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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 67

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Number 34



Wichita—"Air Capital of America"—Metropolis of Southern Kansas

(See Page 19)



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TOLEDO, OHIO WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Crop Prospects Are Good

Not Only Will We Raise Corn, Kafir and Cane,
But Pastures Are Exceptionally Fine

BY HARLEY HATCH

FOR almost a full week showery conditions have prevailed over this part of Kansas and several heavy rains also have fallen. In the vicinity of this farm at least 2 inches of moisture has fallen, coming in the form of showers with one rain of close to 1½ inches. Emporia has had more than 4 inches and a visit to that vicinity this week disclosed water standing between the corn rows in many fields. All this moisture came just a little too late for maximum results but corn on most farms will now make a fair crop while Kafir and cane will produce well. I don't believe rain ever fell at a more opportune time; not only will we now raise corn, kafir and cane but pastures never were better in mid-August with moisture enough in the ground to keep the grass green until close to September 1. Plowing now goes well and that means the death of uncounted cockle-burs which had been growing unchecked by the dry weather, and which were just putting out a full crop of burs. If some use could be found for cockle-burs I suppose some enemy would show up, but as it is nothing ever seems to harm them.

No Break in Market

Those who thought that a dry weather break was due in the cattle market this August likely have another think coming. There is not a thing in sight at this writing which would tend to force cattle to market before the right time. In the first place, the dry spell of one full month had no effect on the grass; it was greener and more plentiful in the bluestem districts of Kansas than in a normal year. In the second place, the recent heavy rain followed right down thru the bluestem pastures. The rainfall there was heavier than in other parts of the state, 3.45 inches falling at Bazaar, 3.64 at Emporia and 2 inches or more at most other points in the pasture country. The superiority of bluestem over bluegrass never was more apparent than this season and the dry weather which nearly finished the bluegrass made the bluestem better feed than ever. This is proved by the experience of a neighbor who weighs his pasture cattle on the first of every month. The July gain was greater than either in May or June, and I believe the August gain will be the greatest of all. I will get the figures of the monthly gains of these cattle on bluestem pasture and will try to have them for you shortly after September 1.

Good Time for Plowing

The coming week will be the best one of the summer for plowing as the stubble is wet clear down. Much plowing has been done here but some of it under rather adverse conditions. Tractor plows could run but the hot weather and hard ground made the work altogether too difficult for horses and this created a demand for second hand tractors. If the plowing can be done early by means of one of these tractors they should be a good bargain, for any following crop planted or sown on early fall plowing will more than pay the tractor cost. This statement is not a wild one as any wheat grower knows; often wheat grown on July plowing will yield 10 bushels more to the acre than wheat grown on similar soil but plowed in September. Not only does the soil produce more but early seeding weeds are killed.

Early Seedbeds Are Best

In this locality it is easy to see that corn listed on early fall plowing is much better than that listed on plowing done in the late fall or early winter. The stalks on the early fall plowing show little signs of dry weather damage, the ears are starting much better and the color of the plant much greener. In this locality I believe the best corn will be grown on early fall plowing which was listed and planted before May 25. Top planting is much poorer, and poorest of all is the corn planted on ground which was worked too wet last spring. This wet-worked

ground produced corn of a yellow color which fired at the bottom and even the rains will not make a good crop there. It is easy to tell the various "spots" in the fields, whether gumbo, hardpan or alkali; last season they did not show up so much but this year they will produce no corn. We have one gumbo patch right in front of the house where the corn is worth nothing and those who pass along the road are given a good chance to say that "Hatch, who writes for the papers, has about as poor corn as any on the road." We have some corn that looks good for 50 bushels to the acre this morning, but unfortunately it is not where it can be seen from the road.

Are Sold on the Tractor

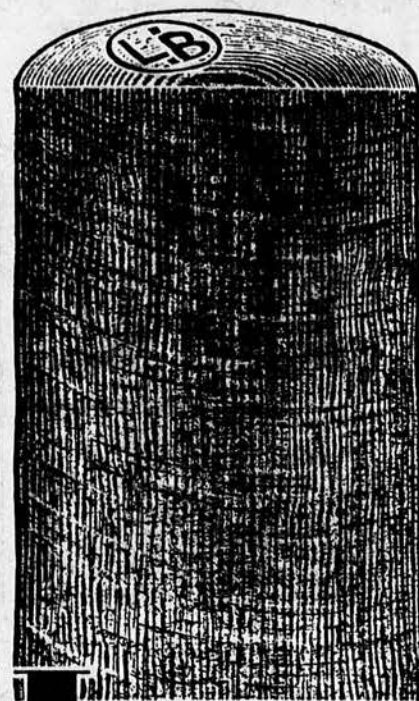
After one year's experience with an all-purpose tractor we have become thoroly "sold" on it for all kinds of farm work. Not only does it do plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting well, but it does it more economically than horse power or the older type of tractors. It will plow an acre for 35 cents less cost than our old type tractor ever did, even when it was new, and it does it quicker and better. It has just the right amount of extra power for traction and belt work. Because of the demand for second hand tractors for plowing this summer we concluded that it was a good time to make a change, so this week we let the old tractor go and applied the proceeds toward a new, all-purpose tractor just like the one we have used for the last year. We have only six horses on this 560-acre farm and three of them are past 21 years old, so we can't figure much on horse power. We might possibly get along with one tractor for the farm work alone but in addition we have a road patrol job, so two tractors are a necessity.

Hay Quality is Good

On Monday at the first of this week we had 8 big loads of hay down at noon. Six of them were hauled in that afternoon. By the next morning it began to look like rain. We thought that rain was too good to be true but went ahead and cleaned up all the down hay and about 15 minutes after the last was in the barn rain began to fall. Since that morning, almost a full week, the weather has been showery and little or no hay has been made. That is all right. Corn weather was what we wanted and hay weather will come later. The yield of hay is heavy and the quality of the best. With the new hay loader pulled by a tractor it is not a difficult job to put on 2 tons at a load, as with the new loader the storm rack does not have to be taken off and the back end of the load is as straight as the front end. Those who are making hay to sell are not getting pay for their work, to say nothing of the hay. For fine quality bluestem, baled and delivered on the cars, only \$5 a ton is being offered by local buyers this week. One would think no hay would be sold at that price but somewhere in the country enough is scraped up to make receipts of from 60 to 80 cars a day in Kansas City.

New Club Building Ready

The life of herdsmen and grooms at the Dairy Cattle Congress and Allied Shows will be made much more pleasant at the Twentieth Annual Exposition to be held September 20 to October 2, at Waterloo, Iowa, as a new club building now is being constructed for the convenience of these men who play such an important part in a successful livestock show. The lower floor will provide space for shower baths and other modern conveniences for the men, many of whom are on the show circuit from July 1 to the middle of October, and who need and appreciate such accommodations. On the upper floor will be dressing rooms and a general lobby wherein the caretakers of livestock may gather, write letters and otherwise entertain themselves.



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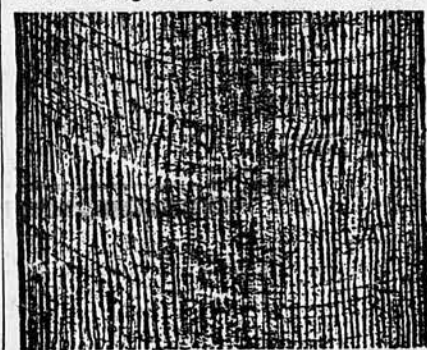
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Power Cut Farming Costs 50 Per Cent

Thoro Cultivation, Good Seed and Improved Machinery Bring Success

LOCATION alone doesn't build the profitable farm plant. It is true that some locations are more desirable in many respects than others, and that some sections of the state are naturally more productive than certain other spots. Then the matters of personal opinion and the type of agriculture one desires to follow enter in. The right man can make farming pay wherever he decides to locate. After all the biggest factor in the progress of any farm unit depends on the ability of the man who operates it.

Southwestern Kansas has some pretty knotty agricultural problems to solve, but in that area we find men who have the ability to cope with most of them. They know from long experience and thru careful study just about what to expect under a given set of conditions. In Southwestern Kansas one can find some of the best farm plants in the state.

An outstanding example is the farm owned and operated by H. J. Rexroad in Meade county. In the

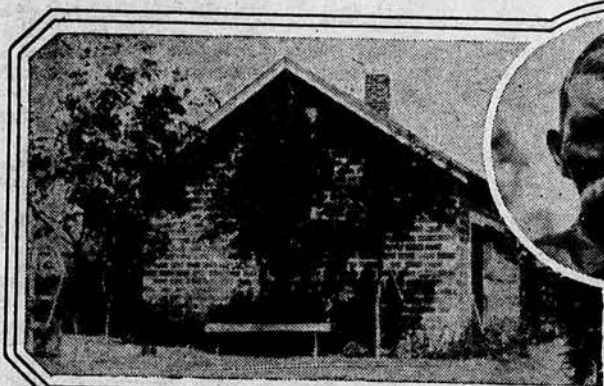
By Raymond H. Gilkeson

soil doesn't blow badly or wash. Careful preparation of the seedbed and the "rotation" of summer fallow over all of the wheat land once in four years cannot be stressed too strongly, Mr. Rexroad believes. "I have proved that thoro cultivation is a wonderful aid in crop production," he assured.

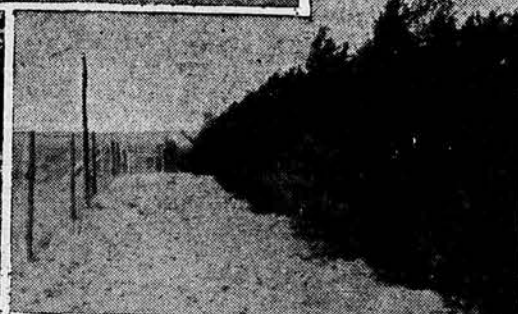
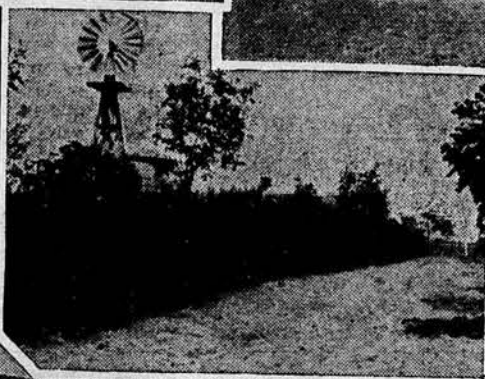
This holds true with the spring crops, too, and they are quite a factor since an average of 125 acres are grown. First thing in the spring the fields where these crops will be are gone over with the one-way, then they are blank listed and planted. He plants two rows and skips a row for greater convenience in farming. "The wide-space planting yields as much or more than solid planting," he said. "I have tried both methods side by side and I am better satisfied with the wide spacing. If we have some real hard winds there is very little lodging and I can get in with the machinery most any place."

Power farming cut Mr. Rexroad's operating costs by 50 per cent. He doesn't hesitate to assure one that the tractor with its plows and harrows

off losses all thru his farming. He avoids field stops and gives his crops the best possible chance to keep growing. And there is another thing he emphasizes as being important—it is crop insurance. He doesn't want to have all of his investment of labor and in seed to be knocked into the mud by hail. Last year when a hail storm cut a swath 28 miles wide and about 300 miles long thru Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, Mr. Rexroad's farm was in its path. He got an 87 per cent adjustment on his wheat and he harvested 6 bushels to the acre. Good authorities are unable to find much profit in 6 bushels an acre so if the insurance hadn't been available that time, Mr. Rexroad would have been holding the sack. Here is the way he works the insurance deal. He puts on about \$5 an acre in insurance about May when the crop starts to show up well. He figures that amount will cover labor up that time. Then he puts more on during the latter part of May or the first part of June when the growth makes hail more of a hazard.

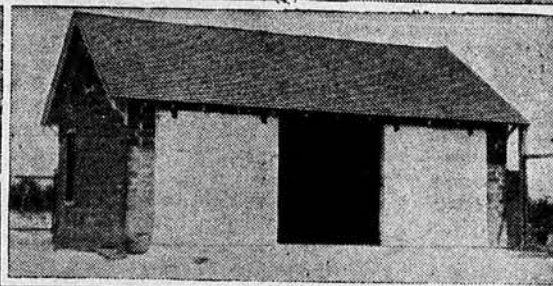
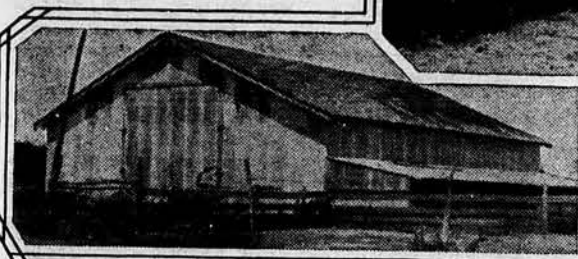


12 or 13 years he has been on this farm he has made good profits, and he thought enough of the country to invest some of his net cash returns in a good home, excellent farm buildings, a good family orchard, a volume of trees and shrubs and flowers and modern equipment from household to machinery shed. In-



In all he will average about \$13 an acre. He considers insurance a real investment when handled in this manner, but doesn't believe in putting on heavy insurance until he sees whether the crop is going to come along all right.

A good herd of Short-horns has proved to be



deed, this is one of the real farm plants of Kansas.

How has he made such progress? How was he able to buy 640 acres of farm land? Covering those questions in a general way, Mr. Rexroad explains that thoro cultivation, planting only selected seed and the use of improved machinery and up-to-date methods thruout are responsible. But we can dig down and get some additional facts that satisfy those and other questions that could be asked.

Obviously he would farm quite extensively to wheat in that country. He ordinarily puts out 400 acres of this bread grain, and it is the way in which he handles this crop that makes it so successful. First of all he spends a lot of time on the seedbed. He fallows 140 to 150 acres a year, having proved to his satisfaction that it pays. By the middle of August he will be over this fallow land four times and be thru with it unless the weather turns wet. And around the same date the land that has just produced a crop of wheat will have been worked twice. The lighter spots on the fallow land are manured, but most of the farm-produced fertilizer goes on the spring crops. Mr. Rexroad thinks a lot of the one-way disc, and the four times over the fallow land are done with this implement. He plows one-fourth of his land every year, or in other words all of his broken land is plowed once in four years, and he lists some. His

H. J. Rexroad's Farm in Meade County is a Fine Example of the Success That Can be Enjoyed in That Section of the State. In 12 Years This Excellent Farmer Has Built One of the Best Farm Plants in Kansas. He is Shown in the Oval. Just Below His Photo is a Glimpse of the Orchard from a Distance, and at Right, a Close-up of Some of the Trees. Note the Clean Cultivation. The Building at Left is Laundry and Fruit Storage, and Contains a Shower Bath and Sleeping Quarters for One Hired Hand. Note the Windbreaks in the Center Picture. Left to Right, Bottom Row, Machine Shed, Garage and Wheat Storage

and other equipment, and that the combine, are earning him this big extra net profit. "One of my best short-cuts," he says. "And another good one is keeping the equipment in condition to run when it should. We keep our machinery housed when it isn't in use and spend off days getting it in order so there will be no time lost when we are ready to use it. Repairing during idle times in fact is one of the best short-cuts for any farm, the same as it is here. In three years of wheat harvest we had only one field stop as a result of keeping the tractor and combine in good condition and cutting out weather depreciation. As a rule the first time over the wheat land after harvest we run day and night to make the best use of our time."

Mr. Rexroad seems to have an eye for heading

one of the best money makers. Until recently the steers have been sold as feeders, but the plan now is to feed them out. Good pasture, hay and roughage is available on the farm because Mr. Rexroad makes sure of this. He is certain he can turn feed and roughage grown on the farm into finished beef that will make good money, and no doubt he is right. And of course, the cream separator is kept rather busy with 8 or 10 cows being milked. There is a purebred bull.

Hogs also make an important part of the income. They are purebred Chester Whites and a good many are sold as breeding stock as well as on the market. After five years of work with the hogs the average to the litter saved showed up as a good round 8. One year a blizzard took all but 56

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

FORMER Assistant United States Attorney General, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, in charge of prohibition cases, is writing a series of articles on the inside workings of prohibition, or rather the efforts that have been made to enforce it, the difficulties that have been encountered, the mistakes that have been made. The articles seem to be frank and honest and are very interesting. They are being published in the New York Times. The fourth article, the last I have seen, dwells on the charge that has been made so often, that prohibition enforcement officers have been guilty of many and unnecessary killings. Admitting that some 135 persons have been killed by enforcement officers since the Volstead law went into effect, and also admitting that some of these killings were unnecessary and unjustified, she calls attention to the fact, seldom if ever mentioned by the critics of prohibition, that during the same period 55 officers of the enforcement unit have been murdered; six Federal coast guards killed and six others crippled for life; also that three narcotic enforcement officers and nine customs agents have been killed by members of the organized desperadoes engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor and narcotics.

She freely admits that many of the men employed as enforcement officers have been unfit for the job; a good many of them have just been dumb, a good many have been corrupt. Many got their appointments thru political pull instead of by reason of their fitness for the work they had to do.

However, the same criticism can be made with equal truth about police officers generally. While perhaps the majority of them are reasonably efficient and honest, undoubtedly among them are many utterly inefficient and many entirely corrupt. No system has yet been devised under which an ideal police force can be organized and maintained in any city of any size. Among the thousands of sheriffs elected to office in the various states, comparatively few have shown any remarkable ability as officers, and a good many are more of a hindrance than a help in maintaining order and protecting life and property.

Just now the prohibition law and its administration is more talked about than any other law, but there are other laws just as flagrantly violated about which little or nothing is said. There is, however, no concealing the fact that National prohibition is facing the most critical time it has ever faced, not that it is being more flagrantly violated; on the contrary there is more consistent, intelligent and effective effort being made to enforce it than there has been at any time since the Volstead law was enacted. But there also is a more wide-spread effort being made to prejudice the public mind against the law than there ever has been.

It may as well be admitted also that public opinion is a powerful factor in the enforcement of law or the lack of enforcement. We all know here in Kansas how certain communities in the state flouted and openly violated the law. We know how public officials, sworn to enforce the law openly, disregarded their official oaths and joined hands with jointists. Also we must admit that public opinion in those communities did not condemn the officials for their failure to do their duty. On the contrary in several counties no man could have been elected to either the office of sheriff or county attorney unless it was understood that he would not disturb the jointists after his election. Joints ran openly in at least a dozen cities and towns in the state, with the full knowledge and under the very eyes of the officers who were sworn to suppress them. Law violation is nothing new; dereliction of officers is nothing strange or unusual, but the editors of a large number of influential papers write as if the present violations of the Volstead law are unprecedented.

No law regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors ever has been very satisfactory; every law dealing with the traffic has been flagrantly violated. Perhaps that always will be true. Is prohibition the best method of dealing with the liquor business? That question is, of course, open for argument, but it must be acknowledged that about every other method that can be thought of has been tried and each in turn has been more or less of a failure. Local option, low license, high license, government dispensaries, all have been tried and not one has been an entire success.

National prohibition has not yet had a fair trial. We cannot know for several years yet how effective it can be made. In order to be generally effective it must have strong public sentiment back of it. Its enemies are working as they never have worked before to break down public sentiment and obtain a repeal of the law. I do not believe that they will succeed.

Should Obey Speed Regulation

THE last legislature took off the limit on speed of automobiles except at the approach to railroad crossings or intersections of highways or at corners. Here the law still places a restriction which reads as follows: "Upon approaching a railroad crossing or intersection of highways outside of any village or city, or turning corners, the person operating an automobile shall reduce the speed of such vehicle to a rate not exceeding 15 miles an hour and shall not exceed such speed until entire-

auto on the main highway had kept on his own side of the road, but that the driver of this machine turned to the left and a collision occurred which wrecked both automobiles.

Whether the drivers were injured the writer does not say, but he does want to know who is responsible for the damage. If the driver on the main highway was traveling at the rate of 50 miles an hour and did not reduce his speed to 15 miles an hour at this crossing he was violating the law and was subject to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100 or to imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed six months or both such fine and imprisonment, and if the driver coming into the main highway was not exceeding the 15 miles speed limit, then the driver on the main highway was also liable for the damage caused by the collision. But if the driver coming from the crossroad also was violating the law by driving into the crossing at a speed of more than 15 miles an hour, then he also was subject to fine and imprisonment and could not collect damages for the injury to his car, for it is a principle of the law that one cannot take advantage of his own wrongful act.

Farming Will Lead All

THE other day I heard a man who has lived all his life on the farm and is now well up toward four score, say that if he were a young man he would not stay on the farm. He was of the opinion that if he had left the farm and gone into some other kind of business he could have made more money and had a better time. Possibly, he would have done better in some other line of business, altho the chances are about even that he would not. But he set me to wondering how many old men who have lived all their lives on the farm feel that way about it.

I have no criticism of the farm boy who has ambition to better his fortunes and broaden his life in a legitimate way. If after carefully considering the chances of success and failure he concludes that he could do better somewhere else than on the farm I do not blame him for making the change. I was reared on a farm. I did not leave it because the work was hard, altho farm work was certainly more wearisome then than it is now. I left the farm because I thought I could have a better time and make more money in some other line of business. Never having been much of a money maker I am not at all certain that I have accumulated more property than I would have accumulated as a farmer, but I am of the opinion that I have had what to me has been a more satisfactory life and I am pretty certain that I have not worked as hard as I would have had to work as a farmer. So I cannot consistently criticize any other boy for doing what I did myself.

However, I am of the opinion that there is a great future for the farming business. I believe that for a long pull there is no other investment so safe and sure to advance in value as good farm land. I believe that the business will be organized as it never has been in the past and market conditions will be more satisfactory than ever before. I also believe that production will be at least doubled and possibly trebled within a comparatively few years and that farms will be far more intelligently cultivated and managed than they ever have been before.

There are a few pertinent facts that are well to keep in mind. One is that the total number of acres of land that can be successfully cultivated is not increasing but that the number of people who must be fed and clothed from the products of the farms is constantly growing larger. It should also be kept in mind that as civilization advances the consumption per capita is bound to increase. It may seem Utopian and fanciful to say that the time is coming when poverty as we know it now will be abolished so that it will be possible for every human being in the world to have enough to eat and wear, but either that is true or civilization is largely a failure. But if every human being right now was living as we feel one ought to live, there would be no surplus of food stuffs in the world. There would be a constant market for all of it.

Before that desirable condition can be realized there must be considerable changes in political and economic conditions. Nations will continue no doubt, but the relationship of nations will be very



ly past such crossing or intersection: Provided, That the state highway commission shall erect at the entrances of intersecting state and Federal highways signs notifying drivers of vehicles to come to a full stop before entering or crossing such designated highway, and whenever any such signs have been so erected it shall be unlawful for the driver of any motor vehicle to fail to stop in obedience thereto. The governing bodies of all cities are authorized to regulate by ordinance the speed of motor vehicles within the limits of such cities. Township boards are authorized to make and enforce rules regulating the speed of all motor vehicles within the limits of villages. The word "village" as used in this act shall include every inhabited place laid out in lots and blocks, other than incorporated cities.

The penalty for violating this new law is a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Now here is a law that is probably violated several hundred times every day in the state of Kansas, and yet it seems to me that it is a reasonable and proper law and would be so acknowledged by 99 per cent of the very people who violate it. Here is a case in point: A reader writes me that the driver of an automobile was coming into the main highway from a cross road. An automobile was coming west on the main highway at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The man driving the automobile on the crossroad coming from the north thought he could get across the main highway and turn to the left before the automobile on the main highway reached the intersection, and turn to the left, as he wanted to go east. He claims that he would have gotten across and avoided a collision if the

different. Armies and navies will be things of the past and war between nations will be impossible. Tariff walls will be largely, if not entirely, broken down. Gradually there will come about one universal language and a world-wide international banking system and an international currency. This does not mean in my opinion that there will be a world-wide communism or socialism. Such a condition in my opinion is not inconsistent with the development of individual enterprise, but I do think that men's views as to the ownership and use of property will decidedly change.

In that coming time the farming business will be the most important and most scientific in the world. If you are a farm boy and decide to leave the farm in order to have a fuller and more satisfactory life I do not criticize you, I only suggest that before you make the change, carefully consider the possibilities of the farming business in the light of the probable developments of the future.

In the Probate Court

A is the administrator of B's estate. C and D are on his administrator's bond. A is to pay B a certain amount each year. A died before all the payments were made. B puts in a claim for \$2,804 against the estate of A. A's books show that he paid B all but \$2,089. Because B's claim is more than is coming to him, would his claim be void? Can B force C and D, the bondsmen, to pay the \$2,089? A's estate has not yet been settled, but B is afraid A's estate is not large enough to pay his claim, and wants C and D, the bondsmen, to pay the \$2,089. Are the bondsmen required by law to see that the administrator was paying B his money each year? Or was it B's place to notify C and D, the bondsmen, that he was not receiving the money from the administrator? A's administrator has objected to B's claim for lack of proof.

R. T.

The claim of B would not be void simply because it is larger than the amount due him, if that is a fact. The presumption is that he believed his claim was a just claim, and it would be tried by the probate court, just as any other claim against an estate would be tried, and the amount found actually due to him would be allowed by the court. The administrator of A's estate would be required to pay the amount allowed by the court, provided of course, that there are funds in the hands of the administrator of A's estate to pay the claim.

The second question really is a repetition of the first. The mere fact that B makes a claim which may be larger than the amount actually due him is not any evidence in itself of any fraud. The bondsmen of A obligated themselves, I assume, or at any rate that is the usual condition of bondsmen, that A would make faithful accounting and distribution of the funds that came into his hands as administrator. And if he fails to do this, then his bondsmen would become liable for the deficiency. Of course, the bondsmen do not become liable until the estate is settled.

If an action, for example, is brought against the estate of A, the bondsmen of A would be made parties to that suit. But their personal liability, of course, would only commence when judgment was rendered against the estate of A as administrator and failure was made to collect from that estate. B would not be under any legal obligation to notify the bondsmen of A if payments were not made according to the terms of the will, but should have done so in order that the bondsmen would have an opportunity to protect themselves. Of course, if he brings suit, these bondsmen would be made party to the suit. A's administrator seems to have objected to B's claim on the ground that it is not duly proved. That, of course, is a matter to be settled in the trial of the case.

Court Action Is Needed

A man, A, died, leaving an estate of 240 acres. He left no will, as there were at the time of his death no children. G was a son of the deceased, but died prior to the death of his father. A and G bought 80 acres of this 240 acres together, where the improvements are. A gave a mortgage on his home place and they assumed the mortgage on the new land, and the deed was half and half. As A had promised to deed it to G when paid for, G improved it and paid the taxes and all the mortgage on

both the mortgaged places, until it was paid for in 10 years. When it was paid for, A broke his promise to deed it over, and after farming and living on it 20 years, G died. G's wife tried to get possession of half of the 80, but the heirs of A refused to give possession. What can she do about it?

J. A. B.

She should bring an action in court to rectify the title to this land, to declare that said title was in or should have been in G, her husband, and that as the widow of G, she is entitled to one-half of his estate. If the facts stated in this letter can be proved, she ought to have no particular diffi-



culty in having this rectification made by the court. It will, of course, be necessary that the party asking the question should employ a competent lawyer.

'Tis a Complicated Case

A and B are husband and wife living in Iowa, both owning property in Iowa and Texas. A died in March, 1924, leaving a will which said that his estate should be divided equally among his children according to a book account left by him and naming B as executrix without bond. B had the estate ready for a final settlement in two years, that is, in 1926. All that was lacking was her signature to the papers, but her health was bad, and as she lived 12 miles from the county seat she had written the estate's attorney, who was at the county seat, to come over to her place and bring the papers so that she could get the estate out of probate. The attorney wanted to take a vacation, so he went to Florida, and before he got back B died, in April, 1926.

No administrator for the estate was appointed, as the heirs were not posted in law until October, 1927. During the time between B's death and this appointment of another administrator an heir without any authority from the court, or consent or knowledge of the other heirs, took \$1,940 rental money belonging to the estate and gave it to two other heirs. There are seven children or heirs. Now the administrator appointed in October, 1927, has allowed D, who is the oldest son, to file a claim against the estate of A for \$7,000, based on a receipt dated in 1918 signed by A which reads as follows: "Received of D \$7,000 on land deal." That is all there is on the receipt. The explanation: A owned 320 acres in Iowa which was sold to D on a contract in 1914. D never paid a dollar on the land, but his father, A, hated to dispossess him, but finally did in 1918. D had been renting this land for years previous to buying it in 1914. The other children know that at the time D bought the farm he was way

behind on his rent. He paid cash rent. They know this receipt was for unpaid rent, but have no way of proving it, as A and B are both dead. The farm rented for \$3,200 a year. Can the judge allow this claim of D's?

The administrator appointed by the court in October, 1927, is a friend of D's, and he writes the other heirs that he, the administrator, will recommend that the claim be allowed, and that the judge will allow it. How about the money taken by one of the heirs and given to the two other heirs? The book accounts show advancements to all seven of the heirs of from \$6,000 to as high as \$14,000, and there is no mention of this advancement to D of \$7,000. Other advancements to D amount to \$10,000 and he owes the estate \$19,200 unpaid rent for six years, according to a contract left by A. This rent is from 1919 to 1925, when B put D off the farm. The contract between A and D dated in 1919 was for 10 years if D kept the rent paid. C is the oldest child of A and B and lives in Kansas, and it is her husband who is writing for this information. R. R.

There are entirely too many complications in this case to undertake to answer it in the space at my command. It seems to me that about the only thing that can be done is to bring an action against the administrator enjoining him from distributing this estate or allowing this claim and also demanding an accounting of the entire estate, which evidently involves a good deal of money. You should obtain the services of the best attorney that you can get.

Half of the Real Estate

What is the law of Illinois in a case of this kind? A girl married my brother four years ago. He died and left several thousand dollars and property in two places and land in a small town. They had no children. Do the sisters and brothers get any share in the property? There was no will.

S.

Under the laws of Illinois, when one dies intestate, that is without will, leaving a widow and no child or descendant of a child, one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate goes to the widow. The other half of the real estate descends as in other cases where there are no children or descendants of children. If your parents are living, or either of them, this half would go to your parents, and if the parents are dead, half of this real estate would go to the surviving brothers and sisters.

Needs a Mother's Pension?

Is a widow entitled to a mother's pension if she receives alimony from her divorced husband? If so, where should she write in order to obtain the pension? She has three children and lives in Kansas. A. L. P.

If she has children under 14 years old dependent on her for their support and if this alimony is not sufficient to support her, the commissioners of the county in which she lives would be justified in paying her a pension of not to exceed \$50 a month. It would be necessary that she should have been a resident of the county for at least one year and a resident of the state for at least two years. As she is receiving support from her divorced husband, the commissioners would be justified in determining the question as to whether such support was sufficient to support her and her children. Furthermore, she would not be entitled to the mother's pension under our law unless these children, or at any rate some of them, were under the age of 14 years.

Oral Contract Is Binding

A rented a farm from B. There was no written agreement. A was to pay B cash rent, due in December, 1929. A put all the land in crops this spring and was to move on to the land this fall when she got ready. B is still living on the place and says he is going to stay. Can A hold B to the agreement or can B hold the crops on the land? R. E. V.

The oral contract is just as binding as a written contract in a case of this kind, the only difficulty being to prove just what the terms of the oral contract were. But certainly if A can prove that the terms of this contract are as stated, and that she has fulfilled her part of the contract, she can compel B to live up to his part of it.

The Menace of the Stock Market

CRAP-SHOOTING and poker are small change. The gold-brick swindle is antique. Today the world's greatest get-rich-quick game is the Wall Street stock market. And it is being conducted on a colossal scale with usual and inevitable results. In 15 minutes' trading a recent day 1 billion dollars was lost in margins and quoted values. And that hurt Main Street more than it did Wall Street.

It isn't normal. It isn't healthy. Stocks have soared way above earnings and above reason. One "security" that had never paid a dividend was bid above 500 before it hit the toboggan. In little more than a year the increase in the common stock of 100 corporations has been large enough to pay off the national debt.

That is gambling, little else. Not less than 20 million Americans are speculating in Wall Street. This is the estimate of a financial authority.

Babson reports bankers are neglecting their customers to use funds in the stock market, that merchants are spending time in brokers' offices which they should spend in their stores, and that clerks, stenographers and other wage-earners are being distracted from their work by small stock-market speculations.

But I believe this widespread playing of the market includes many professional men, and many widows with funds they cannot afford to lose.

In the last decline, as happens in every big tumble in the stock market, thousands of panicky small speculators either were wiped out or suffered heavy losses, while next day wealthy and professional traders bought in their stocks "for a turn" in the market which followed. The pools made profits, the lambs were shorn.

Thousands who play with the stock market's margin dice are wiped out daily, but the game goes on. The country seems speculation drunk. Almost everybody is playing the stock market, hoping for easy money and giving less thought and purpose to his legitimate job than to this dangerous game.

Seven Wall Street crashes since last December have not yet cured a speculation-mad United States. How the gambling spirit is to be curbed before the country's credit is seriously impaired and general business upset, has become a national problem.

In many respects this has been a great year for big business. But little business is not doing so well, and most business is little business. We cannot have lasting prosperity with these two out of balance, nor do much toward putting the farming industry on its feet. To put it conservatively, the

country is feeling the 4 or 5 billion dollars drained from legitimate business and diverted for stock gambling. The average manufacturer, the small business man and the farmer are feeling it more and more.

To conserve the country's credit and make enough of it available for legitimate business—trade, farming operations, and the movement of crops—the Federal Reserve banks have repeatedly put on the brakes to restrain speculation. Each time the effect has been only temporary.

Other means failing, Congress must next take a hand, and there will follow an investigation of the financial and speculative situation as a basis for corrective measures that will get results.

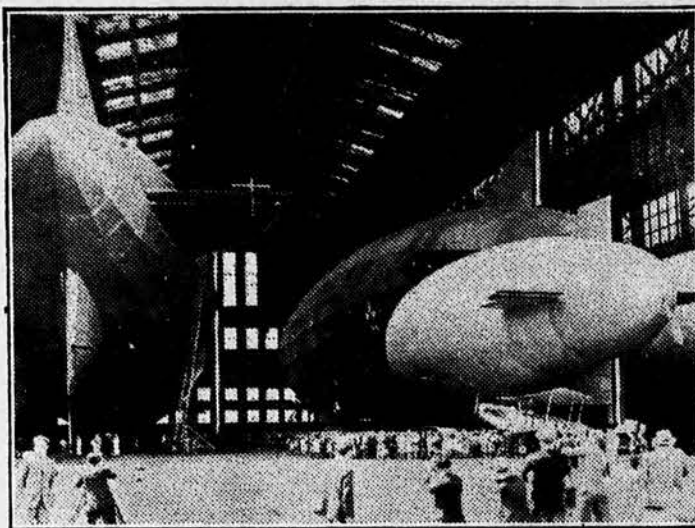
To have the 20 million or more speculators learn that their regular jobs are the surest and best roads to a competence would be a happier solution, if they didn't have to learn it at the expense of terrific losses.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



Eleanor Garatti of California, Who Set a New World's Record in the 100-Meter Free Style Swim in the National A. A. U. Swimming Championships for Women in Honolulu



Here the Los Angeles and Navy Blimps Are Sharing Their House with the Graf Zeppelin at Lakehurst, N. J. The Big German Air Liner Now is on a Trip Around the World, Sweeping Over Desolate Country Where People Who Haven't Even Seen a Railroad Train, Cower in Terror as It Passes



One of the Smartest Shopping Streets in New York, East 57th. At Right is the Ritz Tower, and the New Structure at the Center is the Fuller Building. The Skyline Keeps Growing



Five Distinguished Passengers of the Graf Zeppelin Going Around the World. Upper, from Left, Commander C. E. Rosendahl, Lady Grace Drummond Hay, W. B. Leeds and the Late Princess Anastasia of Greece. Lower, Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins, Arctic Explorer, and Karl H. von Wiegand



Healthy Triplets Which Were Born on the Zwissig Brothers Ranch, Decoto, Calif. Ordinarily One or Two of Triplets Die, and Farmers Out There Are Amazed at the Healthy Condition of the Calves. The Little Family Will be on the Fair Circuit in the West



Leaders of the Sanford-Legendre Abyssinian Expedition Which is Obtaining Material for the American Museum of Natural History, with the First of the Nyala Antelope, a Fine Bull Specimen



Ernst Fischbach, Right, Cabin Boy on the Graf Zeppelin, Relating His Experiences Aboard the Giant Air Liner to a New Friend, Scout Richard Jones of Mountain Lakes, N. J.



Left, One of the Seven Fair Crews That Will Compete in the Annual Industrial League Regatta at Oakland, Calif; Right, Rose Hoege, Coxswain. They Are Training on Lake Merritt, Only Tidal Body of Water in the Heart of an American City



Lieut. A. S. MacIntyre, Navigation Officer of the Ice Patrol Vessel "Tampa," Cooling His Heels on a Growler in Mid-Atlantic on a Hot August Day



A Striking Shot of the Giant Rohrbach "Romar" Flying Boat, Which is Making Tests for Its Flight to South America from Berlin Next Month

As We View Current Farm News

It Might Be a Good Idea to Invent Some Fire-Proof Wheat and Hay

THE airplane smoker now is classed as a "fire menace" by the United States forest service. A number of reports going to the department blamed birdmen smokers for starting forest fires, but they were based primarily on circumstantial evidence. But tests made by a forest patrol plane over the Spokane, Wash., airport demonstrated that a large per cent of smokes dropped from altitudes up to 1,000 feet at least, still are burning after they reach the ground.

Well sir, with the number of airplanes increasing so rapidly it won't be long until "air smokes" will be making a "bull's eye" on areas much smaller than a national forest—the more airplanes and the more air-minded smokers, the greater the danger. The burning "snipes" and "stubs" will be picking out some nice, ripe wheat field in which to land, perhaps causing 1,000 acres or more of this famous crop to vanish into nothingness. Then having established that record for marksmanship the "air smokes" will put on an endurance test to see which one can hit the smallest agricultural object, and perhaps will concentrate on barns full of hay, straw stacks, farm residences or perhaps the hip pocket of some worthy son of the soil. Fire prevention on the farm will be more necessary than ever, and insurance policies will have to insert a paragraph, and charge accordingly, for protection against this additional hazard.

Are Second to None

A LONG life and a happy one is being enjoyed by an old Crow Indian pony, on the farm of Michael Reuger of Marshall county. The horse has seen 47 years of Kansas climate and still is in daily use. The only apparent ailment is a slightly stiff front leg. Its daily job is to get the cows in from the pasture, but it never has seen a day's work in the field. The pony can eat oats and alfalfa, but cannot chew corn or prairie hay. The Reuger family has owned the animal for 22 years.

Judging from this, a long life for a horse depends on light labor. And we wonder whether this doesn't apply to humans as well. Farming of the past was a might heavy job, but with so many modern conveniences, and more being invented all the time, more work can be done in a fraction of the time it once required and with less effort. That is advancement, folks. And from first hand information by making hundreds of farm visits over the state each year, the editors are ready to assert that Kansas farmers are right up in the front rank of progress.

For the Living and the Dead

YOU have heard of Vermont, a state famous for numerous things. But just now remember it for its marble. Out of those quarries come stones that mark the last resting place of the dead. But also out of those same quarries as dust from the very stones that honor those who have gone on, comes a product that encourages life, growth and prosperity. Dust from those quarries has solved the problem of an adequate lime supply for farmers of that region. The Addison County Farm Bureau has leased the supply for five years, and farmers obtain the dust at a small cost.

To Make Cream Rise

COME into my pasture," said the cows to the airplane. It did and they liked it and the owner of the big bird took it to Wichita next day for repairs. Since then the municipal airport, which is part of the county farm near Abilene, has a new fence. A visiting plane landed there last week and was left over night. Inquisitive cows ate part of the fabric that makes up the wings so the machine had to be taken to the factory for repairs. The milkers probably went on this diet to make the cream rise.

A Rabbit Can Fight

DID you ever think a rabbit had much courage or fight in it? In Brown county the other day V. L. Dawson saw a mother rabbit keep a black snake from climbing a tree near where her baby rabbits were nesting. By leaping and fighting the bunny held the reptile at bay. A missing ear from one of the small rabbits indicated that the brood had been molested by the snake.

Where's Your \$39.34?

IF ALL of the money Uncle Sam had in circulation at the end of last month were divided equally among Americans, each person would have \$39.34. This was revealed in the treasury's month-

ly statement showing \$4,717,242,524 in circulation. The population was estimated at 119,906,000.

Not much money is it? But Kansas wheat growers seem to be getting their share. There is the vicinity of Sublette in Haskell county, for example. One bank took in \$60,000 daily for July. The healthy condition of that country is shown by deposits in the banks. Over in Grant county a state bank shows daily deposits of nearly \$64,000 for a period of 26 days. The Santa State Bank also received average daily deposits for July of \$60,000. Those figures are encouraging to those who have placed their faith and money in those districts because for these periods deposits are larger than they were for the corresponding periods a year ago.

Find Kafir By-Products

PROOF that many of the by-products of corn may be obtained from kafir was announced recently by a refining company in Kansas City, which for the last year has been experimenting with the smaller grain. Glucose, starch, both for



table and laundry; salad dressing, cooking oil, gluten dairy food and products for feed mixing have been obtained from kafir. We seem to find more values in agriculture every day.

Peculiar Farm Pals

THE latest thing in adopted relatives among livestock seems to be in evidence on the G. W. Holland farm near Barnard, for it is reported from there that a cow has adopted a full-grown hog as a buddy or pet. When the pair are separated it becomes necessary for Holland to hunt the hog to keep the cow quiet. They are "birds of a feather" however, in that they neither one wish to meet up with the butcher. Holland also has a goat and a dog that are great pals.

32 Ears to a Stalk

SPEAKING of "only scratching the surface" in production, we have some information from Medicine Lodge that might indicate the possibility of boosting the corn crop bushels and bushels. R. L. McDaniel near this town, has a stalk of corn which boasts 32 ears. The stalk has a large tassel and each branch of the tassel has turned into a well-formed ear of corn, so McDaniel explains. Raising corn like that is right in the line of progress with producing chickens with more drumsticks.

Call 'Em What You Like

CALL 'em whatever you wish. The New England name is "slide" for a landslip of loose rock, but its relatives over the country have different cognomens. "Scree," "clitters," "clatters," "schutt" and "talus" all describe the same condition. Talus is the scientific name. But when such a thing happens or occurs, and causes considerable trouble, it

is likely there are other names commonly used but never printed, that when applied fervently, relieve the feelings.

Now we mean these other names could be applied, but don't even wish to hint that they were in the case we are about to relate. It was near Downs out in Osborne county, and landslides are rare occurrences in a prairie country. A sliding bluff came down with such force that it made a detour for the local railroad by carrying the track into an adjoining field.

Made Dollar Worth More

A 14 PER CENT return on his capital investment is the record of the new pork production champion of Kansas, William C. Mueller of Washington county. He gained his title by producing 100 pounds of pork at a cost of \$5.35. For every dollar invested in hogs on his farm last year, \$4.57 was returned in the form of sales or increased inventory.

Mr. Mueller's 620-acre farm yielded a 14 per cent return after \$100 a month salary was deducted for its owner. His investment was \$49,209 and his profits included no sales of grain or hay.

This excellent Kansas farmer knows all about his business because he keeps records that keep him straight.

Was a Hard Eater

A PECULIAR appetite ended the career of a purebred Guernsey bull owned by an Illinois association. The animal ailed for a short time and then died for no apparent reason. Finally a post mortem was held and 312 nails, varying in size from a tack to a spike, and 10 feet of balling wire were removed from the stomach. Now the association is looking for another bull, but one that will be satisfied with ordinary food.

A Good Threshing Record

MAYBE John Herl of Ellis county, has established a pretty stiff threshing record. For 32 consecutive days he threshed wheat from stacks at the rate of 3,600 bushels a day. No other Ellis county thresher ever equaled this mark, it is said, and we wonder who has done better than this in any county.

In Step With Progress

SCOTT county's 3 million dollar Irish potato crop is being advertised by airplane. A dozen members of the Scott City chamber of commerce boarded a big plane and scattered pamphlets from their town to Wichita on one trip. That certainly is a case in which agriculture is keeping in step with progress.

Pigs Not so Slow

PLANNING on selling his spring pigs at 6 months old, Walter Finlayson, Washington county farmer, is agreeably surprised to find that he will not have to wait that long. His 65 pigs averaged 189 pounds at a week less than 5 months old. They do know how to handle porkers in that county.

It'll Pay to Advertise

DOES advertising pay? The answer is that it has and does in many ways, else it would cease to be. Since it pays so well in business, U. S. Ambassador Jacob G. Schurman, one of the guests of honor at the International Advertising Association convention in Berlin, stressed in his speech the part which men trained in advertising might take in the field of international relations. "Is there any way in which a nation in its real essence of character and soul can be interpreted to other nations? If you can put that across it will be a supreme achievement for advertising and a unique and lasting theme of renown. If wars are to cease the nations must learn to know and judge one another by what is best in each."

Can't we all enter into such an advertising campaign? We can advertise to one another that we are fortunate to have the privileges of life and fellowship with others. Let's advertise that we appreciate these things and desire to make the most of them—and we cannot do it by war talk. Let's advertise among ourselves first of all, the fact that we want peaceful progress and friendly relationship with other nations. Maybe all of us will get to believing in this so strongly that by our actions we will advertise the fact far and wide that we wish to improve our good points and be judged by them. That is one way to help business from agriculture to manufacturing.

Not Another White Person!

But the Cockroaches Supplied Plenty of Company and Demanded Much Attention

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

THEY make no non-stop airplane flights across the Pacific. It is a big ocean. A few years ago, when I made a voyage on the Leviathan from New York to Cherbourg, France, in five days, I thought I had made a long journey. And I had. But now, here I was in Hongkong, boarding the Japanese passenger ship Rakuyo Maru on May 29, and not scheduled to reach San Francisco until July 5. Even Jim, on his fast Canadian liner would be 18 days going from Hongkong to Seattle. And my journey, north to Japan and then south to Honolulu, was a considerably longer route.

Naturally, on such a long voyage I was concerned about my accommodations, the comfort, and food, and the kind of fellow passengers I would have. I had four bustling Chinamen load themselves with my baggage and carry it from the King Edward VII hotel down to the pier from where the "taxi" boats operated back and forth to the ships in Hongkong harbor. I rode out to the Rakuyo Maru, climbed over the side—and found Orientals everywhere.

There wasn't a white person on the entire ship. And that was to be my home for a month!

There was hardly anyone who could speak English. The purser and the chief steward could answer any questions they wanted to answer about the ship and my second class cabin and my meals, but could not qualify as conversationalists at all.

I had plenty of company in my snug little cabin. There were hundreds of them, fleet cockroaches that fled before my spray gun barrage from every crack and retreat in the room. Big fellows there were, 2 inches long, that scuttled across the floor like mice, and little, nimbler ones that disappeared and then crawled forth in families, in clans, in tribes. We fought 'em, my Japanese cabin boy and I, from that day on. If the voyage had been any shorter we could never have finished the job, for we were still campaigning up to the very last.

A Spaniard From Peru

When the lunch bell gonged and the steward bowed me to a place at the head of one of the tables there was a young man of somewhat my own color sitting next to my place. He was a Spaniard, from Peru, with just enough Chinese in his ancestry to make him belong on that ship. He shared a cabin with four Chinamen and deplored the situation. I had a cabin alone, with an upper and a lower berth, but I was selfish—and Nordic—enough so that I did not offer to share it with him.

There were only two first-class passengers on the whole ship. One was a Japanese merchant who did business in Hongkong and was making one of his semi-annual visits to his homeland in Japan. He spoke good English and I was sorry he would leave us so soon. The other first-class passenger was a Chinaman who spoke neither Japanese, English or Hongkong Chinese, and who, therefore, could not talk to his only fellow passenger in the first-class quarters. We had far more sociability in our own end of the ship.

The captain was a bristling, ruddy, Japanese gentleman, with his hair cropped short like a professional pug's and his little black mustache as aggressive as a firing turret on a battleship. He was solid and neat as a baby beef, and there was as much iron in his eye as in the ship he ruled. With the proper outlay of gold stripes and decorations he could well have passed for the Captain of the Mikado's great navy.

Every morning—long before I was up—I could hear him on the bridge deck snorting and snapping thru his morning exercises. He counted as he worked, in Japanese, and his staccato grunts barked out like the commands of a Marine sergeant double timing the snappiest detail in the Corps.

Through the intervention of my Japanese merchant friend Mr. Wu, I got

permission to sit in on the afternoon session of these crackling exercises, which were held on the rug in the first cabin saloon. A half-dozen of the ship's officers were emulating the rigid program of their Chief, and he was putting them thru a calisthenic drill that, I thought, must surely make or break them soon. Here was no college physical education drill, here were no army setting-up exercises—here were a group of mighty little iron men clicking like so many robots mounted on system of cams. Japan was making her men of the sea real men.

I was a head taller than the biggest of the lot. I was in good physical trim after my months of trekking in the bush and my week or so of rest on the boat from Bangkok to Hongkong, and I had done these exercises before, after a fashion. Would the Captain permit me to take part? They rigged me up with a gymnasium suit, and a huge towel as a base, and I tried to click along with the rest.

I am afraid I brought disgrace to our Athletic American race. I was clumsy and slow, I was out of time, I only half-completed the movements, I

sluffed from one into the other. I was like a clumsy clown following an acrobat on the stage. The only thing that saved me at all was the fact that all the commands and counts were done in Japanese—and that gave me an excuse. At least, I claimed it as an excuse and hobbled downstairs to lie up on my bunk and pull myself together while those little steel sailors of Japan, those non-breakable puppets, continued to kick and twist and bend and thrust and count like a steel worker striking rivets. They had me beaten.

First Stop at Kobe

Our first Japanese stop was Kobe, on the famous Inland Sea of Japan. All day we had steamed thru that beautiful body of water that is known as the Sea Park of the world, the calmest subdivision of the Pacific. There was a constant bewilderment of islands and tiny landlocked harbors. Sometimes a verdant oval of an isle on whose crest were the doll villages of a Japanese agricultural country. Sometimes a barren rock thrusting out of the water and concealing within itself, I was told by the patriotic Mr. Wu, the most modern of long range guns, fortifications, and naval stores. Sometimes a winding lane of water between an artistic grouping of greentopped islets thru which our pilot directed the Rakuyo Maru as though he were simply out for a pleasure sailing. And thru it all, this beautiful Inland Sea of Japan, coursed the white and brown sails of passing junks, lady liners, dingy freighters, an occasional destroyer like a policeman on his beat.

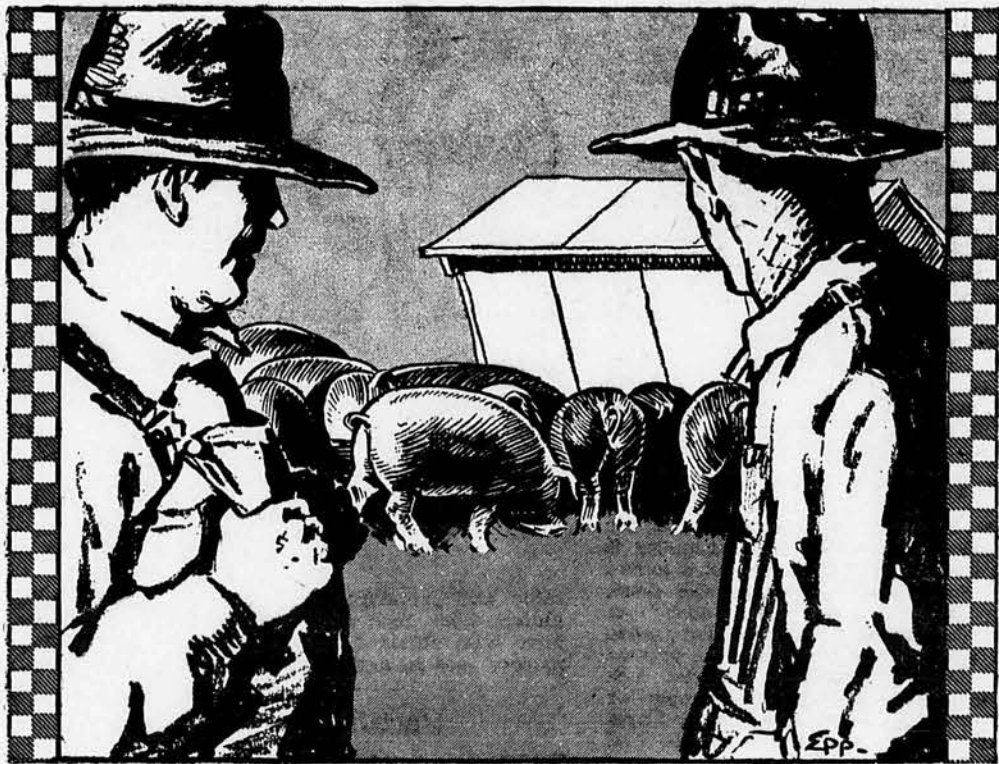
streaking motorboats—crafts of all sizes and purposes.

Then we pulled into the harbor of Kobe, jockeyed alongside, and I went ashore with my Peruvian friend whom I called Max. We wanted simply to walk about the town, but the rickshaw men would have none of that. A little folder I had found on board the boat explained that rickshaw hire was about 80 Japanese sen, or about 40 United States cents an hour. We didn't know where to tell them to go, but we climbed into a rickshaw each and pointed toward the town.

It wasn't long until things became so interesting that we wanted to get down and walk. We hadn't ridden more than 10 minutes, but I offered my man 75 sen anyway, nearly an hour's pay. He scorned it. He wanted more. Perhaps I had made a mistake, I thought. I referred again to my little pamphlet and noted that it said, "It is highly advisable to fix the rate with the rickshaw men before riding." I had neglected that precaution, and, consequently, had to pay one yen, or 100 sen.

We went first to Motomachi, the main street of the shopping district, and then simply sat down to watch Japan go past. Here were silk goods that would make anyone become a shopper. There were embroideries, curios, pottery, porcelain, bronzes, cloisonne, inlaid damascene, gold lacquer, bamboo-work, toys, parasols, kimonos—everything to buy, but we were watching the people of Japan right here in this city of Japan.

(Continued on Page 11)



What'll they Weigh?

"They tipped the scales at exactly 182, yesterday."

"I reckon you're figuring on that early September market?"

"You bet! Hog Chow and corn in the feeder gets them ready for the early market every time. What little money I spend for Hog Chow pays me big returns in saving corn, extra gains and cashing in on that early market."

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

PURINA

Pig Chow is for sows and growing pigs



MILLS

Hog Chow is for fattening hogs

Hand It to Kansas Mothers

They Are the Constant Power Behind the Throne in Most Local Capper Club Activities

BY J. M. PARKS
Manager, The Capper Club

WHY is it that such a very large per cent of the boys and girls who join the Capper Clubs stay right on the job until their club work is completed? There's no rule against their dropping out if they want to quit. Of course, a few of them do quit, but the number is very small compared with the number that sees it thru.

Well, perhaps there are several reasons. For one thing, club work does not appeal, in the first place, to any except the most worth-while boys and girls. Caring for a project means a lot of work. It's easy to see that, so none except energetic, ambitious folks undertake to fulfill the requirements. Then another reason is that the work is too interesting to give up, once it is started.

But, despite all this, there are many temptations to slow up on club activi-

disadvantage because it is not easy for them to keep up with what is going on in the club. Those who are full-fledged members are "in" on all the "doings." It means infinitely more for a mother to say, "It's time for us to send in our reports" than it does for her to say, "You must send in your report."

So we want to give due credit to those mothers who are doing so much for the club movement by setting examples rather than by giving advice. They are the constant power behind the throne in most Capper Club activities.

Some of the mothers, for example, Mrs. A. H. Briley of Reno and Mrs. J. J. Wheeler of Trego, edit the club papers and thus learn all the news. Mrs. Wheeler says she wants her four boys to say, when they grow up, that she was a real pal to them.

Mrs. A. R. Bentley, of Gove, lives 10 miles from a postoffice and says her part of the country is quite thinly settled, but she already is leading out for bigger club plans for next year.

Mrs. Oscar Brown of Allen says when she thinks of "pep" in the Capper Clubs she thinks of "co-operation," and you may depend on her for co-operation in all kinds of club work.

Mrs. Ethel Gardner, Wichita, says in regard to reviews, "I try to impress on the boys that anything worth doing is worth doing well." She sets the example and it is a pleasure to read the bulletin reviews sent in by her and her team.

Mrs. D. C. Freer, Shawnee, never misses a club meeting, and her son, Roy, who is the Capper Club leader and president of the 4-H Club, gladly acknowledges that much of his success with the clubs is due to his mother's help.

From the way Mrs. Lavinia Everett of Republic uses the word "we" in reference to club work, we know she is one of the leaders in her team.

Mrs. O. E. Gould, Norton, never is caught napping where club duties are concerned. If a member of her team fails to report, she knows why.

There can be no doubt about the loyalty of the Wabaunsee mothers since Mrs. Henry Guth, Mrs. Leo Michaelis and Mrs. C. P. Muckenthaler all drove 35 miles to help the Wabaunsee Bouncers broadcast their club program.

Just recently we discovered where the Hammett boys and girls of Marshall county got their ability to write so well, when their mother, Mrs. G. A. Hammett, wrote such an interesting poetical description of the Marshall county club picnic. She put some club spirit into it, too.

Others of the willing mothers who are doing equally as good work in their communities are Mrs. John DeWitt, Sherman; Mrs. Lucile Dunham, Allen;

(Continued on Page 22)



The Home of Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall County, is Headquarters for All Club Practice in Poultry Demonstration. Mrs. Williams is Shown Here With Henry Fossenberger and Ivan Griswold, Whom She Coached for the Culling Demonstration They Put on at the Marshall County Club Picnic

ties and finally to fizzle out about the middle of the summer, when it would be much more pleasant to sit in the shade than to hustle out and see whether the calf, or the pigs, or the chickens have everything they need to make them comfortable. That's when club boys and girls need some kind of stimulant to prod them along. And right there's where the mothers come in. It is easy to discover the influence of one or more mothers in nearly every live team in the state. It's true that the mothers would help out a lot even if they did not belong to the club. There are cases where it has been impractical for the mothers to enter farm flocks and still they co-operate in everything undertaken by their boys or girls.

But mothers in these cases are at a



Club Leadership Seems to Be a Family Trait With the Marshall County Neilsons. Mrs. J. M. Neilson, Center, Is a Former Winner of the Mother's Cup. Dorothea, Left, Is President of the 4-H Sewing Club, and Lorene, Right, Is Leader of the Blanchville Progressive 4-H and Capper Club Team

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What the Marland-Continental Merger Means to Motorists

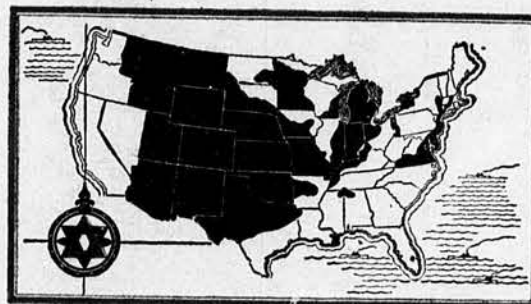
THE consolidation of the resources and facilities of the Marland Companies and the Continental Oil Company, under the latter's name, is more than a corporate merger. It is a union of well-balanced production, manufacturing and marketing operations from which will come a host of unusual advantages to the millions of customers and thousands of distributors.

Out of a total area of more than two and a quarter million acres in eight states, Continental can now select from almost 2 billion gallons of oil annually, the best for each requirement and thus assure a standard uniform product. And, Continental is fortunate in that its eight modern refineries are well located to afford prompt and economical delivery.

Continental refinery engineers enjoy a national reputation. In addition to adopting the newest and most efficient methods for these big refineries, they have designed certain machinery and developed processes which are exclusive to this company.

Practically half of the United States is now dotted so closely with Conoco Stations and Dealers that a motorist may drive anywhere in this tremendous area without introducing other than Conoco products to his car.

In brief, the joined forces of these two great companies afford a greater, better service to the users of motor fuels and lubricants wherever the Sign of the Red Triangle is displayed, on tank trucks or at stations or dealers.



THE GREATER
CONTINENTAL
OIL COMPANY

PRODUCERS AND REFINERS OF
CONOCO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Grain View Farm Notes

H. C. COLGLAZIER
Pawnee County

Monday of last week gave us the worst hot winds that we have had in several years. The wind was almost directly out of the West, and felt as if it was coming from a blast furnace. Corn suffered badly. By Tuesday the weather had cooled off considerably and a number of local showers had fallen in parts of the county. The remainder of the week was ideal for the corn. During the week we had well on to an inch of rain, and most of the time it was cloudy and cool. Another day or two like Monday would have about ruined the corn in this part of the state. Present prospects are that the late corn will be the better. The alfalfa is greening up some since the rain and will likely make a fair fourth cutting. The hot, dry weather gave the gardens the appearance of an area from "no man's land."

A few farmers have some wheat ground to work yet, and the rain will be a great help to them. We have noticed that some of the earliest listed ground has been worked down. Some of the early worked ground has gotten pretty weedy and should be worked to stop the weeds taking the moisture that will be needed by the wheat later.

During the cool weather of last week we dug potatoes. The crop this year is of very good quality, but the yield is light. So far we have had no trouble in moving the crop right from the field at \$1.20 a bushel. It is almost unbelievable how much some of the large trucks can haul. A truck from a nearby town drove to our farm and loaded almost 200 bushels of potatoes and drove away like it had no load at all. The total weight of the load and the truck was about 10 tons. Ten tons sailing along the road at 40 miles an hour requires a real road to stand the traffic. The owner of the truck said he had driven it 28,000 miles so far and hadn't bought a new tire. From general appearances, the truck and tires looked good for another 28,000 miles of travel.

Now is the time of year to do the best culling with the poultry flock. The year-old hens show considerable moult and if they have laid well thru the spring and summer, the color is well gone from the legs and beak. The spring pullets are well enough matured so they can be culled along with the older hens. In the last few years we have culled in round figures about 30,000 birds, and our observation has been that it pays to cull close. A hen that is entirely moulted out this season of the year is not much of a producer; at least she will not be during the next year. The hens that show they are workers are the ones that should be kept. In one way, a hen is nothing more than a hired worker. I wonder how many farmers want the hired man to wear a dress suit while he is working for them? The hen that is all moulted out and looks so pretty this season of the year always reminds me of having a hired man dressed up in a full dress suit, with kid gloves and a silk hat. A hired man like that isn't going to get much done around a farm, so neither will the hen that looks so pretty. Culling is nothing more than judging by various things and indications, whether the hen will work enough to pay her hire thru the coming year. The under-sized pullets should be culled out. Pullets with very slim, narrow bodies and unusually long necks are not much good. There will be several pullets with flat heads, sunken eyes and long, straight beaks that are usually culled. The later type are sometimes called snake-headed or crow-headed. Culling close often avoids overcrowding and trouble with disease later on in the winter.

The corporation farming attempts in Kansas and other states have been rather interesting. Just what the ultimate outcome will be is difficult to tell. If things and equipment were the same as they were a few years ago it would not be difficult to judge the outcome, but things have changed and will change more yet. If high prices for efficient hired workers and managers can be paid, the project will succeed. The question is, can a \$10,000 a year manager make the business pay his salary and a profit over a man who can be hired for \$50 a month and a house furnished? In the past in farming it usually has paid to spend most of the money on hired help to get the

men with strong backs and not so much for the men with an abundance of brains. This never was true of business and industry. Corporation farming is trying this thing out, and time will tell whether the same is true of farming as is true of other business.

Some days ago we decided to do away with several hills of large red ants that were located near the buildings. And to date everything has been quiet at all the hills. We happened to have some calcium cyanide powder left from the supply we had obtained to kill some rats. We poured water over the ant hills and sprinkled on a liberal quantity of the calcium cyanide powder and in about 2 minutes most of the ants were dead. We supposed there were lots of the ants down in the ground that the poison gas would not get, but so far, no ants have showed up. Where there are small children playing out of doors, these ants are quite a nuisance. Their bite is very painful and irritating. If this one treatment destroys the ants, it certainly is a quick and cheap way of getting rid of the pests.

We have had moving week in our community. A number of farms have changed hands and several renters changed farms. The farm changes in this part of the state most always take place in the fall on account of wheat being the main crop. In the East the moving usually takes place in the spring, about March. Most farm leases thru this locality are dated from the first of August. There were an unusually large number of changes this fall. Several went West to get more and cheaper land to farm. The annual turnover of people moving in and out of our community seems to be getting more and more each year. In the 20 years we have lived in this community there have been many moves made. There are only a few of the same people living where they were 20 years ago. During that time most of the farms have been lived on by several different families. As time goes on the changes become more rapid.

Eastern Kansas seems to be getting pretty well sold on the need and use of lime for the growing of crops. It is our good fortune not to need lime thru

this section of the state. Our soil problem is largely one of moisture. If we could get more rain, or a more orderly distribution of the rain that does fall, we could raise anything and in unlimited amounts. Our soil contains an abundance of the three main soil elements—nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus. There is on some of the lighter soils a noticeable lacking of nitrogen. The thing we need most is organic matter. And with our large acreage of wheat land it is next to impossible to give it the needed organic matter. Since the combine has been used several years and all the straw has gone back into the soil there are some indications that the soil is improving in the lack of organic matter. To top-spread 1,000 acres with barnyard manure would be some job, even if the manure were available. To grow Sweet clover or alfalfa on the 1,000 acres of wheat land is another almost impossible thing. Commercial fertilizer so far hasn't proved profitable.

Chicago's population has increased over a million in 10 years, in spite of everything.

2 to 1 You Will Lose from Price Dockage for Wheat Smut

Treatment of Seed Wheat With CERESAN Protects Profits Against Smut

The Only Dust Effective Also on Oats and Barley

Six out of every 10 wheat growers who do not treat their seed wheat, run the risk of price dockage for smut, according to a recent survey by Dr. F. W. Oldenburg, Extension Agronomist of Maryland University. In other words, the chances are more than 2 to 1 that you will pay the severe penalty of losing money not only from reduced yields, but also from price dockage!

The time to prevent stinking smut is before you sow. The way to prevent it is by seed treatment. Disinfecting seed wheat with Du Bay Ceresan both prevents and controls this destructive disease.

Ceresan Controls Stinking Smut

Stinking smut or bunt is the most damaging of all diseases which attack wheat. Last year it ruined approximately 30,000,000 bushels. Seed-borne flag smut and seedling blight caused by scab also result in very heavy losses to growers.

By the simple, easy treatment of your seed wheat with a remarkable dust disinfectant, Ceresan, you can control stinking smut, seed-borne flag smut and seedling blight effectively, economically and without the danger of either seed injury or drill breakage.

Results Prove Ceresan's Value

Ceresan treatment reduced smut infection to less than one-fifth of 1% in tests with Leap's Proflic wheat, while 62.4% of the wheat grown from untreated seed was diseased. In other tests, the yield from Ceresan-treated seed regularly showed less than one-half of 1% of smut, while the amount of smut infection in corresponding check plots varied from 57% to 67%.

Use Ceresan for Oats

Dust treatment of oats with Ceresan is a vast improvement over the frequently injurious liquid method with formaldehyde. It controls both loose and covered smuts of oats, without danger of seed injury. Dr. Benjamin Koehler, of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station reported that Ceresan gave perfect smut control and produced a yield increase of 13.8 bushels per acre in 60-Day Oats, and of 19.1 bushels per acre in Big 4 Oats. These increases averaged about double the increases obtained by formaldehyde disinfection of seed.

Advantages of Ceresan

Ceresan is safe and easy to use. It is inexpensive, only two ounces being required per bushel of seed wheat or rye. Three ounces will treat a bushel of seed oats or barley. For only about

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CERESAN IS VERY EFFECTIVE IN CONTROLLING STINKING SMUT OF WHEAT

one-third of a cent per bushel of harvested grain, you can effectively prevent heavy disease losses, and frequently obtain larger crops of finer quality which command top market prices.

Treat Seed Grains Now

Seed grains may be treated with Ceresan at any time and stored until the sowing season. Just dust it on—no soaking or drying of seed. Ceresan-treated seed tends to repel moths, weevils and certain other insects in storage. Be sure of a large harvest of disease-free grains next summer! Use Du Bay Ceresan now. Ask your dealer for our free Ceresan pamphlet, or mail the coupon.

BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, Inc.



Not Another White Person

(Continued from Page 8)

Nearly all were wearing wooden shoes, or clogs, and as they clattered along the pavement, these thousands of clicking shoes, if nothing else could be seen or heard, would mean only one place—Japan. Crude affairs these clumsy wooden clogs, made for the most part out of a single block of wood with two cleats on the bottom, one under the heel and the other under the ball of the foot, and on these two points of bearing the Japanese man or woman hitches along. A cord comes up from the wooden shoe and flits between the big toe and the one next to it, and that is the only means of holding these awkward wooden boards on their feet.

Many of these sandals are made of straw like mats, and they are fastened on by the same sort of cord between the toes. Some wear no stockings, simply stepping in and out of the shoes whenever they go into a home. What stockings are worn have a division between the big toe and its neighbor, like a mitten with a thumb.

Muscled Little Men

Here were heavy freight carts, propelled by muscled little men instead of clumsy cattle or gasoline. These carts were mainly a long platform fastened to an axle between two wheels. The load was balanced evenly on either end and anywhere from two to a half a dozen men would toll along with the load, droning a monotonous chantle as they worked. Most of the men of this class dressed simply in a cotton coat or shirt upon their back, a loin cloth and sandals. Heavy bags of grain, or cement, household freight, building steel, anything and everything was trucked about the streets by these straining, singing little men of Japan.

We saw some ox-drawn and horse-drawn trucks and noticed in one or two instances that these animals were shod, like their masters, with shoes of grass mats. They were tough and crude and were tied on with big, neat knots behind.

Everywhere there were children, riding upon the back of mother or big sister, always clean, always fat, and always, apparently, happy. They seemed to me to be suffering from adenoids or bad tonsils or something else that made so many of them fat and slow and dull. They seemed to be wearing too many clothes and what they had were too stuffy and heavy and clumsy, like their wooden shoes. I would not like to be a child in Japan.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Smith County

The last week saw a little change in temperature from the week before, which makes it more pleasant. We also received about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of moisture during a couple of showers which was very thankfully received. Altho not very much in volume yet it gave the vegetation a little drink and cooled off the air quite a little bit. These showers seem to be rather streaked, favoring some localities and entirely ignoring others. The corn is showing the effects of the lack of moisture in some fields more than others.

An uncle and family living in western Rooks county visited here over Sunday and report that they have plenty of moisture down their way. They were hindered some during harvesting and they had a good all-night rain last week. They have an excellent prospect for a corn crop so far. Uncle says this condition prevails thru-out Rooks county to the northeast until well into the southwestern portion of Smith county. This lessens the possibility of much damaging effect from hot winds from that direction for some time.

This uncle lives in the wheat section, and reports a fine crop in that territory, some fields yielding as high as 20 bushels an acre and having an excellent protein content. Combine harvesting is all the style there now, the same as elsewhere in the wheat section, and it proved to be a time and labor saving method of handling grain. There were more than 100 new combines put out in that section of the county this season. Uncle started in on his 500 acres by windrowing it with a header as soon as the grain was ripe enough, later on picking it up and

threshing it with the combine using the "pickup attachment" which he says does a thoro job.

Under the old method his threshing bill alone would have cost considerably more than \$800, to say nothing about the extra help in harvesting and stacking. This saving in the threshing alone half pays for the new machine. His greatest drawback about the harvesting this year was in obtaining enough trucks to handle the grain from the machines, as the combines increased in numbers more rapidly than did the trucks.

Most of the wheat stubble to be planted to wheat again this fall has been turned over from what I can learn. The 160-acre field near us was turned with two-row lister and tractor in a little more than four days, and the man doing the plowing went home at night about 18 miles distant.

Plans are being made to increase the acreage to be sown to wheat this fall over that sown a year ago. If these plans are carried out there will be a lot of cornstalk drilling, which will be rather slow and tedious, requiring at least twice as much time and work to the acre as when the four-horse grain drill is used.

So far we have gotten by the chinch bug trouble during harvest for about six years. Next year it may be different. Reports have come to me of a good many young bugs being seen in places already in this vicinity.

Most pastures in this section are

holding up pretty well as the excess moisture during the spring months gave the grass a big start, and in most instances the limited number of livestock has been unable to keep it down. Consequently the stock is in good condition and will start out in winter well. Altho we will not raise a big corn crop this year there is plenty of feed in the country, and with the fodder and feed that can be run thru the silo or fed otherwise, livestock will be able to pull thru in pretty good condition as long as they can have plenty of shelter from the bad weather.

7,000 Miles of Roads

During the fiscal year 1929, the Federal Government co-operated with the states in the improvement of 7,022 miles of federal-aid highways, bringing the total mileage of the system improved with federal aid to 78,096, according to figures of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The year's mileage was improved in the 48 states and Hawaii by state highway departments working in co-operation with the federal bureau. There are approximately 188,000 miles of main interstate and intercounty highways in the federal-aid system, of which the above mileage and approximately an equal mileage built by the states without federal assistance now is improved.

The 7,022 miles improved include 1,056 miles of graded and drained earth

roads, 563 miles of sand-clay, 1,293 miles of gravel roads, 189 miles of waterbound macadam, 728 miles of bituminous macadam and bituminous concrete pavements, 3,101 miles of Portland cement concrete pavement, and 48 miles paved with vitrified brick. Forty-four miles of bridges and approaches also were constructed.

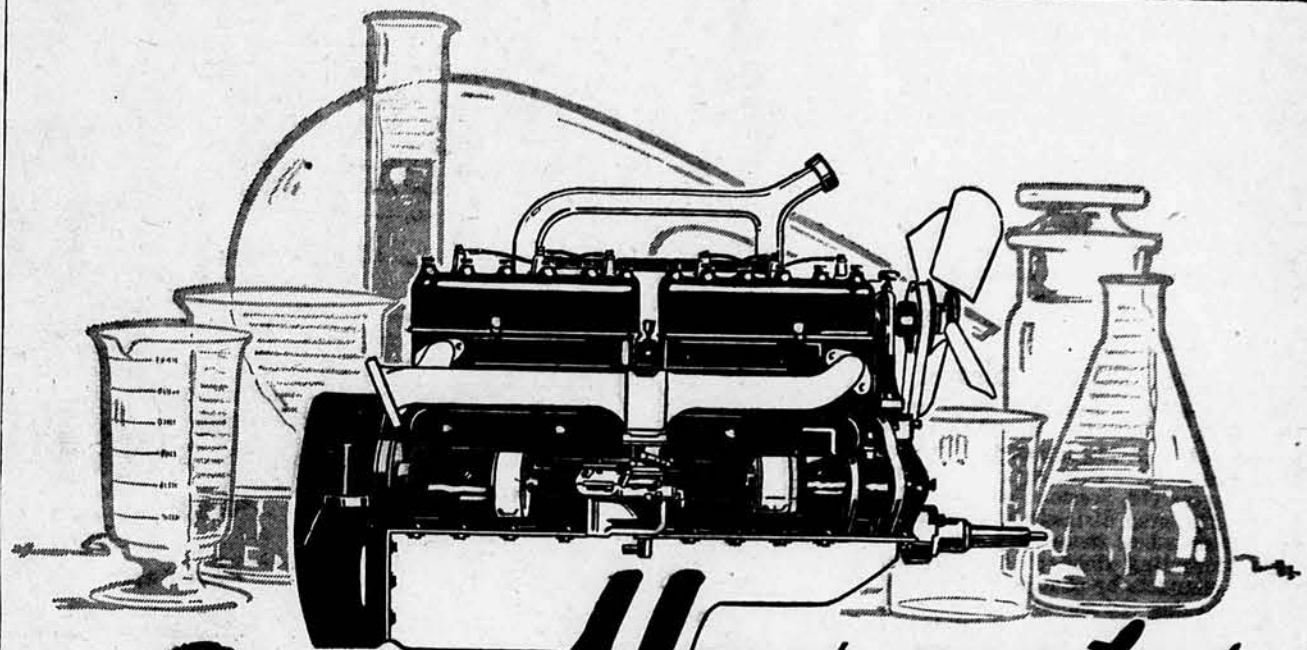
In addition to the improved mileage, at the end of the year there were under construction with federal aid 9,526 miles, 8,358 of which were undergoing initial improvement, and 1,168 were being given a higher type of surface than was provided in original construction. The estimated cost of the mileage under construction is \$238,158,495, which includes federal funds in the sum of \$96,500,347.

At the end of the year there were also approved, for initial construction, 1,833 miles of highways and a further 1,065 miles to receive a higher type of surface. The total cost of the approved mileage is estimated at \$61,500,674, to which federal funds in the sum of \$24,137,546 have been allotted.

For the Beef Men

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,584-F, Feed-Lot and Farm Equipment for Beef Cattle, just issued, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Local drug-store is set afire by a cigaret lighter. Incredible.



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What the Folks Are Saying

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association Aims at Larger Profits

THE Kansas Crop Improvement association is an organization of Kansas farmers and seedmen who are interested in better crops. Its purpose is to aid in increasing the profits from crops by encouraging the use of high quality seed of adapted varieties and by making it possible for anyone to secure such seed at a reasonable price.

The association works only with seeds of adapted varieties; varieties of the various crops which have been tried out sufficiently long by the Kansas State Agricultural College so the college authorities are willing to state that they are adapted to some section of the state. When these conditions have been secured, seed is furnished the organization for its members to increase the supply. The purity of the seed is then carefully guarded by strict rules. All varieties of wheat, oats, corn and sorghum must be grown on ground that did not produce a crop of any other variety of the same crop the preceding year.

Fields of small grain, alfalfa, Sweet clover and soybeans, to be eligible for inspection, must be separated from other fields by several yards, so that in the opinion of the inspector there is no danger of the fields becoming mixed at time of harvest. Corn and sorghum varieties, including Sudan grass, must be separated from other varieties with which they are likely to cross pollinate by at least 40 rods at the nearest junction of the two fields. These and many other precautions must be observed. To check the purity more carefully, field inspections are made for all crops, except corn, immediately before harvest.

A. L. Clapp.

Manhattan, Kan.

To Promote Flood Control

Of the several so-called flood control laws passed by the 1929 legislature, the most important is that one known as the Conservancy Act of Kansas, Chapter 176, Session Laws of 1929. This act permits districts to be formed for any or all of these purposes:

Of preventing floods; of regulating stream channels by changing, widening and deepening the same; of reclaiming or filling wet or overflowed lands; of providing for irrigation where it may be needed; of regulating the flow of streams; of diverting in whole or in part eliminating water courses. It provides that property affected by floods may be organized into a district to include territory in several counties, if necessary, and may include a river valley and its tributaries.

A district may be formed on a petition signed by either 500 freeholders or by three-fifths of the property owners, or by the owners of three-fifths of the property in either acreage or value within the limits of the proposed district. This petition must contain the name of the district, a short statement of the purposes of the district and a description of the territory to be included and a request that the district be organized. Only territory that will be benefited by the formation of a district can be included. After the petition has the required number of signatures attached, it is then filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of one of the counties in the district. The clerk of the court then causes notice to be given to all of the landowners in the district by publication, advising them that the petition has been filed and giving the time and place of the hearing. In case of a district lying in more than one county, one district judge of each of the counties having land in the district sits as a court in the court house where the petition is filed to make the findings required, and a majority of these judges is necessary to render a decision. Any landowner who has not signed the petition may appear before the court at this hearing and oppose the formation of the district. If after a full and complete hearing the judges decide that it is practical to form such district, a judgment is rendered creating the district.

When a conservancy district is

formed the court appoints three persons, at least two of whom shall be resident freeholders of the district, as a board of directors to manage the affairs of the district. After the first appointments, one director is appointed every year for a term of three years. It is the duty of the board of directors to manage the affairs of the district, subject to the approval of the court. Upon their qualification the board shall prepare or cause to be prepared a plan for the improvements for which the district was created. To that end the board may employ engineers, attorneys and other necessary help.

After the board of directors has completed its surveys and adopted plans, one copy must be filed in the board's office and one filed with the chief engineer of the Division of Water Resources, State Board of Agriculture. The board shall give notice to all landowners that the plan has been prepared and is open to their inspection. It also shall fix the time and place for a hearing before the court of all objections to the plan. Any landowner has the privilege of filing any ob-

jections. If the court finds that the benefits are less than the total costs of the work, the court may at its discretion return the official plan to the directors of the district, with the order for them to prepare a new or amended plan, or if that is not feasible, the court may disorganize the district. When the court has approved the official plan, the board of directors may proceed with the construction of the proposed work, and for the purpose of financing such work may issue bonds to pay for the construction of the improvement as designed by the plan.

The conservancy act contains a number of other provisions, mostly for contingencies which might arise under certain circumstances, but the foregoing contains the essential elements.

The people in a number of valleys subject to overflow have been much interested in this act. In the Verdigris Valley a petition has been signed, filed with the court and a date set down for the hearing. In two other valleys petitions are now being circulated, and in a fourth valley the people have under consideration the advisability of attempting to organize a district under

is washed down on his farm from adjoining fields. If any farmer is interested in seeing how a real soil saving dam is constructed and the work it is doing he should visit the Rippe farm west of Linn.

John V. Hepler.

Washington, Kan.

For Higher Wheat Yields

C. D. Schmalzried, who lives southeast of Dighton, has bought 50 bushels of certified Kanred seed wheat from the Hays Experiment Station. Pete Hutchins, Ed Gano and J. H. Cooling are going to plant some certified Turkey seed wheat this fall, and Leo Church will plant a field of certified Blackhull.

The use of good seed is neglected by wheat raisers more than any of the other good wheat production practices. A very large number of Lane county farmers are very particular about seed-bed preparation. They work the ground early and do not allow weeds or volunteer wheat to grow. However, few farmers are particular about their seed wheat. There is a general idea that bin run seed will yield as much as graded seed. The average farmer will hesitate longer on buying a grader and treater than he would for an extra tractor that enables him to work this ground earlier.

Good quality sixty-pound wheat contains 12 to 20 per cent of small, shriveled seed that a grader would remove.

Small, shriveled kernels germinate weak plants. It takes moisture to sprout and grow weak plants, and smut plants, and they should be considered in the same class as weeds.

Dighton, Kan. Harry C. Baird.

New Test for Milk

The dairy division of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has recently installed a laboratory equipment for determining the quality of whole milk by a method new to the division but used widely in Europe. By use of a certain chemical the presence and approximate number of bacteria is easily determined, and four grades, good, fair, bad and very bad, are established. A rapid action of the bacteria on the colored milk, within 20 minutes or less, indicates milk of very low quality and unfit for use. Action in more than 20 minutes, but less than 2 hours, indicates bad milk, but somewhat better than the first; action by the bacteria in more than 2, but less than 5½ hours, shows milk of fair quality, and if no action is taken in 5½ hours the milk is practically free from bacteria. This work is in charge of Dr. J. F. Adey, whose services are available to cities and towns having no milk inspectors and where better methods are desired, and for which no charge will be made.

Topeka, Kan. J. C. Mohler.

For a Big Lamb Crop

In Kansas it usually is best to breed ewes sufficiently early for them to lamb in January or February. Since the gestation period of ewes is five months, this requires that the ewes be bred in August or September. The lambs should be weaned about a month before the breeding season. A week or 10 days after the lambs are weaned the ewes should be given some grain, especially if pasture is short. Ewes that are gaining in weight are more likely to breed early, and the lamb crop will be larger next spring.

F. W. Bell.

Manhattan, Kan.

Price Trends May Change

Present livestock prices are not always an indication of the desirability or undesirability of starting livestock production. Prices sometimes change materially within a few months. Usually these changes may be foretold with fair accuracy. Information concerning changes which seem probable within the near future for specific farm products may be secured upon request from the department of agricultural economics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Manhattan, Kan. W. E. Grimes.



jection which he may have to the adoption of this plan. After the hearing the board shall adopt either this or a modified plan as the official plan of the district, but before it is adopted it shall have had the written approval of the chief engineer of the Division of Water Resources, whose duty it shall be to pass on the feasibility of the plan and its proper adaptation to a general plan for the stream system of which it may be a part.

While the plan is in course of preparation the court shall appoint three appraisers whose duty it shall be to appraise lands affected by the district, both as to the benefits which will accrue by the construction of the flood protection works, and also the damages which will result by reason of such construction. The appraisers also shall appraise the general benefits if any accruing to cities, villages, counties, townships and other public corporations as political entities. Thus, under this law it is possible to lift a portion of the cost of the work from that property which suffers direct damage from floods. The board of appraisers makes its report in bound book form, which shall be known as the conservancy appraisal record.

The court then fixes a date for a hearing on the report of the board of appraisers. Any property owner may appear and file his exceptions to this report or to any appraisal of either benefits or damages. The court is required to hear all exceptions and decide them as justice may require. After the hearing, if it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the estimated cost of construction of the contemplated improvements is less than the benefits appraised, the court shall approve the appraisers report as modified and amended. However, in case the court shall find that the estimated

this act. It thus appears that the passage of the conservancy act has opened the way for progress in the control of floods in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan. George S. Knapp.

Dams Save the Soil

One of the finest examples of soil saving practices in Washington county is to be found on the farm of Dick Rippe and Son of Linn. These soil saving dams are certainly serving their purpose. They are constructed of stone, and consist of an upper wall that can be built to any height desired, with a stone spillway about 4 feet square built down vertically on the upper side. Below this first retaining wall is another wall with a ten-foot space between. A concrete culvert 2½ feet square is built at the bottom, it connecting these two walls with stone brace wings supporting the lower wall. The space between the walls is filled with earth, and a very substantial dam is the result. As the dirt above the dams fill in, the height of the vertical spillway is increased to allow still more filling. In addition to the two complete dams found on this farm, a similar vertical spillway has been constructed on the upper side of a culvert crossing the highway running past the farm, and has filled in dirt to a depth of 6 feet in a ditch in the field above.

Before these dams were built two years ago there were 12-foot ditches in the fields they protect. Back of them now there is not a sign of a ditch, it has been filled with rich, fertile soil that cannot be better for crop production. Mr. Rippe has found a solution to a loss that is occurring on practically every farm in the county thru the washing of deep ditches, and thru the waste of fertile top soil. Mr. Rippe is not only saving his own soil, but also profits from the fertile soil that



FIRESTONE

Gum-Dipped Tires hold the greatest economy records ever made on motor vehicles in farm and general use. Actual records kept on over five thousand vehicles equipped with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires, in every part of the country, show savings which mean at least 33 1/3% more mileage. ¶ Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires are the toughest, strongest, most durable tires in the world—tires that hold all world records for safety, mileage, economy and endurance. ¶ The Firestone Tire Dealer can save you money. Write The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, Calif., for "Questions and Answers" book on getting more mileage from your tires.

Firestone

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IN any Chrysler-built car, quality is the hub about which everything else revolves. Even the slightest compromise with quality is unthinkable. The products of Chrysler Motors cover a wide range of prices, but each product represents the utmost in value in its own class.

Chrysler forces long ago sensed the ever-increasing demand for higher quality, better style and greater luxury, and prepared to be ever ready to comply with it. Walter P. Chrysler and his associates have always concentrated on ways and means of giving the public a greater measure of all the things that make for satisfactory motoring.

The reason that Chrysler Motors values are high is because a great organization of the best engineering talent, exceptional efficiency in manufacturing and constant study of the public need enables Chrysler Motors to build all its cars better and more economically.

Thus Chrysler Standardized Quality is held uncompromisingly at the highest known level, with an even higher one constantly sought, while the manufacturing departments strive to bring about improvements in operations that will enhance the buying power of the consumer's dollar.

All Chrysler Motors products, from the lowest-priced to the highest-priced, are as unique in quality and value as in performance, beauty and dependability.

First to sense its approach, first to prepare for it, Chrysler Motors is best qualified to meet the buying impulse of today—a demand for quality first and last, for exceptional value in every price class.

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

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DODGE BROTHERS SENIOR

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PLYMOUTH

DODGE BROTHERS TRUCKS,
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FARGO TRUCKS

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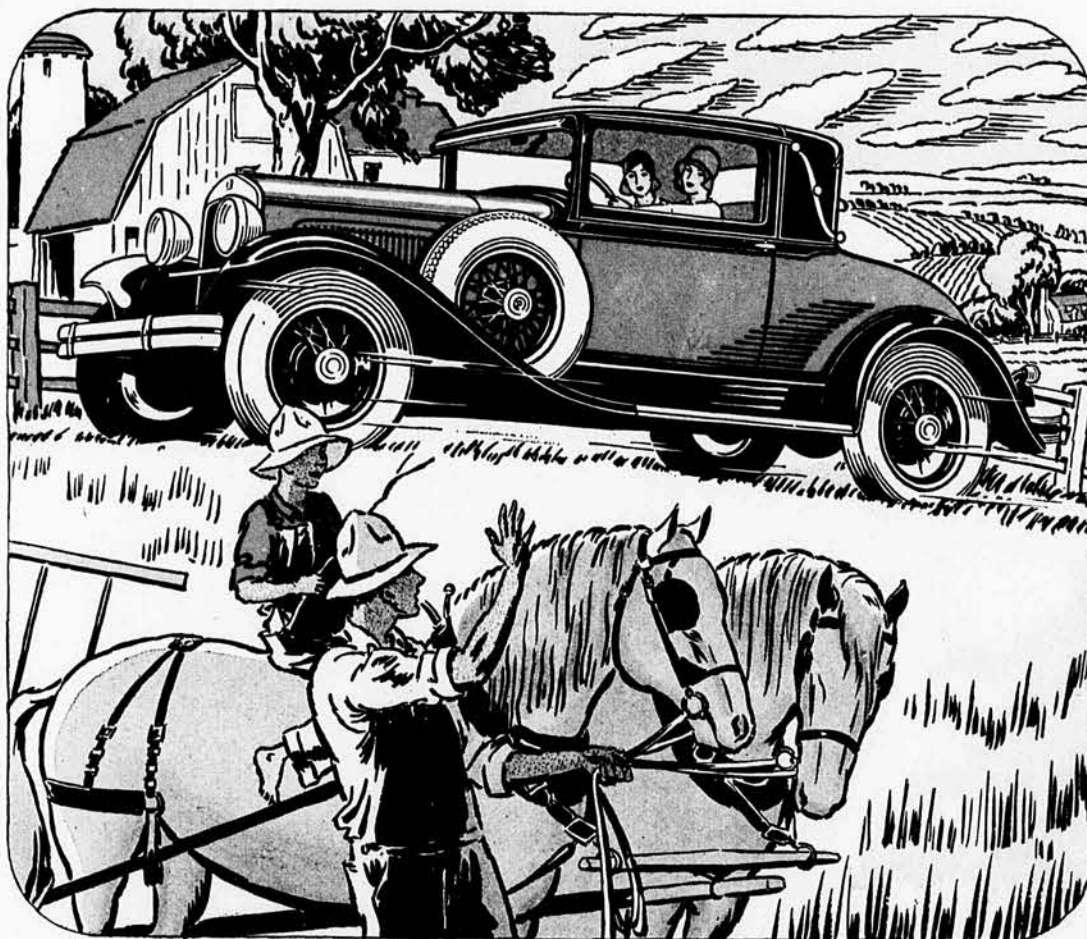
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THE FULL-SIZE COUPE (Special Equipment Extra)

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PLYMOUTH throws a bright white spotlight on the fact that a motor car of low price can also be a motor car of praiseworthy quality and *full-size* dimensions.

It is true that the remarkably low price attracts thousands of people to Plymouth. However, it is the higher quality and superior merits of Plymouth that account for Plymouth's sweeping success and popularity. At last, America has a low-priced motor car which appeals to pride just as much as to purse.

Plymouth is the only *full-size* motor car at anywhere near its price. That means quality-car roominess and comfort.

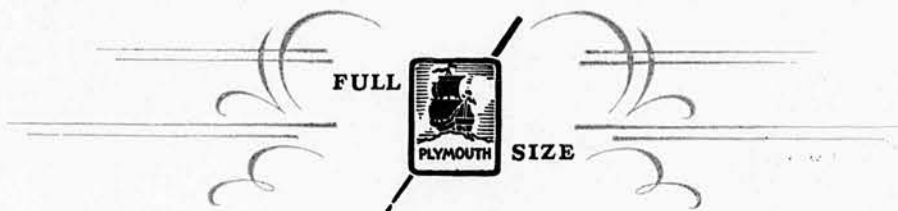
Plymouth is the only low-priced car with the smart and graceful characteristics of

Chrysler designing. That means quality-car style and beauty of line and fitments.

Plymouth is the only low-priced motor car embodying the advanced discoveries of Chrysler engineering. That means quality-car performance at all speeds.

Plymouth is the only low-priced car with Chrysler internal-expanding 4-wheel hydraulic brakes—weatherproof and self-equalizing. That means quality-car safety, with ease and certainty of control in traffic.

The only way in which you can really appreciate the superior qualities of Plymouth is to sit behind the wheel and try the car in your own way. The more exacting you are, the more convincing the proof.



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665—Skillfully designed to bring out every indication of length in your figure, with a slenderizing effect. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.

1358—A sports style that will be popular on campus and street this fall. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

666—The wrap around or coat frock will be one of fall's favorites. Tweeds are its inspiration. Designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Order all patterns from Kansas Farmer, Pattern Service, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

Take Baby or Not?

MANY young mothers puzzle a great deal over the question of whether they should go and take baby or whether they should stay at home with the little one. Of course, these mothers are every one anxious to do the best for the baby and yet they are anxious to do so without too great a sacrifice of their own enjoyment.

We all know that the place for the tiny baby is at home so we are only discussing the question for the mothers whose babies are 3 months or older. It seems to me after the baby is that age the mother should go when she needs and wants to if arrangements can be made so baby will have proper food at the regular time and have his regular sleep.

Recently I spent a couple hours at a park late one Sunday afternoon. While there I became much interested in a lovely little baby girl about 6 or 7 months old. The little one was clean, plump and looked well cared for. When I first saw her she was lying on a large pillow under the shade of a tree. The mother was sitting close by singing a song and keeping the flies away. The other members of the family were in bathing suits enjoying the water, or basking in the sunshine. There was a lunch basket close by and I supposed the family had come from the hot, smoky, noisy city to enjoy a day of fresh air, sunshine, swimming and shade in the country. I thought how lovely for all of them, including the baby, to have such an outing.

Hardly had my thoughts thus formed themselves until the baby was awake and crying. The mother offered her a drink of water from a bottle. She took only a swallow or two and resumed her crying. A sister about 9 or 10 came up, got a cookie from the lunch basket and offered a bite to the baby. But the

mother said, "No, don't give her that, she's had more cookie now than she should." The baby continued to cry and

after several minutes the father came up and asked the mother something. The mother answered by saying, "She's hungry. You see she's used to having her cooked Farina and bottle every day at this time. This makes two bottles she's missed today."

They tried to get a bottle of milk at a little ice cream stand but could not, so they decided to start for home and try to get a bottle of milk somewhere along the way. I gathered from the talk that it would take them about 2 hours to reach their home and decided in my mind that such an outing was not so ideal for the hungry, little baby.

When a baby is breast fed the feeding problem is much simplified, but when bottles must be planned for it should be done in such a way that the feedings will be clean and safe. If the correct formula can be taken ice cold in a thermos bottle and warmed at the feeding time, that is fine. But rather than rely on milk that may be obtained at some house or stand along the way I would suggest to mothers that they carry boiled water in sterilized nursing bottles and a can of unsweetened, evaporated milk. When feeding time arrives the canned milk should be diluted with an equal part of water to make it equivalent to whole cow's milk and then it should be modified more in proportion to the baby's age.

For the baby past 6 months it would be all right to carry 4 ounces of boiled water in each bottle. Then at feeding time puncture the can and add 2 ounces of the canned milk. This feeding is the temperature of the weather so during the summer and for a baby this age it

will not need to be warmed.

For a trip of a day or an afternoon this method of feeding will be very satisfactory if mothers will modify the milk sufficiently. A bed for the baby may be made in the back of the car, or if the drive is short baby may be held and a bed made under a tree when the park is reached. In either case mosquito netting should be used so the little one can get the full benefit of the fresh air without being bothered by insects.

Mrs. Page.

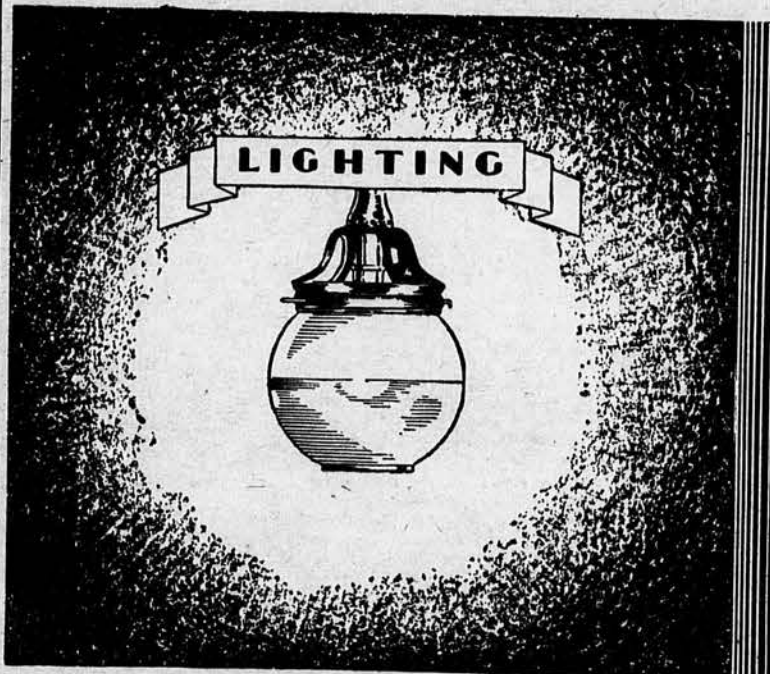
Baby's Clothing Needs

The clothing should be loose and comfortable and should be adjusted to the temperature rather than the season. When the weather is exceedingly warm take off all the clothing except the band and diaper, and if prickly heat makes its appearance under the band it too should be taken off during the heat of the day. When the temperature goes down additional clothing must be put on so baby will be comfortable.

Cleanliness in all of baby's care is important for his comfort. When the weather is hot baby should have one or two sponge baths in addition to the daily tub bath and for prickly heat give frequent sponge baths with tepid baking soda water. Use about 1 teaspoon baking soda to every pint of water.

Also the little one must be protected from mosquito bites and flies. With a little ingenuity netting can be satisfactorily used over the carriage and crib.

Now Brilliant White GAS LIGHT with SKELGAS

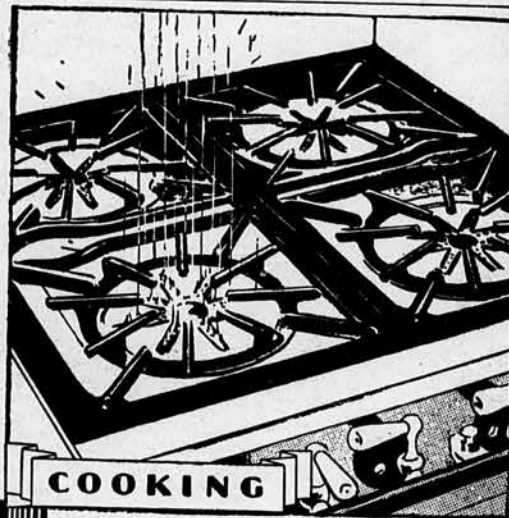


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SKELGAS

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THE same cylinder which brings intensely hot, clean, convenient Skelgas to cook in your kitchen now brings you soft, yet brilliant, white gas light.

Note these five important advantages... Skelgas is Safe—no pumps, wicks or dangerous devices. Light the gas and you have soft, even, constant light at once... Skelgas is Clean—no soot, no dangerous liquid fuels to pour. Skelgas is gas, piped to your fixtures... Skelgas is Brilliant. Skelgas light is a clear white, yet soft and easy on your eyes, making reading and sewing real evening pleasures... Skelgas is Economical. At small cost, you may enjoy gas light in every room... Skelgas is Constant in Intensity—no flicker. Gas burns at unvarying pressure. Each cylinder lasts many weeks.

So many farm homes using Skelgas for cooking have asked for gas light, Skelly Oil Company engineers perfected lighting fixtures to bring gas light to your home—and barns, too. See your nearest dealer for facts and demonstration. Or, send the coupon below now. See how easily you may have soft, brilliant white light—gas light—clean, convenient and safe—in your home.

SKELLY OIL COMPANY

Skelly Utility Division, Skelly Oil Company
El Dorado, Kansas

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Without obligation, send information telling how I may cook and light with Skelgas.

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Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

I AM 13 years old and will be in the eighth grade this fall. I was 13 years old August 1. Have I a twin? I live 2 miles from school. My teacher's name is Miss Ewy. For pets I have a dog, two cats and a horse. I have two brothers and four sisters. I live on a 640-acre farm. I surely enjoy farm life. I wish the girls and boys my age would write to me.
Hanston, Kan. Helen Bauer.

Word Square Puzzle

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

1. A cloak; 2. On the ocean; 3. A bothersome creature; 4. Devours.

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

Gyda Has a Bantam Hen

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Ray, Junior and Margaret. Ray is crippled. Ray is 15 years old, Junior is 1 year and Margaret is 16. We live in town and cannot keep many pets. We have a little Bantam hen now. I enjoy the girls' and boys' page very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Harper, Kan. Gyda Campbell.



It Takes the Whole Family to Hold the Babcock Kid in the Barber's Chair.

Patricia Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and will be in the fourth grade this fall. My birthday is June 8. I have one brother. His name is Langdon. He is 13 years old. I have blue eyes and light brown

hair. I am staying with my Grandmother now. Have you any pets? I have a White Leghorn hen. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Oketa, Kan. Patricia Dickinson.

Try These on the Family

What miss is always making blunders? Mis-take.

Why should the goat's milk be used in the dairy? Because the goat makes the best butter.

What geometrical figure represents a lost parrot? Polygon (polly gone).

What is the difference between a man looking at Niagara Falls, a man

that is not looking at Niagara Falls and a ham sandwich? One is seeing the mist and the other is missing the scene, and, oh, yes, about the ham sandwich, that's where you bite.

Why is a nice but uncultured girl like brown sugar? Because she's sweet but unrefined.

What did Tennessee? It saw Idaho.

What is the difference between a bad schoolboy and a postage stamp? One you lick with a stick and the other you stick with a lick.

What is the difference between a box of shoe polish and a negro sparring? One is a box of blacking and the other is a black a-boxing.

What is the difference between a

millionaire and a prize-fighter? One makes money hand over fist while the other makes his fist hand over money.
If Ireland should sink, what would float? Cork.

How does the postage-stamp have the advantage of the small boy? It can never be licked but once.

Totsie and Ring Are Pets

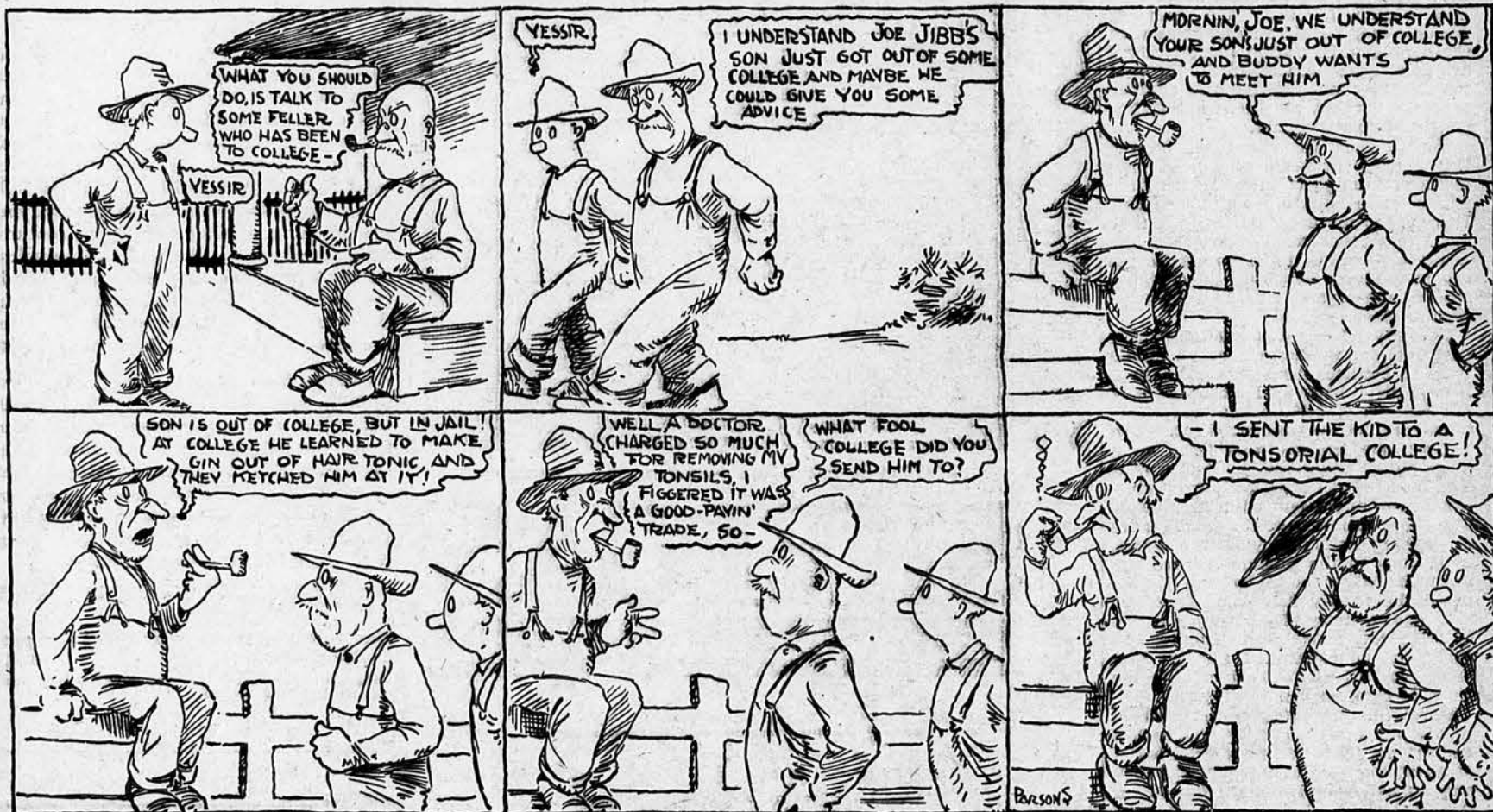
I am 10 years old and will be in the fifth grade this fall. We live 3 miles north of Valley Center. I go to Valley Center school. For pets I have two dogs and one cat. My dogs' names are Totsie and Ring, and my cat's name is Maggie. My birthday is January 26. I have three brothers. I wish some of the girls would write to me.
Valley Center, Kan. Maxine Foreman.

Irene Likes to Read

I am 12 years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. My birthday is May 12. I have a bicycle and a wagon. I like to go to school. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names are Alice, John, Laura and Florence. My oldest sister is married. I like to read good books. I enjoy the children's page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.
Potter, Kan. Irene Ragland.



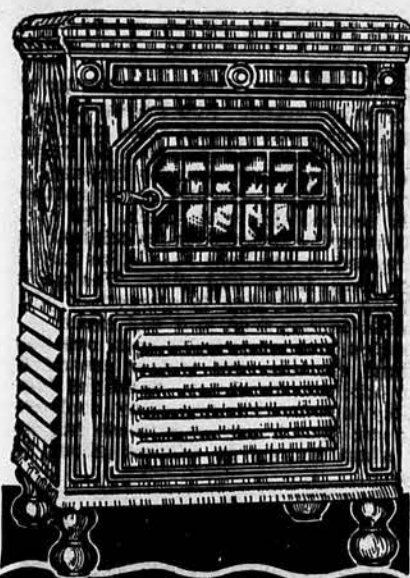
The name of one of our Presidents is concealed in this puzzle. Can you tell which one it is? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The Hoovers—Ignorance Comes Natural to the Jibbs Family

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With greater heating power than two or three stoves, RAY-BOY requires much less fuel and but a fraction of the attention.

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Ask your dealer TODAY!

THE GLOBE STOVE & RANGE CO. KOKOMO, INDIANA

RAY-BOY PARLOR FURNACE



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Tuberculosis Can Be Cured at Home, But a Sanatorium Is Better for Most Folks

TUBERCULOSIS is so long in the cure that going away for such a stay is a heart-breaking affair. The expense, too, is terrible to contemplate. I receive many letters asking about the possibilities of home treatment. Often it is the young wife who feels that it is impossible to let her husband go away. At other times it is the husband wanting to know if it is not possible for "mother to stay at home and follow rules carefully and conquer the disease." My honest opinion is that any patient with tuberculosis who can get sanatorium treatment should take it. His chances for getting well are much greater than if he stays at home. It is not that home surroundings keep him from getting well, but home indulgences do. The sick man is not reasonable. He wants to do things that are not good for him. The home folks yield "just for this time," and so it goes.

But it is quite possible to win the fight against tuberculosis in your own home if you have the intelligence—plus backbone. It has been done by many patients. Persons got well at home before any sanatoria were established. A man who cured himself has written an account of his fight. I printed some extracts once before, and I want to do so again, because I have just heard from him that his cure still holds. He was rigid in his interpretation of the command to "rest," and to that he ascribes his victory.

"Early in October I went to bed again; I took all my meals in bed; I did not as much as move a finger unnecessarily; meats were cut for me into small pieces to avoid the exertion of my cutting them. I was as careful not to make any quick or sudden movement as I would be if I were nursing a broken limb. Newspapers were cut for me so I need not take up more than one sheet at a time. I did not bend down to pick up any objects from the floor, or reach up for things that were above my head. I did not put on or take off a shirt or a bathrobe without assistance.

"I avoided too much reading and unnecessary talking; when friends called I let them do the talking, explaining to them the reason. Whenever it happened that I was alone in the house and a doorbell rang, I paid no attention to it. Under no circumstances would I get out of bed to answer a telephone call."

A patient who will give such conscientious attention to getting well as this can get well at home as readily as at a sanatorium, but are you quite sure that your particular patient will do it?

See a Good Doctor

I am told that I have stones in the kidney. Is there some medicine to dissolve such stones? I also have itching piles. They bother me always in the evening. Are they forerunners of the more serious kinds of piles?

I know of no medicine that will dissolve kidney stones. Not infrequently they pass without help. It depends on their size and the measure of their interference with the kidney function whether you should get surgical help or adopt passive measures. Such piles as you have may often be cleared up by the liberal use of cold cream in the rectum, both before and after stool, together with care to avoid constipation. Itching piles are somewhat different from the ordinary type. Often the itching signifies an infection higher in the rectum. There is no likelihood of spontaneous cure, so I think you should seek help at once.

Must Cure the Condition

My mother, who suffers from varicose veins and also fallen arches, is troubled by burning feet, which become so warm she cannot keep them covered even on the coldest nights. Can you tell me thru the Kansas Farmer how they may be relieved? Is there anything to take or rub on?

The burning is because of venous congestion due to the varicose veins and aggravated by the broken arches. If she is overweight, as is usual in such cases, the first step is to go on a judicious diet that will bring her

weight down to normal. This in itself will do much to relieve both conditions. The varicose veins may be so far advanced as to need the support of elastic bandages, which are better than elastic stockings. Fallen arches may often be relieved by having the shoes built up along the inner edge, thus throwing the weight on the outside of the foot. For a trouble of this kind it is no good to take medicine or rub on lotions. Relief comes only from curing the condition that is at the bottom of it.

Medicine Will Not Help

I am 39. In good flesh. Weigh 166 pounds and gaining. But I am very nervous and blue. Have head noises, can count my heart beats from throbbing in head. Am getting distrustful of my best friends. Life hardly seems worth living. Doctors give me tonics, but they do only temporary good.

R. S. G.

I think you have allowed the head noises to get the better of you. I'm not surprised that doctors do no good. It is up to you to tell yourself that life is worth living, and to steadfastly set yourself to ignore the noises that trouble you. After you have followed this plan a while you will be surprised to notice that the noises are less and that you are better in every way. You might have your blood pressure tested and the blood examined as to quality, but I doubt if you have anything that medicine will help.

Apples Are Most Beneficial

Did you ever hear of a person being made ill by eating apples? I do not mean the small boy and green apple combination. I mean an adult who just cannot eat a nice ripe apple.

T. D.

I consider the apple the most beneficial of all domestic fruits. It is especially helpful as a spur to the bowels, and is a great tonic and appetizer. I have no personal knowledge of anyone being unable to eat apples so long as a normal digestion was enjoyed. I must admit the possibility that one may have an idiosyncrasy against them, just as is sometimes the case with strawberries and other fruit, but I think it would be a very rare case indeed.

Get Enough Sleep

I had a new baby a few months ago, and since then have dizzy faint spells. Can you tell me what to expect? With two babies to look after I am anxious to keep well.

K. M.

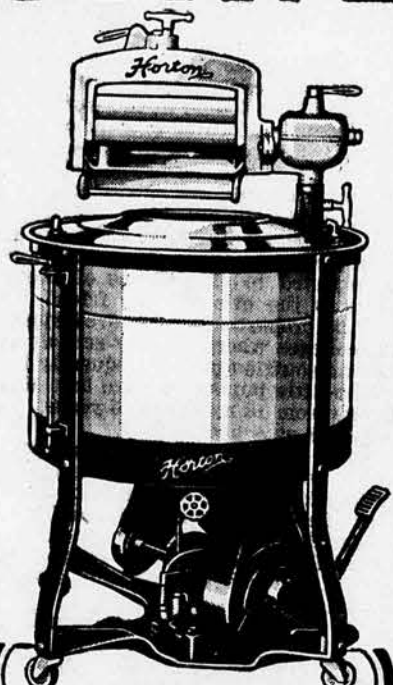
Several different things might account for such spells. The most likely is that your nutrition is below par on account of the burden of the two babies. This would be helped by taking extra nourishment, such as milk, either fresh or malted, and drinking cocoa. You also should be particular to get enough sleep. If your rest is disturbed at night be sure that you make up for it by getting a long nap in the day. Another possible thing is that your eyes are at fault and need correction by spectacles.

Big State Fair Ahead

What composes the greatest entertainment program ever offered at the Kansas State Fair will be seen and heard at the State Fair, Hutchinson, September 14 to 20. This big entertainment offering will be composed of the entire Hagenbeck-Wallace circus, horse races, automobile races, "Vesuvius," the great volcano, "The Last Days of Pompeii"—two gigantic fireworks productions; the famous six-horse team from the Chicago stock yards, the million-dollar livestock parade, and a number of other features. The huge new steel and concrete grandstand will be completed this year and the program will be so arranged in front of it, that all may see while comfortably seated in any part of the big structure.

There is some strife over the flexible provision of the tariff, the difficulty being to bend it enough ways to suit everybody.

Sealed to SERVE



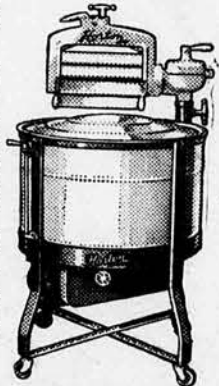
Washes Swiftly-Gently Thoroughly

EVERY WASHDAY, year-in and year-out, you can depend on the Horton Perfect 36 to do its work swiftly, gently, thoroughly.

How much it means to you to be sure of such service—free of the trouble and annoyance of "service" and repairs!

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Let your dealer prove Horton superiority without obligation to you. He'll do your next washing, free. Call for an appointment. Send coupon for literature showing actual colors and explaining points of superiority.



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Please tell me more about the new Horton Perfect 36 Washer and why it is superior. Also send illustrations in colors of the new models—without obligation to me, of course.

Name.....
St. or R.F.D.....
City.....
State.....
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Iron and Iodine from Ocean Depths

Now You Can Buy Blood Tonics in Cans and Cook Them Tasty Ways

HAVE you had your iodine today? Was salmon or some other sea food included in your meals? These are pertinent questions nowadays, when disturbances of the thyroid gland, of which the most common is goiter, are prevalent in our section of the country. Medical authorities are agreed that most of these troubles are caused by too little iodine in the diet.

Most of the iodine in the world is to be found in the oceans. More of it is near the seashore than inland. Foods grown in Kansas, for example, are lacking in iodine, as is the drinking water. That is why sea foods are needed in our meals.

Of course, many kinds of fish dwell in salt waters. Oysters, codfish, shrimp and lobster, for example, are canned near the ocean. They are transported to all sections of the country. Then there is the ever-popular friend, the salmon. It may be prepared in a hundred appetizing ways. At the colleges where nursery schools are maintained, salmon souffle appears frequently in the noon meal of the little pupils, who are boys and girls ranging in age from 18 months to 5 years. Salmon is being regarded as a health food.

There is still another reason why salt water fish are to be served frequently in our homes. Investigations made at the University of Wisconsin show that these fish contain more iron, the substance needed in building the blood, than do fresh water fishes. Here are just a few recipes for using salmon, cans of which have a place in every farm woman's cupboard.

Salmon Salad

2 cups canned salmon 1 hard-cooked egg
1/2 cup chopped celery Salad dressing to moisten

Mix the salmon, after draining and removing the bones, with the salad dressing and celery. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with slices of the egg. For variety omit the celery and use chopped pickle instead.

Salmon Pie

Mix 2 tablespoons butter with 2 tablespoons flour and add it to 1 1/4 cups milk. Cook until smooth and thick. Add salt and pepper to taste. Open a can of salmon, drain off the liquor and remove the bones. Flake the fish with a fork and add it to the milk mixture. Butter a baking dish and line it with mashed potatoes. The pie is most delicious if the potatoes are freshly cooked and are hot when placed in the casserole. Pour in the salmon mixture, cover with a layer of mashed potatoes and dot the top with butter. Brown in a quick oven and serve immediately in the casserole.

Salmon Turbot

3 tablespoons butter 3 eggs
3 tablespoons flour 1 lemon
1/2 teaspoon salt 1 teaspoon parsley
1/2 teaspoon paprika 1 pound can salmon
2 cups milk 1/2 cup bread crumbs

Make a white sauce by thickening the milk with the flour and seasoning it with the butter, salt and paprika. Cool the sauce and add the eggs, well beaten, the lemon juice and the chopped parsley. Drain the salmon, remove the skin and bones and shred. Place the salmon and sauce in a buttered pan in alternate layers, having the top of sauce. Sprinkle on the crumbs and bake 45 minutes.

Salmon Loaf

1 cup canned salmon 1 tablespoon butter
1 cup stale bread crumbs 1/2 teaspoon onion juice
soaked in 1 cup scalded 2 egg yolks, beaten
milk 1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon salt 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Combine the ingredients in the order listed, folding in the egg whites last. Place the mixture in a well greased and buttered pan and bake in a moderately hot oven. Serve with Delicious Sauce.

Delicious Sauce

2 tablespoons butter 1/2 cup liquor from canned
2 tablespoons flour salmon
1 1/2 cups milk, scalded 2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 egg yolk

Melt the butter, add the flour and gradually stir in the heated milk. Add the liquid from the fish and the lemon juice just before removing from the fire. Just before serving, beat the sauce into the egg yolk. Serve hot. One tablespoon catsup may be added if you wish.

Tomato and Salmon Salad

Remove the centers from firm, ripe tomatoes that have been skinned. Chill and fill with Salmon salad. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

Breakfast Salmon

1 cup cornmeal 1/2 teaspoon pepper
4 cups boiling water 2 tablespoons flour
2 cups canned salmon 3 tablespoons butter
2 1/2 teaspoons salt

Add 1 teaspoon of the salt to the boiling water and sift in the cornmeal, stirring constantly. Cook 5 minutes over a hot fire, and then over hot water in a double boiler for 1 hour. Add the remainder of the salt, the pepper and the salmon, flaked and

By Nell B. Nichols

from which the bones have been discarded. Also discard the skin. Cook a few minutes longer. Then pour into a well greased loaf pan. Chill over night or for a few hours. Slice in half-inch slices, roll in flour and brown, like fried mush, in hot fat.



BY JANE CAREY

The Sun Wise Way

GOOD morning! Come into my shop and let's chat a bit. Didn't you sniff something autumnish in the early air? Something that made you want to go gypsying thru the timber or else set out on a shopping spree to buy a cocky little hat as gay as an autumn leaf, crisp fall frocks, and oh!—most of all—a brand new self!

The sun-tinted folks this summer have made me think of marigolds, with their laughing faces nodding above tawny, lithe stem-bodies. But, ah woe, some of our sisters have gone too far in their enthusiasm. They've become burnt orange henna! The time has come for all good beauty-seekers to get together and consider ways of taking off a coat of tan, and repairing the damage done by hot winds and scorching sun. It can't be done in a day. It's going to take time, patience and many tangible ingredients.

Begin by literally, and liberally, anointing yourself with oil. Apply a good coat of cold cream to face, neck and arms. You'll work up a good perspiration this way, and that in itself is bleaching. In about 20 minutes remove the cream with a soft cloth or tissue. Wash the skin with warm water and mild soap. Rinse with warm water, then cold. Add the juice of a lemon to a cup of cold water and bathe the skin with this. Keep it on hand to use during the day and before retiring. Honey and almond lotion is among the best of bleaches. Pat a little into the skin before powdering. Do this every day until you have attained the stage of lily-likeness you desire.

Sun-frazzled hair! Whether it be blond, reddish or black, it needs attention if you are acquiring a brand new autumn self. A famous beauty doctor

WOULD you like to know about the milky way to beauty? Would you care to consult the Charm Shop on other bleaching methods? Some simple home-made remedies and some excellent commercial bleaches have been put into a leaflet. If you would be a sunburned beauty even after the sun has lost its power to tint your skin, you would like to know about suntan makeup. The Charm Shop lady will gladly mail any of these to you if you'll send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request. If you have personal problems that you would like to talk over she'll be happy to hear from you, and to send you a personal reply.

says try taking a good dose of castor oil—on the outside, this time. If warmed, and rubbed into the scalp with a bit of cotton, it will do much to nourish the scalp and restore the natural gloss to your hair. Do this the night before your shampoo, and for love of your bed linen, tie a towel about your head.

Fortunate is the farm woman whose cistern supplies soft water for her hair washing. A solution of castile soap and warm water makes a fine cleanser. Three good latherings, four rinses, and a brisk towel rub are the general rule. If your hair is extra oily you'll need extra soaping. After the last lather has been soused away in warm water, add the juice of half a lemon to a bowl of cool water and rinse, if you are fair-haired. If

your hair is dark use a tablespoon of vinegar. This will remove the last lingering bit of soap. If your hair makes a squeaky sound when you pull it between your fingers, it is clean, and the soap is out. Unless all soap is removed at each shampooing the hair will lose its luster. Hair that has been badly sun-faded will have to grow out before it can resume its original shining state.

If your eyes are sun-tired, wash them every night with an eye cup and a solution of weak salt water. A pad of tea leaves, dipped in hot water, placed over the eyes is refreshing. Follow with applications of cold pads.

The sun-wise woman has not been misled by the season's fad of sun-tanning. She knows there is nothing better for skin and health than sunlight—but taken in moderation. If the skin is burned down thru the primary layer from too frequent exposure to strong sunlight, circulation is reduced. The skin will become dry and thick. If badly burned, it will never be restored to its original texture. Skin exposed to sunlight should be kept in condition with skin foods and oils. The golden glow of healthily tanned skin is attractive, but a leathery, weather-beaten face is a sad sight.

Sunbeam babies and sun-wise women are more joyously radiant all thru the winter season for their summer outdoor absorption. Sunlight taken common-sensibly means that sunshiny souls are going to look out thru happy eyes these fall and winter days when beauty is content about her fireside tasks.

The Cupboard Was Not There

BY FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

WHEN we made room for our cleaning equipment, we hadn't space for a separate closet but we found we could hang the broom and dust mop, the dust pan and long handled duster on the back of the kitchen door which opened into the grade way. To this end we put two straight cup hooks toward the top of the door and about 9 inches apart. Then we put a screw-eye into the top of the broom handle and similarly, one into the dust mop so that they hang as indicated in the diagram.

For the smaller articles we placed the hooks at the same height as the door knob and about 12 inches apart. This left no space for the carpet sweeper but we found a corner in the kitchen where we could place a small triangular shelf on the baseboards which nicely keeps the sweeper or vacuum cleaner off the floor. The shelf is painted to match the kitchen.

Of course not everybody will have a kitchen door opening out of the kitchen, thereby swinging the equipment out of sight, but the same idea may be worked out at the side of any entryway into the kitchen. One of our friends who lives in a rented place figured out such a plan very effectively.

She bought for 25 cents as many cup hooks as she had materials to hang, and screw eyes to correspond. Then she found a 30 inch section of a rug pole with one flat side which prevents it rolling. A 2 by 4, 30 inches long, might be purchased if no pole is available.

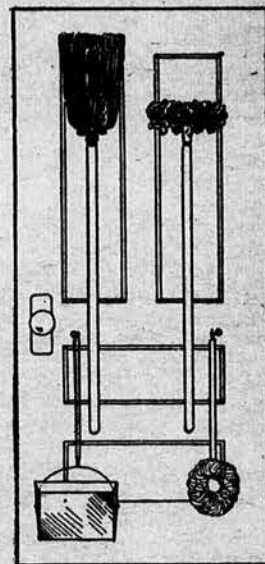
The cup hooks she placed about 2 inches apart in the flat side of the pole, then slid the pole into place against the wall in the 30 inch space between the attic and kitchen door frames. The weight of the hanging articles keeps the pole in place. Or if you prefer, you may secure each end of the pole with a long nail driven part way into the top of the door frame. Last she put a screw eye into the handle of each article and hung it up.

The pole under discussion has space for the following articles:

Dust mop	Wall brush
Wet mop	Fireplace brush
Broom	Stair brush
Radiator brush	Long-handled dust pan
Duster	Upholstery brush

It can be made by a housewife or by a 10 year old boy. It uses back hall waste space, keeps the articles out of sight, off the floor, and is easily accessible.

With a deft hand and homey interest one need not be worried with untidy cleaning equipment.



The Back Side of the Door Makes a Compact Cleaning Closet

Sunday School Lesson

by the Rev. N. A. McCune

WHEN a church is built, it is a case of building beautiful walls. At least that is the ideal. That is the way it ought to be. Sometimes a church is built which is not needed, so far as the community is concerned; built for sectarian reasons, perhaps, and the walls of such a church can hardly be said to be beautiful. But when a church is erected which is needed, for building up the Kingdom in that village or that city; for religious instruction of the young, for the worship of Almighty God, by young and old, rich and poor, then the walls of that church are beautiful.

Did you ever think what goes into such walls? Money, of course. And money that is earned with labor, saved with difficulty, and given with prayer. Money that is planned to be given away, the moment it comes into the hand of the donor. And prayer has gone into the walls. At times the building operations appear too large to be possible. The plan will have to be given up. Then somebody, several somebodies, take a fresh start, and the start comes out of prayer. And when the walls are up tears go into them. Tears of joy, tears of sheer gladness that the day of dedication has come at last.

One day a little girl came to Sunday school in a great city. She could not get in, it was so crowded, and she was told to come some other time. She felt pretty bad about that, went home and told her mother she was going to save her money, so as to build a larger Sunday school. She had a little red pocket-book, and she saved 37 cents in it, when she was taken very sick with pneumonia. In a few days she was gone, but little Hattie Wyatt had started something. Out of that beginning the famous Baptist Temple in Philadelphia came. Walls built by such folks are beautiful walls.

I have no doubt but that when the second temple was built (remember that the temple of Solomon had been destroyed by the armies of the Babylonians) there were tears of joy. The walls were not so beautiful, probably, as were the walls of the first temple, but in spirit they no doubt had even more of beauty and grace in them, because they were built out of the united labor and devotion of the people.

It is the old story of war, this second temple. The first one had been burned, pillaged, razed, by the invader's army, and now another must be built in its place. During the great war the whole world was kept informed of the destruction wrought upon the cathedral at Rheims. Hundreds of sacks of sand were piled up for its protection, and its valuable contents were carried away. But exploding shells wrought their havoc just the same. Afterward, American money helped to rebuild the beautiful walls. The Parthenon at Athens had stood for more than 2,000 years, a dream of architectural beauty in marble, until an explosion wrecked it beyond repair. Today it stands as a pathetic reminder of what once was, but is no more.

The story of the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem is the story of men's enthusiasm. One of these was Haggai, the prophet. He has a tiny book in the Bible, but it contains much moral pepper. "What!" he says, "Are you people going to live in splendid paneled houses, while the House of God lies in ruins? Think of how good God has been to you, and then get to work. Go up to the hill country, and hew out timbers, and begin building the house of God." And Haggai kept at them, high and low, until something was done. Always there must be a leader who has enough enthusiasm for the cause to give some away.

It was the case of a common man with an uncommon message. I would rather see that than to see an uncommon man with a common message. I would rather see a grade steer so well fitted that he can take first prize at the state fair than to see a purebred Hereford that did not get any prize. Put an extra head of steam on ordinary folk, and it is surprising how much they will accomplish. That is exactly what Jesus taught later. If the Kingdom ever comes, it will not come by

Napoleons and Foches, but by common soldiers who are willing to take unusually long marches.

Those people seemed to think they needed a church. And they got it, under very difficult conditions. We know little about this second temple. We have no mental picture of it, as we have of Solomon's or Herod's. There was not so much metal, as with the first one, and wood was more generously used. The inner sanctum, or holy of holies, was empty. The five sacred relics had been carried away by the invader, or had been buried by some pious hands, and forgotten, namely, the ark, cherubs, tables of stone, vase of manna, and the rod of Aaron. It is stated in II Maccabees that Jeremiah buried the ark on Mt. Sinai, while it assumes in Revelation XI:19 that it was taken up to heaven. At any rate, these sacred emblems were not in the second temple.

When the temple was completed, the people were very happy. Once again they had a center where they could meet for the worship of Jehovah, the God of their fathers, the God whom David had worshipped, and who had led the children of Israel thru the Red Sea. They kept "the dedication of the house with joy." Isn't that the way people ought always to feel, as they enter the church?

Lesson for August 25—Rebuilding the Temple. Ezra 3:1 to 6:22, and Psa. 84. Golden Text, Psa. 122:1.

Power Cut Farming Costs

(Continued from Page 3)

out of 124 pigs farrowed while Mr. Rexroad was away from home. He is going to have individual farrowing houses for his hogs and a concrete feeding floor in the old pen. With clean methods he is making a good showing. Perhaps you have seen his sign at some fair in the southwest part of the state. It reads "Crescent View Ranch, the Home of Big Type Chester Whites." Between 150 and 200 layers keep the egg basket well filled. The poultry gets just as good care as other stock on the farm, too.

After seeing the Rexroad acre orchard the thought that fruit will not grow in Western Kansas certainly should be dispelled. There one finds peaches, apricots, cherries and apples. Grapes and an excellent vegetable garden are irrigated. Bush fruits available include currants, gooseberries, blackberries and raspberries. Mr. Rexroad stresses clean cultivation for the orchard and all trees.

So it seems that Southwestern Kansas holds opportunities for those who include such things in their farming as thoro cultivation, the best seed, good buildings, good machinery, wheat properly handled, row crops thoroly tended, power farming, beef cattle, cream, hogs for market and breeding purposes, poultry, a good home garden and an orchard. At least Mr. Rexroad has made a success, and it is because he branched out intelligently.

The Cover This Week

Wichita, as seen from the air, is the subject for the cover of Kansas Farmer this issue. This is the first of a series of cover pictures showing leading Kansas towns in various sections of the state.

Wichita, with more than 100,000 population, has long been made rich by agriculture, and now has as added sources of revenue, oil production and airplane manufacturing.

The aerial photo was taken by Edgar B. Smith, a commercial photographer of Wichita.

There's Only One Larger

Dairying ranks second only to the steel industry, doing $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars of business. Altho the United States claims enough improved roads to circle the world eight times, it has nothing on the dairy industry, as, according to The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the annual national production of milk is enough to mark these roads with a row of filled milk cans placed less than 3 feet apart.

"Mother" knows the Secret of Good Cooking



There's nothing magic in the ability to prepare tempting, appetizing dishes. Ask Mother—she knows that the secret of good cooking, is a good RANGE. Your cooking suffers and you are doing a lot of unnecessary work if there is a worn-out, old-fashioned range in your kitchen. Why not change now before the cold weather sets in.

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The greatest achievement of a firm with nearly 60 years of successful experience in building cooking appliances. It is a far cry from the old style cook stove to the modern Bakewell Riverside Range. Your choice of seven beautiful colors—Emerald Green and Ivory; Turquoise Blue and Ivory; Tan and Ivory; Tan; Pearl Grey; Blue, and Snow White. Fully modernized in every detail. Every feature, one that saves time and hard work. With the new Bakewell Riverside, the wonderful cooking and baking ability of the coal range reaches new heights of perfection. Comparison reveals the reason for its great popularity in farm homes.



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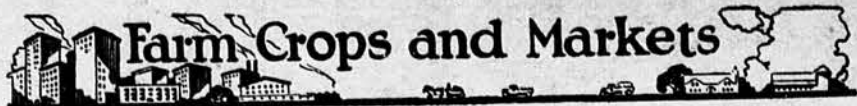
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Recent Rains and Cool Weather Relieved Crops and Helped Grazing Sections

RECENT rains extended across the state from Southwest to Northeast, and ranged from a trace to more than 5 inches. They came in the form of local showers for the most part and some communities had little or no moisture. Of course, they can use it. Lower temperatures relieved crops somewhat.

With the exception of some shock and stack threshing still in progress, the wheat harvest for 1929 is practically completed. Plowing and listing are about finished in southern counties, and farmers are working down lister ridges and harrowing. Plowing is still under way in the northern part of the state.

Grain sorghums are heading out over most of the state. While it suffered somewhat from dry weather, this crop has not been damaged as much as corn and recent rains are helping materially. Threshing oats and barley still is under way in Northwest Kansas. In other sections the work is practically completed. Pastures were helped greatly by rain over much of the grazing section. Cattle are doing well on grass.

How Crops Are Placed

The average acre yield of Kansas winter wheat this year is estimated at 11.7 bushels, compared with 17.0 bushels last year and a 10-year average for 1915 to 1927 of 13.0 bushels. On a basis of 11,268,000 acres for harvest, the total production is estimated at 131,336,000 bushels. Last year's crop amounted to 177,361,000 bushels and the five year average, 1923 to 1927 has been 116,443,000 bushels. Threshing returns were decidedly disappointing in the binder territory of Eastern Kansas, but in the Southwest the yield was above the expectations of a month ago. Quality is rated at 85 per cent this year; 86 per cent in 1928, and a 10-year average of 89 per cent.

Good yields of wheat this year were confined largely to the western counties. About 70 per cent of this year's wheat crop is found in the 46 counties lying west of a line drawn north and south along the eastern border of Smith county. Only about 9,000,000 bushels of the state's total wheat is found in the eastern third. One must go into the Southwest to find the banner wheat counties this year. Ford is the outstanding one, with more than 6 million bushels. Barton, Gray and Pawnee follow in order, with more than 4 million bushels each. The 3 million and under 4 million counties are Reno, Meade, Ellis, Ness, Rush, Pratt and Rawlins, in order.

Kansas corn on August 1, rated a condition of 74 per cent of normal, compared with 90 per cent a year ago, and a 10-year average up to 1928 of 73 per cent. This condition reflects only part of the damage from the excessive heat wave at the end of July and first of August. The effect of this heat is largely taken care of in the forecast par basis used in interpreting the condition into a potential crop of 127,253,000 bushels. Last year's corn crop amounted to 179,118,000 bushels, and the average of the five years previous has been 120,170,000 bushels. The stand of corn now growing is estimated at 86 per cent of full or perfect, compared with 91 per cent a year ago. In the eastern third of Kansas corn is found in every stage of development from a foot high to roasting ears and averages two to three weeks late. Elsewhere in the state development was very close to normal on August 1, and the heat wave caught much of it in the critical stage of tassels and silk.

Oats production is estimated at 29,328,000 bushels, a yield of 24.5 bushels an acre on 1,197,000 acres. Last year's crop was estimated at 29.0 bushels to the acre on 1,301,000 acres for a crop of 37,729,000 bushels. The previous five-year average was 34,844,000 bushels. Barley is forecast at 14,231,000 bushels, compared with 17,661,000 bushels last year and a 1923 to 1927 average of 8,539,000 bushels. Spring wheat forecast is 484,000 bushels; last year 472,000 bushels. Flax estimate is for 140,000 bushels this year, compared with 172,000 in 1928. The rye crop is estimated at 325,000 bushels, compared with last year's 518,000.

Grain sorghum condition was 79 per cent on August 1, compared with 73 per cent a month ago and 87 per cent a year ago. A potential crop of 20,932,000 bushels is suggested, compared with last year's 28,633,000 bushels, and 32,487,000 bushels in 1927. The crop is late in the East but about normal in development in the Southwest. It is standing the heat and lack of moisture better than corn. Late planting dates are indicated as being essential to assure maturity on considerable of this year's acreage. Broom corn condition is rated at 82 per cent of normal August 1, compared with 83 per cent last month and 81 per cent of normal a year ago. Indicated production of broom is 8,479 tons, compared with 9,450 tons last year.

Composite condition of all tame hay is 78 per cent of normal, with alfalfa at 75 per cent of normal, timothy and clover at 87 per cent. Sweet clover at 84 per cent, millet at 70 per cent, and Sudan at 85 per cent. Forecast is for 3,041,000 tons of all tame hay, of which 1,782,000 tons should be alfalfa. Last year's tame hay crop amounted to 3,539,000 tons of which 2,250,000 tons were alfalfa. Wild hay condition of 91 per cent on August 1, justifies an expectation of 1,065,000 tons' production, compared with last year's 1,107,000 tons.

The August forecast is for 1,552,000 bushels of apples, 424,000 bushels of peaches, 211,000 bushels of pears and 4,420 tons of grapes in Kansas this year. Last year's estimate was for 820,000 bushels of apples, 84,000 bushels of peaches, 51,000 bushels of pears, and 3,465 tons of grapes.

A Glance at the Markets

Farm products were moving both ways in the market the first half of August. Grain, feeds, hay and potatoes lost part of the price gains made during July and early August because rising prices had attracted heavier supplies. Livestock values held up well. Butter and eggs show advancing tendencies under lighter production. Most fruits still are selling rather high for the season. Crops have suffered injury from dry weather, particularly grain, potatoes and fruit. Combined crop production will fall below average unless conditions improve.

The heavy movement of winter wheat in mid-August and the large stocks of old crop grain held spot wheat much below nearby futures. However, as prices declined, the pressure of offerings of cash wheat subsided and the market became steadier. Domestic flour demand improved and mill buying against flour sales tended to offset some of the influence of the weakening factors. Protein content of both hard winter wheat and spring wheat appear to be above that of a year ago. The August 1, report for all classes of wheat indicates a probable production of 773,885,000 bushels. The production of winter wheat indicated by conditions August 1, pointed to a crop of 568,233,000 bushels.

Cash corn declined. Crop conditions improved materially during July thruout most of the country, but the bulk of the corn crop is in a critical stage and generally needs moisture. The crop was forecast as of August 1, at 2,741,000,000 bushels. In the Southern states a prospective corn crop fully 6 per cent larger than last year's short crop is in prospect, but prospective production in the Corn Belt is lower. Oats and barley prices were lower, principally as the result of heavier offerings. The oats crop was forecast August 1, at 1,202,895,000 bushels and barley 304,318,000.

The feedstuffs market was irregular. The strong grain market, together with poor pastures in many sections, were the principal contribution forces to the situation. Hay markets weakened slightly with the easier situation in grain. Harvesting of alfalfa is making rapid progress and late cuttings are showing better quality and yield than early cuttings in many central areas. Harvesting of wild hay continued in southern sections.

Lighter marketings and higher dressed meat prices combined to give the cattle and hog trade an improved tone toward the middle of August. Fat lambs, altho receipts were larger, also sold to better advantage, owing to improved dressed market conditions. An increased supply of Northwest steers is seasonally expected from now on until near the close of the roundups in the late fall, not only well conditioned killer kinds, but a fuller and higher quality representation of stockers and feeders. Dry weather in the Eastern part of the Dakotas and some other sections of the Northwest was responsible for the presence at St. Paul and elsewhere of liberal shipments from such sections for this period of the summer, the movement consisting in the main of thin, light cattle with less qualities kinds not numerously represented.

The expansion in lamb marketings in mid-August was largely, if not entirely, from range areas which are expected to continue to market fairly large quantities from the later lamb producing sections. Much of the increased market-ward movement from the range was in feeder flesh, with the big end of the feeder lamb supplies showing more weight than most feeder orders called for.

Potatoes seemed unable to hold their recent sharp gains, and the market was lower nearly everywhere toward the middle of August. Shipments increased, New Jersey leading. The output of Kansas dropped as digging in the Kaw Valley is nearly finished. The Chicago carlot market on Kansas and Missouri Cobblers was lower at \$2 to \$2.15 a 100 pounds.

Allen—Recent showers have helped corn and pastures—corn is 70 per cent now. Most threshing is completed. Haying is at hand. Alfalfa hay, \$18; prairie hay, \$7; corn, 95c; flax, \$2.35; eggs, 23c; cream, 41c; hens, 21c; milk, \$2 a hundredweight. About the only complaint we hear from farmers is high taxes.—T. E. Whitlow.

Anderson—Showers the last week have been a wonderful help to the corn and row crops. A good many farmers have started to plow for wheat. County Agent J. A. Hendricks held a terracing demonstration on E. N. Hawley's farm August 12. A good crowd was in attendance. The wet weather and spring has caused the soil to wash badly in most parts of the county. Corn, \$1; rye seed, 2c a pound; eggs, 26c; cream, 41c.—Olga C. Slocum.

Atchison—Hot, dry weather still is prevailing thruout this section. We have had a few scattered showers but of no help. Plowing is almost impossible. Many horses have been lost on account of the heat. There is nothing much doing on the farm except cutting weeds. The pastures are dried up and water is scarce. The milk supply is short. Much corn is fired. Eggs, 29c; cream, 42c; corn, 89c; wheat, \$1; potatoes, \$2.50; hens, 16c to 18c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barton—Some roads have been sanded and other road work has been done. The recent moisture was of great benefit to the growing crops as the corn had begun to dry up. Wheat, \$1.09; corn, 82c; butterfat, 41c; eggs, 28c to 27c. A great deal of plowing is being done.—Alice Everett.

Cheyenne—Weather conditions have been very favorable for growing crops and there is ample moisture in most fields to keep corn and other row crops growing. Threshing is well under way and fields are being worked preparatory to wheat seeding. Present prospects are very encouraging and everybody seems happy. Shipments of livestock dropped off during harvest but will be about normal from now on. While prices of small grain aren't satisfactory at present, every one hopes for an improvement. Wheat about \$1.10; corn, 80c; fat hens, 19c; eggs, 21c.—F. M. Hurlock.

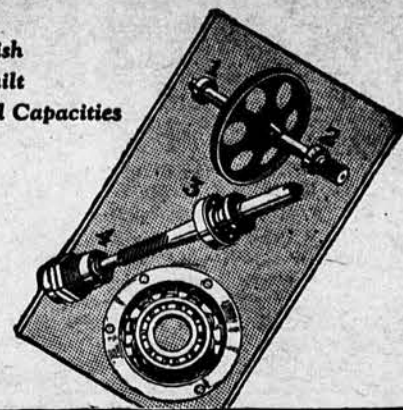
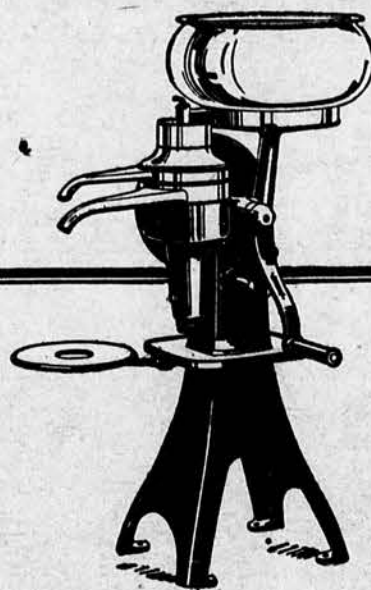
Clay—We have had little rain since harvest. Corn is injured in some localities by drought. Plowing is almost completed—some farmers were compelled to stop as the ground was too hard. Alfalfa is not doing very well. Few public sales are being held. Stock is selling a little lower than last spring. Farm labor is well supplied. Pastures are good. Corn, 84c to 98c; wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.05; cream, 41c; eggs, 23c to 25c. Kafir promises a good crop.—Ralph L. Macy.

Elk—Wheat ground is almost plowed for the fall seeding. Haying is in full headway. The scattering showers of late have revived the pastures. Corn is faring very well but is late. Roads are being improved. No public sales are being held.—D. W. Lockhart.

Finney—Weather is hot, with plenty of moisture in part of the county. Between 4 and 8 inches of rain fell in two weeks. Farmers are busy preparing the seedbed for next year's crop. Corn is in fair condition. Kafir and other sorghum crops are in good condition. (Continued on Page 25)

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No Upkeep Cost!

DEMPSTER SELF-HEATING HOG WATERER

DON'T wait until winter to install it! It is just as necessary for hogs to have fresh cool water in the summer as warm water in the winter.

Heated economically in winter with live manure. Dead manure keeps it cool in summer. Self-closing lid keeps water clean. Requires no attention. Will keep your hogs thriving, growing, fattening, both winter and summer. See it at your dealer's or write us for descriptive literature.

DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 South 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

Seeds of Ideas

Advertisements are selected seeds of ideas planted in the soil of your mind. If cultivated thoughtfully, these ideas will produce greater comforts and better methods of accomplishing your aims. These selected seeds of advertising can help you to live more fully at less cost.

The advertisements in this publication are a record of what the manufacturers are doing for you. They will give you many new ideas and will tell you what you want to buy. And they will help you to get the most for your money.

The advertisements are news. They are interesting. Form the habit of reading them carefully and regularly. It will pay you to keep informed of the daily progress of business.

For full value—buy standard products.
Manufacturers stand back of advertised goods.



Protective Service

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

Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker Makes Thieves Afraid to Steal; Larger Reward



S. S. Shaw, Right, and L. P. Shaw Are Shown Using Kansas Farmer Poultry Marker Number 313 on One of Their 830 Bronze Turkeys. This Incubator Hatched Flock Is the Largest in Pratt County. When You Mark Your Poultry, Take a Snap-shot Picture and Send It to the Protective Service With a Few Words About Your Flock. Possibly the Picture Can Be Printed in Kansas Farmer

NEARLY 500 Kansas Farmer Protective Service members within the last three months have bought one of Kansas Farmer's poultry markers. They have had assigned to them an individual, non-duplicated number registered in the office of every sheriff in Kansas. The Protective Service Department this week received from the manufacturer markers numbered KF501 to KF1,000. Before Thanksgiving more than 1,000 Protective Service members will have marked their poultry so that ownership can be proved in court.

Mark your poultry so if they are stolen you can tell your sheriff positively how he can identify them—by a tattooed number in the web of the wing. The name and address of every owner of a Kansas Farmer poultry marker, together with his non-duplicated, assigned number, will be registered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service with every sheriff in Kansas. Apply the tattoo mark to at least one-fourth of your chickens, so that the thief can be caught when he sells your poultry. Report your theft promptly to your sheriff and poultry dealers. Tell them to look for your registered number on chickens of the description of those stolen from you. Tell them, also, of the reward offered by the Kansas Farmer Protective Service Department.

The \$2.50 price of Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker includes enough marking ink to mark 100 chickens and gives you an exclusive number. Extra tattoo

ink provided by Kansas Farmer Protective Service, Topeka, at 50 cents for 100 hens and 80 cents for 250 hens.

Remember the new Kansas Farmer Protective Service reward schedule which goes into effect September 1. Of especial importance to you is the \$25 extra reward if poultry marked with Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker causes capture and conviction of the thief. Two-thirds of the 100 rewards of \$50 each which have been paid by the Protective Service have been paid for the capture and conviction of thieves who stole poultry from Protective Service members. The important thing is to mark your poultry. Right now is the time to send in the coupon below.

Away With Scrub Sires

There are 17,345 livestock owners in the United States who are using purebred sires only. Four counties are entirely free from all grade and scrub bulls, and two other counties are free from scrub and grade dairy bulls, according to the Department of Agriculture. Livestock owners who fill out enrollment blanks, showing that they are using purebred sires exclusively on their farms, receive a suitable lithographed sign.

The ex-kaiser is the richest German in the world. He found a way to make Germany pay before the Dawes plan was ever heard of.

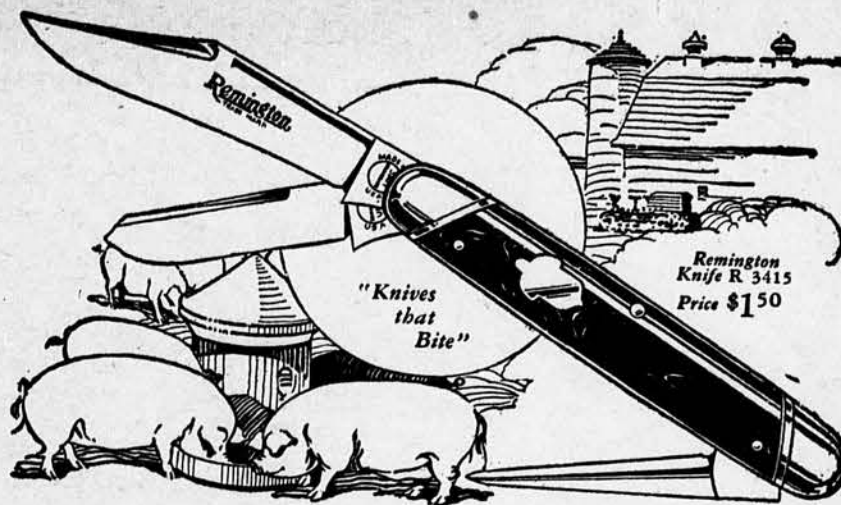
Protective Service Department
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

I am a Kansas Farmer Protective Service Member and herewith inclose \$2.50 for which please assign me a registered poultry marker number and send me Kansas Farmer's Poultry Marker thus assigned with complete marking instructions and with enough marking ink for 100 chickens. (Your assigned marker number will be registered with every sheriff in Kansas. Sheriffs and the poultry dealers in their counties will use this information in capturing poultry thieves.)

Correct remittance inclosed. My name and address are:

Name

Town R. F. D. Kansas Only
8-24-29



CAN YOU TELL GOOD STEEL WHEN YOU SEE IT?

ONE piece of steel looks much like another. Even experts can't tell the difference between a fine knife-blade and a poor one without tests that the man who buys a knife can't make.

You can tell that every blade in a Remington Knife is sharp—they're hand-honed at the factory. You can tell by the finish that the knife is well made. The name "Remington" on the blades is your assurance that they are made of the finest steel obtainable. For over one hundred years this name "Remington" has held the confidence of those who trust to it.

The knife pictured here is a popular one. It has a sturdy, clip blade; a solid forged reamer or scraper blade that can easily be resharpened when necessary; and a spey blade correctly shaped for altering stock.

Remington Knives are sold where good cutlery is sold. If your dealer hasn't them in stock, send us his name with \$1.50 for knife R 3415. It will be mailed promptly, post-paid.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.
113 Years of Quality
25 Broadway New York City.

Remington

© 1929 R. A. Co.

2487



To the Man Who Owns a Cutter

IS YOUR MACHINE OUT OF DATE?

Nowadays, a machine doesn't have to wear out to become unprofitable. It may be just out-of-date.

Your ensilage cutter for instance: How does its performance compare with the 1929 Papec? Has it a Self-Feed that is really automatic, saving a man at the feed table? Is it clog-proof, saving costly hold-ups with men and teams standing idle? Will it operate to capacity when pulled by an ordinary light tractor? Will it fill the highest silo in your neighborhood without a complaint? Quite likely, a New Papec would soon pay for itself in greater efficiency and lower operating cost. At any rate, you want to keep posted on the latest improvements in cutter construction.

Write for your copy of FREE 1929 Cutter Catalog—covers improvements—filling costs—3 h. p. electric filling.

PAPEC MACHINE COMPANY
424 C East Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.
Makers of Ensilage Cutters, Feed Grinders and Hay Choppers

PAPEC

Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters



It Pays to Own an Up-To-Date Cutter

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

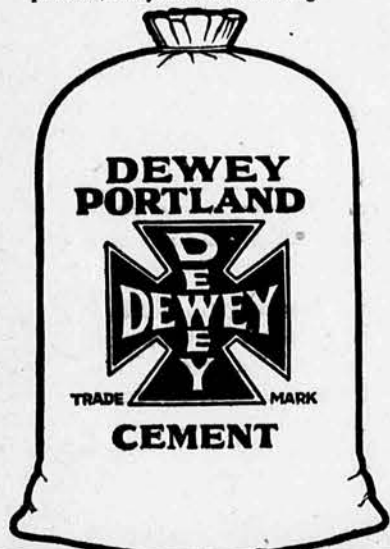
The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

The DEWEY DEALER

AN EXPERT ON CONCRETE

A Good Man To Ask ~ ~

Before you make replacements, whether barn, hog-lot or what, ask for expert advice, freely and sincerely given by the DEWEY DEALER. He has plans and specifications for every improvement you wish to make. These, plus years of experience, are yours for the asking.



DEWEY PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO. DAVENPORT, IOWA

A NEW SILO

PATENTED

at a price every farmer can afford to buy.

Serves the same purpose as a high priced silo. We have many satisfied users.

It's portable and can be erected in a few hours time. Good for many years. They are moving fast. Order early and help us take care of the many silo users.

For full particulars write
BEATRICE PORTABLE SILO CO.
Box 104 Beatrice, Nebr.

SUCCESS

is yours if you attend

GEM CITY Business College
(Established 1870, QUINCY, Illinois)

High grade courses that thoroughly prepare you for business. Write today for Free Year Book describing all courses.

Address the Pres.
D. L. MUSSELMAN
QUINCY, ILL.

OPPORTUNITY to SAVE Buy Direct

Half Million Satisfied Customers
OPENING FOR SALESMAN

Write Today

Pennsylvania Consumers Oil Co.
Council Bluffs, Iowa

Kansas Poultry Talk

by Raymond H. Gilkeson

Getting Pullets in Condition Thru Proper Feeding Is Reflected in Production

SEVERAL things come to the attention of poultrymen at this time of year. Among the most important are housing, feeding, and parasites. Of course, these very things are constant problems, but perhaps right now they require more attention than ever.

Roy Gwin, the Allen county agent, says this is a critical time in many flocks in respect to poultry parasites. He urges a close lookout for mites and lice as he knows that often will prevent serious losses. A sodium fluoride dip of the chickens for lice, and a thorough oiling of the roosts, nests and houses for mites, will prevent losses, he assures. Perhaps the end of hot weather is in sight, but it isn't here yet.

Feeding is a matter that is reflected directly in the profits from the flock. Getting the pullets in condition for fall and winter laying is of great importance now. Plenty of grain and mash are essential. If you have good stock you can depend on getting fall and winter eggs if you feed properly. When green feed becomes scarce for the flock the birds are likely to suffer from what poultry specialists call "nutritional disease." G. T. Klein, extension poultryman at the Agricultural College, says this gives rise to the formation of mucus-like material in the eye, throat and kidneys. And he also says that such trouble can be prevented easily by including yellow corn in the ration and by feeding alfalfa when other materials are scarce.

If your poultry houses are not adequate, it will pay well to remedy the trouble. This has been proved by hundreds of poultry raisers that Kansas Farmer has interviewed, and also by numerous experiments by agricultural colleges. Houses should be dry, well-ventilated—moisture laden air must get out and be replaced by fresh air, and this must be accomplished without drafts.

Lost Only Four Chicks

We have the Single Comb White Leghorns. For several years we trapped thru the winter months, then one year we were able to complete a year's trapping, getting several "200-eggers." Next we sent to Washington for a high production cockerel to mate with a pen of our best hens, from which we expected cockerels for our flock mating the following year.

The mothers of our future breeding cockerels must measure up to the standard. They must be free from standard disqualifications, and, of course, have size, vigor and type. Then comes the egg—its size, type, color and shell texture. Only an ideal egg is set for future cockerels, as we feel the kind of egg the cockerel comes from will show up to a great extent in the eggs his daughters produce. Each year a pen of our selected hens are mated with a high production male, and eggs from this mating are placed in a small machine just before hatching, so as to give all those chicks a pen mark when they are hatched.

We do our hatching of our eggs—not that we question the honesty of the hatcherymen—but when we are selling breeding cockerels, we must know their parentage instead of just guessing at it, and the only way we can know is to keep the eggs under our eyes at all times.

We keep our chicks in chick boxes until the youngest ones are 48 hours old, then put them in a brooder house that is ready. We have their feed hoppers full of feed and never take them away nor let them get empty. Plenty of feeding space, plenty of waterers, containing only lukewarm water, and bright alfalfa hay for litter, is the way we have started our chicks for the last three years. Every night the waterers are cleaned and disinfected, then a few are refilled so chicks can drink at daylight. They also will go to the fountains on moonlight nights if the windows aren't darkened. I neglected to state that we darken the windows for three or four days; a blue curtain will help very much in controlling toe picking until the chicks have learned to eat,

This year we brooded on a sanitary runway for eight weeks and succeeded in raising the first brood of 300 up to 8 weeks with a loss of four chicks. We blood-tested the parent stock with 4 per cent reaction.

After chicks are well started on the commercial mash, we work them on our all-mash ration. At 12 weeks old we take the meat scrap and dried milk from the ration, as we want physical development instead of tiny eggs from undersized pullets. Cockerels are raised in a separate pen, but all stock, young and old, have either alfalfa or Sudan to range over. We also cultivate Swiss chard and carry that to the smaller birds. It can't be beaten for tenderness and succulence, and its vitamin value is almost beyond estimation.

As the birds come into production a little meat scrap is added, but never more than 5 per cent, and milk is given when we have it. Bright, leafy alfalfa is kept before the layers in racks, and beets are fed in winter. A feed of whole corn is fed at night in addition to the all-mash ration that always is before them. A bird that is bred to lay, then fed to lay, is paying her way after she starts to lay, so long as she continues to lay, but when she stops she is an expense, and the only expense we will stand on a non-layer is caring for her a few weeks in early winter while she takes a little rest in growing a new suit after she has worn her old clothes out with a season's hard work. Then we give her the best of care.

Hens that stop laying at the end of a short season must go to market. By careful selection—and we like selection better than culling—one can hold 50 per cent production thru the summer months, so why keep 300 hens thru the summer, just because your house is large enough, to get 75 eggs a day? Select 150 of the best to keep, give them more house room thru the hot months, and you probably will get 80 or 85 eggs a day, besides saving a feed bill on the 150 that went to market.

Selection is too often the difference between profit and loss. Our market eggs go to a first class grocery that usually pays a premium for them.

For the poultry year ending October 31, our flock had an average of 185 eggs to the hen, making a net return of \$3.60 a hen. This is figured on a market price here in Arkansas City. They actually netted considerably more, as our demand for cockerels and hatching eggs was greater than we could supply.

This year we used 17,226 of our eggs for hatching purposes, all we had, hatching 90 per cent ourselves; getting 80 per cent hatchability and nearly 100 per cent livability the first three weeks. We get \$5 for 100.

Fred Arnett.

Arkansas City, Kan.

Hand It to Kansas Mothers

(Continued from Page 9)

Mrs. Alice Garrison, Norton; Mrs. Edna Gold, Atchison; Mrs. Emma Hessler, Rooks; Mrs. Walter Howes, Marshall; Mrs. Anna M. Kohler, Sherman; Mrs. Maggie Lawson, Rush; Mrs. Olive Payne, Butler; Mrs. Ernest Platt, Jewell; Mrs. Gladys Reade, Allen; Mrs. O. F. Ruppe, Trego; Mrs. Ida Schmidler, Shawnee; Mrs. Henry Sterling, Dickinson; Mrs. Frank Singer, Lyon; Mrs. Orle Stigers, Butler; Mrs. C. W. Swalp, Rooks; Mrs. Emma Thompson, Coffey; Mrs. George Thompson, Jefferson; Mrs. Nettie Toepffer, Rooks; and Mrs. L. D. Zirkle, Finney.

These are not all who deserve mention, and you'll hear from more of them later.

"Gold Discovered in the Philippines."—Head-line. Thus vanishes the Filipinos' last hope of becoming capable of self-government.

Bankers would need relief, too, if every passing tourist climbed the fence to get a sample of their commodity.

KANSAS ONLY STATE FAIR

KANSAS STATE FAIR

HUTCHINSON SEPTEMBER 14-20

The GREATEST EDUCATIONAL and ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES EVER OFFERED in KANSAS.

\$40,000.00 in Prizes
Thousands of Exhibits

HAGENBECK-WALLACE CIRCUS
TWICE DAILY
FIREWORKS
EACH EVENING

E. E. FRIZELL, pres. A. L. SPONGER, secy.



Free Crop Insurance

Order a Playford Concrete Stave Silo at once and save your feed crop. We erect them. Fully guaranteed.

Distributors for the light running, sturdy built Blizzard Ensilage Cutters. Full stock of repairs carried at Salina. Write for catalog of silos and cutters.

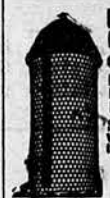
Concrete Products Co., Salina, Kan.



BRIGGS & STRATTON
Fullpower
4-CYCLE AIR-COOLED
GASOLINE ENGINE

America's Finest Washing Machine Engine!
The majority of leading washing machines advertised in this publication are equipped with Briggs & Stratton gas engines. These washing machine manufacturers are giving you easy starting with dependable power. We guarantee Fullpower engines for one year. Fullpower Engines are sold separately for general farm use. Write Dept. K116 for Free Booklet.

BRIGGS & STRATTON CORP.
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN



NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now
Erect Early
Immediate Shipment
NO Blowing in
Blowing Down
Freezing

Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.

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

GIZZARD CAPSULES

TRADE MARK AND PATENTS PENDING

For Worms in Poultry

This improved method of worming poultry with medicine in an insoluble capsule, carries the correct undiluted dose to the gizzard where it is ground up like a grain of corn and the medicine emptied directly into the intestines upon the worms. Does away with all danger from absorption in crop, gullet and stomach. Rapid in use—400 per hour. Many millions used last year. Sold by dealers. Adult size \$1.75 per 100. Chick size \$1.00 per 100. Less in quantity. Samples, full details and new Poultry Book free on request.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 961 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



Just Paint it on the Roosts!

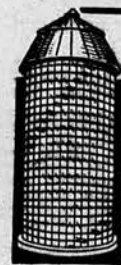
—Before the chickens perch. Only a small paint brush and a can of "Black Leaf 40" are needed. While chickens roost, fumes are slowly released and penetrate the feathers, killing lice. Eliminates individual handling of birds. Ask your dealer or write us. Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

"Black Leaf 40"
Kills Poultry Lice

6%
100% Safe Since 1885
(\$100 to \$5,000 accepted)

This association has paid 6% to its members for the past 44 years. (Why worry or take chances?) You can withdraw your money any time. You get back the full amount invested, plus interest. We send you a full paid Building & Loan Certificate, and then mail you a check the first day of March and September, of each year, for 6% on the amount invested. Our funds are invested only in first mortgages on highly improved city real estate. We have many accounts in different states and in all probability have investors in your city or town. Write us for circular. Make checks payable to—

Union Savings & Loan Association
107 E. 10th St. Kansas City, Mo.



Lock-Joint Concrete Stave SILO

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

Built of Super-Concrete and Steel. Lowest Price and Most Serviceable Silo You Can Buy. Interlocking Cement Stave Silo Co. Wichita, Kansas

YOU CAN MAKE THIS TRAILER

WITH QUICK-FIT HITCHES for FORD... \$5.25
CHEVROLET... \$3.75
and OTHERS... \$3.75
"Quick-Fit" steel Trailer Hitches make fine 4-wheel, 11-2 ton trailers out of old Ford or other light car chassis. Ford Hitch complete \$5.25. Chevrolet and others \$3.75. Write today for free illustrated folder. Shows how to make trailers; also power take-off pulleys and governor for Model "T" Ford motors at low prices. Write today.
Dept. 806, SUPERIOR STEEL PRODUCTS CO. Des Moines, Iowa

CORN HARVESTER an easier, safer, cheaper way to harvest corn, cane or kafir. One man with one horse can cut and shock from 4 to 6 acres a day. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. A rich man's corn harvester at a poor man's price. Illustrated Catalog Free. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

Capper Engraving
WRITE FOR PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS
ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT.-M TOPEKA-WICHITA

Do You Know That—

You can find almost anything you need in the Classified Section. Poultry, Cattle, Honey, Dogs, Hogs, Lumber, Machinery, Farms.
Read the Classified Advertisements.

5 Magazines
for **\$1.75**

CLUB No. H-191

McCall's Magazine.....
People's Home Journal... All For
Modern Homemaking.....
American Poultry Journal...
Household Magazine.....

Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

Are After Dairymen

Southeast Kansas has been buying dairy cattle from Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota for a number of years. Now the bankers of "SEK" have taken a hand, and have pledged a million dollars for the purpose of importing 1,500 to 2,000 dairymen from the dairy country.

Governor Reed returned to Topeka from a meeting at Parsons, enthusiastic over the project. As a matter of fact, it might be called his project. He presented it to about 40 bankers at Parsons, and these pledged a million dollars—more if necessary—to be lent to dairymen who know their business and will settle in Southeastern Kansas.

"The bankers seized on the plan with enthusiasm," the governor declared. "They assured more credit than that if necessary. Southeast Kansas is ideally situated for dairying. They figure 1,000 or 2,000 experienced dairymen will do more for dairying than that many dairy cows."

In other words, the bankers down there are going to finance 1,000 to 2,000 dairymen. Some of these will be local men, but the big idea seems to be to encourage immigration of dairymen into Southeast Kansas.

So the next "dairy trip" into the dairy country is expected to result in more than the purchase of some high class dairy cattle. The "SEK" delegation expects to bring back also some high class dairymen.

"Land is much higher up there than in Southeast Kansas, which is ideal for dairying. We can raise grass in Southeast Kansas to perfection. We have condensaries now at Ft. Scott, Iola and Coffeyville. There are two big creameries at Parsons, and a cheese factory at Oswego.

"Now if it is checked up to the young farmer up in the North, where land ranges from \$120 to \$200 an acre, that he can get a start in a \$50 an acre country just as well fitted for dairying as where he is, and that he will be financed if his reputation, knowledge and industry show him worth the risk, we believe we can get a lot of them to come down to our country and help make it a real dairying country."

Bankers from Ft. Scott, Pittsburg, Iola, Chanute, Parsons, Fredonia, Erie, St. Paul, Chetopa and Oswego, present at the Parsons meeting, pledged the necessary credits for the project.

Tells of Paper Mulch

Tests of paper mulch to enhance the growth of plants and minimize competition with weeds have indicated the need for more extensive trials of the system under a wide variety of conditions and with many crops. In circular 77-C, Suggestions for Paper-Mulch Trials, just published, L. H. Flint of the Bureau of Plant Industry explains the general differences in the two kinds of paper used and the methods of applying it in horticulture. The circular is available free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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.

J. F. Ross, Bronson. Between \$35 and \$50 in cash.
Milton Deihl, Lawrence. Black and white Holstein cow, 4 years old, star on forehead, white tip on nose, weighs about 1,100 pounds.
L. A. Clendon, N. Topeka. Two claw hammers, hole bored in the side of one, 1 pair staple pullers and 1 pair nickel plated pliers.

W. O. Eagle, Buffalo. Chain hoist.
W. J. Miller, Everest. About 150 Rhode Island White spring chickens, weighing from 2½ to 3 pounds.

Joseph Coates, Quenemo. Fifty cents worth of sugar and a 3 gallon jar.
Charles T. Gulise, Oketo. Eighty-four White Leghorn chickens.

Henry J. Lies, Colwich. Tractor parts, 3 rolling plow cutters, gas can, oil can and tools.

John J. Voegeli, Colwich. Berlin magnet. Picking governor with brackets of model K. Wallis tractor. Twelve inch crescent wrench. Wallis spark plug wrench. 8 inch flat wrench and a 4 inch flat wrench.

Robert Brandley, Matfield Green. Model A, 1929 Ford roadster, engine number 921, 670, gunmetal blue, 5 Firestone tires, dent in right hind fender, hole in fabric on right hand door, inside latch broken off on right hand side of door. Mr. Brandley, personally, offers an additional \$100 reward. One of the men believed to be involved in the theft of the car is about 6 feet tall, broad shouldered, weighs about 180 pounds, light, sandy complexion and red faced; large white hat, grey shirt and khaki trousers. The other man small and dark complexioned, weighs about 140 pounds, blue shirt and overalls, white hat with 3 or 3½ inch rim, resembling an army hat.



Shares that Cut Down Your Plowing Time

THE successful farmer saves time on every job. Shares that stay sharp plow more every day—save the time and money spent for extra sharpenings.

Star Shares are made to stand rough wear in stubborn soil. They stay sharp longer. They are shaped right for easy scouring... are made from the best steel available for the purpose. And behind each Star Share made, stand 57 years of specialized experience—a guarantee of the quality, fit and finish of every Star Share you put on your plows.

Save the time spent on extra sharpenings... do a better job of plowing by using longer-wearing, easier-scouring Star Shares this fall. They can be had for any make plow, lister or middleburster you own. Your dealer can supply you.

STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Carpentersville, Illinois Established 1873



STAR

PLOW SHARES

Wear Longer ~ Scour Easier

(8092)

Trader Horn

Being the Life and Works of Alfred Aloysius Horn

Who is Trader Horn?

Trafficker in ivory, apes and peacocks. Collector of gorillas, live and dead. Hunter of elephants, lions and leopards. First white man initiated into "Egbo." Let the Trader tell you of his life spent in Central Africa.

The Red Knight of Germany

By Floyd Gibbons

The story of Baron Von Richthofen, Germany's great war bird. Von Richthofen in the World War shot down more than 100 enemy planes. His combats are described vividly. See the pictures of the German hero and the airman by whom he met death.

Lincoln's Own Stories

Best stories told by and about Lincoln by Anthony Gross. A book of compelling interest in its humor and pathos, and its illumination of historic events.

'Dawgs!'

Fifteen stories by Albert Payson Terhune, O. Henry, Booth Tarkington, Don Marquis and others. A collection of the best stories about dogs.

The Doctor Looks at Love and Life

By Joseph Collins

Founder of the Neurological Institute

The most enlightening discussion yet written of sex in the life of today. Do characters in fiction behave like human beings; the fundamentalists and modernists of psychology; the sex urge, its onset and management; sexual frigidity and marital incompatibility, and matrimony wreckers are discussed by the author.

Abroad at Home

By Julian Street

Two good fellows laughed their way across the continent. You will laugh with keenest delight thru the 517 pages of this travel book.

Books, formerly \$3 and \$4, each, Postpaid \$1.00
This is your opportunity to obtain regularly-bound best selling books for the first time at \$1.00 each. They are all books of lasting interest; informative and sound. Their permanent value makes them ideal to own; they are books of the type that make the home. Write for Special Price on Any Popular Selling Book.

Capper Book Shop, Dept. KF1, Topeka, Kan.

Mail the Convenient Coupon Today

CAPPER BOOK SHOP, Dept. KF1, Topeka, Kan. Please send me postpaid the books I have checked. For each book ordered I am inclosing \$1.00.

Trader Horn.....
The Red Knight of Germany.....
The Doctor Looks at Love and Life.....
'Dawgs!.....
Lincoln's Own Stories.....
Abroad at Home.....
Name.....
Address.....
(Please Print Name and Address)



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

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

TABLE OF RATES

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

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. One line or two line headings only. When display headings are used, the cost of the advertisement is figured on space used instead of the number of words. See rates below.

RATES FOR ADS WITH WHITE SPACE OR DISPLAY HEADINGS (Single Column)

Inches	One Time	Four Times	Inches	One Time	Four Times
1/4.....	\$4.90	\$4.20	2 1/4.....	\$24.50	\$21.00
1/2.....	7.35	6.30	2 1/2.....	26.95	23.10
3/4.....	9.80	8.40	3.....	29.40	25.20
1.....	12.25	10.50	3 1/4.....	31.85	27.30
1 1/4.....	14.70	12.60	3 1/2.....	34.30	29.40
1 1/2.....	17.15	14.70	3 3/4.....	36.75	31.50
1 3/4.....	19.60	16.80	4.....	39.20	33.60
2.....	22.05	18.90			

The four time rate shown above is for each insertion. No ads accepted for less than one-half inch space

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

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

FAIL CHICKS—RHODE ISLAND REDS. White and Barred Rocks, \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery. Ship prepaid. Jones Hatchery, 2226 Ida, Wichita, Kansas.

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY layers. Leading breeds, \$7.50 hundred up, 100% alive. Catalogue free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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

BABY CHICKS

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

REDUCED PRICES—QUALITY CHICKS. Missouri Accredited. Per 100: Leghorns \$8; Barred Rocks, Anconas, \$9; White Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, \$10; Assorted \$7. 100% alive, prepaid. Catalog Free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Missouri.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

WANTED—225 APRIL HATCH PULLETS. E. O. Edwards, Talmage, Kan.

PUREBRED ENGLISH S. C. WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Extra nice. \$8.00 per doz. Miss Minnie Kellum, Syracuse, Kan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS: 500 YEAR-old hens. Wyckoff strain, heavy layers. F. H. Stannard Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

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

MINORCAS—WHITE

FOR SALE: S. C. WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS from Imperial Mating, Blood Tested, State Accredited, 200 to 220 egg hens, \$1.50 each. C. G. Stepp, Rt. 1, Coffeyville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

FISHEL LARGE BONED, MARCH hatched cockerels, from accredited A flock, \$1.25. A. E. Basye, Coats, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

SHIP EGGS and poultry direct for Best results. "The Copes," Topeka.

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

HONEY

NEW EXTRACT HONEY, 60 LBS., \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. V. Veirs, Olathe, Colorado.

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60 LB. CAN, \$5.50; 2 cans, \$10.00; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—THAT NEW CROP VERY FINE white honey. Comb—two 5-gal., \$14.50. Extracted, \$12.00. Bert Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

KODAK FINISHING

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

TRIAL ROLL DEVELOPED. SIX GLOSSY-tone prints, 25c. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Missouri.

TRIAL OFFER: FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, six prints, 25c silver. Enlargement free. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

LUMBER

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

DOGS

WANTED—GOOD WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

COLLIES, SHEPHERDS, FOX TERRIERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP: trial. Literature free. Dixie, A-21, Herrick, Illinois.

WHITE FOX TERRIER PUPPIES \$10 each, highly bred. Rufus Leonard, Keytesville, Missouri.

WANTED—ENTIRE LITTERS OF FOX Terrier puppies. Also black and tans. Box 261, Stafford, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES, 8 WEEKS old, by fine registered parents. John Gels, Durham, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD AND RAT TERRIER puppies. Shipped on approval. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—SPITZ PUPS, 7 TO 9 WEEKS old. Whole litters. No objection to females. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RATTERS. Also all other breeds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

FOR SALE BEAUTIFUL WHITE BULL pups, thorobreds \$3 to \$8. Also White Leghorn cockerels 50 cents. Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, TRIAL. C. O. D. Fur Finders, Running Fit. Other remedies, \$1. Collar name, \$1. Horns, \$2. Feed, \$5. Agents wanted. Catalog. Kaskaskia, M34, Herrick, Illinois.

COONHOUNDS, COMBINATION FUR Hunters, Foxhounds, Champion Rabbit-hounds, Dog Feed, Horns, Supplies. Running Fits remedy guaranteed \$1.00. Catalogue. Riverview Kennels, Ramsey, Ill.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

WANTED TO BUY POPCORN. SEND SAMPLE. Hayes Seed House, North Topeka, Kan.

TESTED ALFALFA SEED, \$15 BU., UN-tested, \$8.50. Robert Snodgrass, Augusta, Kan.

CERTIFIED BLACKHULL SEED WHEAT: Samples and prices on request. Russell Bros., Winfield, Kan.

100% PURE CERTIFIED SEED WHEAT. Harvest Queen and Blackhull. Lupton Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND graded Kansas seed wheat for sale. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED 90% PURE \$10.00 bushel; Sweet clover 93% pure \$3.00. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

ALFALFA, \$9.00; SWEET CLOVER, \$3.75; Timothy, \$3.25; all per bushel. Bags free. Send for free samples and special price list. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

FARM WORK WANTED

EXPERIENCED MAN, WITH FAMILY. Wants share farm. Owner furnish everything. Prefer dry farming. Allen Epperson, 555 Cedar, Laramie, Wyoming.

RABBITS

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

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

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

CHINCHILLAS AND WHITE NEW ZEALANDS, young stock from pedigreed parents, 5 pair. Lawrence Kramer, Rt. 1, Newton, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

ALL KINDS OF BARGAINS IN WHEEL type tractors, most any make, practically new. Fordsons \$150 up. McCormick-Deering \$300 up. H. W. Cardwell Co., "Caterpillar" dealers, 300 S. Wichita, Kan.

CORN HARVESTERS

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalogue showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

MUSKRATS

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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, 150-W, Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD GUERNSEY herd bull and a few bull calves. Write Rabeler Bros., Leigh, Neb.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, cows and heifers. Producing blood lines. Lester Duncan, Lyndon, Kan.

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

HOGS

BERKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, \$17.50. SOWS \$40. Guaranteed. Fred Luttrell, Paris, Mo.

O. I. C. MALE PIGS, PEDIGREED, immune. Peterson & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED GLTS, SPRING boars and glts. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE BRED SOWS, ONE yearling, and one fall boar. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BRED glts, Sept. farrow. Spring boars. Ray Lowe, Newton, Kan.

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

150 SHROPSHIRE YOUNG EWES. BEN Miller, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET rams. R. C. King, Burlington Kan.

Breeders Picnic on Chicken

Good livestock is not the only thing of which Geary County Improved Livestock Breeders Association members can boast. They have every right to boast, also, of the good fried chicken their wives always fix for their annual breeders' picnic. The eighth annual Geary county picnic, held August 15, on the Jess Langvardt farm southwest of Junction City, was attended by breeders from every surrounding county. A fried chicken picnic dinner with all the trimmings was served to 2,000.

Each annual picnic is held in a different direction from Junction City, the centrally located county seat. This continues interest among the breeders and makes it unnecessary for members every year to travel far. All Junction City Chamber of Commerce members and their families are guests at the picnic in return for the livestock show the commercial men promote every fall. A fine spirit of co-operation be-

tween town and country is the result.

The second cavalry band from Fort Riley and the Junction City band made the picnic grove resound with music. Geary county 4-H clubs, under the chairmanship of Gaylord Munson, a member of the Kansas 4-H Who's Who Club, presented the afternoon program. William Ljungdahl, president of the breeders' association, indicated in a short talk that the outgrowth of these annual picnic has increased co-operation and better livestock. E. M. Tempelton and County Agent Paul B. Gwin had charge of the picnic arrangements.

Why Spires Windrows Grain

This harvest is the second in which grain has been combined out of the windrow in Western Kansas. Almost without exception, every farmer in that section with a large barley or wheat acreage is enthusiastic regarding the change they have encountered with this new harvesting method. Ira

Spires of near Oakley bought a new combine with pick-up attachment this year, and this is what he has to say:

"I harvested 200 acres of wheat with my combine, and with a header I windrowed 150 acres of barley. The stubble was left 6 or 8 inches high, and the barley delivered into the windrow over the end of the header. When I picked up the windrow with my combine and pick-up attachment, I learned that more satisfactory work is possible if the windrow is not made too heavy. Grain from a 12-foot swath with the header can be handled to advantage. A heavier windrow slows up the pace of my combine. The windrow was picked up clean except where the ground was rough.

"Next year I am going to windrow all of my wheat that is weedy. When the weeds are dry they can be threshed out. I think windrowing grain is good protection against hail. Hail damages the windrowed grain very little, whereas if the grain is left standing to

be combined, hail may destroy it. When grain goes down it is difficult to combine. With this new method it is possible to windrow grain as early as it is ready for the binder, and harvest it after combining standing grain. The hazard of having a large acreage of standing grain thus is eliminated."

Some Real Producers

A total of 137 Holstein cows in the United States have produced more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat—1,250 butter—in a year. Canadian reports show 25 Holsteins with records of 1,000 pounds of butterfat.

Tells of Water Supplies

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,448-F, The Farmstead Water Supply, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Motor oil will eliminate lice on pigs.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
(undisplayed ads also accepted
at 10c a word)

There are five other Capper Publications which
reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for
Real Estate Advertising
Write For Rates and Information

KANSAS

FOR SALE—Excellent 160 acres, improved,
Eastern Kansas, Box 314, Garnett, Kan.

WHEAT land selling fast. Liberal terms on
crop plan. Morris Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE. Good alfalfa and pasture land
by owner. Oscar Pracht, Elmdale, Kan.

MODERN Seven Room House, close to
schools. W. O. Peters, Emporia, Kansas.

FARMS for sale at bargain prices and on
easy terms. Send for list. Humphrey Inv.
Co., Independence, Kan.

GREELEY COUNTY LANDS: Write us for
our bargain land list of 75 quarter sec-
tions. G. N. Kyser & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

15 ACRES, excellent improvements, irriga-
tion orchard, 5 a. berries, alfalfa, 2 blocks
east college. L. P. Abernathy, Sterling, Kan.

MORRIS CO. stock farm, 320 A. well imp.
Near school, market, 1 1/2 mi. gas field.
C. F. McCreight, 2112 N. H., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE: Well improved small farm, 3 1/2
mi. from Manhattan, Kan. Write or see
the owner, 1445 W. Laramie St., Manhattan,
Kan.

15 ACRES, excellent improvements, irriga-
tion orchard, 5 a. berries, alfalfa, 2
blocks east college. L. P. Abernathy, Ster-
ling, Kan.

CHOICE wheat and corn land for sale; one
crop will pay for land. A golden oppor-
tunity for you. Phone 188, A. C. Bailey,
Syracuse, Kansas.

FOR Quick Sale—140 A. 3 1/2 mi. high school.
Smooth upland, fair improvements, \$40.
Creek bottom, 120, well improved, \$50. T. B.
Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

119 ACRES: Soil, buildings, water, location,
school, markets all good; natural gas;
possession any time, \$40 per acre; no trade.
L. E. Richardson, Morehead, Kan.

BUSHEL PER ACRE instead of cash per
acre for Western Kansas farms; no mort-
gage; no interest; no payment when crops
fail. Wilson Investment Co., Oakley, Kan.

80 ACRES, 1/2 mi. gravel road, 1 1/2 mi. town.
40 pasture; remainder farm land, 6 room
house; good barn; fine water, \$50.00 per
acre, \$800 cash. Balance 6%. Real bargain.
Casida, Ottawa, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL suburban home, Good barn.
Price \$9,000. 7 A. best land; 8 rooms, bath,
furnace newly decorated. Electricity. All
kinds of fruit. Close to grade and high
school. On highway 75. Owner B. E. Pol-
lon, N. Topeka, R. R. 4, Kansas.

40 ACRES Allen county, Kansas, 4 1/2 miles
from good town. School across the road.
Three A. orchard, 30 A. under plow, balance
pasture. Living water. Good 4-room house,
other outbuildings. Price \$3,000. Terms
\$1,000 cash, balance time. No trades considered.
Possession at once. Address Allen County
Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

KANSAS, the bread basket of the world,
is the world's leading producer of hard
winter wheat. Kansas ranks high in corn.
It leads all states in production of alfalfa.
Dairying, poultry raising and livestock
farming offer attractive opportunities be-
cause of cheap and abundant production of
feeds and forage, and short and mild win-
ters which require a minimum of feed and
care. The U. S. Geological Survey classifies
many thousands of acres of Southwestern
Kansas lands as first grade. These lands
are available at reasonable prices and easy
terms. Write now for our free Kansas
Folder. C. L. Seagraves, General Coloniza-
tion Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 990 Railway
Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO

IMPROVED irrigated farms—Non-irrigated
wheat lands; easy terms. James L. Wade,
Lamar, Colorado.

SOUTHWEST COLORADO—contains irri-
gated and non-irrigated farms, National
forest, Mesa Verde National Park, oil fields,
gold mines, saw mills, trout streams. One
of best farming. Livestock and dairying. Sec-
tions in west. Free literature. Montezuma
County Chamber of Commerce, Dolores,
Colorado.

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 month-
ly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry
land, some timber, near town, price \$200.
Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, North Da-
kota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or
Oregon. Crop payments or easy terms. Free
literature. Mention state. H. W. Byerly,
\$1 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

RENT OR PURCHASE IMPROVED FARM
Crop payments, low prices. Minnesota,
North Dakota, Montana offer good oppor-
tunities. Purchase like renting. One-fourth
of crop to pay principal and interest. A good
farmer can pay out in a few years with
cattle, sheep and hogs. Clover, alfalfa grow
luxuriantly. Feed crops very successful.
Make a vacation trip and see the country.
We can help you find a location. Write for
free book, list and detailed information. Low
excursion rates. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 500, Great
Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. Free Zone
of Plenty book tells about Washington,
Idaho, Oregon.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—E. Kan., W. Mo. farms, sale
or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

WANTED TO LIST REAL ESTATE

WANTED—Owner's best price on farm for
sale. C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

WANTED—To hear from owner having farm
for sale. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for
cash. Describe fully. State date can de-
liver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY
for cash, no matter where located, particu-
lars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515
Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

BUY, SELL or trade your farm or business.
thru a man who gets results. Wranosky,
Haddam, Kan.

SMALL FARM WANTED
Located in Kansas, suitable for general
farming, dairying and stock raising. If a
bargain write me full description and lowest
cash price. John D. Baker, Mena, Ark.

pressed surprise at the general high quality
of the cattle in the different herds. The
Association holds an annual sale and in this
way affords an opportunity for the small
breeder to get rid of his surplus stock. The
sale will be held this year on November 8.
More than 100 people were on the tour in
the afternoon.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 20)

condition, with almost enough moisture to
make the crop. Wheat, 95c, with consid-
erable going to market.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Greenwood—Good rains have fallen dur-
ing the last week, but came a little late for
some corn, as some was damaged by hot,
dry weather. Cattle have made good gains
on grain and are bringing good prices. Oats
threshing has been finished. Corn, \$1;
kafir, 85c; oats, 50c; bran, \$1; corn chop,
\$2.10; eggs, 24c.—A. H. Brothers.

Jefferson—A few showers last week
helped, but we still need a good rain. Not
much plowing is being done on account of
the hard ground. At a recent farm sale
hogs sold well, cows fair and horses and
alfalfa selling poorly. Considerable liming and
alfalfa sowing is being done this fall. Fries,
21c; alfalfa seed 30c to 46 1/2c.—J. J. Blevins.

Johnson—Light showers, which did a
great deal of good temporarily, fell recently.
Corn, gardens and pastures were suffering
critically and more rain is urgently needed
now. Some plowing is being done for wheat
but the ground is rather dry. Potato dig-
ging is completed and the crop was light.
The melon crop is short because of dry
weather. Horse flies are more numerous
than for many years. Some homegrown
peaches are on the market at \$1.50 a bushel.
Apples are scarce. Eggs, 30c; spring fries,
21c; shelled corn, \$2.25 a hundredweight.—
Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—We have had quite a few local
rains, but the country is dry and needs a
good, slow rain to put the ground in con-
dition for wheat sowing and to finish the
corn and feed. Grass is curing. Stock do-
ing well.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We need rain very badly. Corn
is fling. Hay and pastures are all drying
up. There will be no millet to cut and no
corn to husk. It is too dry to plow. Wells
are going dry. Cream, 40c; eggs, 25c; wheat,
\$1.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—Corn is hurt, but with rains soon
it may make one-third of a crop. There is
considerable old corn in storage yet, but
little for sale at \$1 a bushel. Kafir is quite
small, altho a late fall would bring out
some seed. The acreage is smaller than
usual. Prairie hay is a short crop and
much is being stacked at present.—Elmer
Finney.

Ottawa—The dry, hot weather has been
broken by several good rains during the
last week, which were very beneficial for
the corn and all growing crops. It looks
like another corn crop. Pastures are good.
Livestock is doing well.—A. A. Tennyson.

Rice—This county was visited by a good
rain during the last week. This was of
great benefit to the corn crop and also an
aid to plowing. Wheat tests made of Rice
county grown wheat shows poor germina-
tion and farmers are being urged to test all
wheat before planting. A few sales are be-
ing held and some real estate is changing
hands at good prices. A number of tests
are being made for oil. Wheat, \$1.05; eggs,
26c; cream, 41c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Kil-
lin.

Rush—Moisture came in time to save the
late corn, but the early corn was badly
hurt. All hay and feed crops are doing
well, as are grain sorghums and pastures.
Wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 23c; butterfat, 41c.—Wil-
liam Crottinger.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Sept. 19—W. C. Edwards, Jr., Burdette,
Kansas sale at Hutchinson, Kansas.

Oct. 16—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Ne-
braska.

Oct. 17—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.
and Bluemont Farm, Manhattan, Kan.
Sale at Clay Center.

Oct. 22—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.

Oct. 22—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.

Nov. 8—Allen County Shorthorn Association,
S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan., Sale manager.

Nov. 13—Kansas National Sale, Wichita,
Kan. John C. Burns, Manager.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle

Oct. 10—Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Ka.

Hereford Cattle

Oct. 18—W. T. Meyer, Sylvan Grove, Kan.

Oct. 23—Sam Gibbs, Manchester, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 1—Northeast Kansas Holstein Breeders
Asso. Sale at Topeka. Robt. Romig, Sale
Manager.

Oct. 10—Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, Kan.

Oct. 21—W. E. Reinking, Tescott, Kan. W.
H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 5—Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan. W. H.
Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Nov. 14—Wichita Show Sale, Wichita, Kan.
W. H. Mott, sale manager, Herington, Kan.

Jersey Cattle

Sept. 18—S. G. Monsees, Sedalia, Mo.

Oct. 30—L. A. Poe, Hunnewell, Kan.

Ayrshire Cattle

Oct. 31—Oscar M. Norby, Pratt, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

Oct. 10—W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan.

Oct. 19—W. H. Ling, Iola, Kan.

Oct. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 11—Arden Clawson, Lawrence, Kan.

Oct. 15—Otho G. Smith, Colony, Kan.

Potato Bulletin Ready

The late, or main crop of potatoes is
of vastly greater importance than the
early crop, for it constitutes 85 per
cent of the total potato crop of the
United States. The early crop is con-
fined to the South and the late crop
to the North.

The early, or truck crop, goes into
immediate consumption as soon as har-
vested, while normally only about one-
third of the late crop is moved to the
consuming centers when harvested, the
remainder being stored as a reserve
supply for winter and spring use.

The essentials for the production of
a maximum crop of potatoes are dis-
cussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1064-F,
"Production of Late or Main-Crop Po-
tatoes," by Dr. William Stuart, potato
specialist of the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture. This bulletin,
recently revised, is now ready for dis-
tribution.

Alimony: A war pension.

DUROC HOGS

Bred Sows and Gilts

Registered, immuned and shipped on ap-
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STANTS BROTHERS, ABILENE, KANSAS

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Gilts Bred for September

30 extra choice fall gilts bred to farrow in
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I have for sale some very choice selected Shropshire
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For Sale. Well developed, and bred from good
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10 REG. JERSEY HEIFERS

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

REG. JERSEY BULLS

Up to 12 months old fine individuals out of
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JOS. G. BENYSHEK, CUBA, KAN.

For Sale—20 Head of Registered

Jersey Cows and Heifers

J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Heifers For Sale

I am offering second lot of 40 high grade heifers bred
to freshen this fall. Good size well marked and bred to
reg. bulls, 10 reg. heifers, 4 reg. bulls. Federal ac-
credited herd. FRANK GARLOW, Concordia, Kan.

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A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls for sale from highest producing herd in state.
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Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

KANSAS LIVESTOCK NEWS

J. R. JOHNSON
1015 Franklin Ave.
Wichita, Kansas

J. W. JOHNSON
% Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Angus Herd Owned by Johnson Workman Has Made Some Good Show Records

ALTHO Russell county clings to her
fame as a wheat producing county,
having produced a total of 3,689,-
022 bushels in 1928, she has added an
oil production that brings hundreds of
thousands of dollars



Johnson Workman
Paradise

to her people. An-
nually, the old time
spirit of the cattle-
man prevails and
the folks of the
locality are more
proud of their suc-
cessful cattle breed-
ers and showmen
than of anything
else. Much of the
land is broken and
is best suited to
grazing so it seems
consistent that the
1928 census should
show a total of nearly 25,000 head of
beef cattle in the pastures and feed
lots of the county. Probably no other
county in the state has such a large
percentage of purebred and high grade
Aberdeen Angus cattle, and no dozen
counties in the state together send as
many carlot cattle of this breed to
the big shows. Much of this black
sentiment and breed loyalty is due to
the tireless energy of Johnson Work-
man of Paradise, a director in the
Aberdeen Angus record association.

Mr. Workman has what probably is
the largest breeding herd in Kansas
and his cattle are known all over the
Corn Belt for their ability to win in
the best big shows.

In 1926, Mr. Workman won first on
calves and first on yearlings at the
American Royal. The calves load was
made champion and sold at auction at
\$18 a hundred. In 1927, he won at
the same show first on both calves and
yearlings, and the calves, as grand
champions of the breed, sold at \$26.50
a hundred. In 1928, Mr. Workman did
not show steers at the Royal but won
second on a load of heifers in competi-
tion with steers. And they sold for a
good figure to an Ohio exhibitor to be
fitted for Eastern shows. At the
Chicago International, the Workman
yearlings won first. Mr. Workman
says he attributes the high quality and
general uniformity of his cattle to the
persistent use of good bulls.

The annual tour of the Allen County
Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held
July 22. The attendance was rather limited
owing to the busy season and the further
fact that farmers were more behind with
their work than usual at this season of the
year. Many breeders from adjoining coun-
ties made the drive. A dozen or so of the
best herds in the county were visited. There
are 67 members of the Association but many
of them have small herds. There is, how-
ever, renewed interest and indications are
that Allen county will, within a few years,
be the center of much Shorthorn activity.
Many of the breeders from a distance ex-



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Extension Service

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois



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MAN'S tribute to the woman who knows how to keep her home *clean*. To her, cleanliness means not only absence of dirt, but freedom from flies, mosquitoes, moths, bed bugs, roaches, ants. She says, "Insects are dirty. They carry disease. I won't have them!"

He says, with a smile and a pat on the back, "Some housekeeper!"

Spray clean-smelling Flit. The vapor is harmless to humans and stainless, but it is guaranteed to kill household insects or money back. It kills moths. Spray it into cracks and crannies to get the crawlers and their eggs, too. Use it outdoors to repel insects. Take it with you hunting. No home is *clean* that has insects in it.

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3. It repels insects outdoors.
4. Its vapor does not stain.
5. It has a pleasant, clean smell.
6. It is the largest selling insecticide in the world.
7. It is easy to use, especially with the inexpensive Flit sprayer.
8. It is absolutely harmless to people—perfectly safe to use around children.

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the handy Flit sprayer

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