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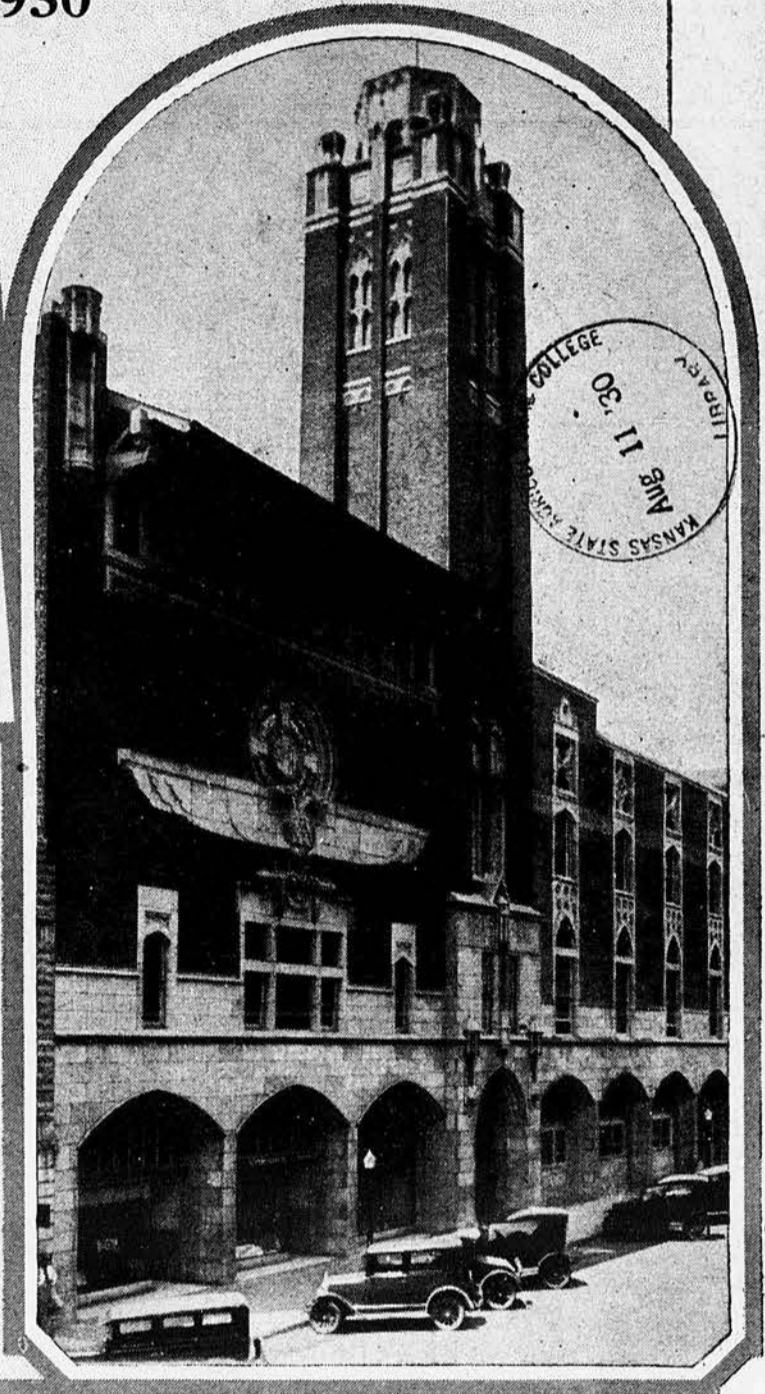
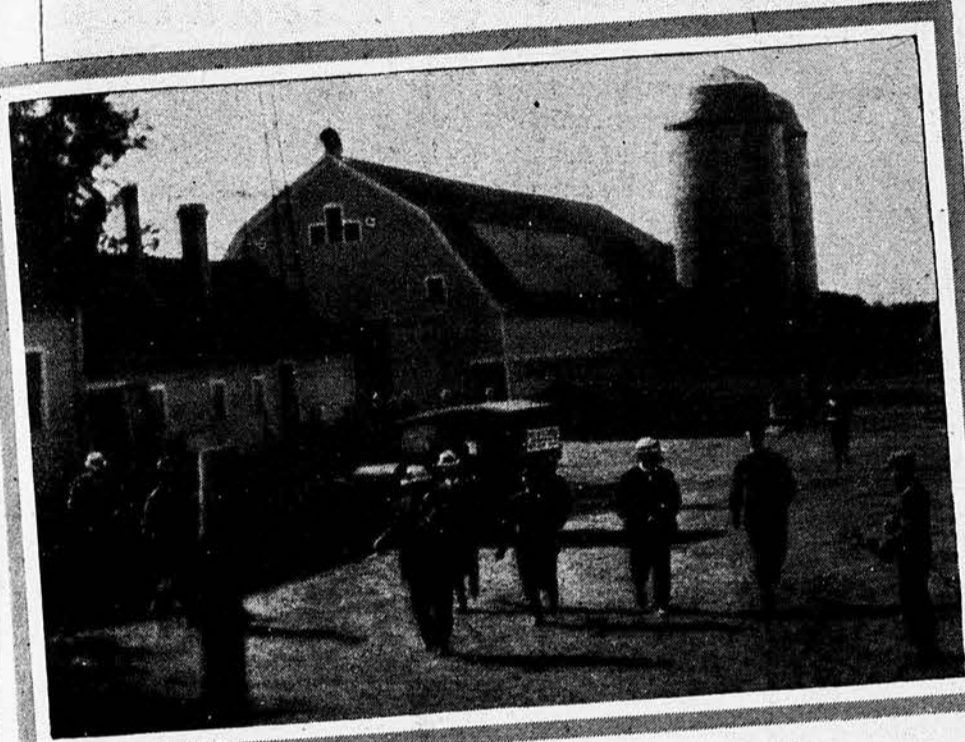
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 68

August 16, 1930

Number 33



Upper Left — Dairy Farm Near Fort Scott.

Left—A Typical Dairy Cow in Southeast Kansas.

Right — New Fort Scott Masonic Temple.

Below — A Southeast Kansas Dairy Herd.



Fort Scott—In Kansas' Dairy Country

(See Page 10)

It Always Happens

right in the middle of plowing



WHEN IT'S "now or never" with your plowing, you'll be glad your tractor is running on New Polarine. You'll be a lot more certain that it's going to keep on running.

YOU ARE CROWDED FOR TIME. Bad weather's held up plowing. Two days' work to be done in one. Half way through, your tractor goes "hay wire." Then you are in a jam. But don't blame the tractor. Tractor manufacturers say 90 to 95 per cent of engine troubles are due to improper lubrication. A new oil—made by a new way of refining—has been developed by Standard Oil Company (Indiana). We put it through all the tests we could think of. Taken all around, it beat every oil we put it up against.

THIS TEST WAS A SCORCHER

This new, wholly distilled, "pure bred" oil stands up in any man's tractor. Why, we even ran it in an engine filled with a special water substitute for 50 hours at 300° F—over 80° above where water boils away. But that was only one of the ways it had to prove itself.

It left most oils way behind when it came to pouring at low temperatures, because it's dewaxed. It will lubricate right from the start when you crank up on frosty mornings—and that's mighty important.

SHOWS UP EXTRA PRICED OILS

Maybe you never bothered about the carbon an oil forms, but it surely plays the dickens with an engine. Now this new oil leaves only about half as much carbon as the average of the deposits of some of those extra-priced oils.

We started selling this new oil only last March, under the name New Polarine. Right now there are thousands of farmers ready to swear that it's the best motor oil they ever used. It saved them money on repairs; it saved them their own time and it let them get their work done when the weather was right. It will do the same for you. New Polarine is priced as low as any good oil can be. You can't get a better all-around tractor oil no matter how much you pay.

Ask the Standard Oil Agent about the Future Order Plan that saves you money

ISO-VIS "K" is made especially for kerosene tractors. It lubricates thoroughly not only when first put into your crankcase, but right up to the time you drain it out, because Iso-Vis "K" resists dilution. Consequently, it prevents much motor trouble and costly delays.



PEOPLE sit up and take notice when they see this test. Black, "used" New Polarine is run through the filter to take out the dirt. The oil that seeps through is just the same in color and everything else as fresh New Polarine.

New **POLARINE** 25¢ a quart at retail

New Iso-Vis has every one of the fine qualities of New Polarine and in addition is specially prepared so that it does not thin out from dilution—a decided advantage. 30c a quart, retail.

Motor Oil 

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 68

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Number 33

Kingsley Cut His Wheat Acreage

Additional Crops, Fallowing and Livestock Have Made More Profit

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

CONTEND that farmers in this section of the state must cut down on wheat in favor of other things, and in addition turn more land to summer fallow." Harrison M. Kingsley, Ellis county, put his empty lemonade glass on the table and settled back comfortably in his chair to continue the discussion about present farm conditions. It was a hot July morning and he had stopped his job of putting up alfalfa hay for a brief rest. The day before he had heard the chairman of the Federal Farm Board and the secretary of Agriculture give their views on the subject. He follows them. "I believe if the average farmer would farm half as much ground and do it better he would be ahead," he offered. By producing more bushels on a smaller acreage under the best conditions we can work out, the overhead is lowered. And the more sources

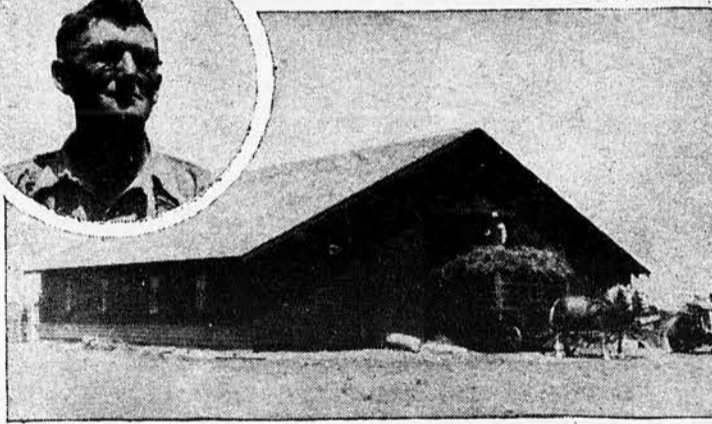
Sometime in the not far distant future a milk house will be built to complete the dairy department on this farm. Even now a milking machine is in use twice daily. Kingsley hooked on to the power line running out from Hays, so now electricity does the milking. And this is much cheaper and takes most of the labor out of the job, the owner explains. "It requires only one man now," he said. "Why, my boy Harry, just 11 years old, will go out and milk the whole bunch. We went to Hays yesterday in order to hear Alexander Legge talk, and by the time we got home Harry had just about all the milking done. Under the old methods it seemed as if milking took all the help and time we could possibly spare. While now it takes only an hour at a milking with an average of 10 cows the year around, it used to require double that time."

Perhaps Mr. Kingsley is an exception to the rule when it comes to marketing his milk, but he does it at a good profit. Whole milk goes to a local ice cream plant, as it has for five or six years, at \$2.30 a hundred. Sweet cream goes at the rate of 50 cents a pound for butterfat in the winter. All of the skimmilk available is fed to hogs

ton cake make up the winter ration. Always the animals are fed as nearly as possible according to their production. Plenty of alfalfa hay has been produced for the dairy herd on this farm, but an increased acreage is being put out so that there will be no question about having an adequate supply. Incidentally, this legume acreage certainly isn't going to hurt future fertility of the farm.

One feature Mr. Kingsley misses on his new farm is a good silo. In the past he has used one, and it is his plan now to build one as soon as he can. He considers silage the best and most economical feed for a dairy herd that he ever has used. "I filled one year with 10-bushel-to-the-acre corn, and how those cows did produce! Ten cows averaged \$50 a week for five months straight. The next year I filled with sorghum and feterita but didn't have as good success. It may be that the crop wasn't quite mature. I fed cotton cake with the sorghum silage just the same as I did with the corn silage but there was such a difference that I am satisfied nothing can beat corn."

The hog project is handled in a very efficient manner. About 11 sows and gilts are kept to

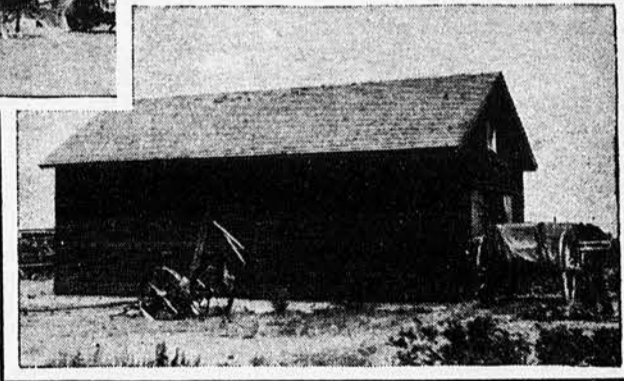


income a man can develop, the better he stands the hard years." It so happens that the idea of cutting the wheat acreage isn't a new one to Mr. Kingsley. Some years ago he farmed in the neighborhood of 400 acres, while at present it is only around 140. He is in a different location now than he was

produce spring and fall litters, and about 80 head will go to market every year. These are Chester Whites and Durocs, the reds being purebreds and the whites grades. Mr. Kingsley is switching to the



Harrison M. Kingsley, Ellis County, Shown in the Circle, Believes in More Incomes to the Farm. At Top, Left, Is the Home He Built Last Year; Right, His Combination Work Shop and Garage. At Center, New Alfalfa Hay Is Going Into the Barn for the Benefit of Winter Milk Production. Lower Left, Individual Hog Houses, and Right, Grain Storage Space



When he had so much wheat, but he still is in the same section of the country and no doubt he could farm as much if not more to the bread grain. However, he doesn't wish to do so. "The thing I wanted," he said, "was a better and more profitable system than I could see in such an extensive production of one crop. If something should happen to wheat I would be hit too hard." The result of this line of reasoning can be seen on the 320 acres Mr. Kingsley owns and farms today between Hays and Ellis. He has wheat, of course, but corn, sorghums, alfalfa and some other crops as well, plus a good dairy herd, a profitable hog project and a poultry flock. He has owned the present farm two years and in the last year has built a home and a good, substantial set of buildings there. Evidently he is satisfied with his new system. "I used to be in the beef game," he offered. "Had 70 head of Gallows and 40 head of Herefords. But since I lack the pasture here I had to quit. However, beef is profitable with pasture available." Some 13 grade Holsteins make up the dairy herd, and in the barn are 12 stanchions to accommodate them at milking time and concrete floor and drains to aid in cleanliness and sanitation.

and poultry. Other worth-while profits quite obviously can be figured in the dairy records. It is a settled fact that a good-sized bunch of dairy cows provide a good market for home-grown feeds and in addition help greatly with the fertility program. Neither must we forget that these Holsteins help to make a better-balanced farm and therefore use labor to real advantage every day in the year. If cows are going to do their best in line of production they need the proper amount of the right kind of feed. Kingsley has proved this to his satisfaction and profit. He grains his cows the year around. This holds the dairy income up to where it amounts to considerably more than if milking were considered a seasonal job. When wheat pasture is good the grain allowance is cut, and when grass is at its best, also. But by the early part of July this year the grass was dried up and Kingsley had changed to a heavy grain ration again. At present the ration is about two-thirds bran and one-third corn chop plus a pound of cottonseed meal a day. Corn cob meal and cot-

Durocs after a number of years with Chester Whites simply because he has it figured that the red pigs grow out more rapidly. He gives the porkers a chance to make good by having them farrowed in clean, individual houses that are moved to fresh ground. Pig troubles never have amounted to much on this farm. One practice followed, in addition to the clean house, clean pasture program, is to worm the pigs at weaning time. Sudan pasture is provided for the pigs, and it has proved quite satisfactory. It is too difficult to get a stand of alfalfa to pasture it. Creep-feeding the pigs is another idea that has found favor on this farm. Spring and fall pigs both have had a trial at this, and Mr. Kingsley finds that the creep method has a great advantage over trying to get along without it. "I get more weight and the pigs go right on eating and gaining at weaning time," he said. And, of course, that is exactly what should happen.

(Continued on Page 10)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IT SEEMS to me that as fair an island as the eye ever looked upon is that which lies in the bend of the arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence known as the Island of Prince Edward. Henry Ward Beecher, the celebrated preacher, orator and author, was once quoted as saying that this island is the "gem of the northern seas." Geographically, the island has an extreme length of 110 miles, lies in the form of a crescent and varies in width from 2 to 34 miles.

The surface of the island is a beautifully rolling lowland varied by one chain of little hills, none of them more than 500 feet high.

Agriculturally speaking, the land is very fertile, and it seemed to me that the inhabitants were more generally and evenly prosperous than those of any other province we visited.

It may sound rather strange to hear or read it spoken of as a province, yet that is just what it is, with a provincial government of its own. Its total area is only 2,184 square miles, but then we must remember we have one sovereign state which has cut quite a figure in the history of this country which has a total area of only 1,248 square miles, and another which John J. Ingalls once described as the state which has three counties when the tide is out and only one when the tide is in, with a total area of only 2,370 square miles.

On September 6, 1864

IT MAY also be said that as the states of Rhode Island and Delaware have cut figures in the history of our country entirely out of proportion to their physical size, so has the province of Prince Edward Island exercised an influence in the founding of the Dominion of Canada entirely out of proportion to its size or population, for it was in the old government building in the beautiful little city of Charlottetown that the great confederation of provinces known as the Dominion of Canada had its birth. On a bronze tablet which commemorates the event is this inscription: "In the hearts and minds of the delegates who assembled in this room on September 6, 1864, was born the Dominion of Canada. Providence being their guide they builded better than they knew."

The government of Prince Edward Island is vested in a lieutenant governor appointed by the governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, an executive council of nine members chosen from the members of the legislative assembly and legislature of 30 members, one-half of whom are elected by the property holders of the island and the other half by a general vote based on manhood suffrage. The province is represented in the Canadian parliament by four members of the house of commons and four senators. Considering the fact that the population of the island is only 87,000, just about the population of Shawnee county, it seems to have a liberal representation in the national government.

Reverting to the agricultural resources of the island, it produces abundant crops of oats and potatoes, barley, maize and almost any kind of vegetable that can be grown in the north temperate zone. Cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry are seen everywhere on the beautiful rolling lands that make up the farms of the island. I was told that there are 33 butter and cheese factories on the island. Co-operative dairying is carried on extensively and successfully.

Notwithstanding the latitude of the island, the fact that it is surrounded by water modifies its climate, and makes it fit for the successful production of fruit.

Of course there is good fishing about Prince Edward Island—cod, herring, mackerel, oysters and lobsters; the annual output of the fisheries amounts to approximately \$1,367,000. It was on this island that a new industry, known as fox farming, had its origin and to me it is so interesting that it deserves a prominent place in this story.

Silver fox ranching, as it is called, was started something like 40 years ago. It has passed thru a hectic period of wild speculation and frenzied finance, but at present seems to be on a sound business basis. The pioneer in the silver fox business seems to have been Sir Charles Dalton, and here in brief is the story of his life. He was born at Nail Pond near Tiguish, loved life in the open and delighted in hunting and trapping. Foxes were plentiful in the vicinity where he was born. In 1878 he says that he trapped a black fox, the skin of which he sold for \$52; that was a big price for a fox hide then and it put an idea into the head of the boy. He knew that the black fox was the rarest of its kind and commanded a high price and he conceived the idea that these foxes could be bred in captivity. This idea was strengthened when in 1885 a pair of black pups was captured by a man named Thompson who



sold them to a man by the name of Haywood who kept them in his stable and raised two pups, but after they quit breeding Haywood killed them and sold the pelts.

In 1887 Sir Charles bought a pair of silver foxes from the island of Anticosta. There were not at that time another pair of breeding foxes in captivity. In 1890 he entered into a partnership with a man by the name of Oulton, and that year was built the first pen of wire netting for the keeping of foxes in captivity. The partners then began to breed carefully and scientifically, and soon built up a market in London, and Prince Edward Island began to be famous as the only place where black and silver foxes were bred in captivity.

\$25,000 for a Fox

THE pelts of these captivity bred foxes began to sell in London and other fur markets for fabulous prices. In January, 1905, one skin was sold for 390 pounds sterling, approximately \$1,950, to a Paris buyer, and in March of the same year this same skin was resold for 580 pounds, approximately \$2,900.

In 1912 Sir Charles removed his foxes to Charlottetown and formed a new company, retaining a large share of the stock. Subsequently the ranch, as it was called, was sold to W. K. Rogers, who is still owner of it and is the largest breeder of silver foxes in Canada.

Up to 1910 fox breeding was a monopoly enjoyed by about six concerns, but the story of their profits leaked out, and then started a period of wild finance, stock jobbing and frenzied speculation only rivaled by such crazes as the "tulip" speculation that once raged in France or the town lot boom that once spread all over the United States.

Undoubtedly these pioneers who enjoyed the monopoly did reap enormous profits. Good skins sold from \$1,500 to \$2,600.

In the fall of 1910 the monopoly was broken; the older ranchers began selling to a few friends; wise boys were those old ranchers and the "friends" discovered.

Then began a period of feverish speculation. Company after company was formed until the capitalization reached the total of 12 million dollars. The cost of breeding pairs rose from \$3,000 in 1910 to \$20,000 in 1913. When the boom was at its height as high as \$25,000 was paid for exceptional specimens. Foxes began to have aristocratic pedigrees, altho only a generation or two back their ancestors had dug their holes in the wilderness and hunted for the food for themselves and their young in the primeval forest. The story of those days reads like a chapter from the Arabian Nights. Fortunes were made over night.

Speculators began dabbling in futures, and options were taken on pups yet unborn. Speculation reached its highest point in 1913; all classes of people rushed pell-mell into the game. Ranches spread all over the island and the boom spread to other parts of Canada and the United States. People utterly ignorant of foxes or the quality of furs, who would not have known a fox from a squirrel, organized corporations and sold stock to the eager suckers, and made fortunes out of the money of their gullible victims.

A story is told as a sample of those fox-mad days. A business man in New Brunswick, who had relatives in Prince Edward Island engaged in the fox business, had a chance to get a one-third interest in a promising pair of foxes. He was required to put up \$100 and assume a liability of \$1,500 more. In a few months a litter of five pups was added to his stock and he was the owner of two and one-third foxes valued at \$15,000.

In 1911 anyone who owned a pair of silver foxes considered that his fortune was made. A party of ten-dollar a week clerks gave up their jobs, organized a co-operative company and in four years estimated their wealth at \$40,000. For a time some of the large companies declared enormous dividends. "Get-Rich-Quick" Wallingfords were plentiful, and they built their castles in the air. Farmers mortgaged their farms to get the price for a single pair of breeders. The bubble grew and grew, and then came the inevitable bursting, the shattering of the golden dream, the collapse of the castles in the air.

Then Came the World War

THE immediate cause of the collapse, which was inevitable in any event, was the outbreak of the World War. When the world shook with the roar of guns markets of all kinds were disorganized. An end came temporarily to speculative trading, for the minds of men were diverted from money making to thoughts of war and carnage. This was especially true of Canada which got into the war at the very beginning. The great London market and other European markets were all but closed. If the United States had gotten into the war at the same time that Canada did, it would have spelled temporary ruin to the legitimate as well as the speculative fox business. But we did not go in. After the first shock speculation raged here more fiercely than in time of peace. Everybody had money and all seemed crazy to spend it. Shop girls began to wear as expensive furs as were formerly worn by the wives of multimillionaires. So while the bubble of wild speculation had burst in Prince Edward Island, the legitimate industry survived, and today the fur industry is the sixth largest industry in America, and the most important branch of it is silver fox raising. There are 1,000 fox ranches in the United States and 1,500 ranches in Canada.

It has been demonstrated that with scientific

feeding and care better fox furs can be procured in captivity than in the wilds. The only question mark that appears to me is this: Will the demand for fox furs continue? The demand for furs is necessarily a caprice of fashions, and sometimes fashions change with no apparent reason. Nothing, as it seems to me, more enhances the beauty of a lady's attire than beautiful furs, and no fur seems to me to be quite as handsome as that of a high class silver fox. It looks as if the business would continue to grow, altho prices will come down as the supply increases.

But, says the doubter, remember the ostrich plumes? Nothing was more beautiful or graceful in a perfect ostrich plume, and I'm still of the opinion that the ladies' hats decorated with rich plumes were the handsomest headgear ever worn by beautiful women, but for some reason the style changed; the tight fitting hats came into fashion and the ostrich plumes were no longer in demand. Fortunes in ostrich farms went glimmering just because the pretty dears started buying ostrich feathers. Maybe styles in hats will change and put the fox ranches on a blink.

discovered while on Prince Edward Island fox ranching was a sore subject with a good many folks. Their investments in that industry were an unpleasant memory. "Huh," said a well dressed lady of middle age or perhaps on the shady side, "I don't want to see a fox rancher hear about one. I have a lot of stock certificates that cost me good money." Of course that says nothing one way or another. That was merely wild speculation, but at present raising furs is a legitimate and reasonably profitable business. It is in my opinion no kind of business for a novice to invest his money in. The man who succeeds now must understand foxes and have an expert knowledge of furs. He must know how to pick good animals and how to care for them after he gets them. If he doesn't he had better keep out of the business.

So much for the fox-fur industry. On this burning hot day the mind turns involuntarily to this island, the "garden province" of the Dominion of Canada. That old explorer, Jacques Cartier, more of a warrior than a writer, reaching its shores after a long hard voyage in a sailing ship across a stormy ocean, sensed the natural beauty and restfulness while it was an unbroken wilderness, and wrote of it simply and yet eloquently; "All the land is low and most beautiful it is possible to see and full of beautiful trees and meadows."

The forests have long been gone, the natural meadows have been broken by the plow; orchards, fruited deep in autumn, in the spring-

time filling the air with the sweet perfume of their blossoms, dot the landscape; but the waves still chant their restful music as they roll up against the low lying shore, as they did when Jacques Cartier with his long voyage gazed on a scene of almost unrivaled rural beauty in that year 1534.

If I were so situated that I could do it, I would hunt up a location of Prince Edward Island and when the hot winds blow I would just go there and rest and fish and bathe in the cool-



ing waves that lap the beach, and let the old world wag while men elsewhere were engaged in their futile arguments about politics, religion and the weather.

I might also say in closing that Prince Edward Island is one province in Canada that has not yielded to the liquor interests, so if your principal object in going to Canada is to get a drink you had better not go there.

Courts Will Sustain It

A bachelor dies, leaving his estate to a Methodist hospital. The estate consists of 80 acres valued at \$15,000, also personal property and bonds, amounting to \$3,000. The gift was made out in the form of a deed. Can this be set aside and have the heirs any show to

recover this estate? The heirs consist of two brothers and two sisters. This took place in Illinois. E. A. C.

If the deed to the land was properly executed and acknowledged and the maker of it was in his right mind at the time it was made, the probability is the courts will sustain it.

Half to the Wife

We live in Kansas. I am a stepmother. I married an old man who had a farm on which we live, also three lots and houses in town. Besides we have quite a few cattle which we are trying to raise to pay everything we owe. If he should die and leave me what share would be mine and what share would belong to his children by a former marriage? Could I keep the things I have bought with the chickens I raised? I am 30 years old. He is 64. E. L. F.

In case of your husband's death with or without a will, you are entitled to one-half of his estate, both personal and real. Also you are entitled to the exempt personal property, that is, a team of horses or mules and wagon, the farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep with the wool from the sheep, the household furniture, and food sufficient to keep the family for one year and the animals for one year if it is on hand. His children would inherit the other half of his property unless he disposed of it differently by will.

Assuming that these chickens are yours you have a right, of course, to dispose of them, or the proceeds of them, as you please.

Must Pay Poll Tax

Does one who is drawing permanent total disability pension the result of disabilities incurred in the World War and who has been with the Government since 1917 have to pay poll tax? I. S. S.

Yes.

Who Gets the Stalks?

A is a landlord, B the tenant. If B cuts the corn does he get the stalks? If the corn fails and all there is is the fodder is A entitled to his share of the fodder if he cuts it? C. V.

I would say yes to both questions.

No Passport Is Needed

1—Does one have to have a passport to travel in Canada? If so how do you go about securing one? 2—When is a girl or a boy of age in Kansas? H. H. C.

1—A passport is not necessary for a citizen of the United States to travel in Canada.

2—Both boys and girls reach the age of majority in Kansas at 21. A girl, however, may marry without her parents' consent at 18.

Better Times Around the Corner

From a Radio Address by Senator Capper Over the Columbia Chain

ON MY way home I found everything burning up from Washington to Kansas. There is not much encouragement in the fact that others are just as bad off as we are, at any rate, it could be worse.

Despite the troubles we now are encountering, I cannot but feel the future of agriculture is bright, and that the next 10 years will be much better than the last few seasons have been. I say this in full appreciation of the present low commodity prices, and the bad temporary effect they are having on farming and the business and economic life of the country as a whole.

Following the wars of Napoleon and also after the Civil War, the general trend in commodity prices was downward for 30 years. Of course the trend was not regular, it varied somewhat with the influence of the business cycles from year to year. It seems this record is being repeated in our era we are now going thru. Since the World War ended the general course of commodity prices has been downward and there have been many variations.

A factor which is likely to make the present commodity price decline worse than it would have been is the development of increased production and lowered costs. The mass production of factories supplies a splendid illustration, also combine harvesters. Twelve years ago this summer Kansas farmers used 14 combines; this season we have operated 25,000 combines and 60,000 tractors. When I was a boy, in Anderson county, we thought if a farmer took care of 30 acres of land during a season he was doing well. Now with our modern equipment, motor trucks, etc., have greatly increased the range of activity of the average farmer.

Overproduction in industry has resulted in a

vast amount of unemployment in cities. In agriculture it has brought about an aggressive campaign on the part of the Farm Board for a reduction in wheat acreage.

I think there will be some improvement in farm prices but practically everything will be adjusted to lower price levels. However, there will be less worry on the part of farmers if the prices of the supplies they must buy also come down, which I am glad to say is the present tendency.

The older folks will remember a somewhat similar situation in the early '90s, and almost all of us can remember 1913. While I think we are at the bottom of the business depression, and that conditions will improve slowly from now on, the man in a big city who hasn't got a job, and can't get one, is very much out of luck. The average Kansas farmer may get some satisfaction out of the fact he has a comfortable home and plenty to eat tho his prices for wheat and other farm products are below cost of production.

There is also some encouragement in the general rule that good seasons follow poor ones. We are likely to go into the new season with empty bins, with the net result of higher prices.

Right here let me say I am not advising wheat farmers in Western Kansas to reduce wheat acreage. With modern machinery, they can produce wheat at a lower cost than in any other section. But Eastern Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and many other states would probably benefit by raising something else than wheat as long as the world's production of wheat is increasing.

Knowing what has been done by the speculative element of the grain trade to hamstring the Federal Farm Board ever since its operations

began and to bring about the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act, I am not prepared to accept the market quotations on wheat as evidence of the working of an untrammelled law of supply and demand.

Unquestionably the grain market's manipulators would like to sink the Farm Board, or greatly discredit it, in the first year of its operation under as trying conditions as it will ever have to face. What better opportunity could there be?

It is also true that such a situation is always seized upon by speculators on the "bear" side of the market to depress prices below their true level. The "bear" short-seller gets his highest profit when he can make what seems a bad situation worse. I am pushing a bill in the Senate which I believe will curb the activities of the short-selling gamblers but they have put up a determined fight against it ever since it was introduced.

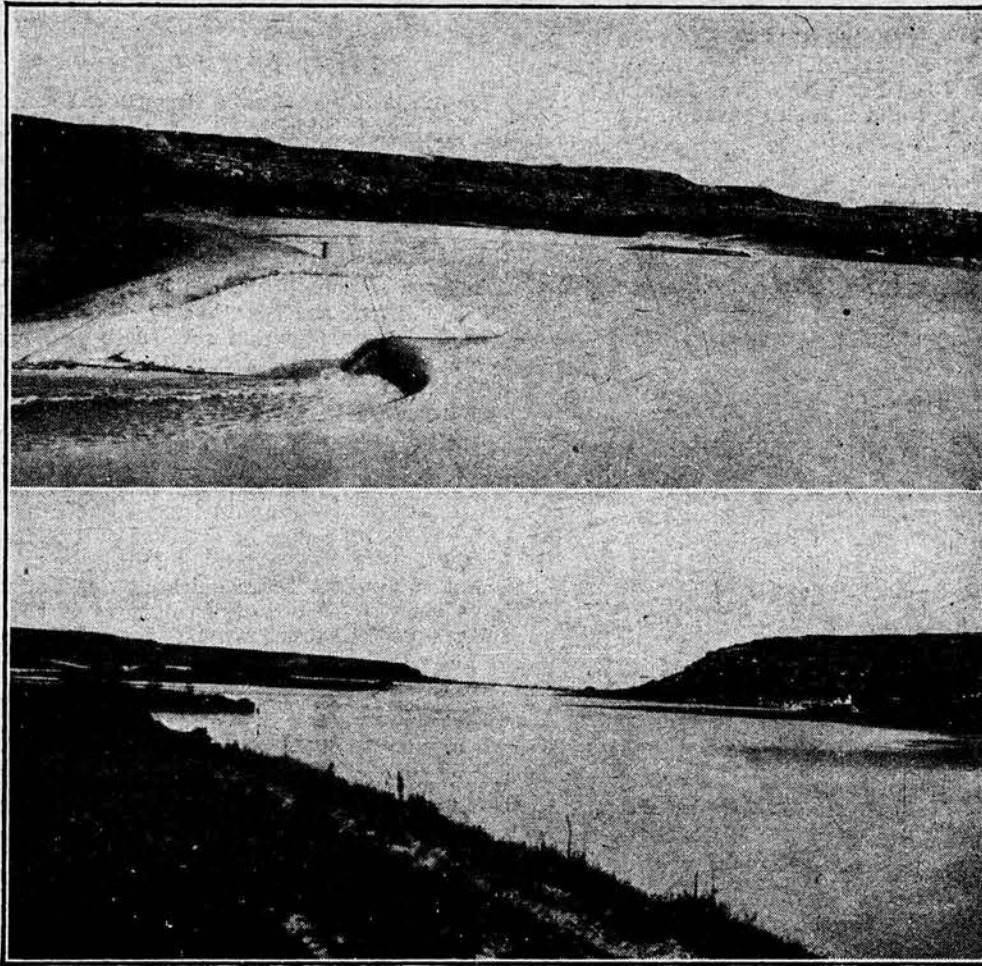
I have had occasion recently to talk with a good many executives of Eastern industrial plants. I find there is a general belief that we are thru the worst of the depression, and that the movement from now on will be slowly but steadily upward.

If they are correct this means in the near future more business activity, greater employment and a higher buying power on the part of the people of the cities. That will produce a better demand for farm products, which in turn will bring higher prices.

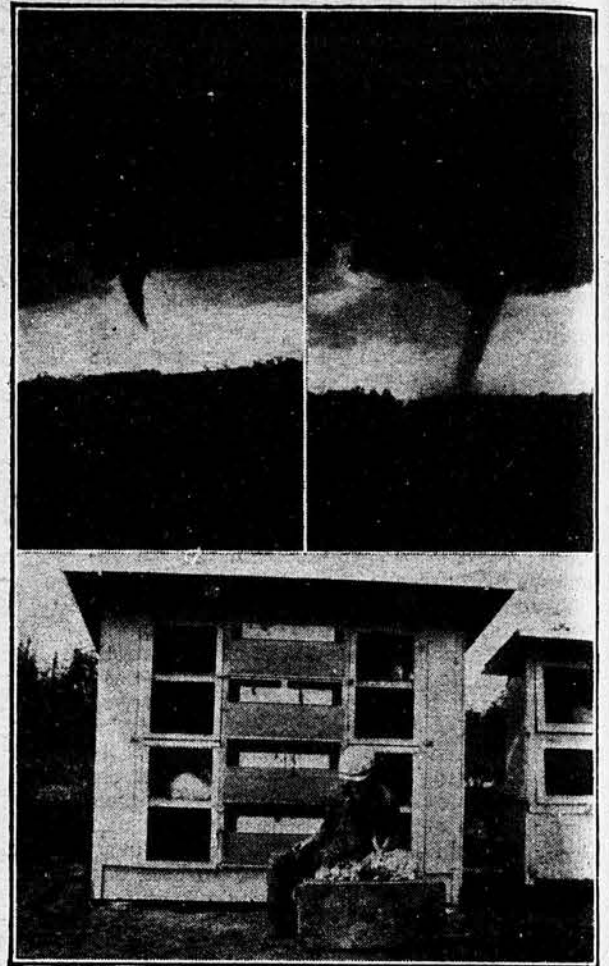
It is when times are subnormal that a man shows the stuff of which he is made. Let us keep our eyes on those brighter days ahead, and do the things now which will result in the greatest rewards when the better times come.



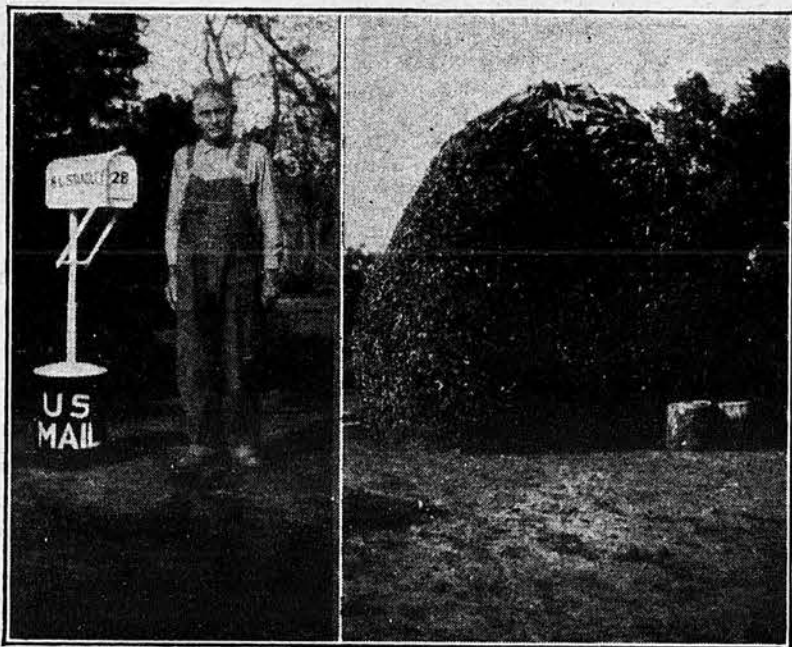
Rural Kansas in Pictures



Here Are Two Views Taken in the Scott County State Park. At Top, Is the Dam With Water Going Over the Spillway, and Below Is a General View of the Big Lake and the Shores. The Day This Park Was Opened Some 20,000 People Visited It, Coming From Most of the Counties in Kansas and From Neighboring States as Well. This Is a Place Worthy of a Visit



The Pictures of the Twister Above Were Submitted by Marlin Ehlers, of Near Winchester. One Shows the Cloud Coming Down and the Other in Action. Below, Alfred Paul, Mahaska, With Some of His Registered Rabbits



"By Using Bottom Part of Old Cream Can Filled With Cement, a Gas Pipe and Some Paint, I Made This Handy, Yet Substantial, Mail Box Rack," Writes B. L. Standley, Lucas, at Left Above. Next Winter This Firewood on Pete Goentzel's Farm Will Come Handy



A Job of Terracing, at Top, Undertaken by the Crops Class in Vocational Agriculture, of the Washington High School. This Is on the Farm of Charles Evans. The Terraces Were Laid Out Under the Direction of H. H. Brown, the Instructor, and County Agent John V. Hepler. Lower Photo Shows the Group That Did the Work



"This Cart Is of Great Help on the Farm," Writes Nora Eisenhut, Junction City. "It Hauls Everything From Vegetables to Flowers and Saves Labor."



Farm Youngsters on the Hugh Holler Farm, McPherson County, Don't Worry About Hot Weather, Not Even When It Is 110 Degrees in the Shade, When They Are More Than Knee Deep in a Concrete Water Tank



"This Picture of Improving Coffey County Soil Was Taken as We Were Plowing Under a Real Stand of Sweet Clover, Before Planting Corn," Writes J. H. Snyder. "The Ground Had Been Limed Ahead of the Clover, Except a Strip at One Side of the Field, and There Was No Trouble in Telling Where the Lime Stopped

A "Cross of Gold" Again?

Has a Lack of the Yellow Metal Contributed to the Price Decline This Year?

By Gilbert Gusler

IS MANKIND again bearing a "cross of gold"? For several years, a dispute has been raging among economists and monetary experts as to whether the supply of gold would become inadequate for the demand and cause a world-wide decline in commodity prices. Now, price deflation is here. Was it partly caused by a "gold shortage," or can it be attributed solely to overproduction and underconsumption of the commodities affected?

When the learned doctors differ on such a matter, amateurs are forced to suspend judgment. But the question is of such vast concern to everybody that it is worth while to examine the argument.

It has been well said that no single economic factor causes more distress or misfortune than the variability of the general price level. One trouble is that fluctuations in general prices disturb contracts which extend over long periods of time. Mortgages are an example. A mortgage is a promise to pay a certain amount of money, not a certain quantity of products. If commodities decline in price, then more must be sold to obtain the money to pay off the mortgage. This makes the lender happy, but brings misery to the borrower. On the other hand, if the price level rises, it becomes easier to pay debts, but the creditor loses. When he receives his money, it will not buy as much product as when he made the loan. In either case, somebody is cheated. The same principle applies to taxes, part of which are collected to pay public debts contracted on a different price level.

That "Crown of Thorns"

Most of us are debtors rather than creditors, so that the majority of people find that rising prices are advantageous and falling prices are adverse. This is particularly true of farmers because of their slow turnover, their large indebtedness in relation to annual income and their inability to adjust production quickly to demand and thus slow down the decline in their products. A falling price level also has a very depressing effect on business, leads to unemployment, and paralyzes the spirit of enterprise on which business progress depends.

It's just 34 years since Bryan's famous "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold" speech. Prices had been declining since the close of the Civil War. As can be seen on the accompanying chart, a typical list of goods that would have brought \$1.79 in 1864 and \$1.20 when specie payments were resumed in 1873 would have brought only 68 cents in 1896. Naturally, this worked great hardship on most people.

The gold standard is not always a cross. A majority might have agreed that it had become one in 1896, but they preferred to bear the cross rather than to run the risks of bimetallism. Fortunately, the development of the cyanide process of extracting gold and the discovery of new gold deposits in the Klondike, in South Africa and in West Australia soon after that time relieved the gold shortage. Prices advanced from 1896 to 1914 at the average rate of about 2.4 per cent a year.

Several months ago, Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University stated that "we must expect a general sag of the price level within the next 10 years, which probably will extend over a period of 20 years. Only a new technical discovery in gold production or a radical departure in banking practice, can avert such a decline which will be caused by an acute shortage of gold." He also indicated that that belief was held by most economists.

Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale asserted that "a long, slow, but very great deflation in prices will begin one to two years from now. The rapid return of European countries to a gold basis and the consequent competition for the yellow metal will tax the available supply and will bring prices well below the pre-war level." Dr. L. D. Edie stated that the world was confronted with a serious gold problem within the next decade. David Friday asserted that the French policy of hoarding gold was exerting serious deflationary pressure.

Professors Warren and Pearson of Cornell said that "In previous periods

of inflation and deflation, prices have returned to the pre-war basis. If that should occur in the next 10 years, it would be injurious to agriculture. The long time outlook is a question of the relation of the world's supply of money to the volume of business. There is serious danger that the world's gold supply is going to be so short that gold will rise in value, that is, that prices of other things will fall."

The accompanying chart shows index numbers of wholesale prices as compiled from various sources by Professors Warren and Pearson. Following the Napoleonic wars and the Civil War, prices did not reach their extreme low points until 25 to 30 years after the peak of inflation. These two men expect this price history to be repeated.

For several years following 1921, prices were relatively stable at around 145, pre-war years



When Bill Gets to Egypt

being taken as 100. But, in the last two years, the tendency has been distinctly downward. Of this, Warren and Pearson said recently, "In a period of declining prices, there are often periods of several years at a time when prices are fairly stable, then readjustment is likely to occur to a new level. Such readjustment to a new level is now occurring."

The belief that a gold shortage is responsible for the present price decline seems to be widely held by European economists and by some of the leading British bankers. Sir Josiah Stamp on several occasions recently has called attention to the serious effect which a long-continued price decline has in stifling business and crippling trade, and to the desirability of stabilizing the value of gold as far as possible.

On the other side of the argument is the official organ of the National City Bank of New York, presumably edited by George E. Roberts, who made his early reputation by his answer to Coin's Financial School and the free silver advocates in 1896. This publication asserts that conditions of overproduction or underconsumption or both are ample to explain the declines which have occurred in prices of such commodities as wheat, sugar, coffee, cotton, wool, silk, oil, rubber and copper and that it is unnecessary to look for other causes. While granting the influence of gold supplies on prices, the belief is expressed that there is no evidence of any shortage of gold or of credit.

Even more emphatic is the New York Journal of Commerce, whose editor was formerly director of research for the Federal Reserve Board. This paper has stated editorially that the world's supply of forms of exchange or money probably is more ample for its needs than for many years, that worrying about a gold shortage is foolish, and that "changes in gold production probably are about the least important influence in the making of commodity prices at the present time."

Dr. Benjamin E. Anderson of the Chase National Bank holds that there is enough gold and the annual additions to the supply are ample to take care of all legitimate needs. But, there is not enough gold to make possible using bank credit in place of investors' savings for such things as financing mortgages, the building trade, and stock speculation as has been done in recent years.

1 Ounce of Gold Is Worth \$20.67

Whatever the true causes of the recent decline are, we must recognize that fluctuations in prices may be brought about by changes in the value of gold as well as by changes in supply and demand. An ounce of fine gold is always equal to \$20.67 in our money. When gold is becoming scarce, it is necessary to give more wheat, cattle, cotton, or what have you to "buy" a unit of gold. Prices of commodities and wages tend to fall. When gold is becoming more abundant in relation to demand, it can be had for a smaller amount of product, or a smaller sum of human effort, which means that prices and wages will tend to rise.

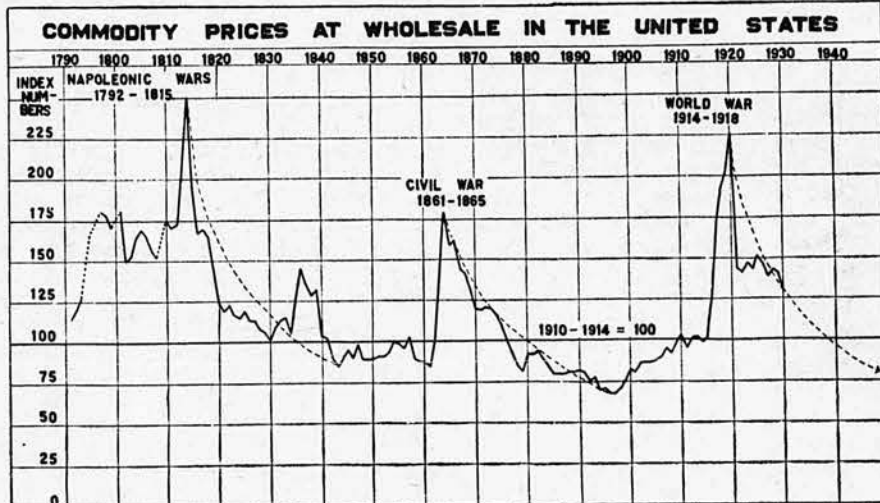
If we had as a unit of linear measure, a yard which, in a period of 20 to 30 years, increased in length from 25 inches to 50 inches, or the reverse, we would have much the same sort of a measuring stick as our present standard of value.

Gold is not used a great deal directly in purchases and sales of commodities, but it is the base of our circulating money and of credit. The amount of paper money and credit available depends, first, on the quantity of gold and, second, on how large a pyramid of money and credit the financial system and the financial policies being followed will permit to be erected on each unit of gold. These things determine the supply. The demand for money and credit and, thus, for gold, varies with the volume of business to be done.

While the quantity of money and credit available is a factor in prices, it should not be forgotten that large changes can take place in prices from other causes. Then, there are other uses for money and credit besides the production and distribution of commodities. Sometimes, these other uses absorb more than their share to maintain a healthy economic balance, just as the stock market seemed to be doing a year ago. Hence, there is not necessarily a direct and immediate relationship between changes in gold or in the volume of money and credit and the commodity price level.

In the period covered by the chart, there have been great variations in the annual production of gold, in the number of countries adhering to the gold standard and in the effectiveness with which gold reserves were used. World production of gold was highest from 1840 to 1860, but prices continued to fall. The annual additions to the gold supply were light from about 1861 to 1890. They began to increase slowly in the middle "eighties," but a number of countries shifted to the gold standard,

(Continued on Page 8)



Will the General Level of Commodity Prices Be Allowed to Decline as Far as After Former Periods of War Time Inflation?

An Upward Trend in Dairying

Market Levels Are Changing to a More Attractive Basis

THERE is an upward trend in dairy prices. Part of this comes from the hot winds which have been burning up the crops and pastures of Kansas and in fact the entire nation recently; some of it from a reduction in the number of "boarder" cows and the rest of it from the steadily growing appreciation on the part of the people of the cities of the food value of milk. Out of it is coming a dairy industry, especially in Kansas and the entire Southwest, that will be on a more efficient basis than that of the past.

As O. E. Reed, formerly professor of dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural College and now chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, said a few days ago, great changes are taking place in all departments of the dairy industry—in the production of milk and cream on the farm; in the marketing by farm producers; in the geographic distribution of farm production, manufacture and consumption; in the efficiency and radius of distribution of dairy products; in the mechanization of the industry in all lines; in the development of new and wider uses for the main products and the byproducts; in the raising of the general level of quality of dairy products, with resultant increase in consumption of dairy products; and, which is certainly not the least significant, the entry of large groups of capital into all branches of the dairy industry, particularly in manufacturing and distribution rather than in production on the farm.

Cows Work Harder Now

In the production of milk on the farm, the trend is distinctly upward as to volume of milk produced a cow, and as to efficiency and economy of production generally. In 1850 our average yearly production of milk a cow was 1,436 pounds, in 1880 it was 2,004 pounds, in 1900 it was 3,646 pounds, and in 1927 it was 4,600 pounds. In 1850 we maintained 278 milk cows to 1,000 people. In 1927 we had only 186 a thousand. In the three-quarters of a century we have cut down the number of cows a thousand people by about 100, yet at the same time we have been steadily increasing our per capita consumption of dairy products. The last census figure we have gives about 22,500,000 as the total number of milk cows in the United States. The average production of these cows runs somewhere between 4,500 and 5,000 pounds of milk. This is for the sum total of the dairy cows of the country.

To see what the trend is toward higher efficiency and greater economy in production, let us look at the work of the Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations for a moment. These associations, local organizations of progressive dairymen in local communities, are very effectively working toward the improvement of the production efficiency of our dairy herds, thru better breeding, better feeding and better management. The first of these associations was organized in 1906, in Michigan. Today there are about 1,150 associations scattered over the country, principally in the main dairy regions.

The number of associations in Kansas is growing steadily. According to the latest figures we have from these associations, the average production of the association cows is 7,464 pounds of milk, or 295 pounds in terms of butterfat. This production is about 60 per cent above the average production of the dairy cows of the United States. The first of this year there were about 500,000 of our dairy cows in these herd-improvement associations.

Twice As Much Milk!

The results of this herd-improvement association work, which has hardly more than begun when we think of the total number of our dairy cows, indicate the very definite trend that is under way for increasing the efficiency and economy of production in the farm end of the dairy industry. The average herd-improvement association cow today is producing about twice as much milk as the average cow of the United States produced 30 years ago. When the great proportion of all our dairy cows are covered by the herd-improvement association work the farmer will get more profit from one cow than he now gets from two or three, and the consumer, thru the higher and more efficient production, will be able to buy his dairy products on such an attractive economical basis that he therefore will consume more of them, which he really should do.

It is not sentiment which is moving dairy farmers in Kansas and elsewhere to increase the efficiency of their cows and thus cut down the unit cost of their product to the consumer. Many of our dairymen are coming to realize the economic fact that high volume of production, produced efficiently and economically, makes for low cost a unit of product for the consumer, and therefore greater consumption and greater and better business for their industry. They know that they cannot do business with an uneconomical overhead which the consumer does not want to pay or cannot pay, especially in times of general depression when buying power is curtailed. According to the best information we have, fewer than 2.5 per cent of our dairy cows are in herds where records are kept on production, and one of the greatest needs is to greatly increase this percentage.

In the last 10 years the average production of milk a cow in the United States has increased at the rate of about 100 pounds a year, or about 1,000 pounds for the 10 years. This increase in production a cow has made it possible for the greatly increased population of this country to be supplied with enough dairy products to allow for a considerable increase in the per capita con-

sumption, without an increase in the number of dairy cows. Our cow population has remained about stationary, while the human population has increased, and while the per capita consumption of dairy products has increased also. If the average production a cow can be increased a further 1,000 pounds in the next 10 years, the result will be greater profits to the dairy industry and a more economical cost to the consumer.



Altho it is true that economies in production have not always been passed on to the consumer, the trend in the marketing of dairy products, thru co-operative organizations, is definitely upward toward a higher efficiency and a more direct relationship between the producer and the consumer. Knowledge of the science of genetics is increasing, and therefore the practice in breeding is becoming better. Feed crops are being improved, and feeding practices are gradually being improved upon. Methods of milking and handling milk on the farm and on the way to market are being improved. These are all factors of great importance in economy in production. Economy in production of the basic material of an industry is the thing that is fundamentally important to the industry. The producing end of the dairy industry is making great progress to economize the production of its basic material.

With the assistance of the Federal Farm Board, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and state colleges of agriculture, engineers, sanitarians, and experts in refrigeration and transportation, and other agencies, the dairy industry is making great strides in the marketing of its products, not only in the technical and mechanical phases of distribution, but also as to the bacteriological, chemical, and other quality aspects of the products. Kansas milk is now being sold generally

in eastern cities. The co-operative marketing of dairy products is increasing rapidly all over the country. The dairy industry already boasts one of the largest and most effective co-operative producers' business organizations in the world—Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc. Land O' Lakes is not only one of the largest of the farmers' co-operative commercial concerns, but it ranks well up in the list of big businesses of whatever kind. This corporation, a federation of local creameries in the large dairy region centering about St. Paul, Minnesota, owned and controlled by the dairymen members of many local co-operatives, has had a profound influence on the butter making and butter distributing system in one of our main dairy regions and in many of our great city markets. The great success of this giant co-operative is one of the most outstanding developments of our times, agriculturally speaking, and there are bound to be more of such co-operatives of dairy producers as the organization of producers proceeds. Dairymen in all of our leading dairy states and in the milk sheds of all of our great markets are organizing for marketing, or are perfecting their organizations and systems where they were already organized.

Altho the people of the United States do not consume as much dairy products per capita as do the folks in some other countries, the trend is constantly upward. It will grow. And that will aid the dairy industry of the Southwest still more. In Kansas, with its mild winters, its alfalfa and its silage, the long-range trend in the dairy industry is favorable for the producers who get their operations on an efficient basis.

A "Cross of Gold" Again?

(Continued from Page 7)

which greatly increased the demand and thus helped cause the gold shortage from 1893 to 1896.

Gold production was high from 1909 to 1916. With the outbreak of the World War, the gold standard was abandoned by many countries. The supply of gold was abundant in relation to demand, and prices rose rapidly. Production of gold in recent years has been fairly high, but some 33 nations that had abandoned the gold standard have readopted it, thus greatly increasing the demand for the yellow metal.

In the last 30 years, great progress has been made in more effective use of gold reserves. In the advanced nations, gold is not coined and does not circulate except to a very minor degree. Instead, it is practically all impounded in the banks in the form of bar gold. This is known as the gold bullion standard, in that the circulating medium is convertible into bar gold. Less gold is required and there is little loss thru wear. Under our federal reserve system, gold is carried in the central banks, where it permits erecting a larger pyramid of money and credit than if each bank had its own reserves. The increasing habit of payment by check is another thing that has greatly reduced the strain on gold reserves.

Those who anticipate a price decline from a gold shortage emphasize two causes:

1. The scramble for gold and hoarding by nations which are going back on the gold standard.

2. A decline in the annual production of gold. It is a well-known principle that bad money drives good money out of circulation. During and just after the World War, gold gravitated to the United States from countries which were off the gold standard. This country has nearly 40 per cent of the world's monetary gold stock.

In the last few years, the countries have been working back to the gold standard. Only four nations have not adopted it. At first, some of these nations used the so-called gold exchange standard, in which part or all of the gold reserves of their central banks were in the form of bank balances in countries which were on the gold standard. They protected their paper money by redeeming in drafts on these foreign banks. By this method, a given world gold supply would support a larger amount of paper money than if each country held its reserves within its own borders.

But, late in 1927, the scramble for gold began. Due to the nationalistic spirit or some other urge, they began to try to get gold back in their own central banks. This increased the demand

(Continued on Page 21)

WIBW Brings New Artists to Kansas

Among Them Are the Aztecs, Who Play All of the Fine Classical Music That Has Been Written in Latin America

NO DOUBT you often have stopped to think about the many, many different folks you get to hear since radio came into being. The very best artists are available to you and your family now, simply at the turn of the dial.

Among these artists who stand ready to entertain you over WIBW is Luis Zamudio, leader of the unusual and highly entertaining Aztecs. He traces his family back to the original Aztec tribe that once ruled Mexico. Altho forced to flee his country at one time during a revolution, he also has been singularly honored by his government. He was one of three singers selected from about 650 in a national contest held in Mexico City, to stimulate interest in the fine arts among the Mexican people. The winners were sent to the United States at the expense of the government to complete their musical education. Zamudio made rapid progress and soon appeared at some of the leading New York theaters. He also was engaged to make phonograph records. Fan mail from all parts of the country indicates the interest folks take in the particular type of music played by the Aztecs. They perform on mandolins and guitars, and play all of the popular and classical music of Latin America.

WIBW's Program for Next Week

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17

- 8:00 a. m.—Land O'Make Believe (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Columbia's Commentator (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Morning Musicale
- 10:00 a. m.—Musical Vespers
- 10:30 a. m.—International Broadcast (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.—Knights of Columbus Convention—Speeches by Supreme Knight Carmody; William Cardinal O'Connell (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Flashlights
- 4:30 p. m.—The Globe Trotter (CBS)
- 5:00 p. m.—Columbia String Symphony (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—The Round Towners (CBS)
- 5:45 p. m.—The World's Business (CBS)
- 6:00 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Baseball Score
- 6:20 p. m.—Leslie Edmonds' Sport Review
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Music Hall
- 8:00 p. m.—Mayhew Lake and his Band (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—Around the Samovar (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Back Home Hour from Buffalo (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Coral Islanders (CBS)

MONDAY, AUGUST 18

- 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.—Blue Monday Gloom Chasers (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Time Table Meals—Ida Bailey Allen (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Harmonies and Contrasts (CBS)
- 8:45 a. m.—Mirrors of Beauty (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Harriet Allard; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokii Hawaiian Trio
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Senator Arthur Capper's "Time-ly Topics"
- 12:15 p. m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—The Merry-makers (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Ebony Twins (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box

- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Carl Rupp and his WZYX Captivators (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 5:00 p. m.—Current Events—H. V. Kallenborn (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Burbig's Syncopated History (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.—Toscha Seidel and his Concert Orchestra (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 8:30 p. m.—Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Kansas Authors' Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Ted Florito and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19

- 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.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Ida Bailey Allen (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Rachel Ann Neiswender; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Dominion Male Quartet (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Keokii Hawaiian Trio
- 2:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harry Tucker and his Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—International Sidelights (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—The Serenaders
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 7:30 p. m.—The Columbians (CBS)
- 8:00 p. m.—Farm Bureau
- 8:30 p. m.—Grand Opera Miniature (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Song Story
- 9:15 p. m.—State Women's Club
- 9:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20

- 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.—Ida Bailey Allen (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band Concert (CBS)
- 8:45 a. m.—U. S. Navy Band Concert (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Ada Montgomery; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokii Hawaiian Trio
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 a. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Columbia Little Symphony and Soloist (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Musical Album (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—"Bill Schutt's Going to Press" (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)

(Continued on Page 17)

You bet

GASOLINE..

KEROSENE

and OIL

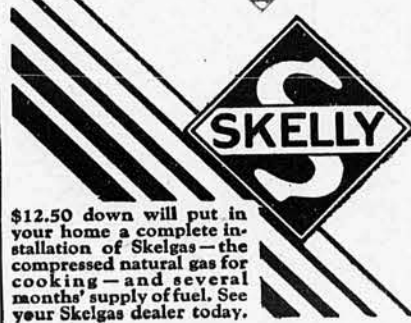


all Three today

SKELLY men find most of their customers are the "all three today" kind. Skelly customers know that Skelly quality does not stop with one product, but carries throughout the full line. They expect and get more for their money in Skelly Refractionated Gasoline because it costs more to make yet costs the user nothing extra. The Improved Tagolene motor oil serves better for every farm need because of its extra margin of strength and safety. And Skelly Kerosene burns clean, does not smoke or soot nor form a hard, dirty crust on lamp wicks. These three run neck-and-neck in quality, serving thousands of farmers better in every way. Call your nearest Skelly tank station for Skelly's speedy service.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

The Improved
TAGOLENE
OIL THAT STANDS ABUSE



SKELLY
REFRACTIONATED
GASOLINE
SKELLY
KEROSENE

\$12.50 down will put in your home a complete installation of Skelgas—the compressed natural gas for cooking—and several months' supply of fuel. See your Skelgas dealer today.

Nature Endowed Fort Scott Very Richly

Diversity of Natural Resources Is the Basis of Southeast Kansas Prosperity in These Modern Economic Days

BOURBON COUNTY, of which Fort Scott is the county seat, is a region of remarkable diversity of natural resources. The county rests on two layers of natural limestone. In these limestone strata are unlimited deposits of oil and gas, forming a source of immense wealth. Four veins of excellent coal are under the surface layer of limestone. The limestone itself is a valuable resource, as it forms the basis of Fort Scott natural cement and provides a high quality stone for road building.

Fort Scott blue shale is used in the manufacture of indestructible Fort Scott paving brick. And topping this shallow shale deposit is a thick productive limestone soil nurturing the luxuriant blue grass on which thousands of dairy cattle graze, forming the basic factor in Bourbon county's condensed milk industry.

The city has a population of 12,000, and boasts of a fine school system, deep well and river water and an extensive system of paved streets. It is served by the Frisco, Missouri Pacific and Katy railroads, the first two of which maintain shops there.

Fort Scott is the junction of several organized cross-country highways. It is in the center of the most extensive hard surfaced road system in Kansas. A 250-mile system of permanent highways is being built out of the city, of which 200 miles are already completed.

Fort Scott's leading industries include the Borden Milk Condensery, The McKey Manufacturing company, The Fort Scott Hydraulic Cement company, and The Western Shale Products company.

Points of historical interest include the old Government buildings erected in 1843 as the headquarters of General Scott and other distinguished officers of the day, and the National Cemetery established in the same year. Veterans of the Mexican, Indian, Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars are buried in this Government cemetery.

An active Chamber of Commerce of 368 members acts as a source of information concerning activities and opportunities in Bourbon county.

Kingsley Cut His Wheat

(Continued from Page 3)

Fall pigs that were sold this spring averaged 207 pounds at several days less than 6 months old. "Most of them were white hogs," Kingsley explained, "and I believe the reds will come nearer 225 pounds in six months on the creep." This method will be continued in the future.

An interesting plan in connection with the porkers concerns education. Mildred, who is 18, plans to go to Hays college on money she makes with her pigs. This school fund project was started two years ago last Christmas with one gilt. Up to the present time Mildred has made \$314 from the one pig start. This is over and above feed costs as these are paid thru work Mildred does. Harry, the boy who runs the milking machine, also has a similar project, and has about as much in the bank as his sister. And he has his heart set on college, too. He is a member of the newly organized 4-H club, of which Mr. Kingsley is the leader. The club started just before harvest this season and already has 14 members.

There are a good many problems to be met on this Western Kansas

farm, but Mr. Kingsley fights them with his knowledge of how to meet most any set of conditions. He has farmed the land he now owns for a number of years, so he must have known what could be expected of it before he bought it. He follows the Hays Experiment Station very closely in his work. He believes in a soil building program and follows one. In fact, he assures us that summer fallow, crop rotation, listing for wheat and doing all of this seedbed work early are the most profitable things he does. "Wheat and corn are my regular rotation," he explained, "and I rotate every three years. I list half of my land every year and plow the other half. Listing holds moisture better on level land, and when I

"bust" the ridges it is sure death to volunteer wheat. I believe I have had my best wheat on listed ground, considering the average for a period of years.

"Early seedbed preparation is another thing that makes a great difference in this section of the country, as I have had opportunity to discover. In a good year there will be a difference of 10 to 20 bushels of grain to the acre between early preparation and late work. Two years ago I had still another experience, which proves the value of working the ground well between plowing and seeding. I plowed all of my land early as usual, but on account of taking on more work than I should have done, I failed to work part of it again until late August. That land made just about 10 bushels to the acre, while the fields worked four times made 40 bushels, or about 10 extra bushels for each additional working of the ground.

"Under present circumstances I wouldn't have been compelled to neglect any of the land. At that time I had horses and with an extra hay job on my hands it was too much. Now I am using tractor power only, and certainly can get over the ground with it. I told my folks that we lost

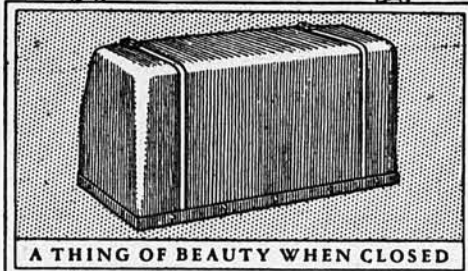
enough thru using horse power that year and being forced to neglect some of our land to pay for two tractors. With the tractor I can do a job at the right time and actually with better results."

Mr. Kingsley has one of the best farm shops a person is likely to find in the state. He likes machinery, and with this efficient repair shop to help he keeps things in good condition. He put up the building himself, allowing room for a row of windows that make it a cheerful place to work. Everything has a place, and a battery of drawers holds the smaller items, such as bolts, nails and so on. Some day soon this shop will be electrically equipped.

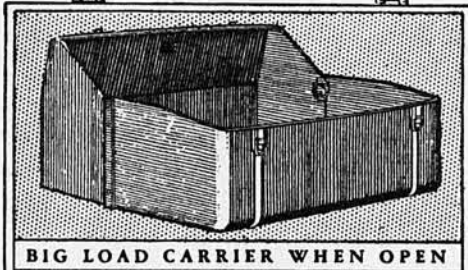
At 232 Pounds

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market last month was 232 pounds, as compared to 239 pounds in July of 1929.

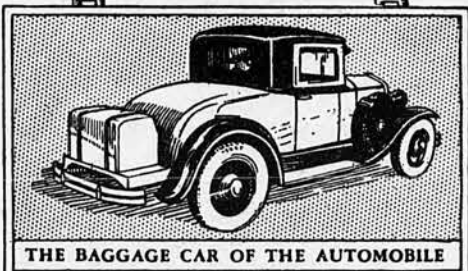
It appears that the mustache is to become fashionable again this year. It will be a welcome change from the things that some of our young men have been wearing.



A THING OF BEAUTY WHEN CLOSED



BIG LOAD CARRIER WHEN OPEN



THE BAGGAGE CAR OF THE AUTOMOBILE

Let your car haul goods of all kinds

SACKS of cement, a crate of chickens, cans of milk, heavy boxes—all such bulky goods need no longer be carried inside the car, if you have a Kari-Keen Luggage Carrier. It has nine square feet of space and holds a 400-pound load.



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Heavy, stamped steel, strongly reinforced. No advanced style with rounded corners, curved top and chromium bands. No riveted seams.

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Denver, Colo.
Distributor, Colorado

Fodder Should Go Into the Stack or Silo

It Is Better to Haul Water for the Stock Than to Drive the Animals Thru the Heat, Even Across the Road

BY HARLEY HATCH

WITH August fairly started on the way, the heat and drouth continue. The forecast for the coming week gives us no hope except that it partly promises cooler weather toward the last. Virtually all upland corn is now beyond help, even of heavy and continuous rains. Farmers are planning now on the best way to save the fodder; all agree that it must be put in the stack or silo as soon as it can be got there after being cut. There is some difference as to the best time to cut the fodder; our experience would indicate that it is best to leave it standing as long as possible; it will have little enough feeding value even at the best. Stock water is about gone in some pastures; either the cattle will have to be moved or water supplied them. It is by far better to haul water to stock under such conditions than to try to drive them; a farmer here several years ago ran out of water in one pasture but had plenty in another across the road. He told me that it was quicker, easier and much better for the stock to haul their water to them than to drive them across the road.

Will Use Grain Binders

The condition of the corn, like that of the sick wife of the Frenchman, gets no better very fast." If it should rain the rest of the year it would not help two-thirds of the corn acreage in this locality unless perhaps to hold the fodder a little longer. So far as a grain crop is concerned, corn is definitely "blown up." There is perhaps 20 per cent of the corn acreage which is late, not yet having come out in mass. Should copious rains fall at once this late corn would make something; if it does not rain soon it will not even make fodder. The growth on many upland fields is not much more than half of normal, and many farmers are talking of cutting the fodder with grain binders and letting it lie in windrows until it cures—which will not take long under present weather conditions—and then stack it. Most of the upland fodder will have to be stacked if it is saved, for a wet fall or winter would melt it down to a pile of rotten stalks. Fodder stacked before it takes any weather harm will, when fed with straw and hay, make the necessary bulk, and this ration can be helped out by 1 pound of cottonseed a head each day. This sort of a ration will, I think, bring stock cattle thru the winter in pretty good condition. The main thing is not to forget the cottonseed.

Cut Corn on August 11

Seasons like this bring up comparisons with former dry years. Those like myself, who have lived in Kansas but 35 years, can recall but two comparable seasons, 1901 and 1913. Aside from the corn, this season is more favorable in this locality than either of the two mentioned. We have more grass in the pastures and much more hay; in addition we had this year a good small grain crop; in the other years we had little or none. It is the double jolt of a 50 per cent drop in cattle prices and the loss of the corn that hits us hard. If cattle had remained at April prices the loss of the corn would have been merely a very unpleasant incident, but the combination passes that a long way. In 1913 we had our best corn ground

in cowpeas and flax, and as a result had to skirmish to find seed corn for the next spring's planting. This year this moist north slope land is going to provide plenty of seed; we have a limited acreage that looks like real corn; it is well past the roasting ear stage and is beginning to dent. In 1913 we began corn cutting on August 11, and from that date kept at the work until it was all in the shock.

We did not stack the fodder, and thereby learned a lesson, for the following wet winter ruined at least half the needed feed. In 1913 native hay was too high in price to feed; we sold ours for \$13.50; this year such hay is worth much more to feed than to sell.

That "Surplus Milk"

I have been much interested of late in dairy conditions in other localities than this. I have a letter from Vermont in which is told how the milk producers are "worked" by the big companies that supply the "down country" cities of Boston, Springfield and the dozens of others that must have their milk brought from long distances. These big companies rate the farmers as supplying a certain amount of milk; all above that rating is called "surplus milk," and brings about half what the regular supply does. The way it is worked the companies rate the farm production at

the time when the very least is being produced. In this way when the cows go on pasture and increase the milk flow they buy the increase for scarcely enough to pay for the work connected with producing it. For instance, for the first two weeks in June but \$1.17 a hundred was paid for what they term "surplus milk," while the rated amount brought \$2.07, but out of this was taken 25 cents a hundred for hauling. Taking out transportation this does not allow the Vermont farmers 30 cents a pound for the butterfat in the surplus milk. This surplus business is merely another way of putting prices down to a starvation basis without appearing to do so.

Up to \$2.65 a Hundred

In the vicinity of Chicago the milk producers some time ago fought a war to a finish to prevent the big milk companies which supply that

(Continued on Page 13)

INDEPENDENT ETHYL GASOLINE
for Plenty of Pep and POWER
for Auto-Truck-Tractor-

INDEPENDENT ETHYL Gasoline meets and masters every requirement as a fuel for farm power equipment. In your truck, tractor or auto it delivers maximum power... smooth, quiet, dependable power.

INDEPENDENT ETHYL produces in the pinches... when the going's hard... when failure means loss in time and money.

INDEPENDENT ETHYL is high quality INDEPENDENT Gasoline plus ETHYL, the approved anti-knock fluid... known and accepted the world over.

The INDEPENDENT Dealer in your vicinity can supply you.

INDEPENDENT OIL AND GAS COMPANY

Depend on
INDEPENDENT
GASOLINE  MOTOR OIL

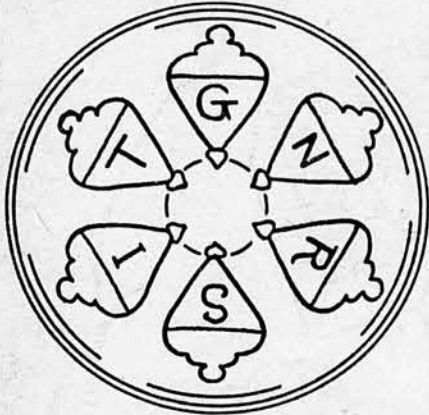
INDEPENDENT "10-Test" De-Carbonized Motor Oil stands the gruelling grind in the hard-working farm truck and tractor. The INDEPENDENT Salesman in your locality will bring you this fall a splendid money saving offer on your oil for next spring delivery. It will be well worth waiting for. Provide "10-Test" Oils for all of your Automotive equipment.

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

FOR pets I have a dog named Pattie, a kitten named Fluffie and three Bantams. One of our Bantams is sitting on 10 eggs. I am 9 years old and will be 10 years old September 22. Have I a twin? I will be in the sixth grade when school starts. My teacher's name will be Mr. McAuley. I think he is an excellent teacher. I am taking piano lessons of Mrs. Anderson. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Marjorie and Joyce. Marjorie is 7 years old and Joyce is 5 years old. My brother's name is Ronald. He is 9 months old. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Vera K. Moore.
Americus, Kan.

Top Puzzle

By placing these tops in the right order, spell the name of something that is necessary in spinning a top. 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.

Goes to Ivy School

I am 10 years old. I go to the Ivy school. My teacher's name is Miss Hare. I like her very much. I have a little baby sister and a brother. My little sister's name is Mary Lorene and my brother's name is Charles William. My birthday is August 29. I have a little pet lamb. Its name is

Snucum. We feed it on the bottle. Its mother died. I will answer any letters I receive.
Leora Severy.
Ft. Scott, Kan.



The End of a Perfect Day

Likes to Go to School

I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade this fall. I go to Harmony school. My teacher last term was Miss Heikes. I walk 1 mile to school. I have three brothers. Their names are Melvin, Earl and Loren. Loren is 20 months old. For pets I have a dog named Scott and two goats named Blue Nanny and Meggy. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Constance Lucille Peterson.
Riley, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

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

Whose best works are most trampled on? The shoemaker, because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

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

When is a ship's anchor like a chicken? When it's a-foul.

Why is a bald head like heaven? Because it is a bright and shining spot, and there's no parting there.

Why is a baker a most improvident person? Because he is continually selling that which he needs (kneads) himself.

The name of what character of history would a person mention in ask-

ing the servant to put coal on the fire? Philip the Great (fill up the grate.)

Why is a leaky barrel like a coward? Because it "runs."

What are the three most forcible letters in the alphabet? N. R. G.

What kind of ears does an engine have? Engineers.

Diamond Puzzle

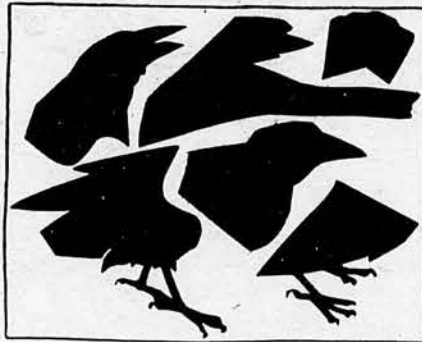
1. — — — — —
2. — — — — —
3. — — — — —
4. — — — — —
5. — — — — —

1. Second letter in the alphabet; 2. Abbreviation of Florida; 3. A dark color; 4. Highest card; 5. A consonant.

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

Helen Has Four Pets

For pets I have two pigeons, a dog and a cat. We did have a prairie dog but it got away. I am 11 years old. I will be in the sixth grade next year. I go to Hoehne school. I have two sisters. Their names are Marian and Laura.
Helen Grace Platner.
Trinidad, Colo.



If the black pieces are cut out and properly fitted together, they will make a silhouette of two birds. Can

you tell what kind they are? 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.

Mother Goose Puzzle



Kittle toy glue, home glow hour morn, She steep art on thy meadow, Thy rows ore it she worn. There as thy kittle toy Why books after she sheet? Ho as ander who waycock, last asteeep.

Change one letter in each word to form a familiar Mother Goose rhyme, illustrated by the picture. 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.

Mildred Writes to Us

I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Olpe to school. I have three brothers and two sisters. Their names are Harold, Gilbert, Ralph, Mary Ida and Jeanette. I enjoy the children's page very much.
Olpe, Kan. Mildred Hoag.

We Hear From Ardis

I am 11 years old. My birthday is December 6. I have one brother. For pets I have a lamb named Buck, a calf named Scotty and a kitten named Peggy. I have blue eyes and light brown hair. I enjoy the children's page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Ardis L. May.
Wellsville, Kan.



The Hoovers—Check, and Double Check!



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Hospitals Likely Will Be Even More Careful in the Future to Avoid Cases of "Shuffled Babies"

THAT the Bamberger-Watkins case of shuffled babies has touched human sympathy is made evident by the inquiries and suggestions written. I wish that I could tell you all about it, but I can't. Neither can the "experts" say anything positive.

Personally, I have the conviction that a mix-up really did occur. The argument that weighs with me is the blood examination. Doctors have studied and theorized about the blood since the first medicine man. Of late years, since transfusion of blood has been found often to be a life-saving operation, it has become very important to classify blood. The donor of the life-giving fluid must have blood that will be acceptable to the patient or harm will come instead of good. It is found that human blood classifies into four groups, which are known to doctors as Groups I, II, III and IV.

Blood tests of parents and babes showed that both Watkins parents had Group IV blood. So did the baby given to the Bambergers. This child, therefore, could have been the Watkins child, but the other baby, the one given to Mrs. Watkins, could not, since its blood did not show a Group IV test. The Bambergers, on the other hand, could well have been the parents of the child given to the Watkins family, for altho Mrs. Bamberger tested Group IV, Bamberger's blood showed that he belonged to Group I.

Blood tests of babies will not reveal the identity of parents, but indirectly they may prove something by demonstrating that certain individuals could not have begotten a babe of a certain "blood group."

There is a great stirring in the maternity wards of hospitals as a result of this celebrated case. It seems certain that "mixed babies" will not be merely a "happen-so" in the future. There is a disposition to feel that the place for the birth of babies is beneath the maternal roof. That is true enough in some cases; but it is just as true as it ever was that mothers will often secure better care in the hospital than at home.

Action That's Too Late

There is talk around here that if a person is struck by lightning and a wire is placed around each wrist and the end stuck in the ground you can sometimes make them recover. What do you know about it?
J. S.

Some wise person perhaps figured that the electric shock would thus be grounded. He would be entirely too late getting into action. The treatment for a person struck by lightning is artificial respiration and restoration from shock.

A Saline Solution Will Help

Is there any treatment for pinworms?
T. V. W.

Pinworm is a stubborn ailment, but a mild case may yield to home treatment. The simplest method is rectal injections of saline solution, 1 level tablespoonful of salt to the quart of warm water.

Check the Diet Carefully

How do I know if I need Insulin? I have had diabetes for eight years, and am now 57 years old. I cannot see that I grow much better or much worse. Some friends insist that I try Insulin.
F. H. D.

I advise against it. Insulin is not for patients who can control their trouble as well as you seem to have done. You do not say how strictly you stay by regulated diet, and it may be that you do not give it enough atten-

tion. Instead of considering Insulin, I suggest that you put yourself in charge of a doctor who gives diabetes special attention and have him check your diet very carefully. Perhaps you can improve a great deal by this precaution. Every diabetic should be checked up every year to see if he is "holding his own," but he should not take Insulin if his condition can be controlled by diet.

Fodder Into the Silo

(Continued from Page 11)

city from fixing prices on a starvation basis. The farmers there were completely organized, and for a short time Chicago was virtually without milk. A settlement was made by calling in Clyde M. King, a former Coffey county boy, who was teaching school in this neighborhood when we first came to Kansas. His decision was accepted by both parties; Chicago is getting milk of the very highest grade and the producers are getting a fair price for their product. I have a number of relatives living in the vicinity of Chicago and have been getting some first hand information regarding conditions there. Their milk does not now go to Chicago, but to Kankakee, and the price paid is \$2.65 a hundred pounds. Of course this milk has to be produced under the best and cleanest possible conditions, which makes it cost more than ordinary farm produced milk. So we have Vermont farmers producing milk for an average price of perhaps \$1.50 a hundred, while in Illinois it brings \$2.65. There is no question but the cost of production is much greater in Vermont than in Illinois, as in Vermont all grain must be bought, while in Illinois it is produced on the farms where the milk is made.

Now for an Oil Well!

When an oil well which was being drilled a short distance south of this farm came in "dry" a short time ago I thought that ended the oil business in this immediate locality for a long time. But that does not seem to be the case, for this week one of the largest oil companies in the country staked a location on this farm, and said that drilling material would be moved in shortly ready to begin drilling when a supply of water was available. We are pleased to have a test made on the farm, as we hope that if oil is not found a good supply of fresh water may be. That happened in the test south of this farm; at a depth of 16 feet what seems to be a wonderful supply of good water was found. When the hole was declared dry the drillers "plugged" it but the man who has the land rented this week dug down about 8 feet and then forced a pipe down beside the plugged drill hole until the water was reached, and he finds even then that he has a great supply of water. Such a well is a great thing in a year like this; we have been thinking of making several tests for water on this farm, but will now wait until the oil drillers try it. There is a good spring on the farm, but it is a long ways from the house, while tests made close to the buildings have found it 100 or more feet to water, and then it is salty.

Hens used for breeders should be chosen from fowls that have proved themselves good layers.



RELIEF FROM KITCHEN HEAT AND DRUDGERY

A COMPLETE GAS PLANT AND CHOICE OF 5 STOVES INCLUDING MANY MONTHS

SUPPLY OF NATURE'S PERFECT FUEL

SKELGAS

... ALL FOR

\$12.50 DOWN

HERE is what \$12.50 is doing in thousands of farm homes and can do in yours: replace your present range with a beautiful new Skelgas stove; install your "gas plant" (the cabinet and regulating valves); supply you for many months with Skelgas fuel. And that's not all.

This same \$12.50 banishes kitchen heat. It banishes oil cans, coal buckets, wood boxes and the muss, fumes and smoke caused by these old-fashioned fuels. No wicks or pumps or generating.

It saves hours of time spent in the kitchen—time you would like to spend elsewhere. And it gives you countless other conveniences that only Skelgas can give. Why should you pay a penalty for living beyond the gas mains?

Pictured here are two of the five new stoves you may choose from. No. 510 is just the size for a small home where space is limited; has four top burners and large oven. Especially designed for Skelgas.



No. 510—Skelgas Dealers are offering this stove for only \$29.50.



No. 530—Stoves of this type for only \$55 to \$72.50, depending on color and attachments.

Skelgas Stove No. 530 has four fast-cooking top burners, full-sized oven and broiler. It is fully-enameled including enameled liners in oven and broiler, with black japanned burners and grids. No. 530 is finished in white with gray enamel trim, or in cream with soft green trim. Other stoves may be had with these color combinations, with oven heat regulators.

Until the last day of August we are making this special payment arrangement possible: \$12.50 for the complete installation including several months supply of fuel—small payments to follow over a 12-month period. See your Skelgas dealer today, and understand fully what \$12.50 will do.

SKELGAS

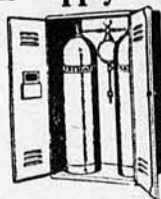
The COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS

SKELGAS UTILITY DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO., El Dorado, Kans.
Please send me the name of nearest Skelgas dealer, who can give me the complete Skelgas installation for a \$12.50 down payment.

K-12

Name _____

Address _____





Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

Efficiency, Durability and Good Appearance are Desired in a Stove

HAVE you ever gone shopping for stoves just like you would for a new "best" dress, with no particular style or kind of material in mind but just on the lookout for something you liked?

I did recently and the new things that I found out about stoves made me decide that when my old stove is completely worn out, I will take another trip like my recent one. The improvements that have been made in stoves during the



Is the next meeting of your club to be held at your home, and are you looking for material to conduct your meeting? If so you will welcome the material sent in the August club letter giving specific directions for planning a program, and suggested material to be used. Or you might want to use this as a subject of discussion. Each member of your club may have a copy of this letter if you will send their names to me. Address Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

last few years are almost as numerous as those made in the radio.

I looked at all kinds of stoves, cook stoves, oil stoves, gas stoves, and electric stoves. We must live with our stoves so long that it pays to have one that combines just as many of the things we want as possible.

What Kind of Fuel?

Of course, the kind of stove we buy depends somewhat upon the kind of fuel we have available.

While cook stoves keep the kitchen warm in winter, they make it so hot in summer that we want another stove to bring in during the hot months. If we need the warmth in winter, however, there is nothing that can take the place of the cookstove. Gas, compressed in tanks, is becoming available at a comparatively low cost to even the most isolated of us, altho we need to be near a dealer or a railroad station where we can secure the fuel when we need it.

Oil stoves have become dressed up. It is almost impossible to recognize them as the same type of stove that smoked the bottoms of our pans when they were first introduced to us. The new ones are giving us hot fires and most of the other advantages of gas and electric stoves. Whether or not we choose electricity depends upon our source of current.

In choosing any stove, we want one that is rigid and strongly constructed, but is not too heavy. We want one that is fairly free from ornamentation and irregularities as they catch the dirt easily and are difficult to keep clean. A smooth easily cleaned surface is one of the first prerequisites of a practical stove.

The second "must" that I determined upon was that the oven must be attached. If there is space, it is probably more convenient to have the oven at the side where it is not necessary to stoop to watch the progress of a cake. If space is a factor, however, the oven will probably have to be under the burners.

Speaking of ovens, I had always thought that the more insulation that was on an oven, the

By Agatha R. Raisbeck

better. But it seems that whether this insulation is a good thing or not depends upon the type of cooking we do.

If the family does much long time cooking it is a good plan to have an oven that is well insulated. It keeps the room cooler and there is a chance, with a little experimenting, to turn the fire down before the baking period is over and so save on fuel. But these heavily insulated ovens use more fuel for heating in the first place, as all insulation must be thoroly heated. So if most of the family baking is the quick type there is no need for a heavily insulated oven.

Temperature Regulator Convenient

Practically every gas, oil, or electric oven comes equipped with an oven temperature regulator. Most of the scientists to whom I talked about oven regulators say that usually, in the long run, those on the thermostatic order are most satisfactory.

Our choice of a solid or an open top on an electric stove, probably depends most on the type of stove we have been using. If we are changing from a cookstove to an electric stove, we may prefer the solid type. It is slower in heating but it holds the heat longer than the open burners. There is a new type of electric stove on the market now, I am told, that heats even a solid top quickly. Other types will probably soon follow.

A good test for the comparative cost of gas and electricity may be made in this way. Test the amount of fuel that is required to heat the oven to a certain temperature or to boil equal quantities of water in similar containers. When this test was made for me, it was discovered that the cost of the fuel used was the same in my town. This, of course, depends upon the cost of the two fuels in each locality. Most merchants are willing to make the test.

A home economics expert, who makes it her business to study stoves, told me that with electricity, there was the greatest chance to save, and the greatest to waste, fuel. She gave me one bit of advice which I am passing on to you.

"Most electric stoves, which we use for family cooking, require special wiring, and, while there is often an additional cost for installing, it pays to put this extra money in and have the stove installed by a reliable person." She also suggested buying only from someone who installs and services the stove. Then the housewife will be free from worry and have only to call the dealer when something goes wrong.

Down Valley View Farm Way

By Nellie G Callahan



IN SEATTLE there were many kinds of flowers, vines, holly and shrubbery that are native only to that part of the country; but they were so beautiful that I wanted to bring some home with me. In that city they have a happy fashion of trailing the ivy along the wire, board or stone fences and walls.

Here, too, I enjoyed the many kinds of delicious fresh fish and sea food. Shrimp salad is delightful. And folks away from the water can have this dish, for it is possible to get really good canned shrimps. This is the way Westerners made their shrimp salad:

1 cup shrimps	Paprika
1 cup diced tomatoes, drained	½ cup diced celery
¼ teaspoon each salt and celery seed	½ teaspoon black pepper
	Dash of garlic salt
	1 teaspoon onion juice

When ready to serve, mix with a rich cream or oil boiled salad dressing. Serve on lettuce. For those who must use the canned shrimps remove them from the can and cover with ice or cold water. Let stand 20 minutes, drain, dry between towels, remove the veins and cut in smaller pieces and use.

During the hot weather I am serving here in the farm home just as many substitutes for meat as is possible and consistent. These salmon, tuna, lobster, shrimp and egg salads are so good. And combined with vegetables they are really not so expensive as many of our meat dishes.

"Handy Kat" Will Save Time

IN THE sewing room as in every other place, "there's a place for everything." "Handy Kat" will help you keep your sewing tools where they should be. He is as black as black can be and sits with ears erect to keep watch over his treasures, which may be four spools of thread, a thimble and a any number of pins and needles. You can have a "Handy Kat" in your home too. He comes to you just as he is in the picture, and you will place your own spools of thread and thimble.



"Handy Kat" is ordered from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 50 cents.

Giving a School Party

BY PHYLLIS LEE

SINCE it is getting so near to school time, why not give a School Days party for your friends?

The invitations may be penned on a correspondence card along with a simple black and white sketch of a winding path up to the little country school house. The following invitation verse could be used:

School days—school days,
Dear old golden rule days,
Readin' and 'ritin' and 'rithmetic
Will not be taught with a hickory stick
I'm counting especially on having you.
At my "play school" party, please come—do.

Black and white would be an effective color scheme to use. Streamers of black and white crepe paper may flutter around the lights. As the guests arrive the girls can be given white crepe paper aprons with a ruffle trimming of black paper to wear to kindergarten. The boys can be given black and white crepe paper bows to use as bow ties.

The party hostess will be "teacher" and, of course, everyone must first go to kindergarten. Here several paper cutting and pasting contests and a lively game will keep the guests busy. At

Here Is Party Help!

Complete plans for a school party may be obtained from Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 4 cents. If you should like a collection of six entertainment leaflets, including this one on school parties, you may secure the six for 15 cents.

grade school there will be readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic "lessons." Debate and Poetry will keep the high school students interested. And at college there will be a Fraternity Rushing party, and a stunt by the Rah-Rah boys followed by dancing.

A white salad, chocolate cakes iced with white icing and coffee or iced lemonade will be delicious refreshments to serve. White china or clear or black glass dishes would be appropriate.

Will Your Family Eat Carrots?

Some Attractive Ways of Preparing This Health-Giving Vegetable

By Grace Carlson Fowler

THE careful cook endeavors to include a certain amount of vitamins in the diet of her family each day. Ofttimes carrots are not given their proper place on the menu because some members of the family are prejudiced against this valuable food. When this is the case, it is necessary to make a special effort to find different and interesting ways of preparing this vegetable in combination with other foods. It has been my experience that they can be made appetizing even to the person who thinks he does not care for them.

Carrots are usually scraped rather than peeled because their best flavor and brightest color are near the skin. They are excellent for garnishing on account of their bright orange color, and much in demand for flavoring, especially in soups and stews.

There are seasons of the year when the fresh green salad plants that are so rich in vitamins are hard to procure. Carrots are a good substitute. Wash, scrape, and allow them to stand in cold water for an hour. Drain, dry and grate them. Serve cold well mixed with French dressing. Usually some bit of green, a cabbage leaf or celery top can be obtained for a garnish. Carrots may be prepared this way and served as a relish, if desired.

If your family enjoys carrots in their plain state, you may be sure they will if the carrots are cut in shoe string slices and steamed tender. Then season with butter, salt and pepper and a dash of sugar, if you care for it. Or, they may be placed in a baking dish with enough water in the bottom to prevent scorching and baked in a moderate oven until tender. If you enjoy creamed carrots, try adding 1 tablespoon of peanut butter to each cup of white sauce used. This imparts quite a different flavor. A good sandwich filling may be made by putting several scraped raw carrots thru the food chopper. Measure the amount and add an equal portion of ground salted peanuts. Mix with mayonnaise or any other salad dressing to a spreading consistency.

For those of you who do not eat carrots for carrots' sake alone, may I suggest that you do not become discouraged until you have first given the following recipes a trial?

Fresh Vegetable Salad

1/4 cup cooked peas	2 tablespoons chopped onions
1 cup chopped cabbage	2 tablespoons sweet pickle relish
3/8 cup chopped raw carrots	1/4 cup French dressing

Mix and chill ingredients. Raw vegetables may be put thru food chopper if desired. Serve in cups of lettuce leaves. Serves four persons.

Carrot Ring Mold

2 cups cooked carrot pulp	Yolks of 2 eggs
1 cup white sauce	Whites of 2 eggs
Salt, pepper	

Cook sufficient carrots to make 2 cups of pulp; season with salt and pepper. To this add 1 cup white sauce and the yolks of 2 eggs. Fold in the lightly beaten whites of the 2 eggs. Bake 30 to 45 minutes at 350 degrees in a greased ring mold. Turn out and serve peas in the center of the ring. The carrot mixture may be served alone, if desired.

Bacon With Vegetables

1 lb. piece bacon	2 cups sliced carrots
8 small potatoes	1/2 teaspoon pepper
1 onion	1 teaspoon salt
2 cups green beans	

Score bacon across and place in kettle with a quart and a half of cold water. Add onion, salt and pepper, heat slowly and let simmer until almost done. Add vegetables, and cook until tender and broth is nearly all absorbed. This is delicious steamed tender in a waterless cooker.

Baked Potatoes and Carrots

1 1/2 cups diced carrots	3 tablespoons minced onion
1 1/2 cups diced potatoes	1 teaspoon salt
3 slices bacon, cut fine	1/2 teaspoon pepper
3/4 cup water	1/2 teaspoon celery salt

Place ingredients in baking dish, add water, cover, and bake in a moderately hot oven until tender.

Carrots and Onions

2 cups carrots	1 egg
1 cup onion	Butter, salt and pepper

Cook carrots and onions in boiling salted water until tender. Press thru sieve or vegetable ricer. Season with salt, pepper and butter to taste and

beat until light and fluffy. Add well-beaten egg, turn into a casserole, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs and brown in a hot oven (400 degrees.)

Raw Vegetable Salad

1 package lemon flavored gelatine	1/4 cup raw carrots, finely chopped
1 pint boiling water	1 cup raw cabbage, finely shredded
2 tablespoons vinegar	4 tablespoons green pepper, finely chopped
1/2 teaspoon salt	
Dash of cayenne	

Dissolve gelatine in boiling water. Add vinegar, salt and cayenne. When slightly thickened, fold in vegetables. Turn into individual molds. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise. Serves six.

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.

Serve Cooling Refreshments

It seems almost an impossibility during these hot days to think of something cooling and refreshing to serve at a club luncheon. Can you give me some suggestions for foods of this type to serve at our next meeting?
Mrs. W. I. W.

There are excellent recipes given in our four leaflets on refreshments, "Apples in Many Ways," "Summer Desserts," "Party Refreshments," and "Suggestions for Summer Meals." You may have any one of these for 2 cents, or the four for 6 cents. Send your orders to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Remove Lettering From Feed Sacks

Could you tell me how to remove the lettering from the cotton sacks in which we buy our hen and chick mashes?
Mrs. B. L. H.

To whiten the cotton sacks, and remove the letters from them, soak them for a day or two in cold water, occasionally changing the water, and soaping and rubbing well to soften the dyes. Then boil the sacks in water to which a little kerosene has been added. After the printing has disappeared the sacks are hung in the sun to bleach and dry.

The Question Is, to Bob or Not to Bob

Is bobbed hair going out of style? I've been letting mine grow, but hot weather tempts me to have it cut again. Can you tell me anything that is good for dandruff, or rather, bad for it? I would also like the name of a good hair tonic.
Mrs. L. M. P.

Fashion notes from New York and Paris say that the scissors are still busy. Even the very young, who were all for long hair last winter, are yielding to the snippers again. The comfort of short hair probably will always make it popular with some sensible souls who realize that in general it is smarter looking than long hair. I cannot give trade names here, but I am sending you a leaflet on care of the hair and names of some splendid tonics and a dandruff remedy. Anyone may have this leaflet by requesting it and sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Care of Perennial Peas

My perennial peas were blighted a little last year. This year it seems to be spreading. Can you tell me what I can do for them by the sample which I am sending you?
Mrs. J. D. G.

Your vine is badly infested with red spider. One of the best methods of control as well as inexpensive is to dust thoroly the infested plants with finely ground sulfur. The sulfur can be applied by means of a little blow-gun or dust sprayer.—Garden Editor.

Watching the Tree Grow

BY MARY S. STOVER

HELEN and Georgie gripped my hands. "Come out and see our very own apple trees that Daddy planted. They're different kinds, and Georgie's is the small one, because I'm older. See our names on the tags!" boasted Helen.

I thought how fine a way this is to honor and at the same time educate each child. There may have to be some family councils about the disposal of those apple crops, but what youngster will find it drudgery to pick fruit from "my tree?" Surely Helen and Georgie will delight to carry their friends baskets of freshly picked apples. Other baskets will be filled for the poor and sick; sacks of those apples will be sent with Thanksgiving and Christmas donations to the orphanage.

In some countries it is the custom to set out a tree, shrub or vine on the day when a baby is born into the home. How naturally the young eyes must enjoy watching the annual development of that leafy "twin." If the special tree is a maple, an elm or an oak its slow upreach toward maturity will have many good lessons to teach; love and appreciation for it should lead to greater regard for all tree friends. Consider a black walnut, hickory or butternut for anchoring your son to the homestead.

Writing as a Cambridge neighbor, Thomas Wentworth Higginson mentioned the elms which Margaret Fuller's father planted in the dooryard the year this brilliant daughter was born. Who knows but what your girl or boy may be one whose birth tree will have significance for the world? In any case, it will always hold a warm place in the child's affections and developing life.

Last Call for Cool Frocks

THE main thing on our minds these hot summer days is getting something to wear which will be just a bit cooler. Here are three styles which come in answer to this plea.

2601 for the junior shows dainty shoulder capes giving the impression of flared sleeves. Circular godets or insets at either side of the straight skirt, provide a soft flared fullness. The smooth fitting hipline makes it smart. A narrow belt fits the natural waistline. Designed in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

760, the bolero jacket ensemble has a tuck-in sleeveless blouse with a becoming v-neckline. Skirt opens at the left side. It is cut circular with



fitted hipline and flaring hemline. The scalloped treatment creating a panel effect at the front is slimming. The fronts of the separate bolero jacket are underfaced and rolled with the collar, to form the revers. Designed in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

2616 presents a softened line with shaping thru the waistline which can be effected thru the gathered treatment at each side seam. The curved outline at front and back of the skirt is made more prominent thru the applied band trim, and is decidedly slimming. Designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

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

Ohiohiohiohio

One Way to Beat the Game

We all hope wheat goes up. But while wheat is cheap, there is only one way to beat the game—one way to make any money growing it. That's to grow it for less.

Now this advertisement is about an implement that really does cut the cost of seeding wheat. We've all heard about the fellow who put gasoline savers on his Ford until he had saved so much gasoline he had to stop and bale it out.

Well, this plow won't perform any miracles like that. But it will save you money. It is the original Angell "one-way" Disc Plow that all the others have tried to copy.

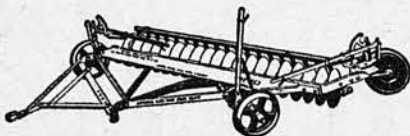
Once over with this plow and you are ready to seed. You save one or two operations right there—labor, gasoline, wear and tear, and upkeep on other plows and harrows you don't need at all.

It's a simple tool and easy to keep in first-class shape.

It pulverizes the soil and leaves the land smooth too, with just enough trash sticking up to hold snow and to keep soil from blowing. Farmers get better crops, other things being equal. Ask your dealer about this plow or write direct to us.

THE OHIO CULTIVATOR CO.
Bellevue, Ohio

Angell "One-Way" Disc Plow



Ohiohiohiohio

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now Erect Early
NO Blowing in Blowing Down
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Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile.
Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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American Poultry Jr'l
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Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N.A. McCune

THIS is a story of failure. Black, hopeless failure. For there is such a thing as failure despite all our success mottoes, pep clubs, efficiency methods, magazines on education, uplift talk, 2-minute sermons and radio happy hours. Men, women fail and fail completely and terribly, and often needlessly. "Of all sad words of tongue or pen," says Whittier, "the saddest are these, it might have been." These folks are "like ships that sailed for sunny isles but never came to shore!" It is the story of Saul. His beginnings could hardly have been improved on. Sought out because of his giant stature, and a natural leader of men, the sacred oil was poured upon his head, which made him king. Timid and self-conscious, he did not seek this for himself. Literally it could be said, he had greatness thrust upon him.

His first acts showed the spirit of the man. When his people were threatened by an insolent foe, he called them together, filled them with the zeal which thrills those who are about to defend their own hearth sides, and led them to victory. He completely vindicated the trust his people had placed in him. Then he began to decline. Just what happened is hard to say. But apparently a sort of black melancholia settled upon him. He was suspicious of the most innocent actions of those around him. Never did a man have a nobler son than the king had in Jonathan, yet in a fury he would have executed him, had not the people interfered. A youth appeared on the scene, a shepherd lad of parts, and had the good fortune to make a reputation for himself quickly in the slaying of a giant warrior. David was like Sergeant York. He made a name for himself in one thrilling act. And from that hour Saul feared and hated him, hunted him like a wolf. Bacon quotes

Philistines, the king does not seek help in religious faith. He seeks a witch and hopes to get in touch with Samuel, now dead. Next day comes the famous battle of Gilboa. Saul, seeing the battle going against him, commits suicide. His brave son Jonathan dies at his side.

It is easy to see what was the trouble here, at least in part. It began in moral failure. The standards of early youth were relaxed, under the pressure of court life. In motive and spirit Saul ceased to be the man he once was. If he was troubled with a form of insanity—for his melancholy may have been that—it began with his failure to follow what he knew to be right. The study of insanity and nervous breakdowns today reveals the significant fact that men and women often lose their mental poise thru the loss of religious and moral convictions. How awful are the failures of modern men from this cause alone! A man and his wife quarrel, separate. Both may have been reared by parents who lived simple, honest and godly lives. Then comes remarriage perhaps, on the part of the wife, and jealousy on the part of her sometime husband. One day some liquor gets mixed in, there are revolver shots, and a dead woman is carried to the nearest undertaking establishment. The failure is as utter as it is awful. Saul's was no worse, or more unnecessary.

Had the king seen the trend of events he could have saved himself. He could have regained the confidence of Samuel and made David an ally instead of an enemy, tho it should be said to David's credit that he held no grudge against the king. The landslide of defeat, desolation and death which came upon him could have been held back, or turned to good account. That is the teaching of the Galilean. Have faith in God. Let your

Are You Keeping Mentally Fit?

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

1. Where was Napoleon born?
2. Why cannot a snake close its eyes?
3. Who wrote "Gulliver's Travels"?
4. What metal is liquid at common temperatures?
5. How many teeth has a grown man? (Before he loses any.)
6. Where is the Klondike region?
7. How long is a meter?
8. What famous ancient statue was found with both arms broken off?
9. What do the small initial letters on many United States coins designate?
10. What was the first state to be admitted to the Union?
11. What is a yam?
12. What is the normal temperature of the body?

(Answers are given on page 20)

the old Latin remark about the Roman emperor Vespasian: "Of all the emperors Vespasian alone changed for the better, after his accession." Power plays strange tricks with men. Saul did not change for the better, and in that he was not different from many other men.

The results of the king's acts were not long in coming to the surface. He lost the respect and loyalty of the man who had crowned him, Samuel, the most influential figure in all the kingdom. And when Saul lost the support of Samuel he lost a lot. Those terribly ominous words of the old prophet were like a death sentence: "Thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king over Israel." From that hour Saul's fortunes wane, and a cloud of melancholy, a sense of failure, settle closer and closer about him. How long it took we do not know. Perhaps years, if he reigned 40 years altogether. The end is as hopeless as anything one will find in long reading. Beset by his old enemies the

reverses be your best teachers. The gospel of the second chance is not theory but fact. It turns the shadow of night into morning.

Lesson for August 17—How to Profit From Failure. 1 Samuel 8 to 11; 13; 15; 16, 14-23.

Golden Text—1 Cor. 10:12.

On Rural Buildings

If your community is thinking of constructing a church, school building or community center you likely would be interested in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,622, Rural Buildings for Business and Social Uses, which has just been issued, and which may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

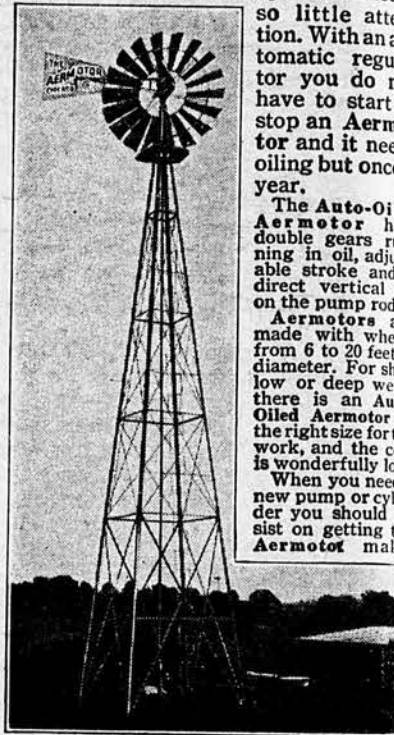
Oats Made 111 Bushels

A field of 4½ acres on the farm of Fred Shaw of Toronto this year produced 111 bushels an acre. Another field of 12½ acres made 103 bushels an acre.

RELIABLE WIND POWER

For more than 40 years—Aermotors have been demonstrating their reliability. All over the world they have been pumping water most economically. With a good wind exposure, a light breeze is all that is needed for an Auto-Oiled Aermotor to run and pump a good supply of water.

There is no other source of power which requires so few repairs and needs



so little attention. With an automatic regulator you do not have to start or stop an Aermotor and it needs oiling but once a year.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has double gears running in oil, adjustable stroke and a direct vertical lift on the pump rod.

Aermotors are made with wheels from 6 to 20 feet in diameter. For shallow or deep wells, there is an Auto-Oiled Aermotor of the right size for the work, and the cost is wonderfully low.

When you need a new pump or cylinder you should insist on getting the Aermotor make.

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Grind Your Wheat ---Makes it Worth \$1.20 a Bushel for FEED!

Ground wheat more profitable hog-feed than corn, this year

Don't sell wheat this year. Grind it! Feed it to hogs and cows. Gives you about \$1.20 a bu. More profitable than feeding corn, says Gov. Exp. Stn.

BUT—wheat must be ground for feeding. Tests show 3 lbs. ground wheat has same feeding value as 4 lbs. whole wheat. Avoids waste, puts on faster, cheaper gains.

EASY Swing Hammer GRINDER

Big performer. Requires little power. 10 to 30 H. P. Pulverizes wheat, oats, barley and rye—better, cheaper, faster. Grinds 2,000 lbs. wheat an hr. Special cutting knives shred roughage fine as desired. No burrs or rollers. Can't break or wear out. Amazingly low price—only \$75 F. O. B. Factory. Thousands in use prove EASY offers greatest grinder value.

FREE! "Feeds and Feeding" book. Many photos. See profits in feeding ground wheat to hogs. Sample ground wheat. Get yours. Write N-O-W!

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Seals troublesome belt ends in a clinched vise-like grip. "Never Lets Go." Ask for "Handy Package" of two 6-in. joints.

Your Dealer Sells It

To Control Pests

A library of information about the pests and diseases of garden crops has been condensed within the covers of a 46-page bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is free to those requesting it. This "pocket library," Farmers' Bulletin 1371-F, "Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables," has proved popular since it was first issued by the department, and is again available for distribution.

Thirty diseases and 33 insect pests parasitic on 14 general garden crops are discussed in this bulletin. The principal diseases and insect enemies of asparagus, beans, beets, chard, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, muskmelons, squash, onions, peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes are described, and illustrated. The bulletin gives directions for controlling each pest and for making the fungicides and insecticides recommended for spraying or dusting the garden crops. The bulletin may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

41½ Bushels, Not 15

George Back of Washington county produced a field of wheat this year that made 41½ bushels an acre; it was planted on old sweet clover ground. Adjoining fields made about 15 bushels.

Brings New Artists

(Continued from Page 9)

- 5:15 p. m.—Ted Fiorito and his Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club (CBS)
- 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.—U. S. Marine Band (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—Something for Everyone
- 8:00 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 8:30 p. m.—The Modocs
- 9:00 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—California Melodies (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21

- 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.—Ida Bailey Allen (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—Busy Fingers (CBS)
- 8:45 a. m.—Mr. Fixit (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Julia Kiene
- 11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Mrs. Donald McRea, Nat'l President, American Legion Aux.
- 12:25 p. m.—State Board of Agriculture
- 12:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Keokii Hawaiian Trio
- 2:30 p. m.—Italian Idyll (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dancing by the Sea (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Harry Tucker and his Barclay Orchestra (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 5:00 p. m.—Show Hits
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Symphonic Interlude (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Political Situation in Washington (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Mardi Gras (CBS)
- 7:30 p. m.—The Gingersnaps
- 8:00 p. m.—Romany Patteran (CBS)
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum from Washington (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Rhythm Ramblers (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Paul Tremaine and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22

- 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.—The Week Enders (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—The Sewing Circle (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 10:00 a. m.—Columbia Revue (CBS)
- 10:30 a. m.—Bouquet of Melodies
- 11:00 a. m.—Women's Forum. Zorada Titus; Aunt Lucy.
- 11:15 a. m.—Keokii Hawaiian Trio
- 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.—Ann Leaf at the Organ (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems (CBS)
- 2:30 p. m.—Thirty Minute Men (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Aunt Zelena (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Glen Islanders (CBS)
- 4:30 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Ted Fiorito and his Hollywood Orchestra (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Something for Everyone

- 7:45 p. m.—"Bob and Monte," Renton Co. Program
- 8:00 p. m.—State Farmers' Union
- 8:30 p. m.—Keokii Hawaiian Trio
- 9:00 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Biltmore Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Cotton Club Band (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23

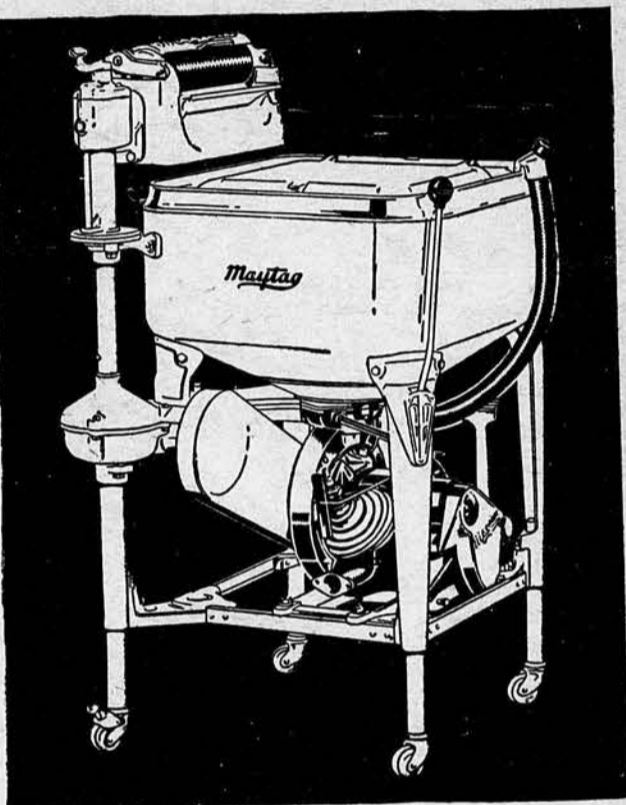
- 5:30 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:00 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Shepherd of the Hills
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—Morning Devotionals
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, news, weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Something for Everyone (CBS)
- 7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods (CBS)
- 8:00 a. m.—Columbia Grenadiers (CBS)
- 8:30 a. m.—U. S. Army Band (CBS)
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:05 a. m.—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. Julia Kiene
- 11:15 a. m.—Dance Orchestra (CBS)
- 11:45 a. m.—Complete Market Reports
- 12:00 m.—Columbia Farm Community Program (CBS)
- 12:25 p. m.—Musical Interludes
- 12:30 p. m.—Dominion Male Quartet (CBS)
- 1:00 p. m.—Columbia Ensemble (CBS)
- 1:30 p. m.—For Your Information (CBS)
- 2:00 p. m.—Keokii Hawaiian Trio
- 2:30 p. m.—The Gauchos (CBS)
- 3:00 p. m.—Letter Box
- 3:15 p. m.—The Melody Master
- 3:45 p. m.—Dr. Thatcher Clark—French Lesson (CBS)
- 4:00 p. m.—Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS)
- 4:15 p. m.—Ted Husing's Sportsants (CBS)
- 4:45 p. m.—Lonely Troubadours
- 5:00 p. m.—The Crockett Mountaineers (CBS)
- 5:15 p. m.—Melo Maniacs (CBS)
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave's Children's Club
- 6:00 p. m.—Exploring the Jungle for Science (CBS)
- 6:15 p. m.—Romance of American Industry (CBS)
- 6:30 p. m.—Daily Capital Radio Extra
- 6:40 p. m.—Pennant Cafeteria
- 7:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons Show Boat (CBS) Courtesy Nat'l Reserve Life Co.
- 8:00 p. m.—Paramount Publix Hour (CBS)
- 9:00 p. m.—Will Osborne and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 9:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS)
- 10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:10 p. m.—Bert Lown and his Orchestra (CBS)
- 10:30 p. m.—Nocturne (CBS)

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Since the Maytag came to the farm home



For homes with electricity the Maytag is available with electric motor.



Many a farmer will testify that the Maytag made his wife a different woman. No longer need every household duty give "right-of-way" to washday. No longer need the woman finish the day with tired muscles and frayed nerves. The Maytag changes washday to a pleasant hour or so. It does all the hard work—washes everything beautifully clean without hand-rubbing...the clothes last longer.

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F-8-30

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The Maytag Aluminum Washer

Farm Crops and Markets

Prices for Farm Products Are on the Upgrade, Which Is One Encouraging Angle to a Hot Summer

DRY weather is forcing farm prices higher, which seems to be the most encouraging factor to it. Over most of Kansas the soil is very dry, and it will take a mighty good rain to "soak 'er up." Wells are dry on many farms, and an immense amount of water is being hauled, for both stock and domestic uses. The cutting of corn is quite general in the southern part of the state. Taking it "by and large," 1930 is a year that will be remembered.

Barber—We have had some good rains recently and the pastures are greening up. Farmers have been busy plowing for wheat. The acreage will be reduced somewhat in this county. The feed crops are doing well. Not much livestock is going to market. Wheat, 61c; corn, 75c; eggs, 11c; cream, 32c.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—A county fair will be held at Great Bend the first week in September. All growing vegetation is in need of rain; the weather has been extremely dry and hot. Large crowds visited the Wheat Train at the various stops it made in this section.—Alice Everett.

Dickinson—The weather has been hot and dry; we have had only 1½ inches of rain since June 15. Pastures are dry; the meadows have produced a fairly good crop of hay. The corn won't make good fodder. Feed crops are in bad condition. The wheat acreage for next year likely will be about normal.—F. M. Lorson.

Douglas—Farmers are plowing for wheat and hoping for rain soon. Where Sweet clover has been plowed under the corn is generally in good condition; that also is true where other intelligent crop rotations have been in use. This is a season which indicates quite well the importance of good methods of soil management. Some of the corn, however, on other fields is burned badly. Fruit crops need rain. Many wells are dry. Eggs, 14c to 20c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin—We have been having hot winds and unusually warm weather. The Grange and the Farmers' Union have held several picnics recently. An unusually large number of pigs has been sold at the recent public sales in Forest Park at Ottawa. Fruit is scarce this year, and the vegetables already have been "cooked" in the gardens. Roads are dry and dusty. Wheat, 74c; corn, 80c; oats, 35c; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 29c; butter, 40c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been hot and dry; a good general rain is needed. The average wheat yield here was 14 bushels an acre, barley about 35. The corn and feed crops are in bad condition. Not much land has been worked for wheat; it is likely that the wheat acreage will be about the same as that of last year. Cream, 32c; wheat, 65c; barley, 37c.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—The weather has been dry and hot. The corn crop will be very light. Stock water is scarce; cattle are being sold on a basis which is bringing serious losses to the owners. There is little demand for labor, and many men are out of work. Corn, 95c; oats, 50c; cream, 32c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been hot and dry, with temperatures of from 104 to 108 degrees. Most of the corn is fit only for fodder or silage. Farmers are disking and harrowing the plowed ground. Wheat, 63c; corn, 70c to 75c; oats, 31c; kafir, 75c; butter, 36c to 40c; eggs, 15c; hens, 14c; broilers, 17c; apples, 3 lbs. for 25c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—The late corn will be an absolute failure. Some of the early corn will produce grain. No plowing is being done, as the ground is too hard. The gardens have all dried up. The prairie hay crop is short. Some early corn is being cut for fodder.—J. J. Blevins.

Lane—We have been having very dry and windy weather, which has done a good deal of damage to the feed crops. Flies are numerous. The grass is extra good. Rain is needed badly.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—The weather is very warm; crops have been injured seriously by the heat. Some new silos have been built here; the silos will be filled this year! The fruit crop is almost a failure, except for the grapes. Pastures are all dried up. Some of the livestock has been shipped to market; that kept on the farms is being fed hay and green corn. Flies are numerous, and cows are unable to produce the usual amount of milk. Eggs, 16c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Linn—We have been having hot and dry weather. Temperatures have been up to

106 degrees, with hot winds. Not much plowing is being done. A good rain would help late corn and the kafir. Butterfat, 31c; eggs, 16c; broilers, 13c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Neosho—Corn has been injured seriously by the dry weather. Haying has been the chief occupation of the folks recently. Good progress has been made in the graveling of the roads; this will be a big improvement. Livestock and poultry are in fine condition, considering the weather. Wheat, 70c; oats, 50c; flax, \$1.65; corn, 80c; kafir, 75c; prairie hay, \$6; alfalfa hay, \$10 to \$12; hens, 14c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 31c.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—We are in need of a good general rain, altho the corn is holding out well. Feed crops are in excellent condition. The prairie hay crop was unusually good. Pastures contain plenty of grass, and livestock is doing well. Wheat, 62c; barley, 35c; corn, 70c.—Marion Glenn.

Rice—Crops need rain badly. Much of the wheat land has been plowed. A large proportion of the farmers are still holding their wheat for higher prices. Wheat, 64c; eggs, 15c; cream, 32c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Scott—Farmers have been preparing the land for wheat; some of the folks plowed behind the combines. The weather has been very dry; corn will be a total failure and the feed crops will be short unless rain comes soon. Cattle are doing well despite the flies and dry grass.—Ernie Neuschwander.

Smith—The weather has been hot and dry; corn has been damaged very badly. The fall plowing is nearly all done. Not so much wheat is being sown as in former years. Cattle and hogs are scarce. Wheat, 67c; corn, 70c; cream, 34c; eggs, 15c.—Harry Saunders.

Wallace—We have had some moisture recently, with some cool and cloudy weather, and corn and the row crops are doing fairly well. Farmers are disking the land for the fall seeding of wheat.—Everett Hughes.

Washington—The weather has been hot and dry, and the corn is "burning up." Wheat and oats yields were quite satisfactory, and the quality of the grain was unusually good. Pastures are drying up. A few public sales are advertised. The dry weather has delayed plowing; only a small acreage of wheat will be sown. Butterfat, 31c; eggs, 12c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Wyandotte—Potato digging has been completed; both the yields and the quality were very good. Pastures are completely "burned up," and farmers are feeding hay to their dairy cows. About the usual acreage will be sown to wheat this fall. Good prices are still being paid for quality dairy cows; inferior animals are very cheap. More than the usual number of silos will be filled this fall.—Warren Scott.

Tells About Wheels

No one thinks that there is anything wonderful or romantic about a common wheel, whether it be a wagon wheel or a cultivator or a plow wheel, but the story of the development of the common wheel is about as interesting a story as one could care to read.

William F. Heesch, general manager of French and Hecht, Inc., Davenport, Iowa, has prepared a little booklet on the Evolution of the Wheel which covers this story in a most entertaining manner. It tells the story of the wheel starting back in the days of sleds and skids, going up thru the days when the Romans discovered a new way of making chariot wheels and finally ends with a description of the modern wheel-building methods of today. The booklet will afford an entertaining and profitable half hour of anyone's time, and can be had free simply by addressing a request to French and Hecht Inc., Davenport, Iowa.

Early Plowing Paid

On the farm of Ben C. Unruh of Barton county the land plowed from July 15 to 20 last year produced 23 bushels of wheat an acre this year; that plowed in August grew 11 bushels.

23,132 farmers tell how to Make Money on Winter Wheat

THESE men, living in 395 different winter wheat counties, have found a way to beat low wheat prices. "Fertilize," they say. And they speak with authority. For they get back \$2.81 more in crops from every dollar invested in fertilizer. They used plenty of fertilizer—do you?

The way to profit on wheat next year is through the more liberal use of fertilizer... a high-quality fertilizer that drills perfectly to the last ounce... Armour's Big Crop High Analysis Fertilizer.

Use Big Crop to give wheat a good start before frost and to help it stand the winter. Use Big Crop to help wheat stool out in the spring, grow sturdy straw, and develop long, full heads by the time harvest season comes around. And use Armour's Big Crop Fertilizer to fill those heads with plump high-quality grain

... grain that will grade high and bring top price. A local dealer will help you estimate the amount of Big Crop Fertilizer you will need this fall.



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Terry was penniless and young and tugged at Phyllis' heart, offering her all the improvident glories of love. Timothy was wealthy, attractive, middle-aged and offered her all the pleasant material things that would mean so much to her younger brother and sister. What Phyllis did makes a romance of even greater emotional power than "Red Ashes" and "The Guarded Halo."

CAPPER BOOK SERVICE, TOPEKA, KAN.

Senator Capper Presents Mother's Cup

Marshall County's Annual 4-H and Capper Club Picnic Has Record Crowd of 500 at Marysville

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Clubs

PERHAPS the most important event to date in the Capper Club activities for 1930 took place at Marysville, Marshall county, August 2, when Senator Arthur Capper, founder and promoter of the Capper Clubs, presented the 1929 Mother's Cup to Mrs. G. A. Hammett. Club folks were doubly pleased to have Senator Capper with them, because he showed his intense interest in club work by coming to this meeting in less than 24 hours after returning from a long stay in Washington. The annual 4-H and Capper Club picnic took place in the Marysville City Park, with about 500 club boys and girls and their friends in attendance. There, beneath those great elms, a bountiful basket dinner was

found by that safe method of personal investigation that Capper Club girls can cook as well as take care of club projects.

As soon as the dinner was over, the whole group of us posed for a picture and then went to the pavilion for the afternoon program. The first event consisted of a Capper Club pageant, prepared by Eulalie Weber, 4-H club leader. The dramatization of the Capper Club history from its conception, more than 15 years ago, to the present time was keenly enjoyed by every one present. Senator Capper seemed to get a special kick out of the part of the pageant which showed him as Governor of Kansas, dictating a letter to a farm boy, in answer to his request for help to buy a pig. The entire pageant was so well done that we want every member of the club to have the pleasure of reading it. You will find a complete reproduction in this week's Capper Club News.

Following the pageant, Senator Capper made a talk, at the close of which he delivered the Mother's Cup to Mrs. Hammett.

"Boys' and girls' clubs," said the Senator, "are the making of the future citizenship of America. Their work has been an inspiration to me."

In presenting the trophy to Mrs. Hammett, Senator Capper said, "In recognition of the service of your work, I wish you success and thank you for what you have done for the welfare of Marshall county and up building the state of Kansas."

"I thank you, Senator Capper," replied Mrs. Hammett, as she received the cup. She then placed the cup with the three others won by Marshall county women during the last five years. She expressed the wish that her cup may be an inspiration to other mothers as the three of former years have been to her.

Both before and after Senator Capper's speech the Capper Publications' male quartette sang for the folks. The quartette consisted of Ed Nash, assistant business manager, A. G. Kittell, associate editor of Capper's Weekly, Hansen Pigman, circulation manager of the Missouri Ruralist, and Bud Armstrong, from station WIBW. The members of the quartette and the club manager, accompanied

(Continued on Page 23)



Senator Capper Presenting the Mother's Cup to Mrs. G. A. Hammett at the Marshall County Club Meeting

served in that delightful Marshall county way. Was it good? Oh, boy! As evidence, we have it from no less an authority than Ole, our Swede truck driver, that Senator Capper returned with his plate for a third helping of chicken and other goodies, and finally wound up on Marjorie Williams's cake on which were the words, "Capper and 4-H" in attractive green. It was very plain to see that the honored guest was delighted when he

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You know the average time it now takes you to work an acre, and the cost in labor, fuel, use of machinery, etc. Try Ethyl Gasoline, keep an accurate record of the work accomplished, time required and the cost. You will note a marked advantage in favor of Ethyl.

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tive research to improve the performance of gasoline motors of every kind and description.

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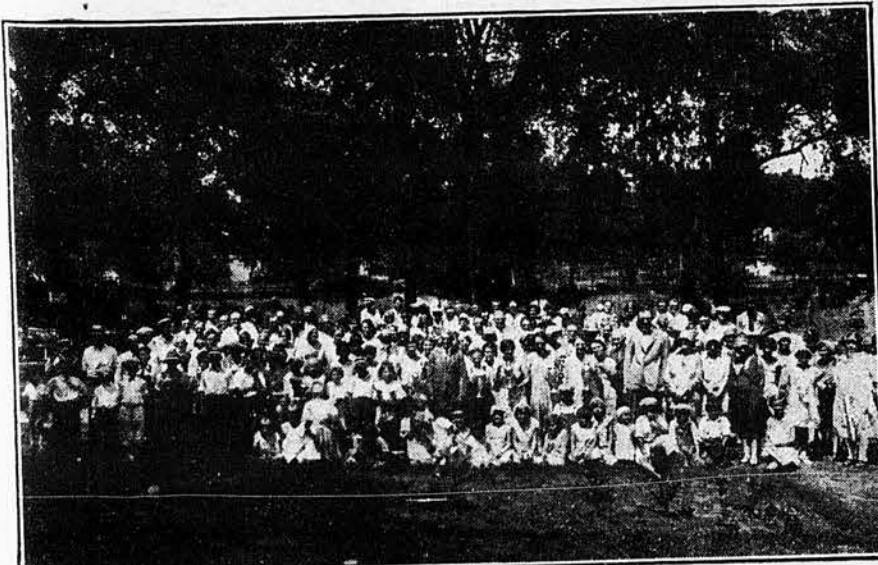


Wherever you drive—whatever the oil company's name or brand associated with it—any pump bearing the Ethyl emblem represents quality gasoline of high anti-knock rating.



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ETHYL GASOLINE



All of Us in the Middle of the Marysville Park. Senator Capper in the Center. To His Left is Merlin Williams, Holding His 1929 Cup for Highest Profit on Sow and Litter. Next is Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Mrs. G. A. Hammett, All Winners of Mothers' Cups Which They Are Proud to Show. Then Comes Ole and the Club Manager and About 490 Other Club Folks and Their Friends

How Poultry Experts Get

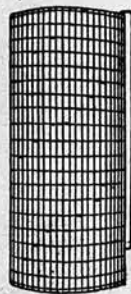


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We Must Keep an Eye on the Future

The Average Yield of Wheat Is 14.5 Bushels; the Variation Above Is But 17 Per Cent, and Only 13 Below

BY ARTHUR M. HYDE
Secretary of Agriculture

I DOUBT if the American farmer has ever faced a more penetrating test of his intelligence and ability than he faces now. For years he has been making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. That is still good sense, but of itself it doesn't insure a profit. It doesn't prevent a surplus. To prevent that, and to make a fair profit possible, the American farmer now faces the necessity of determining the total number of blades of grass he can safely produce. His efficiency as a producer goes for naught unless he also adjusts his total output to the probable demand for it.

Persons of a gloomy turn of mind have frequently said that until we can do something about the weather, we might as well abandon all talk of regulating production. Granting that the weather is an important factor, and largely uncontrollable, it is not the sole factor.

'Tis a Local Situation

It is perfectly true that the production from any one field varies with the season. A 40-acre piece of wheat may produce 1,000 bushels one year and 500 bushels the next. But that is local. Take down the statistics on crop production for the whole country and average the production an acre over 25 years. You will find the yield an acre for the whole country surprisingly uniform.

Wheat during the last 25 years has averaged 14.5 bushels an acre. The highest yield was in 1915 at 17 bush-

els. The farmer still has plenty of opportunity for control left in his own hands. But will he use that measure of control? Will he try to adjust his production to probable market demands?

The best answer to that question is that the American farmer has adjusted his production to market requirements. The only catch in the statement is that the adjustment usually has come a year or two late.

High prices have meant acreage expansion, and subsequent surplus, followed by low prices and acreage contraction, followed by short crops, gradually rising prices, and another acreage expansion. We have here a viciously perfect circle, and a perfectly vicious one, when what we need is a straight line. At the top of the production cycle we take a loss from low prices; at the bottom of the cycle we take a loss from a short crop.

Let me give you one instance. Potato growers in 1927 produced a normal crop of 403 million bushels. The average farm price for the season was \$1.08 a bushel. The price had been even higher for the two preceding years. So growers had had three good years. Potato growing looked like a sure thing. In February of 1928—in time for the growers to adjust their production plans—the Department of Agriculture warned them as follows:

"Potato growers in the northeastern and north central states appear to be planning substantial increases in their acreages. If these intentions

Answers to Questions on Page 16

1. On the island of Corsica.
2. It has no eyelids.
3. Jonathan Swift.
4. Mercury, or quicksilver.
5. 32.
6. In Canada.
7. 39.37 inches.
8. The Venus de Milo
9. They designate the particular mint where the coins were made.
10. Vermont.
11. A variety of large sweet potato.
12. 98.6 degrees F.

els; the lowest, in 1916, was 12.2 bushels. This is a variation above average of only 17 per cent and below average of only 13 per cent.

We now have a fairly accurate knowledge of market demands. We have also an average yield an acre which is substantially accurate. If the acreage be limited to such an area as under normal conditions will bring production within the market demand, we shall be on a sound actuarial basis. A surplus due to favorable seasons would not be of ungovernable proportions. It could be carried over.

Acreage is therefore the basis of any program for adjusting production to probable demand.

The grower of winter wheat is in a particularly strategic position to regulate his total production, for variation in acreage causes 83 per cent of the variation in winter wheat production from year to year. The cotton grower controls more than 40 per cent of the variation in production thru his variation of the acreage. The potato grower has about a 50 per cent control thru acreage changes.

In the light of these figures no one can say that the weather man runs

are carried out, and western growers do not decrease their acreages more than they now plan, there is little probability of returns from potatoes equal to those secured during the last three years."

61 Cents a Bushel

But potato acreage in 1928 turned out to be 10 per cent higher than in 1927. For 465 million bushels the growers received 61 cents a bushel, or a total of 288 million dollars. The year before, for 403 million bushels the growers received \$1.08 a bushel, or a total of 435 million dollars.

There is a difference of 147 million dollars. A higher yield an acre in 1928 was partly responsible for the greater total production, but only partly responsible. If potato growers had refrained from increasing acreage in 1928, but had obtained the higher yield an acre true of that year, total production would have been 420 million bushels instead of 465 million, and the farm price would have averaged 95 instead of 61 cents a bushel. Then instead of 288 million dollars the farm value of the crop would have been close to 400 million. There is a difference of 112 million dollars.



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Cut out this ad and mail with \$1.50 and your name and address, and get this Club of Poultry Magazines.

Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan

The failure to adjust production to probable market demand in 1928 cost potato growers 112 million dollars. That loss could have been prevented, had growers acted upon the supply and demand information at their disposal.

Traditionally, the farmer has kept an eye on the past. Now, to survive, he must keep an eye on the future. That is precisely why the Department of Agriculture has for the last six years presented for the use of producers carefully prepared estimates on the supply of and probable demand for the several commodities. The department has issued from 30 to 50 of these forecasts a year. Nine times out of 10 the forecasts have been right. That is certainly a higher batting average than the individual producer could hope to attain.

All we can do is present and discuss the facts, and leave the decision to the 6 million producers. In their hands is the power to adjust acreage and production to probable market demands. No one producer can do it alone. The producers of a single state can hardly do it. But let the producers of the nation organize in commodity groups, and adjustment of supply to demand becomes a practical possibility.

I am convinced that the chief hope of the American farmer lies in his ability intelligently to adjust production—in kind, quality and amount—to future market requirements. On his success in that task depends his success in the great present effort to modernize the merchandising of farm products thru the Federal Farm Board. What we are striving for is collective action in adjusting production as well as in marketing. We must not lose sight of the dependence of the one upon the other.

"Cross of Gold" Again?

(Continued from Page 8)

and used the world's gold reserves less effectively than before. The result, according to those who believe in a gold shortage, was to make lendable funds more scarce, to raise interest rates and to exert deflationary pressure on commodity prices.

This tendency has not yet ceased. France which has been most prominent among the hoarders is still adding to her reserves. She has more gold per capita and much more in proportion to volume of business than the United States.

Owing to the rigid French banking system this gold is largely sterilized as a credit resource, altho steps may be taken later to make it available. The reason for this accumulation is obscure, and it has caused considerable worry in Great Britain, where there is little gold to spare and where it is feared that a further decline in commodity prices may result.

India has been a sink hole for the precious metals for generations because of their use in temple decorations and because savings against the rainless day, when the monsoon fails, are buried in the backyard, or used as personal ornaments instead of being deposited in banks. Little use is made of checks. India is believed to have about 2,500 million dollars in gold, but it is largely lost to the rest of the world. In 1927, she demonetized silver and re-established the gold standard. Her demand for gold increased, and she shifted from a buyer to a seller of silver. This is one reason silver recently sold at the lowest prices of record and contributed to the so-called gold shortage.

Since the volume of trade tends to grow from year to year, at the rate of 2.5 to 3 per cent, an increase in money is required annually to keep the financial situation in balance. The world's monetary gold stock is about 10,000 million dollars, hence it is calculated that about 250 million dollars of new monetary gold is needed annually. If gold mines fail to furnish that amount, the gold reserves must

be more effectively used as a basis for paper money and credit or else deflationary pressure will be exerted on price levels.

From 1918 to 1928, the average annual production of gold was about 366 million dollars, of which about 86 million dollars was used in the arts, about 98 million dollars went into hoards, mostly in India, leaving only 182 million dollars to be added to the world's monetary stocks. This was an increase of slightly less than 2 per cent, against a needed increase of possibly 3 per cent.

In the last two or three years, production has been about 405 million dollars annually. Mining experts expect it to remain much the same from 1930 to 1935, but they anticipate that there will be a rather decided drop from 1935 to 1940 in the yield from the present mines. This is part of the basis of the forecasts of those who expect a price decline over the next 10 to 20 years.

The discovery of important new

gold deposits is not considered likely, altho there are some areas which have not been fully prospected. There is a remote possibility of help from methods which would permit working low grade ores.

Most people believe that it is unnecessary to permit a gold shortage to cause prices to decline. The Stable Money Association is endeavoring to promote understanding of the evils due to wide fluctuations in the general price level and the various methods proposed for stabilization. It is not committed to any specific plan.

Barring the discovery of new gold mines, several ways of preventing a decline in the price level have been suggested. One is a greater degree of co-operation among the central banks of the world, including greater use of the so-called gold exchange standard; reduction of the gold cover behind the currency of some countries, notably France; and further improvement in clearing systems.

Some folks want to make the Fed-

eral Reserve Banks solely responsible for stabilizing the price level. Since they have nearly 40 per cent of the world's monetary gold, the Federal Reserve banks might logically be expected to take the lead in any co-operative effort, at least. France also has a heavy responsibility in the same way, because of the excessive reserve she has accumulated.

Another proposal is Irving Fisher's "compensated dollar" in which the amount of gold in the dollar is varied, that is, when gold is scarce, a smaller amount of gold would be used and when gold was abundant and tending to cause prices to rise, the dollar would represent a larger amount of gold.

Still other measures would be taking steps to draw out of India some of the enormous store of gold hoarded there, the larger use of checks and other credit instruments in some of the more backward countries and subsidizing gold production.

(Continued on Page 22)



ASK HIM!

ASK HIM...the man who is actually feeding Purina Chows! The man who is more interested in his feeding costs than in his feed costs...the difference between the cost of a pound of feed and the cost of making a pound of beef or pork...a quart of milk...a dozen eggs. The man who knows he can pocket as his own, only the difference between the cost and the market day price of his products. There's such a man in your very neighborhood, perhaps two, a half dozen or more!

Many words can be written of what Purina Chows can do...but the man who feeds them...he can offer you silent testimony of what Purina Chows are doing for him...what they can do for you! Actual feeding has proved to him that the Purina Chows way is not an expensive way...it's the easy, common-sense, money-making way. Because Purina Chows bring you the things your home-grown feeds lack. Together they give you your money's worth every time!

Feeding Purina Chows is just a matter of dollars and cents...else your neighbor wouldn't feed them. Let it be a dollars and cents proposition to you...let your neighbor tell you!



- SOLD AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

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

RATES: 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues, 10 cents a word each in 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 eight 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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
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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
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25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically 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

CHICKS 5 1/2c UP—BIG, HEALTHY, QUICK maturing money makers. Pure bred. Two weeks guarantee to live. Leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 565-A, Clinton, Mo.

MINORCAS—WHITE

MINORCAS—WHITE, GENUINE, BOOTH strain. Exhibition grade cockerels from trapped high egg-producing stock, \$1.50 each. Dean Duffy, Waverly, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

WHITE ROCK PULLETS AND COCKERELS from high producing R. O. P. flock. 200 egg cock birds \$5.00 each; six for \$25.00. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

LEGHORN BROILERS WANTED LARGE quantities seasons contract. "The Copes," Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX BEAUTIFUL Glossstone 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, SEVEN NEUTONE prints. One oil colored, 25c. Reprints 3c. Ace Photo Service, Dept. A, Holsington, 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.

FREE—SEND ROLL FILM. WILL DEVELOP and print six pictures for 25c and send "Kodakery" magazine free. Photo-Art Finishers, Hutchinson, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

ONE MATCHLESS CLOVER HULLER IN A No. 1 shape. A. T. Floberg, Randolph, Kan.

25-50 AVERY TRACTOR AND 4-BOTTOM independent beam plow. Cheap. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ALLIS-CHALMERS tractor and a 4-bottom plow. Good condition. Cobb Motor Co., Wilson, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—DELCO LIGHT PLANTS AND various Delco-light appliances. All in good shape. Prices right. These items were taken over when farms were connected to transmission line. The Municipal Power Transmission Co., 424 So. Main St., Ottawa, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BIG HUSKY CHICKS

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

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.

WINDMILLS AND FEED GRINDERS

WINDMILLS—CURRIE SELF-OILING OR open-g geared. Steel towers, all sizes. Thirty days free trial. Low priced. Write for circular. 50 years experience. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th, Topeka, Kan.

AUTOMOTIVE

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BUS 1 1/2 Ton INTERNATIONAL Chassis in good condition, new rubber, good upholstery, body oak and pressed steel. Newly painted, capacity 18 passengers. Priced to sell. Capital Transit Co., Holton, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

NO. 1 RED HULL SEED WHEAT. A. E. Meier, Haven, Kan. Box 167.

FOR SALE: ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS, Dependable. Frank Baum, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. George Schulz, Lily, Colorado.

WANTED—"POP CORN." SEND SAMPLES. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND graded Kanred seed wheat. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

CERTIFIED PURE HARVEST QUEEN SEED wheat, no smut, no weeds, yield 47 bushels. Best for combine. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$8.80. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

PAWNEE CHIEF KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA Seed, Certified and Approved. Pawnee County Pure Seed Growers' Association, C. H. Stinson, County Agent.

ALFALFA \$9.00; WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$3.50; Timothy \$3.50. All per bushel. Bags and samples free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.

CERTIFIED KANSAS COMMON ALFALFA seed produced in 1929 is available at reasonable prices. For list of growers write Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

IMPORTED RUSSIAN TURKEY HARD WINTER Wheat, coarse sturdy straw, a heavy yielder, the ideal combine wheat, third year in Kansas. Limited amount for sale. For prices and further particulars, write C. E. Devlin, Grower, Pratt, Kan.

ALFALFA SEEDS, HARDY-GROWN, NON-irrigated, common varieties \$8.40; \$10.20; \$12.00. Grimm varieties \$14.00; \$18.00. All per bushel. Bags free. Reduce your wheat acreage and plant alfalfa the prosperity crop. Write today for free samples, catalogue, etc. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

RUG WEAVING

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

DOGS

FOX TERRIER MALE PUPS \$5, FEMALES \$3. A. Morgan, Hollis, Kan.

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

SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TERRIER puppies shipped on approval. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, ANcestors exceptional ratters \$5 each. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

SILVER GRAY POLICE PUPS NATURAL wolf tails, thirty, best of breeding, \$10 each. Pedigrees furnished. Frisco Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.

PET STOCK

POLICE PUPS, BULL PUPS AND SHET-land ponies. King, Lycan, Colo.

RABBITS

SPECIAL FOR AUGUST—RABBITS, CHIN-chilla or Newzealand Whites, \$2.50 per pair. D. I. Marker, St. Marys, Kan.

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

LUMBER

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

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.

WANTED—RURAL SUBSCRIPTION REPRESENTATIVES by America's foremost poultry Journal. Good income assured. Write Dept. A-3, Reliable Poultry Journal, Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE NO LOSS Fuel Tank Filler to Tractor owners in your neighborhood. Supplies a long felt need. A quick seller. No investment required. For particulars write Motor Improvements Co., Newark, N. J.

EDUCATIONAL

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAKE OIL ROOF PAINT 25c GALLON. Stops all leaks. Barn, outbuildings. Get waste oil free at oil station. Send dollar bill for guaranteed formula, many colors. Success Co., 6514 Blondo, Omaha, Neb.

TOBACCO

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

LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED BEST quality. Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 10 \$1.75. Pipe Free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

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

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, 1509 Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

WILL ALVIN FLETCHER, FORMERLY OF Massachusetts, supposed to have moved to Lincoln, Kansas, and last heard from in 1880 (or his children) reply at once to this advertisement, to his own advantage. A. Z. Goodfellow, Public Administrator, 748 Main Street, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

LIVESTOCK

HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS, BRED GILTS, UNRELATED Pairs. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGreed pigs \$24 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORN HEIFERS, CHOICE two year olds reasonably priced. H. N. Cooke, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

FOR REGISTERED Ayrshire BULL AND heifer calves from high producing dams or bull of serviceable age write Ormiston Gardens, R. I. Wichita, Kan.

LAND

COLORADO

COLORADO BEST IRRIGATED LAND, SEND for description, prices. Will Keen, Realtor, Pueblo, Colo.

320 ACRES; WELL IMPROVED; ALL CULTivated but 60 acres; Lease on School Section included. Price of \$22.00 per acre, terms. Write Rose & Wall, Stratton, Colo.

KANSAS

LAND ON CROP-PAY, \$3.00 A. DOWN, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

160 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED, CLOSE TO Topeka. For particulars write owner, Box 91, Route 1, Tecumseh, 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.

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

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

WYOMING

SACRIFICE—1280 ACRE, LEVEL, IRRIGated, improved cattle and grain ranch, near Laramie, Wyoming; \$17.50 per acre for quick sale; \$3,000 down payment, balance easy terms. Was such bargain ever offered before? For particulars write Irving Howe, Owner, Boston Building, Denver, Colorado.

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.

DO YOU WANT A HOME IN WESTERN Kansas or Eastern Colorado. Best farming land in the world. You can raise anything. At prices and terms to suit. East of schools, churches and Railroads. Will also sell on crop payment plan. Write, wire or call. J. R. Houston Realty Co., Gem, Kan.

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.

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.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY FOR CASH, NO matter where located. Information free. Established 26 years. Black's Realty Co., Dept. B-40, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm in Kansas for sale, suitable for general farming and dairying. Write full description and lowest price. John D. Baker, First National Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

"Cross of Gold" Again?

(Continued from Page 21)

In Europe, there is a tendency to look on the recently established Bank for International Settlements, which has responsibility for the transfer of reparation payments, as an agency for checking the price decline. It is controlled abroad and represents primarily the interests of debtor peoples and countries and might be expected to do what it can to prevent a price decline from making the debts more burdensome. This bank has much freedom of action in lending, discounting bills and buying securities and is not limited by legal or customary cash or gold ratios, but its total resources do not seem strong enough to perform the task of stabilization alone.

Concerning all these proposed methods, it must be admitted that they are not easy to put into operation owing to such things as the lack of understanding of currency questions on the part of legislative bodies and the public, the conflicting claims of debtors and creditors, and the possibility that the natural prejudices of many of our controlling bank officials are primarily those of the bondholding class who would benefit by a low price level.

The subject is one in which farmers have a tremendous stake. In the long run, it may mean more to them than tariff, Federal Farm Board, tax reform and a half dozen other so-called relief measures combined.

Inflated Occasion

"Was Harold's wedding a swell affair?"
"Positively! They even used puffed rice."

In a good producing hen the back should be long, flat and broad, with the width carrying well back to the base of the tail.

Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

There is a great deal of similarity in seasons. The only difference between this season and 1913 is that we do not have the grasshoppers and the horse disease. If there were as many horses now as then the horse disease might be here again. Day after day of hot southwest wind with the thermometer parked around the 100 to 110-point has ceased to be a joking matter. It is serious. Practically all the corn is past saving. A few late pieces would make some grain if rain came within the next few days. A number of fields will not even give the owner a good roasting ear.

Our irrigated corn is fine, and we are still putting on as much water as we can with the present equipment. The water table is so much lower than it has ever been before that the pump does not deliver as much water as it has at other times. All of the wheat ground has been worked, and a few farmers on the sandy soil will begin pulling down ridges this coming week. After the ridges are knocked down they plan to go over the field crosswise with a digger or duck foot cultivator. For the lighter soils this seems to be an ideal method of soil preparation. The top is left rough and the digger kills most of the volunteer wheat and rye. A number of farmers in the county east of Pawnee have been making their own diggers out of an old lister wheels and frame. All they have to buy is the shovels and some angle iron. This homemade tool does very good work, and costs about \$40. The purchased tools of about the same size cost around \$160.

Due to the presence of considerable Hessian Fly the last year, very little wheat will be sown locally much before the fly free date, which is October 3 in this locality. One farmer who has some sandy soil has been in the habit of sowing about the second week in September but he says "never again." He is going to try to keep out of the field until nearer the fly free date. With a great many farmers when September 15 gets around they get into a fever to sow and can't resist the temptation of getting the tractor and drills going. But about 90 per cent of the time the later sown wheat is much better at harvest. Both the yield and the quality are better than the early sown wheat. The only possibility that some wheat will be sown early is that feed may be scarce and farmers will want some early wheat pasture.

The Wheat Train made its regular stop at Larned last week. A crowd of about 2,000 folks turned out to hear the speakers and see the exhibits. Those on the train reported that the attendance was better this year than ever before. The Wheat Queen contest probably had something to do with the increased interest. It was a close contest in Pawnee county. This county not only produces a lot of good wheat, but she also produces more Wheat Queen material than the judges on the Wheat Train were in the habit of looking over. Our local community was well represented by having four of the seven contestants for County Wheat Queen. The final decision of the judges added more pride in the community, for the winner was a senior in the local rural high school. A great deal of stress was placed on the leadership ability of the contestants. A strong personality and the ability to get people to do things in the home community is one of the major things the agricultural college and the extension department is interested in. Leadership is needed more and more as time goes on. The judges were not greatly concerned about the brand of lipstick used, the amount of rouge, the

amount of expense of the costume nor whether the contestant had a new permanent. The contest at the Wheat Festival at Hutchinson will be a great contest. There no doubt will be some mighty close and keen competition.

Presents Mother's Cup

(Continued from Page 19)

by their wives, drove with Senator Capper to Marysville for the picnic. Roy Freer, assistant leader of the Shawnee Barnyard Boosters, also drove from Shawnee county and took with him the following members from his team: Mrs. Millie Freer, Erma Schmidler, Mrs. W. W. Parr, Richard Parr, William Parr, Dorothy Meek, and Phyllis Sears.

Merlin Griswold, chairman of the Marshall county club council, presided at the meeting, and did an excellent job of it. Every member of the Marshall county "In-to-Win" team, as well as several from the Blanchville Independent Workers and other club teams of the county, took part in the pageant.

Marshall county club boys and girls are to be congratulated on securing the co-operation of so many farm



Just a Glimpse at the Dinner Table. Senator Capper in the Center With Mrs. Hammett on His Right and the Club Manager on His Left. Facing Him is B. P. Weekes, Publisher of the Marshall County News, With Alva B. Stryker, a 1929 Master Farmer, on His Right, and a Marysville "Master Plumber" on His Left

and civic organizations. They are fortunate, too, in having such a county agent as W. O'Connell to advise them, and such an able music director as Nelson Inglesby. Not only is he director of the band which played for the folks, but he composed much of the music used in the pageant.

Senator Capper enjoyed his Marshall county visit so much that he has declared his intention of going to Trego county soon after October first to present the 1929 Pep Trophy Cup to the Trego Ramblers. This will be good news to several western county teams that have been hoping for an occasion when they might come together for a bigger Capper Club rally than ever has been held in that part of the state.

While in Marysville, Senator Capper, accompanied by Con Van Natta, Administrator of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children, visited Junior Lawrence, one of his many little crippled wards.

Engineer in Agriculture

BY ROBERT A. JONES
Chicago, Illinois

Most of us are willing to concede that the tremendous strides in industry are due, in large measure, to the contribution of the engineer.

Our automobiles today are proof of it. So are our improved radios. Aviation's progress during the last few years offers another telling example.

Few of us, however, have paid much heed to the part that the agricultural engineer has been playing, tho his achievements are part and parcel of the life of farmers everywhere, abroad as well as in America.

Machines designed to stand much greater strains than those encoun-

tered by automobiles, and manufactured with as great precision as the most expensive cars, are often "taken for granted," as is commonly the case with those things we use in the course of our every day work.

But what a different life many of us would be living if some one with a mechanical bent had not applied the principles of engineering to the problems of agriculture! Farming would be a vastly different business if the Corn Belt farmer had to raise his products by methods his great-grandfather used, or if it still took more than 3 hours of labor to produce a bushel of wheat instead of less than 10 minutes.

"The farmer today is a better man physically and mentally because of the change from hand to machine methods," asserts one of the leaders in the agricultural engineering field. "No longer is it necessary to work 12 to 16 hours a day thruout the year. There is more time for leisure to plan the work; more time for participation in community and civic affairs.

"Expressed in another way, the standard of living on the farm, higher today than ever before, is due very largely to the application of engineering principles."

Agriculture, equally with industry, owes much to the engineer.

Important Future Events

- 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.
- Sept. 15-22—Colorado State Fair, Pueblo.
- Sept. 22-27—Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City.
- Sept. 23-26—Southwest free fair and wheat show, Dodge City, Kan.
- Oct. 29-31—Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Kansas Division, McPherson, Kan.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Holstein Cattle**
Sept. 12—Breeders sale, Ardmore, Okla. W. H. Mott, sale manager.
- 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.
- Oct. 22—E. J. King, sale at Overland Park, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Nov. 13—Kansas national show sale, Wichita, Kan. W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**
Oct. 22—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 25—Engelbert Meyer, Bloomington, Neb.
Feb. 26—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 28—Vavaroeh Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 22—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
Feb. 10—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 21—Dr. O. S. Neff, Flagler, Colo.
Feb. 21—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan.
March 5—Jas. Barratt & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
March 7—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. Sale at Atwood, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**
Aug. 27—Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan. Bred sows.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**
Oct. 18—A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, Kan. at Hiawatha, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan., breeder of registered Chester White hogs who is selling 25 September and October yearling gilts, bred to a splendid boar and sired by a real sire, at auction at the farm adjoining Bismark Grove, about three miles northeast of Lawrence. The offering of bred gilts is of real merit and both the breeding and quality of the gilts are of the kind that should attract the attention of anyone wanting to strengthen his herd with something good. You can write to Mr. Suiter for the sale catalog and it will be sent to you promptly but anyway go to the sale if you are at all interested in Chester White hogs.

THEFTS REPORTED

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

F. E. Ellison, Baxter Springs. About \$150 worth of merchandise taken from store. Consisted of canned goods, flour, lard, etc.

O. E. Ratts, Towanda. Over 100 young fries.

Mrs. Fannie Wright, La Harpe. New Midwest Auto Supply Co. battery, No. 13BEJWH-6. Also new coil that leads from battery.

Elmer Higgins, Mayetta. Stop Leak—12 cans; boxes of K. C. tire patch, 12 cans; box of valve cores, about 100; five small boxes of fuses, about 25 altogether; 130x3 1/2 tube; Coleman gasoline lantern; box of fishing lines and hooks; quick way

socket wrenches; four tubes, combination sizes; 4 1/2 boxes of candy; three boxes of light bulbs; shop size kit of tire patch full of 7-ft., 6-inch rubber.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Bred Gilts

Sale at farm adjoining Bismark Grove, 2 miles northeast of Lawrence, Kan.

Wednesday, August 27

Plenty of shade and lunch on the ground
25 Sept. and Oct. gilts, sired by Buster, the best breeding boar I ever owned.
Bred for Sept. and Oct. farrow to Kansas Prospect, a Bayers bred boar.
All immunized. Write for sale catalog to

Ernest Suiter, Owner, Lawrence, Ks
Homer Rule and Percy Heitz, Auctioneers

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Bred Sows and Gilts

Bred to Big Prospect and Revelites Fireflame. Big easy feeding kind. 25 years of our breeding. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

Choice Sows, Gilts Bred

to King Index and Fancy Wildfire for Sept. and Oct. farrow. Choice fall and spring boars, immuned. Write for prices, description, etc. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Vermillion Hampshires

Bred gilts for September farrow, sired by Riverside Booster. They are mated to Vermillion Masterpiece and Vermillion Hawkeye. Spring boars for sale. Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Henry's Poland Chinas

For sale. Fall gilts, bred. Also spring boars and gilts. Pairs or trios.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

Spotted Poland Sows & Gilts

Bred to farrow in September. Choice quality and breeding. Wm. H. Crabill, Cawker City, Kan.

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

boars of various ages. Good breeding predominates. Champion boars head our herd. Drive over or write.
WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Our Ayrshire Sires

King Voca Armour's dam and grand dam, average 20648 milk, 757 fat.
War Star's granddam and great granddam, average 24175 milk, 1066 butter. 10 of his sisters sold for \$10,000.
Buy a bull calf and improve your herd.
FRANK WALZ & SONS, Hays, Kansas

Entire Ayrshire Herd

for sale. All Willowmoor and Penuhurst breeding. Write for prices and pedigrees.
R. C. CHARLES, STAFFORD, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Riverside Guernsey Farm

offers the following high class registered Guernseys for sale: one cow, to freshen in Aug.; two eighteen month old heifers, one four month old heifer calf, bull calves. Federal Accredited, blood tested. May Rose breeding. J. F. COOPER, Stockton, Kan.

Purebred Guernsey Bulls

Born March 14 and May 8. Sire Sarnia Foremost, Dams Top Bred Wisconsin Cows.
E. C. Moriarty, % The Derby Oil Co., Wichita, Ks.

JERSEY CATTLE

Choice Reg. Jerseys

Families represented, Raleighs, Imp. Jap. Torono, Oxford May Boy, and others. Six bulls, one to 30 months old. Also cows and heifers. 20 head, come and see them.
SAM SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Weaned Calves \$17.50

Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein or beef breeds, males or heifers shipped C. O. D.; baby calves \$10.

STONE BROOK FARM

Route No. 1, Hickman Mills, Mo.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907

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

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

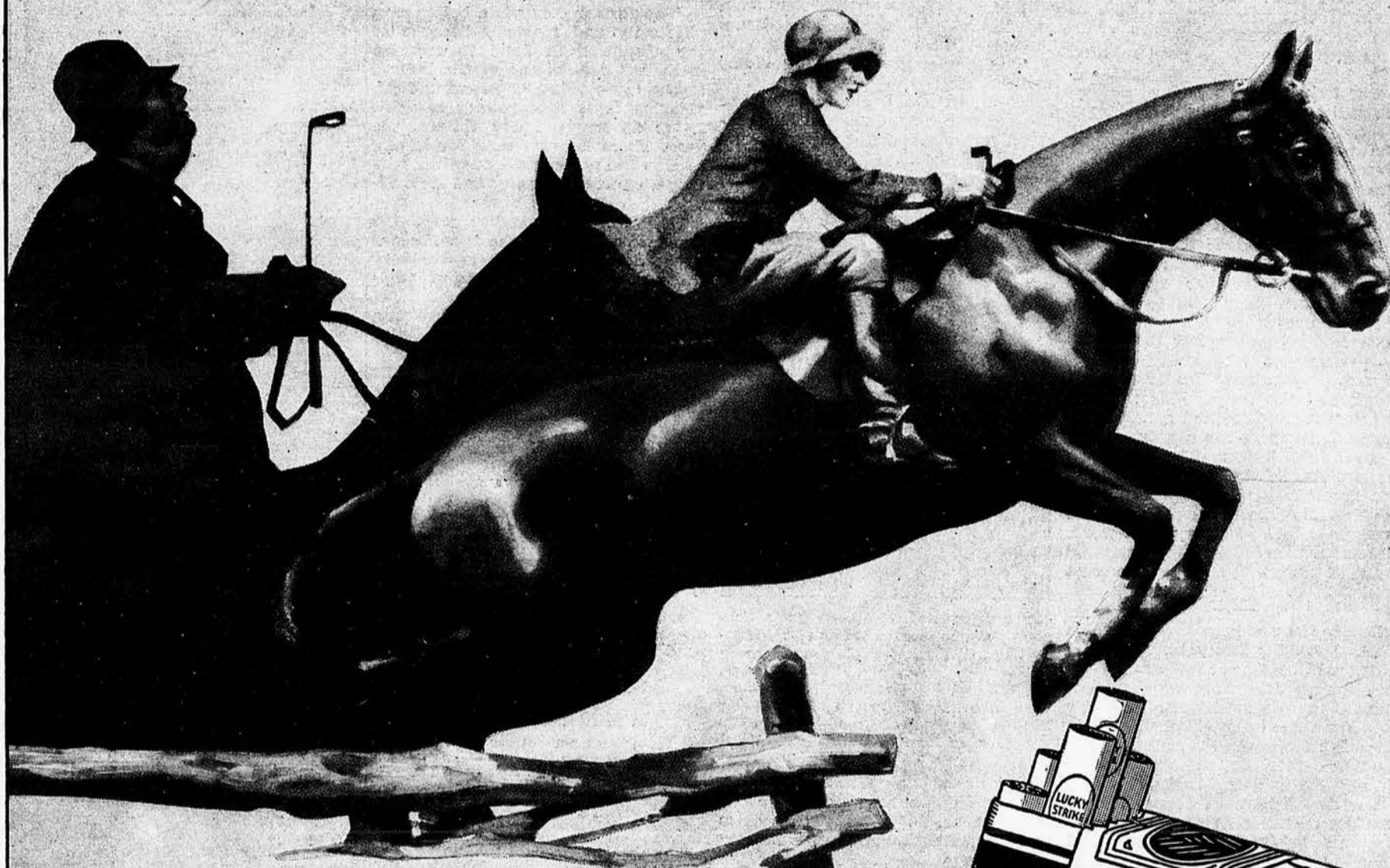
Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired

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

PRETTY CURVES WIN!

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.



© 1950 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."