
1½	14.70	4	39.20
2	19.60	4½	44.10
2½	24.50	5	49.00

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

THREE THOUSAND SUPER QUALITY March Pullets; Cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

COCKERELS. TANCRED'S IMPERIAL MATing. Highest quality. Priced for quick sale. Mrs. J. W. Zahniey, Manhattan, Kan.

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN COCKERELS TEN weeks old, from high producing trapnested flock, 75c each. Harry Sprinkel, Oatville, Kan.

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.

HENDERSON'S PEDIGREED WHITE LEGhorns. June, July and August, Grade A chicks, $13.00 per 100. Eight week pullets and cockerels, $1.00 each. Special mated pen for your foundation $25.00. Everything guaranteed. Henderson's Farm, Box L-1025, Hereford, Tex.

WHITE LEGHORN HENS AND MALES NOW half price. Thousands of eight-week-old pullets. Also baby chicks and eggs. Trapnested, pedigreed 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.

LANGSHAN—EGGS

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

MINORCAS—BUFF

FIVE THOUSAND SUPER QUALITY BUFF Minorca pullets; cockerels. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

SELLING ENTIRE FLOCK OF EXTRA QUality Rose Comb Whites at $1.75. Peter P. Flaming, Hillsboro, Kan.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE Jun 25 1930 LIBRARY

BABY CHICKS **BABY CHICKS**

Baker's Chicks

Now Is Nature's Time for Growing Chicks

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

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

	100	500
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns	$6.90	$34
S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Buff Orpingtons	7.90	39
White Minorcas (Baker's Mammoth)	9.90	48

Heavy Assorted, $6.90 per 100. Light Assorted, $5.90 per 100.

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

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 ½ price, 2nd week ¼ price, 3rd week $1 per 100, balance C.O.D. plus postage or send full price and we pay postage. CATALOG FREE. Prompt service.

	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	$6.50	$31.00	$60
Barred Rocks, Reds, Anconas	7.50	36.00	70
Bf. Orps., Wh. Rocks, Wh. or Sil. Wy.	8.50	41.00	80

Assorted Hvy. Breeds, 100, $6.90; Asst'd All Breeds, 100, $5.90. Add 2c per chick for Special Quality or 5c for Trapnest Quality.

BOOTH FARMS, Box 565, 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
Bar'd., White & Buff Rocks, Reds	8.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orpingtons	8.00
Heavy Assorted Breeds	7.00
Light Assorted Breeds	6.00

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

CHICKS 7¢ UP

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

NEW LOW PRICES PER 100 CHICKS

BREED NAME	Utility Strain	Quality Strain	Master Bred Strain
Wh. Br. and Bf. Leghorns	$8.00	$10.00	$12.00
Barred Rocks, Anconas	9.00	11.00	14.00
W. Rks. Reds Bf. Orps., Wynds.	10.00	12.00	15.00
White Minorcas, Light Brahmas	12.00	15.00	18.00

Assorted per 100, $7.00. Other breeds at low prices.
MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

RUMELY SEPARATOR 32 HUBER TRACtor, both ready to go, $500.00. Glenn Chartier, Clyde, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD AS NEW DEMPSTER number fifteen well drill. Five bits. Grant Ewing, Waterville, Kan.

CASE SEPARATORS, 28-50, 40-62; 25 RUSsell steamer; 20-40 Case tractor. Cheap. Silvester, Little River, Kan.

MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, CASE SEPArator 36 inch; machines, belts good. Price $400. A. E. Harrel, Preston, Kan.

FOR SALE—35-70 HUBER TRACTOR; HAS been well maintained and is in good shape; $500. R. V. Stoll, Yates Center, Kan.

THRESHING RIG; 36-60 RUSSELL SEPARAtor like new, and 30-60 tractor best of shape at a bargain. Otto Stratmann, Lorraine, Kan.

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

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

WINDMILLS—NEW CURRIE SELF-OILING: 30 days free trial. Fully guaranteed. Priced 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.

CORN HARVESTER

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.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

NEW LOW PRICES CALHOUN CHICKERIES

5c Up-Bargain Chicks-5c Up

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

	Per 100
Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$6.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds	$7.00
Buff, White Orpingtons	$7.00
S. L. and White Wyandottes, R. I. Whites	$7.00
Black and White Minorcas	$8.00
Buff Minorcas	$9.00
Heavy Assorted Breeds	$6.50
Light Assorted Breeds	$5.50
Odds and Ends	$5.00

Terms—$1 books order for any number of chicks. We ship balance C.O.D. plus postage. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
Calhoun Chickeries, Box F, Calhoun, Mo.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

Guaranteed to live; only 5½c up. Shipped C.O.D. Superior Certified. Arrival on time guaranteed. Get our Big Free Catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Missouri

DOGS

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

COLLIE PUPS, SABLES, ELIGIBLE TO REGister. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

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

PURE BRED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, males $5.00. E. H. Beal, Argonia, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX Terriers, Police. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.

FINE COLLIE PUPPIES NATURAL HEELers, $4 and $5. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

SHEPHERD PUPS, SOME BOB TAILS, NAtural workers. Chas. Teeter, Fairfield, Nebr.

WHITE COLLIE PUPS BEAUTIFUL, USEful and intelligent, $8.00 each. Delbert Deege, Frizell, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERD, OLD ENGLISH SHEPherd, Collies. Send stamp for instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 232, Macon, Mo.

25 SPITZ MOSTLY FEMALES, 12 FOX TERrier mostly males, 6 to 7 weeks old, every week all summer. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

NICELY MARKED COLLIE PUPPIES, white and Sable, Natural heelers. Males $7.00, Females $5.00. E. H. Hartman, 1450 Park Place, Wichita, Kansas.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

INVENTIONS COMMERCIALIZED. PATented 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.

TOBACCO

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.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED—CASE SEPARATOR TWENTYtwo. Arthur Hallgren, Rt. 2, White City, Kan.

WATER SYSTEMS

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

KODAK FINISHING

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

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX BEAUTIful Glossitone prints 25c. Day-Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

FREE ENLARGEMENTS GIVEN — SEND roll and 25c for six glossy prints. Owl Photo Service, Fargo, N. Dakota.

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

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SEVEN NEUtone prints, one Oil colored, 25c. Reprints 3c. Ace Photo Service, Dept. A, Hoisington, Kan.

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

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

FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, SIX PRINTS, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Three prizes monthly for three best prints. Superior Photo Service, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

FREE—SEND ROLL OF FILM, WE WILL develop and print six pictures for 25c and send a copy "Kodakery" magazine free. Photo-Art Finishers Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

GET RAILWAY MAIL OR OUTDOOR GOVernment job. Qualify now. Write for details. Delmar Institute, B-1, Tabor Building, Denver, Colo.

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

LUMBER

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

BUR FIR LUMBER, CEDAR SHINGLES and posts at wholesale prices; big saving. J. F. Jacobson Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

RABBITS

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

FUR ANIMALS

PEN RAISED MINK. NOW BOOKING ORders for 1930 young. Master Mink Ranch, Hinton, Iowa.

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

SWISS HEIFER CALVES, LOWEST PRICES, highest quality, Milcowis, Cudahy, Wis.

NOW OFFERING BROWN SWISS HEIFER calves. Lakewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED RED POLLED BULLS, READY for service. Priced to sell. Jacob Fisher, Goff, Kan.

WISCONSIN GUERNSEY CALVES. LOWEST prices. Write Milcowis Guernseys. Cudahy, Wisconsin.

NOW OFFERING FIFTEEN MILKING Shorthorn heifer calves. Greenwood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HOLSTEINS CARLOAD 40 YEARLING HEIFers. Reasonable. Glenn Clarke, 257 Page St., St. Paul, Minn.

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.

SHEEP AND GOATS

REGISTERED YEARLING HAMPSHIRE rams. Good type and heavy. Priced to sell. Rollo Speer, Clio, Iowa.

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

HOGS

SPOTTED POLANDS, NOVEMBER BOARS, weanling pigs. Charley Sawyer, Fowler, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE, BRED GILTS EXTRA nice, $40 each. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

MODERN TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS. Bred gilts, spring boars and gilts for sale, prices reasonable. Write your wants. Henderson's Farm, Box LH-1025, Hereford, Tex.

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.

VACCINATE YOUR OWN HOGS WITH clear, concentrated hog serum. Easier to use, safer, quicker, smaller doses. Endorsed by Government experts. Write for full particulars and special low introductory prices. Bidwell-Johnston Co., 366 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LAND

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.

COLORADO

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

REAL BARGAIN—800 ACRES, GOOD IMproved farm, all in cultivation under ditch and reservoir, 21 miles from Denver, Colorado. $55 per acre, $15,000 cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Bengtson, Derby, Colo.

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. H. W. Byerly, 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 Homeseekers' 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

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.

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.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 1—E. A. Herr, Wakefield, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
Oct. 7—Northeast 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.

Mexico is hanging kidnapers to trees as a warning. That will improve everything for American tourists except the scenery.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 24)

fits can be worked "strong," which means that when so worked the patron doesn't have a look in.

One time I stood and watched one of the ball games in action. The game consisted of four rows of eight dolls each. The bottom of each doll was a small, square block of wood. These small blocks fitted between two parallel boards which supported the dolls. Ordinarily the dolls were fairly easy to knock down.

The proprietor of the ball game demonstrated to a quite sizable crowd that had gathered in response to his ballyhoo how easy it was to knock the dolls off the rack. The dolls were again set up but this time they were turned on their feet slightly, a move that was unnoticeable except to someone looking for it. When so turned the dolls were wedged in between the two boards so tightly that they could not have been knocked down with a brick.

How Doll Racks Are Worked

Another type of ball game that is common is "Old Tom," a single cat that sits upon a raised platform like a white cat on the barnyard fence. One manufacturer who builds an outfit of this kind explains in his catalog that the cat is "always under your control."

This summer you doubtless will go to fairs and carnivals infested with stands where you can "take a chance" on dolls, blankets, and what not. Did you ever stop to realize that the reason there are so many of them is because of the large amount of money the operators "clean up"? These games of chance are within the law, but the law they are within is the law of averages, and the averages are always on the side of the operator. Read this article printed originally in The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

When "Old Tom" is placed on the right spot, it is easy to show that by hitting him with the baseball lightly at the top of the head between the ears, he will fall completely off his bench. When the cat is placed just an inch or so in front of the spot, he won't fall off and that's where he almost always sits when a "monkey" is doing the throwing.

Another catalog advertises, "The best shelf that has come to the ball game operators in years. With only a slight pressure in the right place, which is not out of the ordinary move, while you are setting up the kids, you have locked one-half the shelf. This shelf works easily and quickly and is dead certain at all times. All parts are concealed and cannot be detected."

Eeveryone who has ever attended a carnival has seen the milk bottle game in action. Nine bottles are pyramided one on top of the other. The idea is to knock the bottles completely off the bench, throwing three balls.

Let the proprietor of a milk bottle game show you how easy it is to knock the bottles off the bench if he will, but watch closely as he sets up the bottles. The milk bottle sets come with seven bottles made of wood and two bottles made of iron. When he demonstrates, the operator sets the iron bottles on top of the pyramid, but when someone who is anxious to part with some money tries it, the iron bottles go on the bottom!

"One of the oldest, but also one of the surest money makers in the game business," says one manufacturer concerning the old-fashioned fishpond which may be found at almost every carnival or celebration. "Young or old, ladies or gents alike will try their skill to catch a fish. Each time a fish is caught—which is invariably every time—the fisherman wins a prize. Every fish has a number on the bottom side which corresponds with the numbers placed on your merchandise."

Altho the catalog does not say so, the numbers on the fish may be arranged to suit the fancy of the operator. All too often his fancy runs to the small prizes.

The fishpond is known as a legitimate concession, because the fisherman always gets a prize and also because the operator is allowed to set up his enterprise almost anywhere without molestation from the "bulls." In this same class are the pitch-till-you-win games, hoop-la and the country store.

Practically all of the hoop-la games may be regulated. Sometimes these games are so made that it is harder to ring certain pegs than others. Others are made so that by tilting the table on which the hoop-la prizes are placed it is practically impossible to ring the big ones. Such games may be controlled in such a way that the profits range from 100 per cent up. The operator gets instructions when he buys his outfit as to where to place the big prizes and where to place the little ones.

Jewelry at a Cheap Price

The operators of the legitimate games use "slum" for the small prizes. Slum is cheap but flashy jewelry. One firm advertises 1,500 pieces of such jewelry at $15. Their price is somewhat out of line. Some firms undersell them considerably. Even some of the wrist watches that attract attention because they have what the carnival men call "flash" may be purchased for $5 a dozen.

Among the most popular of the carnival devices must also be included the "wheels" and "spindles." These, too, may be regulated. Sometimes it is a small weight stuck into the back of the wheel out of sight that does the dirty work. Again it may be a "plunger" that the proprietor works rather ingeniously to cause the pointer to stop where he may please.

Will you be among the "monkeys" who make it possible for the proprietors of these no-chance games to operate at a good profit this year? A carnival may visit your town between now and fall. Long experience in the game has taught these fellows that the people in one community are not much different from those in another. They stay in carnival business year after year because they have proved to their own satisfaction and profit that Barnum was right when he said, "People like to be humbugged!"

"The man in the street owes more to the state than he is aware of," says a writer. Or, rather, more than the income-tax authorities are aware of.

TOUR DIRECTOR, KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

I am interested in your low-cost and one-cost Jayhawker Vacation Tour thru the Twin Cities, the Minnesota Lake Region, Western Canada, the Pacific Northwest and Glacier National Park. Please send me without any obligation on my part descriptive literature and other information about this wonderful tour.

Name.....

Address.....

The following persons also might be interested in the tour.

Name.....

Address.....

Namé.....

Address.....

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

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

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.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD BULLS

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

THEFTS REPORTED

T. C. Lane, Augusta. Radiator, generator, spark plugs and distributor from car.

C. J. Zogleman, Colwich. Three packages tapioca, pound Red Wolf coffee, two cans corn, 50 pounds sugar, two pounds brown sugar in boxes, yellow gold bracelet, man's light gray suit bearing label from Petries, Wichita, Kan., pair gray knee pants, pair tan shoes, pair boy's tan hose, girl's ensemble, pink georgette dress, green and tan hat, orchid hat, 32 Rhode Island Red hens and 80 cents in change.

Frank Patry, Colwich. Fifty Rhode Island Red hens, three-gallon white stone jar containing fried down ham, pound Hill Brothers coffee, half of a white cake and a yellow gold wrist watch bearing the initials "M.A.W."

Mrs. Geo. W. Lamb, Lawrence. Between two and three dozen Rhode Island Red hens.

C. H. Wood, Lawrence. Twenty Barred Rock hens.

Mrs. M. D. Frost, Esbon. Between 150 and 200 chickens weighing about 2 pounds each.

W. H. Trickey, Darby. New, heavy red wool sweater, sleeveless white silk crepe dress with large picoted collar, white silk slip, purple silk dress with long sleeves and skirt trimmed with brass buttons on left side. Light blue figured dress trimmed with plain blue, red and white print dress trimmed in black rickrack, pink voile dress trimmed with black and an old rose voile dress trimmed with lace. Green figured print dress trimmed in black rickrack, pink flowered print dress, tan georgette dress with apron effect. Black satin-faced dress trimmed with buttons down front, black crepe waist and skirt with white strip sewed together, black satin-faced dress unhemmed, tan silk dress with lace neck and elbow-length sleeves. Man's gray coat and vest and leather bedroom slippers. Five strands of beads.

F. S. Hupp, Newton. Askew saddle, hind cinch and trappings have been removed. Black leather bridle with chain chin strap and a striped saddle blanket.

J. L. Bearl, Rossville. White stack cover, 20 by 24 feet. New last year, one corner repaired.

The Last Great Frontier

(Continued from Page 7)

cide now that you will pack up and are going! All you have to do is to write the Tour Director, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan., telling him you expect to make the trip and stating whether you want an upper berth, a lower berth, a compartment or a drawing room. If others are accompanying you, give their names and addresses.

Or if you want full, complete details including prices, write for the Jayhawker Tour Booklet. Address Tour Director, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan., and just say "Please send me the Jayhawker Tour Booklet and full information." The beautifully illustrated booklet with all details will be sent free. Better write for it now while you are thinking about it—we'll gladly send it without obligation. We want you to go on the 1930 Jayhawker Tour! And here's the coupon.

863 Pounds of Milk

The average production of the 23 Ayrshires on the Fair Fields Farm, Topeka, during April, was 863 pounds of milk, which contained 31.98 pounds of butterfat.

With the resumption of fighting, normal conditions in China have been restored.

IS THIS YOU FIVE YEARS FROM NOW?

When tempted to over-indulge

"Reach for a Lucky instead"

Be moderate—be moderate in all things, even in smoking. Avoid that future shadow* by avoiding over-indulgence, if you would maintain that modern, ever youthful figure. "Reach for a Lucky instead."

Lucky Strike, the finest Cigarette you ever smoked, made of the finest tobacco—The Cream of the Crop—"IT'S TOASTED." **Lucky Strike** has an extra, secret heating process. Everyone knows that heat purifies and so 20,679 physicians say that **Luckies** are less irritating to your throat.

©1930, The American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers

"It's toasted"

Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough.

*We do not say smoking **Luckies** reduces flesh. We do say when tempted to over-indulge, "Reach for a **Lucky** instead."

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Jun 25 '30
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